TRIPLE NUMBER

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

TWENTY PAGES.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1890. FIVE CENTS

SHE TALKS AT LAST.

Miss Virginia Knox Tells the Story of Montercoli's Cruelty to Her.

THE SECOND DAY AT SEA

He Beat Her With a Hair Brush Because She Demurred at Paying His Barber Bill.

PRISONER AT HIS ITALIAN HOME.

Savage Blows With a Poker That Left Ugly Welts Visible Four Months After.

THE RESCUE BY A JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL.

Sad Story of the Count's First Wife, and the Facts Regarding His Claims to Nobility and Wealth.

PROCEEDINGS IN LIBEL AT PHILADELPHIA

Countess di Montercoli, nee Miss Virginia Knox, of Pittsburg, has consented to an interview upon her unfortunate marriage. Without reserve she tells of her husband's cruelty and his efforts at extortion. Montercoli's first wife, she says, was indirectly murdered by his treatment of her. The Count has been thrown into jail for libel.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 12.—Countess di Montercoli, nee Miss Virginia Knox, of Pittsburg, has at last broken the silence she has so long and patiently maintained regarding her marriage to the notorious young Italian, who was to-day given another opportunity of investigating Philadelphia prisons from the inside. Montercoli's desperate efforts at that city to besmirch her character by issuing abusive circulars which he hoped his arrest would cause to be published, and did cause to be published in several injudicious newspapers, convinced her that the time to speak had come.

Why She Consented to Talk.

The correspondent of THE DISPATCH found her at the Westminster Hotel in this city. She is still a beauty, despite her troubles, has an abundance of auburn hair, eyes of sapphire blue, a peachy complexion and a delicately graceful form. She consented to talk in the hope that her story might not only be a warning to other American girls, but in the full belief that it would offset every libel which had been cast upon her, and forever close to the man whose victim she has been the channels of newspaper publicity—the one method of attack which is left to him.

"In all the controversy which has arisen from my unfortunate marriage," said this lovely American girl, "I have avoided publicity. I fear, however, that my silence has been misconstrued. When my husband told me that he would pursue me through the newspapers I did not dream that he possessed such power. Nor does he directly. But indirectly he has used our journals most unjustly against me. He prepared a most infamous story of my relations with him, and every newspaper to which it was offered refused to print it.

To Published Innuendos.

"Then he wrote circulars accusing me of all manner of wrong-doing, and when he was arrested for distributing them on the street corners, the Philadelphia newspapers, not knowing that they were aiding his infamy, published every innuendo he had written. I therefore feel justified in parting from my rule of silence and frankly appeal not only to the American public, but to American editors, not to aid this scoundrel in his nefarious scheme.

"It is not necessary to go into the question of why I married this man. I had been given reason to believe that he had money, but I did not tie myself to him on that account, because I was richly endowed. The mere fact that he claimed to be a Count meant little to me, because I was educated in Paris, had crossed the ocean three or four times and had gained a full appreciation of the valuelessness of titles. I did believe that he was a nobleman and that he possessed sufficient money to support a wife.

The Second Day at Sea.

"But all these matters apart, I married him; and triply married him before Mayor, priest and clergyman. There have been many false statements made about his treating me cruelly the very first day I was with him. It is true that when we sailed from New York I cried most bitterly, but that was only because I was leaving behind me my dearest friends. The man never revealed his character until the second day of the voyage. Then he came to me and asked me to give him sufficient money to pay the barber who had shaved him. I naturally said, 'Have not you enough money to pay the barber?'

"He answered, 'Certainly, but I haven't the change.' I then said to him, simply speaking from the experience of an old-time transatlantic traveler: 'Why, my dear, gentlemen settle such accounts at the end of the voyage.'

"I did not dream even then that he was an adventurer and a pauper. He made some laughing excuse and invited me into our stateroom, and when I joined him there he

Picked Up a Hairbrush

and beat me as though I were a dog, and demanded that I should give him what money I had in my possession. He said to me then: 'I am an Italian nobleman, and you are nothing but an American woman, and I have so honored you by marrying you that if you possessed millions upon millions you could never make the bargain equal.'

His treatment of me upon the vessel was so brutal that the captain interfered. My husband took me to Paris where he coerced me into giving him more money and beat me so the landlord of the hotel interfered. Then he carried me to his home in Fossacesia in Italy, and there I was made an absolute prisoner, the windows of the house being barred to prevent my escape. He demanded that I should make drafts upon my American relatives for large sums of money, and when I refused he attempted to starve me to death. I had some money remaining which I concealed beneath the mattress of my bed and that he discovered and stole.

Montercoli's Ingenious Tale.

"The people of the town knew him as a villain, and believing that his cruel treatment was the cause of the death of his first wife, became alarmed at my non-appearance. To satisfy their clamor he manufactured a most remarkable tale. My father, who was a well-known man of literary ability and inherited wealth, was named William Wilbur Knox. Of course in Italy the common people do not understand anything about our American social methods, and so my husband was believed when he announced to the townsfolks that I was the Countess Wilbur, a daughter of the Count of that name, and that I refused to appear in public until my horses and carriages arrived from America.

"This, naturally, was sufficient reason for my not appearing in public while I was being actually starved. My husband came to me, and with fiendish delight, told me of the story he had circulated, and said that unless I gave him sufficient money to purchase horses and carriages I could not leave the house. I gave him every penny I had in my possession, but even then he would not release me from my confinement.

The Consul to the Rescue.

"It fortunately happened that the American consul at Fossacesia was acquainted with the rumor that my husband had absolutely murdered his first wife by starving her to death, and, having an inkling of my condition and learning that I came from Pittsburg, he sent word to the Mayor of that city that if there were any people there who had any interest in the welfare of a young woman who was once known as Virginia Knox, they should at once come to Italy and save her life. My mother was so ill that she could not leave home, but word was sent to a cousin of mine who was located in Berlin and he came to my rescue.

"Meanwhile my husband's brutality had reached a stage beyond belief. When he found I could give him no more money he took a poker and beat me across the back with it so severely that four months afterwards the welts were still visible. A man never treated a dog as that beast treated me. I was a prisoner, I could not escape.

Humiliating Taunts.

"Every time he struck me—and that punishment was daily—he told that he was a nobleman and I was only an American woman, and I must confess that that suggestion of the difference made my blood boil even more than his cowardly blows. Finally my cousin, having received word from America, came down from Berlin, and found that he could only gain access to me by appealing to a judicial tribunal. The court heard his story in amazement, and the Judges were evidently loath to believe his statement that a wife could be made a prisoner under such circumstances. He presented the case so strongly, however, that the Judges themselves came to my husband's house with a police escort, and when they had found me and listened to my tale they took me from that abode of infamy.

"That was on the 6th day of January, less than three months after my marriage in Pittsburg. There was a judicial examination which resulted in a decree of separation, but under the Italian law I could not obtain a divorce, and the Judges kindly suggested to me that the only method of separation from my husband left to me was to return to America and seek the protection of the laws of this country.

Montercoli's First Wife.

"During this ordeal one of the kindest friends I had was the Count Ferrer, the father-in-law of my husband, and he explained to me that the man who had treated me so brutally was not a Count. He had married the daughter of Count Ferrer, the Countess Montercoli. Under the Italian law, or rather custom, he was entitled to the name of Count by his marriage to a Countess. She was a large, handsome, vigorous woman, but, according to her father's statement to me, he treated her with such brutality that her death was indirectly owing to his conduct. When she died he was no longer a Count, but he still called himself Count di Montercoli, and his father-in-law, in order to avoid trouble, did not publicly dispute his claim to the title.

"Acting upon the advice of the Italian judges, I returned to this country, where I found that under our laws I had lost my residence and that I would be obliged to live in Pittsburg or some other city before I could secure a divorce.

Waiting to be Made Free.

"I am waiting for that period of time to elapse in order that I may be freed from this monster. He, believing, however, that he can secure money from my family, has followed me here. He first made an offer to cease his persecutions upon payment of $1,000 and has since lowered his demand to the pitiable sum of $100. I have insisted that he should not receive one penny.

"He is living now upon the charity of the Italian colony in Philadelphia, and the only method of annoying me left to him is to gain publicity in the American press for his infamous circular concerning me. I am sure, however, that when my story is known no newspaper in this land will aid an Italian scoundrel in his scheme to rob and annoy an American girl who has quickly regained her senses and knows now what estimate to place upon European noblemen."

CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Montercoli Committed to Jail in Default of Bail to Answer a Serious Charge—Mrs. Knox Appears and Testifies Against Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The office of Magistrate Clements was crowded at noon today, the occasion being the arraignment of the Count Di Montercoli on a charge of circulating and uttering a malicious and defamatory libel against his wife, formerly Miss Virginia Knox, of Pittsburg. The Count's long growth of beard and soiled linen told plainly of prison life. Montercoli has been in prison for the past few days because he could not furnish the $400 security required for his breach of the peace, and yesterday Frederick Bausman, the uncle of Miss Knox, determined to punish the alleged representative of Italian nobility. He therefore had a warrant issued by Magistrate Clements, in which Montercoli is charged "with exhibiting and distributing to the public a printed circular, being a malicious and defamatory libel tending to blacken the reputation of his wife Virginia, exposing her to public ridicule."

City Solicitor Warwick and Francis Rawle, Esq., looked after the interest of the Knox family and the Count was not represented. It was a singular thing that at the Count's previous hearings he had a large following of Italian admirers, while to-day he had not a solitary friend. The hearing commenced with the testimony of Policeman Crocker, of the Twentieth district, who made the arrest. He told about the distribution of the libelous circular and Montercoli's acknowledged responsibility for the distribution. Mrs. Josephine Knox, mother of the Countess, was dressed in a neat suit of black, and did not notice her noble son-in-law as she grasped the Bible, although their elbows touched as she took the oath. City Solicitor Warwick, recognizing the position in which Mrs. Knox was placed, apologized for reading portions of the circular, and then asked Mrs. Knox if the infamous charges contained therein had any foundation in fact. Mrs. Knox replied in a firm voice: "It is absolutely false." She then broke down, and as the tears welled to her eyes, Lawyer Rawle conducted her to the magistrate's private office. This was the only evidence, and the magistrate then asked if the Count had anything to say. He replied: "No, my only explanation is in the circular." Montercoli was then held in $2,000 bail to answer at court.

BOLD DIAMOND THIEVES.

A Pair of Them Attempt to Chloroform a Woman in Her Own House—Their Cupidity Excited by a Handsome Pair of Earrings.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, April 12.—Mrs. Natalie Thumin, who lives at 83 Albion street, to-day visited a real estate office in search of apartments. While there she saw two young men who seemed to be on the same errand as herself. She wears a pair of handsome diamond earrings and they excited the envy of the young men. Late this afternoon they appeared at Mrs. Thumin's home, having heard the address given by her at the office. One who gave the name of Davis wanted Mrs. Thumin to enter a cab at the door and go to look at some houses which he said were in his care for rental. She refused to go with him, but promised to look at the houses in company with her husband.

The young man wrote on a piece of paper the location of three houses which they said they had the letting of. While Mrs. Thumin was reading the slips, the taller and older of the men suddenly grabbed her head and endeavored to push a handkerchief into her mouth. Mrs. Thumin says she noticed the odor of chloroform when the thief pulled the handkerchief from his pocket and grabbed her. The other fellow then sprang to the assistance of his companion and the efforts of both were directed toward throwing the woman on the floor and getting the handkerchief in her mouth.

Mrs. Thumin is not very tall, but she is quite strong, and she managed to keep the men from gagging her and screamed for help. One of the men tried to wrench the diamonds from her ears, but succeeded only in partly tearing the flesh. Then they ran down the stairs and escaped. The attempted robbery was reported to the police, and as they have such a complete description of the men they hope to capture them.

WEDDED THE WRONG MAN.

A Young Woman Regrets Her Choice the Moment the Knot is Tied.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPAT.]

SARATOGA, April 12.—A wedding occurred at Tribes Hill a few evenings ago which was marked by a peculiar sensational feature. The contracting parties were Henry V. Moore and Miss Jennie Hart. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. F. Poor, and when he had finished it, and pronounced the young couple "man and wife," the bride became greatly agitated, burst into tears, and sobingly exclaimed: "I have married the wrong man."

Upon inquiry she explained that she should have married the man who acted as best man on the occasion. Both the groom and his best man were suitors for Miss Hart's hand and although she did not like Moore as well as she did the other, in a fit of pique she accepted him and then did not dare to back out. The marriage present of the bride's father was $1,000 and other relatives gave large amounts. The wedding was a brilliant social event and was attended by the best people of all the surrounding country.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are now in Washington on their bridal tour, and the friends of the bride hope she will return more reconciled to the situation than she was when she started. The effect upon the young man who stood up with the couple is quite serious, and it is feared that he will have to be placed in an insane asylum.

A HEBREW MOTHER'S APPEAL.

Her Child Placed in a Protestant Institution Contrary to Her Wishes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mrs. Leah Ladner took her 14-year-old daughter, Rose, to the Tombs in 1888 to see if the girl could not be put in a reformatory institution for awhile. She says that an agent of the Gerry Society prevailed upon her to give him charge of the girl upon the representation that she could have the girl back in a few weeks if she wanted her. She was pained to discover later on that Rose had been committed to the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy and obliged to conform to its religious teachings, although the child is of Hebrew parents. She appealed to the Supreme Court which, however, is unable to right the matter. The House of Mercy has refused to give the child up. In dismissing the writ of habeas corpus Judge Andrews says:

Upon the papers before me it is admitted that the child Rose and the petitioner, Leah Ladner, who is her mother, are of the Hebrew faith, and that the child was committed by a police magistrate to the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy, a secular institution wherein she is compelled to adopt the teachings and faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which are contrary to the faith of the child and her mother. In view of this admission the child ought to be discharged from that institution, but as the commitment was regularly made I have no power to interfere.

HE ESCAPES ANNUALLY.

An Insane Burglar Who Cannot be Kept in an Asylum.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 12.—James Downing, alias Silver, makes his annual escape from the insane asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., in April, and he does it in an original manner, never taking the same means of leaving the building or eluding the officials. His fourth annual escape was made on Friday morning, when he slid down a dumb waiter rope from the third floor and broke for the woods in the rear of the asylum without being detected. Silver is a sickly Newark burglar, and he has behaved so well recently that he has gained considerable relief from the ordinary scrutiny bestowed upon criminal patients.

His first offense, years ago, was stealing a green and yellow parrot, and his final crime in Newark was robbing ex-Congressman Fiedler's fur store. Since then he has committed several offenses in Buffalo. He always goes there in his vacations from the asylum. Once when on a burglary expedition in that city he was chased by the police and jumped into the canal, staying under water until he was pulled out with a boathook.

St. Louis Threatened With a Ducking.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Almost a panic prevailed to-day in the vicinity of Compton Hill, on which is located the reservoir that supplies St. Louis with water. Compton Hill is the highest point inside the city limits and is thickly settled. A leak has been discovered. Rents are going down with a slump.

EUROPE IS ALARMED.

A Monster International Labor Demonstration Upon May 1.

THE MILITARY IN READINESS

To Suppress Any Socialistic Revolt in Germany or France.

EVICTED TENANTS BUILD A NEW TOWN.

A Decidedly Peculiar Feature of the Great Land Battle in Ireland.

May 1 is the day set for the greatest labor demonstration ever seen in Europe. In London there will be a monster parade, but no serious trouble is anticipated. On the continent, however, an attempt may be made to suppress all manifestations. In that contingency the Socialists will make themselves heard, at least.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 12.—[Copyright.]—The movement in favor of a simultaneous international labor demonstration on the first of May is assuming formidable proportions, and, as far as numbers are concerned, is already an assured success in England, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Belgium, Holland and Spain.

It is not generally known that the idea was first suggested by a Belgian delegate who attended the International Trades Congress in St. Andrews Hall, London, in November, 1888, and that a resolution was then passed in favor of setting aside the first of May every year for a universal labor parade. The scheme, however, got into purely socialistic hands, and thereby became suspected in the eyes of British trades union leaders, so that nothing came of it last year worth speaking of.

THE LEADERS IN LINE.

Since then, however, the movement in favor of an eight-hour warking day has made such enormous strides that anti-Socialist workmen leaders are beginning to realize that if they do not fall into line with the industrial masses upon this question, they will find themselves stranded high and dry above the main current of popular opinion. Of this they have this week received more than one significant proof.

At a conference of delegates representing 120,000 miners held at Nottingham the leaders were fiercely assailed for neglecting to take steps to give effect to a resolution in favor of an eight-hour-a-day bill in Parliament, passed at an annual conference held at Dundee, and censure was formally passed upon them for their inaction. On Thursday night a remarkable meeting of London Trades Councils was held at which a woman, Mrs. Hicks, representing the East End ropemakers, took a seat among the male delegates for the first time in the history of London's industrial parliament.

The so-called moderates had made arrangements for defeating or adjourning the motion in favor of a first of May demonstration, but they were completely out-talked and outmaneuvered. The Progressists carried their motion just upon the stroke of midnight almost unanimously, and crowned their triumph by obtaining without division a vote of money toward expenses.

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.

The Councils' decision will affect about 30,000 skilled workmen directly, and probably 100,000 more indirectly. The Docker's Union promise to send 30,000 men to join in the parade, and contingents from other organizations of unskilled labor will probably bring the total gathering in Hyde Park the 1st of May up to 200,000. The demonstration will be held simultaneously in many large provincial towns, and the organizers estimate the grand total for England at nearly 500,000.

Jules Guisde, who has charge of the movement in France, promises to have 200,000 workmen on parade, Belgium pledges itself to a quarter of a million, Holland, if the police will permit, to 100,000, Germany, by the grace of Kaiser Wilhelm, to 300,000, Italy to 100,000 and Spain to 50,000. In this country the great demonstration is looked forward to with characteristic equanimity, but upon the continent some trouble may result. Kaiser Wilhelm has not yet made up his mind whether or no to prohibit the industrial parade.

THE MILITARY IN READINESS.

In Paris the aristocrats and bourgeois scent socialism, and are calling upon the Government to be prepared with horse, foot and artillery to preserve law and order. In Italy there is danger that the distressed unemployed may make themselves unpleasantly conspicuous, and there is reason to believe that Signor Crispi has resolved to suppress the demonstration in Rome at any rate. In Spain and Holland, and to some extent in Belgium, the movement is regarded as socialistic, and disturbances may be considered unhappily certain unless the authorities behave with more forbearance than they have hitherto done.

It is a sign of the times that two socialistic editors of the *Egalite* were fined and imprisoned on a charge of inciting to murder and pillage in Paris this week. One of the articles that brought about this result was headed "For you, Constans," it contained the following passage:

Do not forget that there are eagles which soar very high and that the shot of a common fowler descends in a few seconds. Now you are not even an eagle. At most you are a rapacious vulture of the second class. Well, I will give you a chance of proving that I lied in calling you coward. If worship of your old body of skin does not entirely absorb you, if the disgusting fear which blanches your face leaves you a minute's respite, be on 1st of May at 2 o'clock in the place de La Concorde.

A YOUNG KING PLAYING POKER.

Queen Nathalie Enters an Objection to Her Son's Instructors.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 12.—Quick-witted Queen Nathalie recently discovered that her son, the boy King Alexander of Servia, was losing interest in his books, and that the precious youngster occasionally smelt more of alcohol than of ink. She followed the clew with energy, and finally burst one day into the royal schoolroom, where she found the King and his tutors drinking, smoking and playing "weak," the Servian equivalent of the intellectual game of poker.

There was, of course, a tremendous row, and the tutors did not improve their position when they claimed ex-King Milan's approval of their educational methods. Queen Nathalie appealed direct to the Czar, with the result that Russian influence was successfully used to change both teachers and system.

THE TROUBLE WITH TEXAS,

As Seen by the Eyes of An English Consular Representative.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 12.—The Foreign Office here have issued an appreciative Consular report on the trade, etc., of Texas for 1889, furnished by Consul Lyall to Lord Salisbury, and dated Galveston, February 18. The last report states that as a field for emigration Texas has a brilliant future. The soil from north to south only requires water, properly applied, to become a paradise and garden of productive enterprise. It has immense undeveloped commercial, agricultural and mineral resources.

"But," says Consul Lyall, "its progress is checked by a high customs tariff and prevailing spirit of lawlessness."

A TYRANT DEFEATED.

Evicted Irish Tenants Build a New Town Named Tipperary—The Old Site is Now Deserted by All, and Will be Boycotted.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 12.—The new town of Tipperary, built to accommodate the shopkeepers and others evicted by Landlord Smith Barry from the old town, was inaugurated with much ceremony and wild enthusiasm. William O'Brien was there, having traveled straight from the south of France for the purpose, and so also were Michael Davitt, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and a score of other Mayors, several English members of Parliament, half the Irish Parliamentary party and representatives of many English political societies. The new town is built about half a mile from the old place, and beyond the power of Smith Barry or any other tyrant. It contains many large shops and comfortable dwelling houses, and boasts of a fine public hall in which lunch, dinner and many patriotic speeches took place today. The old town is rapidly assuming the appearance of a city of the dead, and today's proceedings practically amounted to its requiem.

The Gladstonian victory at Carnarvon, after a hard fought battle and the most strenuous efforts of the Tories to avert defeat, will be the signal for a Liberal demonstration when Parliament reassembles on Monday. The elected member is one of the people, and he had to struggle against all the class prejudices which every poor man in England has to face. No one knew better than the Grand Old Man himself the difficulty the Liberal candidate had to win a seat, and his was one of the first telegrams sent congratulating Carnarvon's choice upon his having turned a minority of 163 into a home rule majority of 18.

Goschen will on Thursday tell the House of Commons what he intends doing with the large surplus which he has in hand. All classes are seeking some relief from taxation, but no one has yet been able to draw from the Chancellor of the Exchequer one word indicating the character of his proposal. There is a very prevalent belief, however, that the payers of income tax will be relieved to the extent of one penny in the pound.

NO SHOW FOR AMERICA.

Even the German Cattle Now Excluded From the British Market.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 12.—Minister Lincoln had an important interview with Mr. Chaplin, Minister for Agriculture, a few days ago upon the subject of restrictions on the importation of American cattle. Mr. Lincoln will not find Chaplin disposed to relax the restrictions in the slightest degree, unless he can prove that disease has been stamped out in America. Chaplin is well known to be a protectionist, and, if he had his way, would prohibit the importation of live cattle altogether from every country, a course in which he would have the enthusiastic and unanimous support of British farmers.

He is at present engaged in a lively controversy with the powerful dead meat interest here, and with Germany, the most powerful country in Europe, because he prohibited the importation of cattle from Schleswig-Holstein upon a mere rumor of an outbreak of disease. From the position taken in this case all popular clamor and diplomatic pressure has failed to make him budge an inch. American wishes are certainly not likely to be treated with better attention than those of Germany.

BOULANGER NOT A FIGURE.

He Has Almost Been Forgotten Except by a Faithful Few.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 12.—So little has lately been heard of "Le Brav General" that his existence has been almost forgotten outside of France. That he still lives, however, was brought to the minds of Europe this week by an announcement that a small but select band of his adherents had set out to pay him a visit on his channel isle. The sea, however, was rough, the steamer could not make Jersey, and a band of seasick, miserable Frenchmen wandering along the Guernsey shore is what the Grand Boulangist deputation has come to. Henri Rochefort is among them. He has, indeed, become a rather well-known figure in London. In his home overlooking Regent's Park he has a large collection of pictures, china and porcelain, to which he is constantly adding.

He writes everyday for his newspaper, the *Intransigeant*, directing its policy from his London retreat. He has grown to like London, which is fortunate, considering that it is the only capital of Europe where he might be permitted to dwell.

THE CZAR AND THE BOMBS.

He is About to Change His Residence to Another Palace.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 12.—The Czar is reported to be much better, and is said that he insists upon taking up his residence at Gatschina next week, notwithstanding the fact that explosive bombs have been found in a house in the village nearby, from which the tenant recently mysteriously disappeared. General Hesse, Governor of Gatschina palace, has, however, expressed a cheerful readiness to stake his head that the place is absolutely safe, and the Czar prefers to trust him rather than the regular police, who have frequently and deplorably blundered.

A widely circulated statement that the Austrian Crown Prince is about to visit St. Petersburg is authoritatively declared to be a mischievous fabrication.

WHITELAW REID DINED.

The Union League Club Honors the Departing French Minister.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The most brilliant dinner ever given at the Union League Club was that which took place last night in honor of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who sailed this morning for his post in Paris after a brief holiday of some ten days' duration in New York and Washington. The menu was most artistic that resources of the cuisine of the club have ever afforded. Some 30 gentlemen sat down to the grand table in the principal private dining room of the club house. In the center was an immense bed of the most beautiful orchids and the general appearance was in the best of taste.

Among those present were: Chauncey M. Depew, Charles Stuart Smith, Charles A. Dana, General Sherman, General Horace Porter, General E. F. Winslow, D. O. Mills, Heber B. Bishop, John M. Stewart, Bishop Potter, D. Willis, James LeGrand Cannon, George Bliss, Alex E. Orr, John E. Parsons, E. F. Shepard, R. H. Rose, Cornelius N. Bliss, Colonel George Bliss, Jesse Seligman and Charles L. Tiffany.

Ten Years for Train Robbery.

WAYNESBOROUGH, MISS., April 12.—Rube Smith, the Buckatuna, Miss., train robber and pal of Rube Burrows, arrested several weeks ago at Amory, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Indians Cease Fighting and Surrender.

SAN SALVADOR, April 12.—Most of the Indians who revolted against the Government in the provinces of Cuscatlan are surrendering to the authorities at Cojutepeque, and all fighting is now over.

A POLITICAL CRISIS.

Preliminary Contests in This State Will Soon be Decided.

DELAMATER IS QUITE CONFIDENT,

While Wallace is Hustling in a Very Determined Manner.

BEDFORD DECLARES FOR PATTISON.

Delegates Selected Who Will Vote for Him From First to Last.

Delamater's friends assert that all the uninstructed delegates will vote for him in the Republican Convention. They claim that the battle is already won. Wallace is working hard, and the next few days may settle the Democratic nomination. Bedford county yesterday selected delegates who favor Pattison for Governor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The political situation throughout the State is nearing a crisis. The leading candidates of both the great parties are feeling confident that they have already secured a sufficient number of delegates to give them the Gubernatorial nominations of their respective parties. On the Republican side the feeling grows stronger every day that Senator Delamater will unquestionably be made the Republican candidate for Governor, while on the Democratic side scarce any name is mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor but that of ex-Senator Wallace.

The fight which is being made by Senator Emery, ex-Senator Lee, of Venango county, General Gobin, of Lebanon, and others against the nomination of Senator Delamater is not disturbing either the latter or his friends, they claiming that Delamater has made and virtually won his nomination without the aid or assistance of Senator Quay.

ALL FOR DELAMATER.

The information comes from a number of the interior counties of the State, which have elected State delegates without instruction, that all of the uninstructed delegates will support Delamater for Governor, his friends having considered it the best policy to pursue. The reason given for the claim that Senator Delamater will receive the votes of those delegates who have been elected in uninstructed counties is that wherever the friends of General Hastings, Secretary Stone and General Osborne have been able to control the naming conventions in the interest of their choice, instructions have been issued for the favorite.

It is stated that had it been possible to have declared a choice outside of Senator Delamater in the counties which have failed to issue instructions it would have been done, as every county which was controlled by those who are opposed to the nomination of Delamater has issued instructions favoring someone else. In point of fact the friends of Crawford county's Senator are so certain of his nomination, even without the votes of the Philadelphia delegates, that they appear in no way disturbed by Mayor Fitler's stand in favor of General Hastings.

THEY WANT IT UNANIMOUS.

They will no doubt use their best efforts to elect a number of delegates from this city in his interest, but they declare that their main reason for so doing is to have the nominating convention as nearly unanimous as possible.

On the Democratic side Senator Wallace is quietly securing delegates in nearly all of the counties of the State. There are quite a number of leaders in the Democratic party of greater or lesser political strength throughout the State who are opposed to the nomination of Senator Wallace for Governor, but the opposition has so far failed to center upon any particular choice.

After the Bellevue Conference a slight boom in favor of the nomination of Henry McCormick, of Dauphin, was started, but it appears to have given out, and, as a result, while the anti-Wallace leaders are searching for a candidate who will be suitable to all their friends, the boom for Wallace's nomination is vigorously forging ahead. It is claimed for Senator Wallace that his long experience in political affairs, and his knowledge of the several sections of the State best fits him to make the fight against the Republican organization.

THE POINT OF ATTACK.

Another point of interest is the statement made by Senator Wallace at the time of the announcement of his candidacy, namely, that this city will be made the battle ground at the fall election. His claim is that there are fully 100,000 Democratic voters here, and if they are brought to the polls the party can win. Senator Wallace is alive to the fact that there are about 50,000 of the Democratic voters of this city who are in need of tax receipts, and that the first step necessary to the perfection of a strong organization in this city will be the raising of the $25,000 needed for the purchase of receipts for those who will not procure them for themselves. Wallace's friends claim that in the event of his nomination the money can speedily be raised.

So far the local leaders in control of the Democratic organization have not declared for any candidates. They are watching the turn of events throughout the State, and stand ready to turn in for whatever will best serve the party's interest. In a few weeks' time it is thought that some better idea of the situation will be known and that Philadelphia's delegates will be called together. Some few of the district conventions have instructed in favor of the nomination of ex-Governor Pattison, but outside of that action the only public expression of preference has been made by Thomas J. Naulty, of the Seventh ward, who has declared in favor of Senator Wallace.

THE FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Since the Quay-Fitler conference and the announcement that Mayor Fitler will stand by General Hastings in the fight for the nomination for Governor there has been considerable discussion going on as to what will be the outcome. Nearly all of the local leaders were on the street to-day, and it is evident that an effort will be made to have the contest assume a friendly character.

Bath Collector Martin and Charles A. Porter are very close to Quay, but at the same time they have been enjoying close political relation with Mayor Fitler for some time past. They have no wish to make an open contest against the Mayor, and in order to have the party organization disturbed as little as possible, the ward leaders of the city will have themselves elected delegates without instructions.

The reason given for this action is the belief that Delamater can win without the votes of the delegates from this city. By having the delegates elected without instructions it will enable them to be in a position to say to the Mayor and his friends that with Delamater's nomination in sight it would be poor political policy to fritter away the votes.

ON THE FENCE.

President of the Park Commission James McManes has been quoted as favoring the nomination of General Hastings for Governor, but an intimate friend of his to-day stated his belief that Mr. McManes considered Secretary of the Commonwealth Charles W. Stone, of Warren county, as the strongest candidate that could be named. Mr. McManes, during Senator Quay's visits to this city, did not upon either occasion call upon him, nor has he been doing a great deal in any [illegible] He has, on the contrary, been re[illegible] silent and is credited with silen[illegible]hing the political movements with[illegible]g any active part.

The Republican[illegible] who are in control are anxious regard[illegible]ll nominations. They know what it [illegible] to the party if there should be a spi[illegible]ional contest for the local offices. T[illegible]n the alert, and it may be safely sai[illegible]thing will be done to offend Mayor [illegible]ny of the leaders to an extent suffici[illegible]cause them to bolt the local ticket w[illegible] made. The Democrats are now in possession of the Sheriff's and Controller's offices, and it is a fact that the Republican leaders will make a strong effort to capture both places.

THEY ARE FOR PATTISON.

Bedford's Democratic Delegates Will Stand by the Ex-Governor to the Last.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEDFORD, April 12.—The Democratic County Committee met in the Court House to-day, and elected as delegates to the State Convention H. D. Tate, E. F. Kerr, John M. Reynolds and Frank Fletcher.

They go uninstructed, but will vote for ex-Governor Pattison to the last, if his name is presented before the convention.

Recalling Delegates' Instructions.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JOHNSTOWN, PA., April 12.—Leading Republicans here talk seriously of having the delegates to the recent County Convention reconvened. The plan proposed now is to have the delegates to the convention recalled, and to send the delegates to the State Convention uninstructed.

RANDALL JUST ALIVE.

At One Time During the Night it Was Thought All Was Over—The Tremendous Vitality Which Prolonged the Struggle.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Ex-Speaker Randall still lives, though for most of the time he can hardly be said to live. Repeatedly to-day he had sinking moments when life could hardly be discovered, but after each he rallied and showed almost as much strength and consciousness as yesterday. Dr. Mallan said to-night that at this time last night he would not have believed that Mr. Randall could live 24 hours. It did not seem now that he could live through the night, but the old, tremendous vitality might carry him along, feeble as he is, for another day or so.

Secretary Blaine, Postmaster General Wanamaker, President Harrison and other officials drove to the Randall residence as usual to-day to inquire of the ex-Speaker's condition, but no one was admitted, nor, indeed, did anyone ask to be. As on yesterday, so also to-day, Mrs. Harrison sent to Mrs. Randall a beautiful bouquet from the White House conservatory.

At midnight Mr. Randall was unconscious and barely alive. This evening at 7:30 he had a severe sinking spell, and at one time was thought to be dead. A consultation of physicians is now being held at Mr. Randall's house.

BREAKS KENTUCKY'S RECORD.

The Most Youthful Eloping Couple Ever Known in the State.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LEXINGTON, KY., April 12.—Katie Baker and Frank Black, the 12-year-old children, who eloped from Louisville last Thursday, have been discovered here. They are now in the Industrial Union Home. Both are small for their ages. They deny running away to get married. Katie says she left home because her mother, who is a half Indian, whipped her so unmercifully. She is a very bright girl, and can read in the fourth reader, although she had to steal away from home to go to school because her mother refused to allow her to study.

Frank's parents are dead and he has been living at the Baker homestead. Katie says Frank followed her. Mrs. Baker has been notified by telegraph of the children's whereabouts. It is the most youthful elopement ever known in Kentucky.

MUST DIE ON THE CROSS.

The Delusion of An Insane Indianian Who Thinks He is Christ.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LOGANSPORT, IND., April 12.—Clyde Long, a young man aged 17, claims that he is Jesus Christ, and that he must be crucified. He has repeatedly begged his parents and friends to nail him to a cross which he has erected. Upon their refusal he will take a knife and inflict severe injuries upon himself, stabbing his hands and body in a terrible manner. He also swallows carbolic acid in quantities sufficient to cause terrible pain, but not enough to kill him, and he claims that he must die on the cross.

Long claims to have received specific orders from God that he must suffer on the cross to save the wicked people of the township.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents Classified for the Convenience of the Reader.

A matchless budget of news, sound editorial comment thereon, and nearly 100 columns of instructive and interesting literary matter in 20 clean and crisp pages, is THE DISPATCH'S offering for to-day. The first part contains the local and telegraphic news of yesterday and last night, and the second and third parts are made up as follows:

PART II.

Page 9.
Minnesota's Iron Mines.......ORLIN M. SANFORD
The Ace of Clubs.....PRINCE JOSEF LUBOMIRSKI

Page 10.
Old Egypt's Creeds.......BUMBALO
The Modern Martyr.......BESSIE BRAMBLE

Page 11.
The Want Column. To Let Column.
For Sale Column. Business Cards.
Late News in Brief.

Page 12.
The Social World. Green Room Gossip.
The Grand Army. Local Art Gossip.
Business Cards.

Page 13.
Secret Societies. Local Trade Matters.
Markets by Telegraph. Business Cards.
Gossip of the Militia.

Page 14.
Are Mediums Frauds?.......A Symposium
Brains by the Inch.......H. I. S.
Every Day Science. Doings in the Courts.
Business Cards.

Page 15.
Edison's Latest Invention.......H. H. H.
Nye on the Slope.......BILL NYE
An Old Friend....CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY
Business Cards.

Page 16.
The Age of Doubt.......REV. GEORGE HODGES
Amusement Notices. Business Cards.

PART III.

Page 17.
A Fighting Senator.......FRANK G. CARPENTER
On the First Press.......STOFIEL
Dame Nature's Own.......W. L. HAWLEY
Beatrice.......H. RIDER HAGGARD

Page 18.
Popular Mrs. Drew.......FRANK FERN
The New Theology.....REV. DR. GEO. C. PURVES
Another Ideal Home.......R. W. SHOPPELL

Page 19.
Kuno's Little Friends.......PAYSIE
Once a Metropolis.......FANNIE B. WARD
Sunday Thoughts.......BY A CLERGYMAN
The Fireside Sphinx.......E. R. CHADBOURNE

Page 20.
Fair Woman's World.......MEG, ET AL
Gossip of Gotham.......CLARA BELLE
Beauty in Congress.......MISS GRUNDY, JR
Flowers of Spring.......MARGARET E. HOUSTON

166 WERE DROWNED.

Details of the Disaster to the Mail Steamer Quetta, Which

STRUCK ON A SUBMERGED ROCK

And Went to the Bottom of the Sea in Just Three Minutes.

A WOMAN'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

She Covered Most of the Distance to the Nearest Land by Swimming.

Particulars of the wreck of the steamer Quetta show that of those on board 166 were drowned and 116 saved. The vessel struck upon an unknown and submerged rock. Miss Lacey, a young woman, had a thrilling experience, swimming most of the way to shore.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Advices from Sydney, N. S. W., received to-day, give details of the wreck of the steamer Quetta. Great consternation prevailed in the city on receipt of a telegram from Brisbane announcing that a terrible marine disaster had occurred off the coast of North Queensland. Particulars of the disaster were awaited with the greatest anxiety.

The British India Company's royal mail steamer Quetta, Captain Saunders, which left Brisbane, February 18, for London, via Queensland ports, struck on an unknown rock near Mount Adolphus, about 20 miles from Thursday Island, at 9 o'clock at night. When the Quetta left Brisbane she had 282 souls on board.

THE MAJORITY DROWNED.

As far as can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, 116 of these were saved, while 166 were drowned. The night was fine and the Captain was on the bridge when the vessel struck. The suddenness of the disaster was appalling. The Quetta struck the submerged rock with such force that the vessel's side was torn completely away from the bow to the engine room.

A fearful scene ensued. The Captain rushed forward and gave orders for the boats to be cleared. Immediately the vessel commenced to sink rapidly and went down within three minutes of the time of striking. Miss Lacey, one of the survivors, gives the following account of her experience:

I was sitting in the saloon writing a letter to my mother when suddenly some remarkable noise was heard. I at once rushed on deck and saw all the passengers in a great state of excitement. I rushed down stairs and dragged my sister May out of bed. She came on deck in her night dress. I then went to my uncle and said: "Is there any danger?" and he said, "A little, but you both stick to me."

SOME OF THE SCENES.

We then went aft, and it was like going up hill. The ship was high above water where we were going. On the way I heard Mrs. Whish say to Captain Whish: "Claude, you will take care of me." They were such dear old people. Miss Macklin was so kind, and offered to go down and get some shawls to wrap my sister in. When we got aft, the ship suddenly went down, and I found myself going down, and, as I was drinking salt water, I thought I was going to be drowned, but I came up again. It was terrible. Then I saw a raft a short distance out, and I swam for it, and was dragged on to it by the purser.

We were attached to a bigger raft, crowded with Chingalese. When we got away some distance, as the Chingalese became very noisy, we cut our raft adrift and remained on her with the purser till we were about, as I thought, two miles from shore, and as he told me he could not swim I left him and swam for shore, but I did not reach, as it was so far away. I went on swimming toward land, and saw another raft on which were two Chingalese, to which I made my way and got on to it, but as they were very rude and excited and I thought they might be drunk, I left it and took to swimming again. It seemed so long. I remember nothing till I saw a boat come alongside. When I came on board I thought I had been staying in a large hotel under the water, and I think I must have been unconscious sometimes.

A DANGEROUS ROCK.

Others tell similar stories. Only a few minutes elapsed from the time the vessel struck until she sank, and the people were carried down with the wreck, which went entirely out of sight and was not discovered for several days. Divers were sent to the bottom. They found the bottom uneven, water varying from 12 to 14 fathoms deep.

The bottom of the vessel is torn and rent from right forward to the engines. Abaft the engines the plates are bulged. She lies right on her beam ends. They took the bearings of the submerged rock. At low water, ordinary spring tides, there would be 16 feet of water on the most shoal part found.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

The Vote is Very Close and the Control of the State Hinges Upon It.

PROVIDENCE, April 12.—Returns from the supplementary election in this city are coming in slowly, and indicate the probable election of four or five Democrats—a Senator and members of the Legislature. The vote has been large and will be close.

On the result of this second election the control of the State hinges. The Senators and eight Representatives are chosen on one ticket, and by the whole ticket instead of by districts. The count will not be completed much before sunrise, if then. The Australian ballot system again worked well, the largest vote ever cast in the city being polled without delay or friction.

THE JUDGE CAUGHT ON.

He Reads Accounts of Card Parties and Indicts the Participants.

SEDALIA, MO., April 12.—When Judge Ryland, who recently charged the grand jury to enforce the gambling law against the players in society of high five and progressive euchre for prizes, read this morning's paper, he was surprised to see in the society columns several accounts of card parties.

He sent the paper to the grand jury, and soon a number of witnesses were called. This afternoon a large number of indictments were returned, supposedly against the card players.

A SIMPLE VILLAGE CLERK

Succeeds in Doing Up the Community for Several Thousand Dollars.

SARATOGA, April 12.—The Board of Village Trustees deposed Samuel F. Corey, who had served for seven or eight years as Village Clerk, and have been investigating his accounts. It is now ascertained that there is a shortage of between $5,000 and $10,000 in Corey's office.

The method used to raise money by the clerk was to discount at a bank auditors' warrants which had been signed in blank by the auditors and then filled in by Corey as he pleased.

SUFFOCATED IN A STABLE.

Fire at Leavenworth Burns 36 Horses and Almost Kills Three Men.

LEAVENWORTH, April 12.—The livery stable of Crilly & Cranston was destroyed by fire this morning. Firemen returning from another fire, discovered the flames and barely rescued several hostlers. William Gilman, Philip Fischer and James Flynn were taken out in an unconscious condition. They had been suffocated nearly to death.

Thirty-six horses and all the contents of the stable were destroyed. The loss is $20,000.