FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

APRIL 20. 1890.

The Woman Once Nearest His Heart Claims the Assassin Still Lives.

SHEHASA STRANGELETTER.

Without Name or Date, But in the Hand She Knows Too Well to be Mistaken.

THE STORY OF LOUISE WORCESTER.

Mysterious Circumstances Connected With the Body Taken From Garrett's Barn.

AO OPPORTUNITY FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Remarkable Evidence Furnished by the Official Orders on File fa the War and Navy Departments.

THE WOMAN WILL STILL SEEK HER LOVER

Louise Worcester, once the confidante of Wilkes Booth, firmly believes it was not be who was shot in Garrett's barn. In 1867 she received a letter in the assassin's handwriting, which she still has. She gives other reasons for her belief. The official records for 1865 show peculiar facts.

DIRECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA BIEMINGRAM, ALA., April 19.

"John Wilkes Booth is not dead!" The speaker was Louise Worcester, a woman who for nearly four years was the confidente of the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. As she made this startling declaration her manner would have convinced any one that the woman was sincere in her belief that Booth still lived.

"I know-" she continued, then checking herself-she added "Booth may be dead now, but he was not killed in Garrett's barn. In 1867 I received a letter, without date or signature, but the handwriting was that of Wilkes Booth. I could not be mistaken, I knew it too well. And something here," she went on, placing her hand over her heart, "tells me that somewhere in a distant land, withou, friends, home or country-a wanderer and an outcast, Wilkes Booth still

### A Woman With a History

Louise Worcester is a remarkable woman with a remarkable history. For several drop of blood. Why shouldn't the heavens ars she has made her home in this city. but most of the time she is traveling. She is wealthy and her home is a gem of elegance and luxury. She is now about 52 years of age, but her face still bears traces of the wonderful beauty which once made men rave, and in the end proved her ruin. Miss Worcester's father was a New En-

glander of the old Puritan stock. He came South when quite a young man, and married the daughter of a wealthy and aristocratic Southern planter. After his marriage he built a magnifient home and engaged in cotton planting, his wife having inherited several large plantations and a number of slaves. Louise was born near Tuskaloosa, Ala, and was the third of five any one. children. She has three sisters and a brother still living. From infancy she was famous for her remarkable beauty. When she was only 5 years old her father died, and soon afterward her mother moved to Mobile, Alu.

She Was Thoroughly Educated.

Young Louise was sent to a fashionable boarding school as soon as she was old enough, and later the best tutors that could be found were engaged for her. When she was only 15 her mother died and she was left to the care of a guardian. As a schoolgirl she developed a passionate fondness for poetry and fiction, and read every novel and poem she could obtain. When she grew older the rare beauty with which she was blessed developed until she was acknowledged the most beautiful girl in Mobile, a city at that time famous for its beautiful

Before her education was completed and when she was only 18 years of age Louise determined to go on the stage. She had taken a minor part in some private theatricals and at once became stage struck. She rebelled against the restraints placed around her by bad any idea of the nature of it. One day her guardian, and, securing from him a small sum of money, she took her youngest sister, who was still at school, and went to New York. A number of her father's relatives lived in the metropolis and they welcomed her with open arms and encouraged her ambition to become an actress.

First Meeting With Booth. Her wonderful beauty soon attracted attention in New York, and she secured an engagement with a stock company at one of the leading theaters. She had overestimated ber talent for the stage and made slow procress, which soon discouraged her. It was during her engagement at the New York tinued. When he asked me the question theater that she first met Wilkes Booth, then a young actor trying to find a manager who would bring him out as a star. Booth became infatuated with the beautiful young Southern girl and she with him. He was poor and had little reputation as an actor. and the relatives of Miss Worcester forbade her receiving his attentions. Then they met clandestinely and soon the old, old story was repeated.

When her relatives learned the truth Louise was turned from their doors. She had a conference with Booth and it was decided that she should return to her home in Mobile until he could secure a permanent and profitable engagement, when she would rejoin him. She had not then come into possession of her fortune and was unable to obtain enough money for Booth's extravagant taste. Miss Worcester returned to Mobile in 1839 and soon afterward Booth succeeded in finding a manager who agreed

The Lovers Together Again. Southern tour was arranged, and at Mobile Louise Worcester joined her lover, and remained with him most of the time

until January, 1865, when they parted, Booth's attentions to another woman having caused a quarrel which ended in a separation. When she left Booth Miss Worcester remained some time in St. Louis, stopping at the Southern Hotel. A few weeks after the assassination of Lincoln she returned to her old home in Mobile, and eight years later came to this city, where she has since resided. Her magnificent apartments in this city she occupies only a few months in the year, her summers being spent at Eastern watering places and with relatives in New York and New En-

gland, while her winters are spent traveling Florida, Mexico and South America. Only a few intimate friends of Miss Worcester in this city know that she was once so intimate with Wilkes Booth, All the love of her life was lavished on him and she loves him still. From triend or stranger she will brook no disparaging word of him. She freely admits the enormity of his crime. but excuses him by the claim that he was only the tool of others and not the chief

Treachery and Cowardice. The claims that Booth pever contemplated murder until the last, when goaded to desperation by the treachery and cowardice of others he, in a sudden fit of madness, resolved himself to do the bloody deed. It is not often that this woman can be induced to talk of Booth, but a few days ago your correspondent heard from her lips the story of all she knew of his conspiracy and her reasons for believing that the man shot by Boston Corbett in Garrett's barn was not the

To go back to the beginning she said when I Wilkes at Mobile, the talk of war was growing serious. He read the papers closely and seemed deeply interested in every political movement. His love for the Union was intense, and he would often talk to me about it for hours at a time. My sympathies were all the election of Lincoln was approunced be old-time cheerfulness returned, and he said to me one day, "Louise, there will be no war; it would be too norrible and neither side will dare begin it." As the war cloud grew darker and darker, his old-time concern for the result re turned, at times he would be moody and silen for hours at a time.

assassin of President Lincoln.

Grieved by Fanntics.

One day he had been reading in the papers reports of meetings of Abolitionists in the North and speeches of Secessionists in the south. Suddenly, throwing down the paper and turning to me, his face wearing the same expression it did in the most exciting scenes of "Richard III.," he exclaimed:

"Lou, if I could I would kill every Abolition ist in the North and every Secessionist in the South, and then there would be no war. This is too grand a country to be plunged into a civi war by such fanatics."

When the war broke out he had little to say about it for a long time, but read the papers very closely. He seemed specially interested in everything that was done by Congress, and he was delighted when the first overtures for eace were made, and a few people thought the war would be ended soon. When he would read reports of battles in the papers, giving the number of killed and wonnded he would often shudder with horror, and, throwing down the paper, pace the room for five minutes, then, assuming some favorite stage attitude, he would exclaim: "Blood! blood! Nothing but blood! Such is war; and men call it glorious!" One night we had been out for a walk It was a beautiful starlight evening and we strolled some distance in silence. Suddenly grasping my arm, Booth stopped, and, pointing to the sky, said: "Lou, when I think of this ter ceased to speak of it so often and his old cheerfulness of manuer returned. No one could be more entertaining than he when he chose. He loved his profession and was am bitious to succeed. His acting at times was so true to the character he was playing that he actually forgot everything else. He often told me that when playing Hamlet or Richard III" he forgo: his own identity completely and for a time would feel that he was really the

character he was playing.

He was easily influenced for good or evil. I often thought that off the stage his mind was not just right. I don't mean that he was insane, but there was something about which I cannot explain, something which at times made me think he was hardly rational. After a performance on the stage he would be very nervous for hours, but he was never irrita le and I never heard him speak unkindly to

#### BOOTH'S MANNER CHANGED INCIDENTS TO SHOW HE THOUGHT OF KIDNAPING LINCOLN.

Along in 1863 Miss Worcester Believes the Assassiu Was Approached by Men of Grent Influence-The Broken Ankle No. Evidence.

Along in 1863 I first noticed a change in Booth's manner. I did not understand it at the time, but since then I have always thought that the capture or assassination of Lincoln was first suggested to him about that time. That was the first secret he ever kept from me. Before that he told me everything, and I read all his letters, but from that time on he had considerable correspondence which he kept concealed from me. At several places he would leave me at night, telling me he had to see parties on important business. He never explained what the business was, but now I am satisfied that it was that conspiracy. Who the men were that he went to see and was in correspondence with I never knew. I did not see them, because they never came to the hotels where we stopped.

It was several months after he first commenced this niveal correspondence before.

Booth turned to me suddenly and asked:
"Lou, if Lincoln was taken South a prisoner,
do you think the Northern people would be
willing to end the war in order to secure his

release?"

Isawhe was desperately in earnest, but I laughed at him and asked what new nonsense he was thinking of. My answer did not please him, but he said bothing, and I continued to ridicule any such wild scheme. I told him Lincoln was not responsible for the war, and even if he was, he could not be captured and taken South. Booth remained silent a long time, then he said in a dejected, hopeless ort of way: "Would to God there was some way to end this horrible war and restore the Union."

The Quarrel and Separation. He never mentioned the subject to m again, but the secret correspondence conthought for a moment that he might be serithought for a moment that he might be seriously thinking of some such foolhardy scheme
and I knew that he was reckless enough to undertake it if he was encouraged, but as time
passed and he did not refer to it again I thought
the matter had passed out of his mind. Of
my quarrel with Booth and our separation I
have nothing to say, in fact, it concerns no one,
I saw him last on January 4, 1865. When I
heard that he had assassinated President Lincoin I was almost prostrated by the shock—I coin I was almost prostrated by the shock-II could not believe it at first-it seemed too horrible for one so gentle and kind as he had been to me

been to me.

Will you tell me some of your reasons for believing that Booth is not dead?

I know he is not dead, but possibly my reasons would not make anyone else think so and
it is lest as it is. He is dead to the world and

it is best as it is. He is dead to the world and it is better so.

The letter you spoke—
Don't mention that, please; I don't like to talk of it, but I will say this much, there is a letter in existence which is in the handwriting of John Wilkes Booth and it was written long after the man killed in Garrett's barn was luried.

People may say I am dreaming when I assert People may say I am dreaming when I assert that Booth was not the man shot by Boston Corbett, but let me call your attention to a rew things which are matters of history. The body of the man said to have been Booth was buried without positive identification and there was a mystery about the burial. None of the people who knew him intimately in life ever saw his dead body. There were plenty of people in Washington who knew Booth well and had known him for years. When the body was brought there none of these people were sent for to identify it. On the contrary no one was allowed to view the body.

Some of Her Reasons. I hurried to Washington as soon as I heard of the assassination, and when the body was brought in from Garrett's farm I made every effort to see it, but they would not let me. If that had been the body of Wilkes Booth it seems to me that it would have been placed in

that had been the body of Wilkes Booth it seems to me that it would have been placed in some public place and kept there for days for the people to look at and see with their own eyes that the murder of their President had been avenced. There was so much secrecy and mystery about the disposition of the body that I quickly decided that it was not the body of Wilkes Booth.

Here is something else, said Miss Worcester, as she opened a bookcase and took down two large scrap-books. No two accounts of the capture and death of Booth are alike. Did you ever notice that? Well, I have here two scrapbooks filled with new spaper clippings about the life and death of Wilkes Booth. I have a copy of every account of his capture and death which has ever been published, and if you will read them all you will see that no two are alike. Every man who was present at the capture of the man found in the old barn at Garrett's tells a different story of what occurred. None of them knew Booth in life and they were not absolutely sure that he was the man they captured and killed. There was nothing on his person by which he could be positively identified, and the accounts of the affair written by the various Federal officers and soldiers show on the face of them that they were not absolutely sure that they had the right man. they had the right man.

The Broken Ankle. It seems from those published accounts that the officers for identification depended largely on the fact that the man in the barn had a broken ankle, and that Booth broke his ankle when he leaped on the stage at Ford's Theater,

houting "Sic semper tyrannis."
Suppose Booth did break his ankle, if he was able to leave the house and escape from Washington City. I believe he was able to continue his journey, and would not have been caught so soon and so near the scene of his crime. The fact is, I don't believe Booth's ankie was broken. I shall always believe that wilkes Booth made good his escape, and that some unknowh man who was one of the conspirators in that crime was captured, killed and buried under his name.

crime was captured, killed and buried under his name.

If one cares to go into theories and propabilities, there is a strong answer to the assertion that the officers and the authorities at Washington could have no reason tor killing and burying a bogus Booth. The reward was so large that the little squad of men had a strong incentive to capture and bring in any one who resembled the assassin. The people of the North clamored for vengeance when their loved President was killed. They must be satisfied in some way, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the highest authorities at Washington would have decided it good policy to say nothing more if a man had been killed and buried and the people were satisfied it was Booth.

#### DEARER THAN JEWELS. DRAWER FULL OF LETTERS AND TRINKETS FROM BOOTH.

Miss Worcester Treasures Her Lover's Memory and Travels Incessantly, Hoping to Meet Him-Mystery of the Supposed Body of the Assassin.

This woman's story may or may not be true in every particular, but no one who hears the story from her own lips can doubt the sincerity of her belief that Booth is not dead. There can be no doubt that the woman was for a long time very intimate with Booth, and that, living or dead, she loves him still. Treasured with greater care than she treasures her many valuable jewels this woman keeps a drawer filled with letters, notes, pictures, valuable presents and trinkets that he gave her. Treasured above all is a splendid photograph of him taken just before the war. Across the face of it, in Booth's own handwriting, are the words:

Sincerely yours, J. WILKES BOOTH, No hand save hers ever touched these mementoes and it is not often that prying criminal of the civilized world. Between the leaves of a little story book lie a bunch of forget-me-nots, yellow with age and their fragrance long since fled. There is a dainty fragrance long since fled. There is a dainty little handkerchief with Booth's monogram in the corner, notes and letters yellow with age and worn from frequent handling, but with the writing still legible, a lock of hair, an old-fashioned watch charm, leaves of roses withered and torn, programmes of various theaters where Booth played as a star, and other articles that only a woman would keep.

Seeking Her Lost Lover. Ask this woman why she travels thou-sands of miles every year and with a laugh she will answer that she travels for health and pleasure. But when one has heard her story-has seen the tears trickle down he cheeks as she foudly touches every article that recalls memories of the man she loved another reason for these wanderings will suggest itself. She believes that Rooth still ves-that somewhere in some distant land perhaps he is a homeless wanderer, and that one day the fates may bring them face to face. Once she confided to an intimate friend that she believed she would one day meet Booth again, and that was one reason sh

spent all her income traveling. In a few days Miss Worcester will start to Europe to be absent six months. After a tour of Europe she will visit Egypt and Jerusalem and return via Japan and China. On her way home she will spend a month in Australia. The significance of her visit there will be understood when it is known that some years ago she stated to a friend that she believed if Booth was still alive he was somewhere in Australia.

Shrouded in Mystery. There was a mystery about the whole affair of the death and burnal of Wilkes Booth, said Miss Worcester on bidding her visitor good by, which has never been explained by any one in a position to explain it. I can imagine no good reason for shrouding his death and burial in mys-tery if the United States authorities were absoutely certain that the man was Wilkes B. Since I was refused the privilege of looking on the dead face of the man they told me was Booth, I have never believed that he was dead, and I know at least one man, who was a dis-tinguished officer in the Federal army, who shares that opinion. As I said before, I have other and better reasons for believing that Wilkes Booth did not die the death of an out-law on the Garrett farm, as history would have the public believe.

## THE OFFICIAL ORDERS. NTERESTING EVIDENCE FROM CHAP-

LAIN HIBBEN'S HISTORY. The Body of the Assassin Was Handled With-

out Any Regard to Military Authorities or Etiquette-The Autopay on Board the Montauk. That there was considerable mystery in

the disposal of the body supposed to be Booth's there is no doubt; but whether it was due to the very great anxiety of Secretaries Stanton and Welles or to something more is an open question. The history of the Washington Navy Yard, written by Chaplain H. B. Hibben, which has just been ordered printed by the Senate, contains s few fragments of history interesting in this connection, which have already been reerred to in THE DISPATCH. The first dis patch on the subject was that of Commandant J. B. Montgomery announcing the re-ceipt of the assassin's body at 1:45 A. M. April 27, 1865, on board the Montauk. In response to this the following order was issued under date of April 27, 1865, 10

To the Commandant of Washington Navy Yard:
You will permit Surgeon General Barnes and
his assistant, accompanied by Judge Advocate
General Holt, Hon. John A. Bingham, Major
Eckert, William G. Moore, Clerk of War Department; Colonel L. C. Baker, Lieutenant
Baker, Lieutenant Colonel Conger, Charles
Dawson, J. L. Smith, Mr. Gardner, photographer, and an assistant, to go on board the
Montauk and see the Lody of John Wilkes
Booth. Immediately after the Surgeon General has made his autopay you will have the
body placed in a strong box and deliver it to the To the Commandant of Washington Navy Yard:

Continued on Sixth Page.

# THE CZAR'S DILEMMA

Grand Duke Constantine, a Member of the koyal Family, Has

JOINED THE BAND OF NIHILISTS

Who Are Willing to Surrender Life in Pursuit of Liberty.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND. Arrest of a Merchant Who Guzed Too Fondly on the Empress Frederick

A N ihilist has at last been found in the Russian Imperial family. The Grand Duke Constantine has written a poem appealing to the young men to struggle for liberty or death. The probable fate of the rash young man is now a subject of conjecture.

INY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, April 19 .- [Copyright.]-The Czar and family have taken up their residence at Gatchina, despite the forebodings of the police, and nothing has happened there since their arrival on Tuesday. But St. Petersburg is convulsed by an announcement of the discovery of a plot to secure the secret plans of the fortresses, and by the suicide of the artillery staff officer.

Money for the former business was furnished by Baron Plessen, a German naval attache, who has in consequence left Russia, having received a not over-polite hint that the climate might not continue suitable for his health. The artillery officer, there is no reason to doubt, was a member of a recently unearthed military conspiracy against the Czar's life and killed himself to avoid ar-

THE STARTLING FRATURE.

But the most startling thing of all is that he revolutionary taint has actually spread to the imperial family itself. The young Grand Duke Constantine has acquired a dangerous and unprincely habit of writing werse, and this week his perverse muse has induced him to write a poem addressed to the young men of Russia. Here is a prose ranslation telegraphed by THE DISPATCH orrespondent:
My friend and my brother, whose trials are

My friend and my brother, whose trials are so many, whose griefs are so sore, whoever thou art, do not despair, for God knows all, both all the wrong and all the misery. Our sacred ideal is desscrated and shattered, and the blood of innocence is flowing everywhere. Yet give not up. All obstacles must fail. Holy freedom shall tear the crown of thems from off her brow, she shall burst her chains assuder, shake the cross from off her shoulders and reign at last triumphant. This, my friend, is no poet's dream, no vain hope. Look about you, evil is rampaut everywhere, the deepest night surrounds us, our fatherland is weakened by suffering and steeped in blood and turns its tearful eyes to heaven and begs for mercy.

A ROYAL PESSIMIST. I am the tempter of fate. Capricious destiny has given me wealth and honor and power. What are they to me? The cold, dark grave will swallow all, but nature's gifts are costlier to me. She has given song, and I will cheer you to the battle against evil. I ask you not to receive me for the blood which courses through my veins, but because I too am prepared to give my life for the good of our common morbiar Russia.

other, Russia.
The Czar's position is a painful one. There are of course precedents for imprison-ing and even murdering the Russian Duke, but modern ideas are not without influence in Russis, and if Constantine's folly is to be noticed at all he will probably suffer no worse fate than temporary confinement in a eyes catch even a glimpse of the articles she lunntic asylum or a short term of seclusion keeps in remembrance of the most notorious in some distant province. Whether the humbler prince who owns the Grashdanin. the most fearless of Russian newspapers, will escape severe punishment is an open ques-

A GRAVE OFFENSE. He has committed the grave offense in imperial Russian eyes of publishing a letter reflecting on the powers that be. The letter is from a superior officer, who, at his own request, was recently transferred to a post at Nertchinsk, in Siberia, and has since been bewailing his fatuity. Among other un-

pleasant things, he says:

The people are wicked and depraved, given to gossipling, slandering, spying and secret denunciations. Everything which is good and honest is mercilessly persecuted and baseness is triumpuant. Every official, whatever his powers may be, ill treats his subordinates, interferes with their private affairs and inflicts powers may be, ill treats his subordinates, in-terferes with their private affairs and inflicts every humiliation on them. The small officials, who receive daily wages, are recruited from criminals awaiting judgment or already con-demned. They are all thieves and drunkards. High cost of living and inadequate salaries make it almost impossible to find an honest man here. I shall thank Previdence if I am not thrown into prison during the three was own into prison during the three years which I now must remain here.

SPOILING A ROMANCE. The Czar is attempting to spoil one of the prettiest royal romances of the age. He has just broken off an engagement between his cousin, the Grand Duke Michael Michael witch and the beautiful Counters Ignatioff daughter of the Russian ambassador to Turkey. The engagement between these young people—the Duke is only 28 years old and the Countess 5 years younger—was the result of love at first sight. Count Ignatieff, however, is not persona grata with the Czar, and hence the objection of Nich-olas to ally himself so closely with the

Many compromises were suggested but none proved acceptable to the Czar until the Grand Duke offered to renounce all his titles and privileges and live abroad with his wife. To this the Czar consented, but Count Ignatieff objected, as he considers himself destined to play such an important part in Russian polities that he will be able to arrange the marriage on his own terms in he course of time. Consequently the Grand Duke has been sent to travel and the young Countess has been made a maid of or to the Czarina.

# A CAT MAY LOOK AT A KING

But a Merchant Must Not Gaze Too Fondly Upon an Empress. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, April 19 .- On Tuesday evening the Empress Frederick and her two daughters arrived from Frankfort by an ordinary express train. So also did Karl Bonn, a rich merchant of Berlin, Bonn jumped from the train before it had stopped, rushed as near to the Royal carriage as he could get, took off his hat, placed his right hand over his heart and smiled and leered amorously. Princess Margaret first noticed the apparition, and gave a startled little scream. The Empress frowned, and turning to an officer, said a few words. The office thereupon grabbed

poor Bonn and hustled him off. Bonn is the victim of a hopeless and un-requited love. When the reptite newspapers during the Emperor Frederick's last illuess were daily reviling the Empress, Bonn con-ceived it to be his duty to champion her cause. Chivalrous pity gave place to love. He became passionately attached, not only to the Empress, but to her two daughters as them so. Wherever they happen to be Bonn the saithful one, is always on hand. He has been kicked and cuffed, imprisoned and fined, but he is not discouraged, tor he does not doubt that his constancy will one day

Not in a Hurry to See the Czar

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 19. - Charles Emory is still in London enjoying himself. To-night he is the guest of Harold Arederic at the Savage club. He leaves early in the week for Autwerp, and goes thence to St. Petersburg by way of Paris.

# AFRAID OF BOMBS.

aropean Governments Are Awaiting the First of May With Great Auxlety-In Paris Especially There Are Grave Fenra of Trouble.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, April 19 .- Much uncertainty still prevails respecting the attitude the continental governments will finally assume toward the 1st of May labor demonstrations. The German Emperor does not want trouble which might injure his new character as "friend of the poor," but he has done something toward bringing it about by ordering that workmen employed in the State factories and mines shall be refused a holiday upon the day appointed. The recent disturbances in Moravia have greatly incensed the governing classes, who are bringing great pressure to hear upon the Government to prohibit demonstrations altogether. They have succeeded in obtaining the refusal of a holiday to State workmen, but by direct command of the Emperor, orderly processions to the prater will be allowed in Vienna. As the local authori-ties will be allowed to decide what is orderly and what is disorderly, the imperial concession may not prove of much practical

Even in Paris, thanks to the mad brained and vitriol tongued Louise Michael and her friends, there is some talk of stopping demonstrations. Louise Michael spoke the other evening about the charms of dynamite, and after explaining that she had a strong feeling that something unusual would oc cur the first of May, promised "to smash the butter dish over the faces of all Govern-ment scoundrels," Monsieur Constans, with whom, as Minister of the Interior, will rest the responsibility should disturbances occur, professes to be alarmed at the revoutionary ferment now observable in Paris, and as he is already fiercely heated by the extremists he will not hesitate to shoot at

the first provocation.

The moderate French Socialists, knowing the man with whom they have to deal, have appealed to their brethren to beware of playing idto the enemy's hands and "to avoid spoiling by violence the splendor of an effort of universal brotherhood." But up to the present, so far as Paris is concerned, they appear to have been scarcely audible above the bloodthirsty and insane clamor of the Nihilistic factions.

### LOOKING AFTER THE ARMY.

The Young Kaiser's Thoughts Seem to be

all of War. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, April 19.-Kaiser Wilhelm has devoted the week almost entirely to his soldiers, visiting the barrack rooms, inspecting recruits and lecturing officers with the confidence of a veteran campaigner. Three evenings he has been a guest at military dinners, at each of which it is known that he made a speech, but as reporters were not admitted, the imperial eloquence was lost to the world at large, Still further to emphasize his war-lordship the Kaiser personally congratulated General von Pape upon the sixtieth anniversary of the famous old warrior sentry into the army and presented him with the imperial por-

trait in the uniform of a garde du corps. The moment, therefore, seems scarcely opportune for preaching to the young soldier King of the beauties of peace, but the ample good-natured folk who form the International Arbitration and Peace Association think otherwise. They have drafted a memorial praying His Majesty to set a glorious example by disarming his military hosts, or at least to convene a conference of the

powers to consider the question of settling internal disputes by peaceable means. The Kaiser's reply will be worth reading, but it is not likely to be soothing to the peace and likely to be soothing to the peace and likely to be soothing to the peace.

AN EARNEST STRUGGLE.

STARVATION IN LONDON. An Actual Case of the Kind Causes Quite

Little Sensation. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 19 .- Some of the Londo newspapers have been inconsiderate enough to harrow the feelings of polite society by publishing the tale of an East End tragedy, whereby a dock laborer died of starvation. Mark Valle was the victim's name, and his neighbors reporhim to have been a temperate, steady man who made every effort to obtain sufficient work to support his family, consisting of a wite and five small children. He had a little money due him on Thursday and

dropped dead at the paymaster's feet as he The doctor who made the postmorter said his death was due to starvation, and the man's stomach was entirely empty. eldest boy told the Coroner that their father had eaten nothing since the previous Saturday, though the children had had a little tew twice since. The father ate nothing is order that there should be more for his little ones. The West End was shocked when the Pall Mall Gazette published this story, and more than one good citizen stopped the paper in order that his wife and hildran might not be annoyed by the perusal of such vulgar atrocities.

# HONORS FOR THE EXPLORER.

The American Dinner to Stanley Will be Great Affair.

LBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 19 .- The American dinner to Mr. Stanley is to be given on May 30. As Minister Lincoln is in mourning for his son, Consul General New will preside. It is doubtful if there will be a large enough banqueting hall in London for the Amer cans who desire to be present. Stanley arrived in Brussels to-day, and was acco royal honors from the trontier of Belgium to the capital.

He is to-night the guest of the King at the palace. It is thought in Brussels that Stanley will enter the service of the King of the Belgians as Vicerov of the Congo State, rather than that of the British East Africa Company.

A SEASON OF GAILTY

Promised for London if There are No More Royal Funerals.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, April 19 .- Queen Victoria who has been having most abominable weather at Aix Les Bains, will return to grandson, Emperor William. She has agreed to hold two drawing rooms in Lonion next month on the 9th and 15th, so that the season will open merrily.

London is already filling up, and if the yalties will be good enough to refrain from lying the season will in all probability be e gayest and most prosperous since 1887. the jubilee year.

# AFTER BOODLE ALDERMEN.

Serious Charges Made Against a Chicago Elevated Railroad Company. CHICAGO, April 19 .- A bill, by numer

us property owners on Randolph street and Ogden avenue, was filed in the Circuit Court this afternoon against the West Rapid Transit Company and the city of Chicago to restrain the construction of the propose elevated railroad on the thoroughfares

The bill says that the consent of a majority of the property owners was never ob-tained by the company, many of the signatures purporting to give consent geries. It is also asserted that the capital stock of the company, almost entirely, has not yet been paid up, and that blocks of stock have been issued to a number of Aldermen to corruptly secure the passage of the company's ordinances. No injunction has yet been granted. A motion for the injunction may be made next week.

# FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

Delamater Has No Thought of Withdrawing From the Contest.

HE IS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY. But the Opposition is Still Keeping Up

the Struggle.

GEN. HASTING'S HAS CAPTURED BLAIR. The Contest for Randall's Seat is Fast Becoming De cidedly Torrid.

Delamater will not withdraw from the Republican gubernatorial battle, and the ight is between the Crawford Senator and General Hastings to the finish. The former s very confident, but the friends of the later yesterday captured Blair county, and believe that they will yet turn the tide. Philadelphia Democrats are just now conerned about the vacant seat in Congress.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 19,-The contest or the Republican nomination for Governor continues to be waged with considerable vigor. The time and place for the holding of the Republican State Convention has not yet been fixed, but the members of the State Committee will meet on Wednesday, April 23, when the question as to the time and place for holding the convention will be

settled. The Republicans will nominate their State ticket during the last week of June. unless there occurs a great change of mind between now and the meeting of the State Committee on Wednesday next. The leading candidates, as well as well informed Republicans from the interior of the State. have declared in favor or an early convention, and it is probable that Wednesday. June 25, will be the date selected and the city of Harrisburg named as the place for the meeting of the convention.

ONLY TWO OF THEM IN IT.

Chairman Andrews, in his call for the meeting of the State Committee, announced that in addition to naming the time and place for the holding of the State convention the committee will take up such other mat-ters as may be presented, but if it considered unlikely that any other business will be eral Hastings virtually have the fight for other candidates who have been announced are not making much effort to secure dele-

Some of the dark horse candidates are in the field with the hope that the contest between the leading candidates will become so warm that a compromise candidate may have to be agreed upon. It is claimed that Senator Delamater will be nominated as the Repub-lican candidate for Governor beyond any question of doubt unless Senator Quay enters the fight against him, which is not considered likely to occur. Even without the delegates from this city the friends of the Crawford county Senator claim that he can easily win. In spite of the large number of delegates which spite of the large number of delegates which have already been elected in his interest the friends of Senator Delamater are con-

General Hastings, upon whom will unite all the forces of the Delamater opposition, is still making his rounds of the State. He is in earnest and is battling to win, but the active workers of the Republican organization throughout the State are nearly all arrayed against him. There has talk to the effect that Senator Delamater, in the interest of party harmony, would with-draw from the contest, but Delamater, to use a sporting phrase, is in the fight to a

finish. His friends declare that the opposition to his nomination will not be able to defeat him, and that the kick which is being made by a few of the independents will not ma-terially affect his expected majority at the polis. Delamater's friends point to the cool-ness which has sprung up between ex-Senator Emery, who delivered the Bradford at-tack on Delamater, and ex-Senator Lee, of Venango county, who was present at the meeting and who is credited with having neged Emery to make the attack Lee and Emery are both candidates for the Congressional nomination in the Twenty-seventh district, which comprises the counties of Venango, Warren, McKean and Cameron. Lee lives in Venango county

and Emery lives in McKean county. A CAUTIOUS STATESMAN. The story goes that Emery expected Lee to make an attack upon Delamater in Ve-nango county, following up Emery's Mc-Kean county attack, but Lee, when spoken to upon the subject when he returned from Bradford meeting, declined to say anything for publication which would in any way reflect on Delamater. On Tuesday last ex-Senator Emery's Bradford paper, in a leading editorial, criticises ex-Senator Lee's action and strongly intimate that Lee has been guilty of sharp political practice in doing as he has done. mater's friends are in great glee over the Lee-Emery squabble and claim that neither will win the Congressional nomination.

When Senator Quay and Mayor Fitler met for the purpose of discussing the Gubernatorial situation, the Mayor declared him self in favor of the nomination of General Hastings. At the same time he promise Senator Quay that he would not allow the police, firemen or other city employes to take an active part in the contest for State delegates. Fitler declared himself satisfied with the controlling powers of the Republican organization of the city, and assured Senator Quay that, in the interest of party harmony, as little fuss as possible should be made in the contest for the election of the State delegates.

A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING.

He had a talk with Collector Martin and Chairman Porter prior to his meeting with Senator Quay, and the three local leaders have a complete and thorough understand-ing. Director Stokley, without consulting Mayor Fitler, sent for the police lienter ants and gave them orders to have their men in the various districts assist in electing State delegates who were favorable to the nomination of General Hastings. Some friends of Senator Quay, hearing of this, saw the Mayor and informed him of what had been done, and he at once ordered the Stokley order countermanded. The Mayor sent for Director Stokley, and when that official appeared he said to him that there must not be any orders issued to the city employes. He told him to undo what he had already done, and to allow the men to exercise their rights of citizenship as best pleased them and without interference. He informed Director Stokley of the understanding which existed between himself and Senator Quay, and said that the situa tion was entirely satisfactory to him. The Mayor is still for Hastings and will continue to be, but he wants to have the State delegates chosen without interference by the city's emplyes.

RANDALL'S VACANT CHAIR. Governor Beaver was asked to-day when he would cause a writ to be issued for an election to fill the Congressional vacancy in the Third district, caused by the death of the late Samuel J. Randall. He replied: "As soon as I receive official no-tice from the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington that there is a Colonial Courtship. vacancy existing in the Third Congressional Shekels and Beauty.

# district I will have a writ of election issued Library of Congress

When asked whether of the write propoded by delay in the issuance of the write propoded by delay in the issuance of the write propoded by delay in the issuance of the write propoded by delay in the issuance of the write proposed by delay in the interest of the write proposed by delay in the interest of the write proposed by delay in the write a Democratic district the Republicans at Washington might delay the sending of the notice to him, he said: "I do not think that anything of that kind will occur. Mr. Bandall has only just been buried and there is ample time for the notice to be sent out. When I do receive it I will do just as I did in the case of the Fourth district, where Mr. Parking he has alastic Ir assess of the Pourth district, where Mr.

Reyburn has been elected. In cases of this kind I make no distinction between Democrats and Republicans."

Despite the fact of there having been no official announcement of a vacancy in the district, the leaders on the Democratic side are making the fight for control of the nom-inating convention. Senator McAleer is being pushed by Peter Monroe and others for the place, but he has not yet announced himself as a candidate. Speaking on the subject to-day Senator McAleer said:

STILL HESITATES.

"I have not yet announced myself as a candidate for the position, nor will I do so until I have first conferred with my friends in the district and hear what they think of my chance of making a successful fight. I desire to ascertain the feelings of the people before announcing my candidacy."

Friends of James M. Beck, Assistant United States District Attorney, are making a strong effort to secure the nomination for him. William M. Singerly and other prominent Democratic leaders, who tariff reform, are also moving in Mr. Beck's behalf.

John M. Campbell, ex-Surveyor of the Port, has also been mentioned in the list of candidates. Ex-Representative Adam S.

Conway has also been named, in addition to John E. Faunce, John H. Fow, Matthew Dittman and William F. Belsterling, each of whom would like, if possible, to secure he nomination. Select Councilman William McMullen, who has been a life-long friend of Mr. Randall's and who will have considerable to say as to who will receive the nomination,

has not yet expressed a preference.

The Republicans of the district are awaiting the outcome of the Democratic contest for the nomination, and should they consider after the Democratic candidate has been named that they have a fighting chance to win. Harry T. Kingston, of the Third ward, will likely be their can-

### HASTINGS CAPTURES BLAIR.

Delamater Probably Defeated and His Friends in the County Indignant. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. 1

ALTOONA, April 19 .- During the past 24 hours a radical change took place in the political situation in this city. Yesterday was a good day for the admirers of Senator Delamater, but before the close of the day his chances for carrying the county were turned upside down. A great power from abroad sprung upon the Repub-lican workers, and the word was soon passed over the city that General Hastings was selected for Blair county. To-night the vote shows that the General has carried the city by a large majority. The Delawater advocates are boiling over with rage and assert that noth-ing but hard cash knocked out their favor-

ite caudidate. The returns are coming in slowly, but the indications are that Blair vill be added to Hastings' score. For Lieutenant Governor, E. K. Martin, of Lancaster, will get this county by a large vote. The Congressional fight seems to be one-sided and in favor of J. D. Hicks, Esq., of this city. The vote on delegates to the State Convention is considerably mixed and

#### it is hard to tell who will represent this sounty until the official vote is announced. NOT A COMPLETE SECCESS.

Small but Enthusiastic Hastings Club

Organized at the Capital. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH . HARRISBURG, April 19 .- The meeting held here to-night in the interest of General Hastings as a candidate for Governor was not a success. About 30 persons atended, and the Chairman, Alvah Boyer, announced that the purpose of the meeting was to organize the General Hastings Club, whose member ship he stated was nearly 200. He declared that the purpose of the organization was not to antagonize any of the candidates; for the Republican nomination for Governor, but

to do all in its power to promote the success f Hastings.

O. S. Houtz was elected president of the club, after which a resolution was adopted indorsing the General as the choice of the was authorized to appoint a committee to get up a Hastings' mass meeting. General Gobin was expected to be present, but he

Explosion in a Brewery. CHICAGO, April 19 .- An explosion of nill dust occurred in the brewery of Brewer & Hoffman, South Green street, this morning, and 20 workmen narrowly escaped be-

ng killed. The explosion was heard at a

was unavoidably detained at his home.

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distance of a mile.

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criminating Reader. The public appreciates a good newspaper and the ever increasing patronage of THE DIS- is satisfactorily settled. It is to the interest PATCH is a source of gratification in that it is proof positive that it has merit. Every effort as been put forth to make this 20-page issue an example of the high standard sought to be intained. The first part is filled with news and news comments. The second and third

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the Companies' Offers,

FIVE CENTS 3

MADE TO THEM YESTERDAY

Talk of Adjustment Said to be Coming From Officials.

### ALL FREIGHT YARDS ARE BLOCKED

The superintendents of nearly all roads ending into Pittsburg yesterday made propositions of increase in wages to their vardmen. The offers were not accepted, though, and the employes say still further concessions must be made or a strike is inevitable. A detective as been engaged to hire non-union men.

The end of the agitation among the railway employes seems as far distant as it did three days ago. The Executive Committee was in session all day yesterday considering the propositions submitted to the men by the superintendents of all the roads except the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburg and Lake Erie. It was given out last night that these propositions would not be accepted. This being the case, the companies must either make other propositions which will come nearer meeting the demands of the men, or

the roads may yet be tied up. Yesterday committees representing the various roads called on their respective superintendents and presented anew the 16 grievances, which the general committee had presented early in the week. They were given, in return, the propositions of the companies, which the superintendents had agreed upon in the morning. These figures, as given out by General Superintendent Watts, of the Pennsylvania company, and also by Chairman Hawley, of the Press Committee, are: Night conductors, 25 cents per hour, or \$3 per day; day conductors, 24 cents per hour, or \$2 80 per day; night brakemen, 19 cents, or \$2 28 per day, and day brakemen, 18

cents, or \$2 16 per day. NO SHORFER DAY OFFERED.

This is more for conductors than the mea demanded, but a few cents less for brakemen. Besides, the companies ask that the men work 12 hours a day, while the men asked that 10 should constitute a day's

Vice Grand Master John Downey met the switchmen in Knights of Labor Hall in the afternoon, when the terms of the superintendents were taken under advisement. The meeting adjourned late last evening. Mr. Hawley gave out the following:

"We have been considering the propositions made by the superintendents. We have had terms submitted to us by all the roads except the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and I am informed that Superintendents Patton and Holbrook are out of the city. The companies virtually recognized our association, although they stand on the technicality that they are only recognizing their own employes.

"There is one thing I want to say in reply to what some of the officials have given out. The railroad men in Pittsburg are not floaters. There are few men in the business in this city who were not either born here or have worked in the yards here from 10 to 15 years. All work on the basis of equality, and if we have men on this committee, who are strangers to some of the superintendents, they are union men, and must be recognized the same as old employes. As to the statement of Superinrun a train in Chicago than in Pittsburg. I say his words are misleading.

A COMPARATIVE IDEA. "The yards in Pittsburg are smaller than those in Chicago, the business is of greater magnitude, the curves are shorter and more numerous, the work is harder, the grades heavier, and everything tends to make the work in Pittsburg more la the roads in Buffala, Cieveland, Toledo, Chicago, Omana, Pocatello and all cities on the Union Pacific system, Kausas City, St. Louis and yards on the Rio Grande system, including Denver and other points, pay the men better wages than they

receive in Pittsburg.' Mr. Downey was called upon at Deshon's Hotel last night by a DISPATCH reporter. "You can state for me," said he, "that the proposition of the companies will never be accepted," and he emphasized his words by bringing his hand down in a sledge-hammer style on the table in front of him, "Why," he continued, "our men in Pittsburg don't get as much as common street cleaners, and their lives are continually in jeopardy. It is time for the Pittsburg merchants to rise up in the interest of these men who are being ground down below living wages, of the business men of not only Pittsburg, but the entire country, that no strike should neenr. And I say to you, candidly, that we

will get what we are going after. If necessary, I will call the entire Supreme Council "Is it true that the committees which waited upon Superintendents Starr and Turner had been sent for by those gentle "I believe that is correct," replied Mr.

"Don't you regard the fact that you com-

Downey.

plied with these requests as a surrender your former position?" NO DIFFERENCE TO THEM. "It don't make any difference to us how the companies recognize us so we get our demands. But you don't mean to tell me that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would have recognized a committee of unorganized men from their yards and granted any demands that committee might have made. The companies don't need to recognize the union; if recognize the demands of the union will be satisfied. Here are some figures that will assist the public in judging whether we are making an unjust demand or not. A man in Pittsburg in charge of an engine is paid \$2 40. The same man, doing the same work in Chicago, would receive \$2 70, and work two hours a day The helpers in Pittsburg are paid \$1 80 for 12 hours, while in Chicago they receive \$2 50 for ten hours. Recollect that is for day work. For night work in Pittsburg con-ductors receive \$2.50 for 12 hours, and in Chicago they get \$2.90 for ten hours; the helpers in Pittsburg are paid \$1.90, while

those in Chicago receive \$2 70. "The men in Chicago are all atlowed an hour for dinuer or supper, as the case may be, while in Pittsburg they are treated worse than Joliet convicts. Prisoners in all of the jails and penitentiaries get at least an hour for meals, but the Pittsburg switchmen have to grab at their meals like a dog at a bone. The situation in Chicago applies to almost all of the Western cities of much less

importance than Pittsburg."

"Mr. Downey, you say the proposition of the companies will not be accepted. Will you say whether or not the same proposi-