WATERS SUBSIDING.

Relief Boats Always Busy in Rescuing Homeless Sufferers.

BAGS OF EARTH FOR REPAIRS

Are the Principal Freight on the Mississippi Boats

WHEN RETURNING TO RESCUE CATTLE.

Captain Cowdon Explains His Scheme to Lower the Flood Level.

A large portion of the Mississippi Valley is still submerged. People are, however, beginning to regain confidence. River steamers busily ply rescuing men and cattle from dangerous positions. Very high water is looked for in Mad river, where it has rained continuously for three months. Captain Cowdon tells the United States Senate his scheme for permanently lowering the floodbars of the Mississippi.

BATON ROUGE, April 25.—The steamer Dacotah, Captain Mitchell in command, has reached here from the overflowed district, and put off 500 or 600 people and a large quantity of stock. The people put off were mostly negroes, who found no difficulty in getting employment.

Several planters from the interior were here for the purpose of getting labor for their plantations. The Dacotah yesterday went up as far as New Texas Landing, rescuing people and stock along the route. The boat transported about 1,500 people to this side and could have brought many more, but the people said the river was falling and they preferred to stay and take the chances in Pointe Coupee.

1,000 FOOT BREAK.

Captain Mitchell said the break in old Morganza at 3 o'clock, yesterday evening, was 600 feet wide, while the break in Grand Levee, just below, was 1,000 feet wide, and washing rapidly, the soil being of a sandy nature. As these levees are three miles in length, only a comparatively small portion of these great works have yet been destroyed. The boat rescued every living thing from a pig to the dogs and chickens. A refugee was seen on our streets to-day with a dog tied at one end of a rope and a rooster at the other. This was his only property. He carried them alternately in his arms to give them a rest.

SACKS OF EARTH FOR REPAIRS.

The Dacotah remained here until 4 P. M., loading sacks above the town to carry to the Martinez crevasse. At this hour she left, carrying down 15,000 sacks of earth. The Pargoud is expected down to-night to carry more sacks to the crevasse. When she gets through unloading, the Dacotah will return to New Orleans, as there is no longer any demand for a relief boat along the Pointe Coupee front. The tug Will Wood came up at 6 o'clock this evening with a barge from Martinez for a load of lumber. One line of cribbing outside the break has been completed and work began on a second row. The work is under the supervision of General Manager Harahan, of the Valley road, and Mr. J. D. Honston.

They are confident of closing the break by next Tuesday. Mr. W. L. Clark, of West Baton Rouge, was down here this morning to get help to close the Labdell break. From what can be learned it is a forlorn hope.

CLEARING UP.

A Greenville, Miss., special says: After four days of incessant raining the sun came up brightly this morning. The river fell three inches in the past 24 hours, which is the first permanent fall we have had since the beginning of the high water, three months ago. The same fall was recorded on the back water of the town and country, and since morning the fall has been fully two inches. Portions of the streets which have been covered for 24 days are being uncovered by the receding waters, which are watched with delight by the citizens. It is safe to say that this fall will be followed by a still greater one in the next 24 hours.

A dispatch from Shreveport, La., says: Reports from Upper Red river above Fulton indicate a big rise, caused by recent heavy rains, which have fallen along the border of Northwestern Texas. The rise is sufficient to cause serious apprehensions. At this point the river fell one-tenth, but the situation is not encouraging. The streams are all bank full and very little more water will flood all low places not thoroughly protected by levees. A number of places are already submerged.

A special from Marinouin, La., says: The water is rising along the 30 miles front of this district, but most rapidly below Rosedale.

At Barrow's Bridge, near the center of the district, the water has fallen slightly.

A BROKEN BRIDGE.

The bridge of the Louisiana Central Railroad has given away and is now jammed into that of the Texas Pacific at Grosse Tete station. If the draw of the latter is injured, steamboat communication will be suspended. The levees are lined with laborers and more confidence is felt in holding them. Up the Fordache to Fair Oaks the levee can stand one foot more of water. From there to Ravenswood the water is near the crest, but the people are doing their utmost to prevent its running over. Water from the Clarke crevasse in the Atchafalaya is striking lower grosse Tete, but the fight there is being manfully maintained. Lower Maringouin is slowly going under, most of the places being submerged.

TO PREVENT FLOODS.

The Promoter of a Scheme for Opening a New Mississippi Outlet Before the Senate—Aid for the Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Captain John Cowdon, promoter of the scheme to open an outlet for the flood waters of the Mississippi river, through Lake Borgne, from a point ten miles below New Orleans, which he has been urging upon Congress for the past ten years, and others interested with him, were given a hearing to-day by the Senate Committee on Commerce. The bill, authorizing Captain Cowdon and associates to proceed with the work pending before the committee, provides that they shall be paid the sum of $500,000 for every foot the flood level of the river shall be reduced by the outlet; the figures to be ascertained by a commission appointed by the President, which shall report to the Secretary of War. In case the outlet shall not be successful in reducing the flood level, no payment is made by the Government.

Captain T. P. Seathers, an old steamboat captain and pilot, stated to the committee his objections to the levee system, which he said had resulted in raising up the bottom of the river. The Eads jetties, he said, had not, in his opinion, improved the navigation of the river above New Orleans one bit. General J. R. Chalmers told the committee that, in his opinion, the levee and outlet systems ought to be used in connection with each other. One alone was not sufficient to deal with the difficulties of the situation. Captain Cowdon addressed the the committee at length in support of the bill. He exhibited a great number of maps and drawings to illustrate his assertions.

Chairman Frye—Do you believe, with Captain Leathers, that the bottom of the river has been rising with the levees?

Captain Cowdon—No more doubt of it than that I am talking to you.

The captain named several places on the river where rocks that were known to the old pilots are unknown to the new ones, being buried out of sight. At his old home, where there was no levee when he was a boy, there is now one six feet high, and there is not as much water in the channel as there was then. By the construction of the Lake Borgne outlet Captain Cowdon said the flood waters of one-quarter of the Mississippi Valley could be diverted from the present channel, affording great relief to the inundated districts.

A joint resolution was passed to-day appropriating $150,000 to enable the Secretary of War to issue rations for the relief of destitute people in the district overflowed by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

A TEXAN CLOUDBURST

Inundates a Small Village and Destroys Considerable Property.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., April 25.—It has been raining almost constantly since last Monday night, and at 8 o'clock last night a cloudburst struck the city, lasting four hours, deluging the town and county to the depth of several feet. The water ran in great rivers through the streets, in many places three feet deep. A small creek left its banks and swept away numerous small dwellings. The fire alarm was sounded at 11 o'clock and the department and hundreds of people turned out and helped in rescuing families residing on the lowlands along the creek. The loss to property will run up into the thousands. The whole country is deluged and crops are certainly ruined.

A Galveston and Kansas City Santa Fe train is water bound six miles south of Gainesville, and the passengers have to be rescued in boats.

The storm was the heaviest ever known in this section. Large washouts have occurred on all railroads in this vicinity, and it will be several days before trains can run. The only life lost was that of a woman who died in the arms of a man who was carrying her from her home, which was surrounded by water several feet deep.

A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY

With the Intention to Ruin the Stock of a Manufacturing Company.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, April 25.—Detective Phil Riley, of Inspector Byrnes' office, came on from New York this morning armed with an indictment warrant, granted by the grand jury of New York City, authorizing the arrest of Thomas W. Lawson, William L. Vinal and La Selle J. Hayden, on the charge of conspiracy in a case that bids fair to disclose many sensational features. The three men named in the indictment are not the only ones wanted, so the police say. The conspiracy, if such it proves to be, had for its object the ruin of the big Lawson Consolidated Store Service Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey but which has its headquarters in Boston.

If the charges made can be sustained it was worthy of the genius of Napoleon Ives. The Lawson Cash Car Company, as it was first known to the public, quickly sprang into public favor, and an increase in its stock from a par value of $10 a share to $58 was reached. The conspiracy consisted in procuring the publication in New York of articles attacking the solvency of the company, whereby the stock was greatly depressed, to the advantage of the manipulators. The Lawson Company allege that Vinal was the man who secured the publication of the articles, and that they were concocted by Hayden, Lawson and one or two others. The first warrant was secured for the arrest of these three men and the arrests were to be made simultaneously in Boston and New York.

PRINCE NAPOLEON INDIGNANT.

He Assails Carnot for Visiting the First Napoleon's Birthplace.

PARIS, April 24.—Prince Napoleon has written to President Carnot a letter which is, to say the least of it, a curious example of princely correspondence. "Monsieur Le President," it begins, "you have made a visit to Corsica. I should have nothing to say to that were it not that in going to the house in which my uncle was born you committed an act of grave impropriety. That house does not belong to the Government. You had no right whatever cross its threshold. What is there in common between the First Consul, who in the space of a few months made a new France, and your Government, with its work of daily disorganization? What is there in common between the Emperor who fell a victim to the very grandeur of his system and your parliamentary regime, which is dying of its own impotency? How can you, who without reason proscribe me, his heir, dare to pay hypocritical homage to the great man?

"Confine yourself to being the head of the party and Government which is ruining and degrading France. Enjoy your salary and places, occupied rather than filled, but leave us our souvenirs and our misfortunes and do not insult me in my undeserved exile by an act of bravado. Your visit is naught but a parody; your false respect naught but a profanation, against which it is my duty to protest."

A LIVELY CHURCH ROW

Leads to an Offer of $100 for the Corpses of Two Deacons.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

STRATFORD, CONN., April 25.—The financial troubles of the Congregational Church in this village, which for some time had been closely guarded within the circle of the society, have become a sensation of the liveliest kind. A week or ten days ago the church held a meeting to consider a proposition of the paster, the Rev. Joel S. Ives, to get rid of the church debt inside of three years. After much discussion it was voted to go on in the old way, as the debt was not larger than it had been for years, and the conditions of the pastor's scheme were hardly what the society's committee thought best to impose.

Among the most conservative of the church members were Deacon Samuel T. Houghton, one of the most substantial officers, and Mr. Thomas Fairchild, a retired business man, whose generous disposition toward the church was always backed up by his donations. The next morning the attention of passers-by was attracted by the following placard: "This church will pay $100 for the corpses of Samuel T. Houghton and Tom Fairchild." An attempt had been made to disguise the writing, but unsuccessfully. A criminal prosecution is almost sure to follow the work of the detective, which is now nearly complete.

CONSUL MATHEWS IN TANGIERS.

A Big Reception Accorded the United States Representative.

TANGIERS, April 25.—Consul Mathews, the incoming United States representative, arrived here to-day on board the Alliance and received a remarkably cordial reception. Mr. Mathews is an old resident in Tangiers and has previously occupied the United States Consulate. His return, therefore, was made the occasion of an ovation by the many friends he made during his stay here. A great number of people, more especially the Moorish population, were anxious to show that, notwithstanding the late unpleasantness in connection with the Consulship of Lewis, the Moorish Government was in no way unfriendly to the United States.

When the Alliance arrived, having the newly nominated Consul aboard, boats in large numbers, with their picturesquely clad Oriental crews, immediately put off to welcome the representative of the United States. The pier was decorated with flags and evergreens and thronged with friends of Mr. Mathews, including the Moorish Vizier of Foreign Affairs, Mahomet El Mofdel Garrit. The streets, windows and terraces were as crowded as when Muley Hassan, the Sultan, passed through some time ago. A procession was formed, headed by a band, and Mr. Mathews was accompanied by a large crowd along the picturesque streets of the town as far as the Consulate.

Steamship Arrivals.

Steamer.	Arrived at	From
August Victoria	New York	Hamburg.
Italy	New York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Queenstown	New York.
Cranmore	Baltimore	London.
Weser	Bremen	Baltimore.
City of Chicago	London	New York.

VICTORIA AND TENNIE.

The Noted Claflin Sisters Again in America—Both Bring Husbands and One a Title—They Will Start Banks.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The North German Lloyd steamer Trave arrived here today from Bremen, having made an unusually fast voyage. Among the passengers on board were Sir Francis Cook and Lady Cook, the latter better known to the American public as Miss Tennie C. Claflin, and Mr. John Biddulph Martin, the well-known London banker, and his wife, who before her marriage to Mr. Martin was Miss Victoria C. Woodhull.

The real object of their visit, Mr. Martin said, was to establish two banks, one in New York and one in Chicago. These establishments are intended to be used in connection with the banking houses of Cook and of Martin in London. As soon as the banks are properly established Mr. Martin intends to travel for six months and then return to England, but only for a few months, after which they will spend their time equally in England and America. The new banking venture is nothing more than an extension of the operations of the English-American company in which Sir Francis and Mrs. Martin have much money invested.

Mrs. Martin said to-night that Lady Cook and herself would found two homes—one in New York and one in Chicago—for the prevention of crime, where children will be taught to abhor all that is evil in society. Mrs. Martin says it is possible that she may take the lecture platform again, as she has received many pressing requests. "I have been offered £1,000 a lecture," she said, "but of course I don't want money, and consequently I have no mercenary inducements. My husband is rich enough."

Mr. Martin says if she lectures her subject will be, "O, Marriage, What Crimes Are Committed in Thy Name!"

When Sir Francis Cook joins the party they will make a tour of the United States. Sir Francis is a large land owner in Portugal.

AN EAGLE FIGHTS A RAM.

A Combat That Ended the Life of Both Participants.

SCRANTON, April 25.—On Wednesday of last week, while Farmer Benjamin Shiffer, of Tunkhannock township, Monroe county, was plowing on a side hill, an eagle attracted his attention far up in the sky. The big bird was hovering over a field on the lowlands, where Farmer Shiffer's little flock of sheep were confined, and in a short time after he had discovered it the eagle swooped down upon the lot and attempted to carry off a helpless lamb that a ewe had given birth to only a little while before. The mother sheep was licking her lambkin, and the eagle missed its aim and struck the ewe, knocking her down.

Before the eagle had time to recover itself a big Southdown ram, the only one in the flock, backed off a few feet, and then ran swiftly toward the ponderous bird. He hit the eagle in the breast and keeled it over, instantly backing away for another butt. The eagle rallied quickly, and when the ram sailed toward it again with his head lowered, the savage bird hopped from the ground, fastened its huge claws into the wool on the spunky sheep's neck, and began to beat the ram with its great wings. The ram bleated loudly, and ran this way and that until he had shaken the eagle off. The eagle and the sheep were both dead when the battle ended, the farmer having slain the bird and the bird having killed the ram. The eagle measured eight feet.

A MEMORIAL TO GENERAL STARK.

Passage of Blair's Bill Appropriating $50,000 for the Monument.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—After two or three unsuccessful attempts, Senator Blair to-day got through his bill appropriating $50,000 for an equestrian statue of General John Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington, to be erected at Manchester, N. H., the home of the projector of the proposed memorial. General Stark died at Manchester, and on the strength of this fact the monument is to go to that well-known New Hampshire manufacturing center.

Senator Hawley protested vigorously the other day against the Government being called on to build statues all over the country, and urged that the memory of revolutionary and other patriots, if it was to be honored locally, might best be honored at the expense of the States or the municipalities in which the monuments were to be erected. Mr. Blair's bill passed, however, by a vote of 37 to 15. Several other similar measures are pending in Congress, and though the Senate may be disposed to pass them, the House has shown a commendable disposition to economize on such miscellaneous and by no means necessary appropriations, and thus keep down the sum total of the expenses of the session, which are sure to be swollen in any case by demands of the most imperative and legitimate sort.

ANOTHER CHECK SWINDLER.

A Young Man Arrested in Brooklyn for Swindling in Pennsylvania.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—Harry L. Williamson, who was arrested while leaving his house in Brooklyn on Wednesday night on a charge of swindling by means of worthless checks, is a dressy young man of striking appearance. He said he was a Wall street broker and it is said he offered to put up cash for his liberty. He is now in jail awaiting his removal on requisition papers to Easton where he is accused of swindling a merchant out of $900. Williamson is said to be a Brooklynite, but he removed to Chicago some time ago. His engaging appearance gained him many friends and unlimited confidence.

He became engaged to a wealthy merchant's daughter in Chicago, but just before the wedding he induced the wealthy merchant to cash a check for a large amount, and it is said disappeared. The prospective father-in-law discovered later that the check was worthless and similar discoveries were made, it is said, by other Chicago friends of the young man. He next appeared in Easton as a broker. He carried a valise when arrested, and it is thought he meant to leave Brooklyn.

SALE OF THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY

To Satisfy Various Claims Amounting to Over Fifteen Million Dollars.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ROANOKE, VA., April 25.—In the City Circuit Court to-day the case of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, versus the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, which has been pending five years, was disposed of and a decree will be entered this morning directing the sale of the road to satisfy claims aggregating $15,751,864 20, including interest to July 1, 1890.

The claim of the general mortgage bondholders for $1,560,000 first mortgages deposited with the Fidelity Company as collateral security for general mortgage bonds, although resisted by counsel, was sustained, as was that of the Central Improvement Company of West Virginia for $771,338 90. It is thought the road will be sold in October and will be purchased by the Norfolk and Western Company.

Connubial Affections Paid For.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The suit which Mary Vanderbilt brought against her father-in-law, Captain Jacob H. Vanderbilt to recover $50,000 damages for the alleged alienation of her husband's affections, was discontinued to-day by Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court with the consent of both parties, a satisfactory settlement having been effected.

STILL HOLDING OUT.

Chicago's Striking Carpenters Show Little Disposition to Yield

UNTIL THEIR UNION IS RECOGNIZED.

Every Offer to Compromise the Trouble Thus Far Made in Vain.

A CONFERENCE TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

The Brotherhood President Says the Strikers Will Soon Number 100,000.

The President of the Chicago Carpenters' Brotherhood estimates that 100,000 men in that trade will be idle May 1 unless the strikers' demands are agreed to. The restaurant waiters are now threatening to strike unless given shorter hours and better pay.

CHICAGO, April 25.—This afternoon the joint committee of the striking carpenters, the new Boss Carpenters' Association and the Citizens' Arbitration Committee sent a note to President Goldie, of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, asking him to appoint a time for a meeting, with a view to a settlement of the pending strike. Mr. Goldie replied that he, together with the directors and some of the members of the Exchange, would meet and confer with the Citizens' Committee at 12 to-morrow; with the new Boss Carpenters' Committee at 2 P. M., and with the Carpenters' Committee at 3 P. M. in the Builders' Exchange. It remains to be seen whether the joint committee will consent to be thus split up into its constituent elements.

BENT ON BEING RECOGNIZED.

Not much is hoped for from the conference, should it take place, inasmuch as President Goldie says that the Carpenters' Union will, under no circumstances, be recognized, while the strikers declare they will never return to work until such recognition is granted. The best that they expect from the conference is to put the old bosses on record, and when that is done they will probably make terms with the new bosses' association, which claims to have an employing capacity of 4,500 men.

The strikers say that, in addition to these, the owners of buildings in course of erection are ready, when notified to do so, to take the contracts from the old bosses and turn them over to the carpenters for completion, and that in this way, work will be furnished for 1,500 additional men. They say that, allowing that the new bosses can permanently employ 3,000 men, this would leave them with only 1,500 men idle, whom they could easily support indefinitely.

AN ARMY OF IDLERS.

President Rowland, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, estimates that, unless their demand for eight hours is conceded, at least 100,000 carpenters will be found on strike in this country on May 1. The chaotic condition of the eight-hour movement at present may lead to a resuscitation of the Eight-Hour Association, which controlled the similar agitation in 1888. A meeting will be held some time this week at which an effort will be made to unite all trades in one central organization for the purpose of pushing on the eight-hour day movement.

The harness makers have gained a victory by their strike. J. Fenton, Studebaker Bros. and Bossler & Co. are three harness manufacturing firms who have acceded to the demands of the men. The strike is still on at Ortmayer & Son's, Tubbs & Palmer's and A. F. Risser & Co.'s.

WAITERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

The Culinary Alliance, comprising the six waiter unions of Chicago, have an aggregate of over 1,400 members. The union will demand recognition of a uniform working card, providing for ten hours labor in place of from 11 to 13, and a scale of wages of $10 a week in oyster houses and $9 a week in restaurants, six days and one-half to constitute a week's labor, each hour or fraction of an hour of over time to be paid for at 25 cents an hour, with no discount for fractions.

The union is willing to submit the question of hours of labor to arbitration, but will not the point of wages or the demand for recognition of a uniform working card. The union will strike on May 5 at noon unless its demands are complied with.

A PRINCE ON SOCIALISM.

He Thinks Liberal Phlebotomy a Sure Cure for Dissatisfied Labor.

BERLIN, April 26.—Prince Bismarck today said that if in power he would not interfere with the workmen on May Day. Neither would he display anxiety, which would only increase the resistance of the agitators. Antagonism between employer and employe was a natural law and a necessity of human progress. Progress would cease should men ever become satisfied. Content was only possible either with slavery, as in Africa, or where munificent nature does not ask man to work.

He dwelt upon the need of combating socialism, the victory of which he said would mean government by the least intelligent. He predicted that socialism would give a deal of trouble yet. He said that a man who would yield to the present manifestation was a coward, and that it was sometimes true benevolence to shed the blood of a riotous minority in defense of a law-abiding majority. He continued: "The first requisite in a Government is energy—not to be a time server, nor to sacrifice the future to a temporary, or present convenience. The firmness, indeed, the fierceness of the ruling power is a guarantee of peace at home and abroad. A Government which is yielding to the majority and retaining its authority by concessions, thus paving the way for further concessions, is in a sore strait."

He declared that May Day was not a dangerous enemy. The naming of the day for an assault need not be dreaded. It would be merely a sham fight like that of the Salvation Army.

Austrians Give Two Weeks Notice.

VIENNA, April 25.—The men employed in the gas works here have given notice to their employers that they will strike in two weeks unless they are granted an increase in wages. Though the men have as yet done no more than give the notice the authorities have deemed it prudent to take the greatest precautions to prevent any damage whatever being done to the works. They have therefore placed a guard of military and police about the structure.

Buffalo Mill Hands' Demands.

BUFFALO, April 25.—The mill hands and cabinet makers of this city have decided to ask for a nine-hour day. The carpenters have asked for the appointment of a committee of the bosses to consider the question of a nine-hour day.

Demanding a Nine-Hour Day.

LANSING, April 25.—The masons, bricklayers and plasterers of this city last night decided that after May 12 nine hours shall constitute a day's work. It is understood that the contractors will accede to their demands.

Assaulted by Strikers.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Thomas Gilmore, a carpenter, lies at his home seriously if not fatally injured. He was this morning the victim of a murderous assault made by a half dozen strikers as he was going to work.

Irish Trainmen Strike.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The porters and guards on the Great Southern and Western Railway have struck for higher wages. Traffic on the line has been brought to a complete standstill by the strike.

ALL THE SCHOOLS TO CLOSE.

The Houses to be Used as Barracks May 1—Train-Wrecking Attempted.

VIENNA, April 25.—Orders have been given for the closing of all schools on May Day. In the manufacturing districts many of the schools will be closed to the pupils for four days, and in the meantime will be used as barracks. The court, in order to inspire confidence, will attend the usual races in the Prater. The workmen have decided to meet elsewhere. Prime Minister von Taafe has drawn the attention of the Governors of provinces to the statutory regulations for the proclaiming of martial law.

An attempt was made to-day to wreck an express train on the Vienna and Pressburg Railroad. Large blocks of stone were placed upon the track, and the train had a very narrow escape from destruction. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS MEET.

The Objects of the Organization Explained by an Officer.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The Chicago believers in Christian Socialism met together for the first time this evening. The meeting was held at the Grand Pacific, under the chairmanship of Miles M. Dawson. Rev. H. D. Brown, of Brooklyn, State Secretary of the New York Association of Christian Socialists, explained the working of that body, which is under the presidency of Dr. R. Heber Newton.

A committee of 15 was appointed to arrange for the arrival of Mr. Bliss, a leader of the movement in the East, who is expected in Chicago on the 16th of May. A second committee will arrange for a permanent organization in Chicago.

A SUIT FOR PICKETT.

The Kansas City Club Takes Action Against the Brotherhood.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The Kansas City Ball Club, through its counsel, brought a bill in equity against John T. Pickett and the Philadelphia Players' National League Baseball Club. The prayer of the Kansas City club's bill is that Pickett be restrained from playing with the Brotherhood club and that the Brotherhood club be restrained from employing Pickett.

The basis of the club's claim is that Pickett had signed a contract with the Kansas City club and had received "several hundred dollars" advance money, and afterward signed another contract and played ball with the rival organization.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY.

It Will be Celebrated in Atlanta and All Over the South.

ATLANTA, April 25.—To-morrow, all over Georgia, will be celebrated as Confederate Memorial Day. General Joseph E. Johnston, General T. Kirby Smith and General James Longstreet arrived here to-day, and to-morrow morning many others will come.

The exercises for to-morrow will consist in laying the corner stone of the Confederate Veterans' Home, an oration by Colonel J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, and appropriate exercises in decorating the graves of the Confederate dead.

AFTER THEIR HIDES.

A Handy Man With a Gun Bags Lots of Game.

SARATOGA, April 25.—John B. Davis lives on the banks of the Rayaderosseras creek, in the town of Malta, where small game must be very abundant, for during the past year he has sold to James Latham, of this village, the skins of 402 muskrats, 3 foxes, 5 mink and 22 skunks, all of which he had himself shot and trapped. Davis got $97 for the skins.

A LIFE SENTENCE

May be the Result of a California Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Frank Williams was convicted in the United States District Court to-day for robbing the Placerville stage some months ago. The penalty fixed by law is imprisonment for life. Sentence was deferred.

CASTAWAYS RESCUED

After Seventeen Days' Diet on Bananas and Cocoanuts.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—After subsisting for 17 days on bananas and cocoanuts found on the Island of Rio Seco, part of the crew of the wrecked British schooner Bloomfield arrived at this port to-day from Santiago de Cuba.

Father McGlynn Bound West.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Dr. McGlynn announced at his meeting to-night that next week he will start for the Pacific coast. His purpose is to go to San Francisco to visit relatives, but he will deliver several lectures in California at the same time.

LITTLE, BUT POINTED.

The Chips of News Which Fly From the Telegraphic Bench.

PRINCIPAL MCGREGOR, of the McMaster College, Toronto, is dead.

THE bricklayers of Havana, who have been on strike, resumed work yesterday.

THE buildings on seven farms in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico, were burned yesterday.

THE police of Hamburg and Altoona will probably oppose the demonstrations by the workmen on May 1.

THE London *Chronicle* speaks highly in favor of Mr. Parnell's land scheme and hopes that it will be adopted.

THE Austrian labor leaders have appealed to workmen to respect the law on May Day and not to molest anyone.

HENRY M. STANLEY and his colleagues paid a visit to Antwerp yesterday. They were received with great enthusiasm.

THE Mexican Government will to-day pay the Pacific Railway, in the States of Chiapas and Tabasco, $450,000 subvention money.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that Prince Bismarck will not appear in the Upper House of the Diet until politics assume their normal condition.

THE deficit in the Italian budget is estimated at 35,000,000 lire. The Ministers have agreed upon a retrenchment of 20,000,000 lire in expenditure for army and navy.

THE McCalla trial was adjourned yesterday to give the Court time to decide what constitutes "conduct unbecoming an officer," a question raised by McCalla's counsel.

THE Bundesrath has sanctioned the abrogation of the law of 1874, by which priests who failed to comply with the May laws rendered themselves liable to imprisonment and banishment.

OWING to the Irish railway porters' strike the night service between Cork and Dublin has been suspended. This somewhat delays the American mails. The day service continues, clerks acting as guards.

YESTERDAY was the anniversary of Princess Alice's birth, and Queen Victoria and members of the ducal family visited the mausoleum where she lies, and placed wreaths upon the tomb.

DISPATCHES from Kotonau says the Dahomians have advanced and occupied a position only one kilometer from Porto Novo. The warship Mesange landed 50 men to reinforce the French troops.

THE body of Meyer, who was murdered by Soap Merchant Phillipsen, as is alleged, and shipped to this country in a cask, will be sent back to Copenhagen to-morrow on the steamer Norge, of the Thingvalla line.

WITHIN three weeks the Northern Pacific Railroad will put on a new train to the coast, leaving St. Paul in the morning immediately after the arrival of the Chicago trains, and reducing the time from Chicago to the coast by 18 hours.

A SOCIAL SENSATION

Caused by the Arrest of One of New England's Aristocracy as

A RANK FORGER AND EMBEZZLER.

The Accused Man Confesses His Guilt and Goes to Prison.

HIS ACCOUNTS ABOUT $125,000 SHORT.

The Money Thus Secured Was All Expended in Extravagant Living.

George Ives, District Attorney and high society man of Salem, Mass., was yesterday arrested for forgery and embezzlement. He at once made a complete confession, and even declined to try and secure bail. The amount of money appropriated is placed at $125,000.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SALEM, MASS., April 25.—George B. Ives, District Attorney of Essex county, and a prince of good fellows among the aristocratic families of Old Salem and Boston, is a self-confessed forger and embezzler to the tune of $125,000. He was arrested for forgery to-day and made a full confession.

An earthquake could not have occasioned a greater surprise than the revelations made in connection with the arrest. In ten years Ives has squandered $75,000 of his wife's property, which he held in trust, and has forged and borrowed enough more to aggregate fully $125,000. His forgeries alone aggregate at least $30,000.

CAUSE OF HIS FALL.

Extravagant living and speculation were the cause of his downfall. Nearly all of his wife's splendid property was swallowed up in the slump in Atchison stock. His affairs are in a badly tangled condition and it will be some days before the full extent of his operations is known. He was trustee for several large estates, in addition to that of his wife, and crookedness has been discovered in his management of those trusts.

The Ives family in Salem is unquestionably in the foremost rank of society, and the Boston and New York branches stand equally high. His father was the late Stephen Bradshaw Ives. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law with his father, Colonel Lincoln soon afterward retiring. On the death of his father he succeeded to his practice and became the administrator of a number of private trusts. He was married some ten years ago to Miss Bessie Creamer, who inherited from her father's estate from $70,000 to $75,000. She was very popular in Salem social circles, and the young couple soon became leaders of society.

IN THE SOCIAL SWIM.

It is said that Mr. Ives has lived at the rate of $7,000 to $8,000 a year, maintaining a stylish livery and giving frequent receptions and social parties. Mr. Ives speculated to a considerable extent, and was greatly interested in Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad stock, in which he made some money and lost a great deal more. His extravagant living soon began to dissipate his own means and that of his wife.

In 1886 the wife's estate was so much contracted that he was compelled to resort to desperate means to maintain his establishment, and it is said that he mortgaged his valuable law library and household furniture several times. A personal friend assisted him at first, but he soon afterward was obliged to apply to brokers for loans and he has renewed his mortgage to them every 15 days to avoid having it placed on record, paying as high as 3 per cent per month in interest.

Mr. Ives' checks were continually protested and dishonored. For a time he was able to float them and make them good by deposits before the close of banking hours. He borrowed from everybody who would lend money and has led a life of harrowing anxiety for the past three years.

HIS FIRST FORGERY.

Ives' first forgery was committed, it is believed, in 1887. He used the names of life-long friends of his father, one of them his father's old law partner, Colonel Solomon Lincoln, and the other a well-known merchant, who had known him from boyhood. There was a painful scene in the directors' room when Ives was confronted with the evidence of his guilt.

After a little hesitancy he broke down and confessed. He said that the money had all been spent in extravagant living. He pleaded guilty, refused to furnish $30,000 bail and went to jail. The total amount of Mr. Ives' forgeries and liabilities outside of his wife's property, it is believed, will reach $40,000. He owes a large amount in private loans from personal friends.

THE ETHEREAL ORCHID.

How it Grows and Why Some Roots Are Worth Five Thousand Dollars.

[Boston Advertiser.]

What are orchids? A plant whose home is in the tropical forests, and yet a plant which is not dependent for its sustenance upon the earth or water in their visible forms. It is a curiosity of the vegetable world, which, perched in the air, sends out its long searching roots and draws its nourishment from the atmosphere. Ethereal in its nature, so far as this characteristic is concerned, it is very substantial in the valuation which its owners and raisers place upon plants of rare varieties.

The experts in this branch of horticulture say that some fine roots are well worth $5,000 each, and some have been held at even higher figures. Their rarity, the difficulty with which they are propagated, the exquisite delicacy, strange forms and great variety of blossoms, are the reasons given for these extraordinary values. Strange in form, of a delicate, pearly, waxy whiteness, daintily lined with pink or purple, they present an unusual sight even to those unacquainted with their rarity and their costliness.

HE SLEW A WHOLE FAMILY.

Searching for a Wholesale Murderer Thought to be in Luzerne County.

PITTSTON, April 25.—Jan Madvazo, an Austrian detective, is scouring the coal regions in search of a criminal, for whose apprehension 4,000 marks will be paid. His name is Gorg Zapolski, and he is wanted at Verano, Austria, on the charge of murdering a wealthy German named Thud, his wife, two daughters and two servants, making six persons in all. Suspicion at once fell upon Zapolski and almost positive evidence was secured against him. He escaped to Constantinople and thence to Liverpool, where he took passage to the United States.

Madvazo, the detective, is sure that the ruffian is in hiding in Luzerne county, among the coal mines, and is protected by his countrymen because he is a Magyar. The detective says the State police have given him no assistance, but if he had $1,000 he could have Zapolski in his hands within a month.

Reasons for Drinking.

[Newcastle, Eng., Chronicle.]

Five reasons for drinking have been advanced by a high mediæval authority:

Thirst, or a friend, or being dry,
Or lest you should be by and bye,
Or any other reason why.

More copious appears to have been the repertory of a Dalston woman who has been charged with the offense of drunkenness for the two hundred and sixteenth time. She has had as many different excuses.

ELECTION METHODS.

A New Jersey Heeler Reveals Some Secrets of the Recent State Contest—Big Money Offered for Repeaters to Carry a County.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 25.—Michael J. O'Mara appeared before the Senate investigating committee in Jersey City to-day. He has a State reputation as a handy man about ballot boxes and tally sheets. He said that Thomas McDonough sent him to James C. Young, the Republican State Committeeman, and Mr. Young informed him that General Grubb, the Republican candidate for Governor, was about to put $40,000 into his (Young's) hands to be used to carry the county for the Republican ticket. He (O'Mara) agreed to carry the county for General Grubb, with the aid of repeaters, which he was to get in this city. Young agreed to pay him $10,000 if he succeeded in carrying out his agreement. Two or three days before election Young told him that Grubb had failed to send the $40,000, and therefore the agreement would not stand. He then instructed O'Mara to get repeaters in this city and vote them in the Tenth district. For this Young, he said, agreed to give him on the night before election $1,500. He did not get the money, but he got a little at various times, amounting in all to $60.

As O'Mara told the committee the amount, he said, apologetically, "that was merely for car fare, you understand." He got the first money from Young on the occasion of his first visit to Young's house. "He offered me a check," he said, "and I refused it. I told him I was doing a cash business. He said all he had was $20 and I took that."

"Did you tell Young you had experience in doing crooked work?" asked Mr. Corbin.

"No, I guess he knew that," replied O'Mara.

"What did you do for the money?" was the next question.

"I didn't do anything," answered O'Mara. "I was only bluffing Young and getting his dust. I don't do such things as get repeaters."

"What did you do on election day?"

"I rode around in a cab hired by Mr. Young, but not yet paid for. I had 20,000 straight Democratic tickets with the name of General Grubb at the head. I was to leave them at the polling places and see how things were going. I didn't give out a ticket. I ain't that kind of a man. The bundles were not opened, and along toward night I chucked them in the sewer. I got no consideration from Mr. Young for my work on election day."

HER BRAVE PROTECTOR.

A Proud Young Lady and Her Canine Companion Humbled.

[Detroit Free Press.]

She was a high stepper herself, and so was the noble looking dog that walked by her side and sniffed the air as if it were not good enough for such as he. She carried his silver chain in one tan-kidded hand, and was glad to see that people shrank from the brute.

"Don't touch him," she said sharply to a street gamin who whacked the dog's nose with a newspaper. "I shall not answer for the consequences if you arouse his anger. I could not hold him a moment."

"Rats!" said the graceless youth, with a leer. "I kin whip him with both hands tied behind me."

At that moment a new element of danger appeared. A snub-nosed bull-dog, mangy and bow-legged, with one eye closed, crossed Grisworld street and saw the smart stranger. There was no tussle at all. The big dog crawled under a banana cart that stood by the sidewalk and lay there howling for mercy. The old dog rolled him over, gave him a bite or two and left him. The high-stepping girl walked on and did not look back for her dog until she reached the postoffice. He was just then emerging from under the cart.

NEW DANGER FROM TOBACCO.

A German Physician Finds the Tips Loaded With Tubercle Bacilli.

[Newcastle, England, Chronicle.]

A German physician, on examining a number of cigar tips, has found that many of them were infected with tubercle bacilli, and