# A PROPHET OF EVIL.

Agricultural Depression.

FARMS LOADED WITH MORTGAGES

Which Can Never, Under the Circumstances, be Redeemed.

DIRE PREDICTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

Figures Showing the Usual Earning of a Western Tiller of the Sail.

General B. F. Butler was given a banquet last night and spoke upon the subject of "The Farmers' Alliance." He produced startling figures showing the extent of the agricultural depression. He asserted that it was absolutely impossible that the owners of mortgaged land could ever satisfy the claims.

SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCHAL BOSTON, May 1.-The anniversary of the occupation of New Orleans was observed tonight by the Butler Club in a banquet at the Parker House, "Rare Old Ben," the here of many fights on field and in court, was the hero to-night, and, of course, made the principal address, and it will command close attention throughout the country, his subject being "The Farmers' Alliance." Among other things which the radical war-

rior said were the following:
"The Farmers' Alliance claims to be nonpolitical, honestly so. I doubt not but how is it possible for the action of a body of men who think to influence the legislation of Congress and the Government of the country to be non-political. That is as impossible as would be a movement to change all religious belief to be non-religious. I suppose they mean, however, that they do not opose as a body to join either of the political parties any more than such a body of nists would propose to join any church.

### A POLITICAL PROPHECY.

"It it succeeds it will destroy both political parties and will become a political party of itself. Their claimed object is to iundamentally alter and change the situa-tion, business and production of the fruits of the earth, on which all at last depend, and their relation to the other industries of the country, to the fullest expanse and in

the most radical form.
"What are the possibilities of the farmrailroad ride of Chicago the farmeres' financial condition? Within 24 hours' railroad ride of Chicago the farmer cannot get more than 15 cents a bushel for his corn. He cannot raise, on the average of years, year in and year out, more than 15 bushels to the acre. He cannot cultivate with his own hands more than 50 acres, and to do so much he must be aided by the approved modern appliances and horse power in some form. To that, therefore, it will be seen at once, and I think I have given the largest possible value to the farmer's corn products, that the carpenters can earn 21 bushels of eorn by a day's labor, or in the year, 300 working days, 6,400 bushels of corn, or \$960 in money, the purchaser buying the corn where the larmer sells it.

SOME MORE FIGURES.

If there is any mistake in my figures anywhere it is that no farmer by his individual horsepower and machinery to aid him, for a portion of the year can do the labor necessary upon 50 seres of land and its crop, and if he hires any additional labor it must come out of what he raises and in that case the labor must be excessively cheap if he can make any profit on it. Fifty acres yielding 15 bushels to the acre at 15 cents a bushel would be \$111 50 for the armer's crop. The farmer works 16 hours a day when he works at all and that during half

The skilled mechanic works half of this time for the whole year, taking care of himself and his family and improving his con-dition otherwise, if he so chooses, during the other half. How does the farmer lose his lands? Taking simply the agricultural lands, the farms of the Western States, exclusive of city, country and town property, there will be found to be invested IN FARM MORTGAGES

the stupendous sum of \$3,450,000,000 at a cent, to say nothing of costs and the commissions of agents, which have been taken from the farmers for procuring the loans of money, which may be safely said to be no on the average than 7 per There is no way of renewing or reducing this fabulous mortgage debt with its oppressive and destructive rates of interest. To redcem it, done within the same time that the national debt has been canceled far as it has been canceled, would require the payment of considerable more than double the amount of the national debt at the end of our war, so that the payment of these mortgages is simply impossible, because, as we have seen, they call for from 7 to 9 per cent, and all statistics show that the average profits on farming industries are between 4 and 5 per cent only. These mortgages never will be paid, if for no other reason, because they

NEVER CAN BE PAID, if the debtors were ever so much disposed to pay them, for by reason of the deductions of the commissions and costs at the rate of of the commissions and covis at the rate of 7 per cent there was left a burden upon the mortgagers of over \$241,000,000 of debt, for which they never have received any value, which, there ore, diminishes so much ability to pay, and which look upon as having been heat upon them. No honest man can invest for another person money in these mortgages. Capitalists have long since ceased to invest in them, but there has been a class of thoughtless brokers who have been engaged in gathering from persons ignorant of these facts, under the temptation of high rates of interest, their little moneys, which they have apparently

invested in farm mortgages.
"Our State savings banks have escaped this gulf, but trust companies have recently been incorporated by our Legislatures to receive money on trust which they are permitted to invest in mortgages out of the State. One of them has already gone up in a very disastrous failure. The trust com-panies which made such investments will simply go up with the mortgages in which they have invested.

THE WORLD'S PAIR

"We have just passed an act of Congress to call all the world to a fair in Chicago to see the best illustration of the great prosperity of our country. I hope that as one of the objects of curiosity in that fair there will not be put up an illuminated list of the tarm mortgages of Illinois, because such exhibit will not be pleasant reading for a proud American. In what is hardly reck ned now a Western State, the farm mortrages in 1887 amounted to \$124,000,000, and they are still increasing, and at their present rate of increase the whole amount farm mortgages o' that State to-day would be about \$134,000,000, provided there has not been any accelerated increase since 1887. "The rate of mortgage increase has been twice the increase of the value of the farm lands. They have cyclones out West, accompanied with thunder, lightning, heavy rains and hail, which are very destructive.

A FINANCIAL CYCLONE where no building or institution will be strong and tight enough to protect the business of this country from the destruction which will tollow in its path. True, we have the silver bill now on the tapis in Congress, which is to be the panaces

all financial difficulties, NEWS, IRON, LIVE STOCK AND PROD- the views of some Western men. But it uce MARKETS, SEE ELEVENTH PAGE, the United States can coin, at the rate of \$4,500,000 a month, and all the silver that the silver mines can produce in that time to pay one year's interest on these mortgages, supposing that no more money is borrowed." In conclusion, General Butler referred to Ben Butler Speaks Strongly of the Agricultural Depression. calculation of results, as I not infrequently do, and I found that if it passed at once, and the Western farmers should get the full amount of the money without any tolls or discount, they would be able to

PAY THEIR DEBTS

to the extent of about two-thirds of a mill or the dollar on these farm mortgage debts only, or in other words, so as to get rid of remembering calculations, it would pay the interest on these farm mortgages for five days. I laughed. You will observe that I do not suggest any method of alleviation or rem-edy of these great evils. That is neither my duty nor my business. I am now a private

BRIBERY OF POSTMASTERS. THE GRAVE CHARGE MADE AGAINST NEW YORK ARCHITECT.

Connecticut Officials Who Took the Bal Decapitated by Wannmaker-The Circular That Caused the Trouble-Arguments Before the Supreme Court.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- In the Supreme Court to-day Mr. Roger Foster argued the appeal of Charles Palliser, of Palliser & Co., a leading firm of architects in New York, from an order of Judge Lacombe dismissing a writ of habeas corpus obtained at his petition. Mr. Palliser was arrested in New York for trial in Connecticut for the following circular, sent to about 50 postmasters in the Nutmer State:

NEW YORK, October 23, 1888. Postmaster, Black Hall, Coun.:

DEAR SIR—We desire, in each county, a place through which to send out mail matter, as we want to reach every business man, mechanic and real estate man in every State by circular. If we ship to you from our printing department, located in the county seat in your State, say 10,000 circulars in envelopes, and each addressed, will you give the same your careful attention, sending out daily 50 to 500 during the coming months until they are all out and then render us a statement of same, with account of stamps we will remit. We are doing this at other general store postoffices in adjoining counties to yours, and it is perfectly legimimate, and we await your reply in audressed and stamped envelope enclosed berewith. Postmaster, Black Hall, Conn.:

herewith.

If you cannot attend to same, we must at once send elsewhere. Yours very truly,

PALLISER, PALLISER & Co. Solicitor General Talt claimed that it was unlawful for the postmaster to sell stamps on credit; that this circular was equivalent to a request to them to sell Mr. Palliser stamps on credit, and that as the postmaster's compensation depended upon the amount of stamps sold by them, Mr. Palliser's letter was an attempt to bribe them. was an attempt to bribe them to commit a breach of their official duty, and, conse-

quently, a criminal offense.

Acting upon this view, Mr. Wanamaker has dropped the ax upon the neck of every Democratic postmaster who sold to Palliser & Co. postage stamps upon credit, and a tew of them who were arrested were discharged by Judge Shipman, on payment of costs and a nominal fine. Mr. Roger Foster contended that the postmasters had the right to sell stamps on credit, provided they held themselves responsible to the Government for their value, as all of them had done; in no event could Mr. Palliser's letter, which only promised payment of the official price of the stamps, be construed as the offer of a bribe; and that Mr. Palliser had a constitutional right to a trial in New York, where the efforts, without the use of very expensive circulars were written and mailed instead of Connecticut where they were received.

## DEOWNED WHILE FISHING.

The Editor of a New York Magazine Meets Death in the South.

PERFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH PETERSBURG, VA., May 1 .- The body of Mr. E. D. Walker, of Brooklyn, editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine who has been missing from Weldon, N. C., since Saturday last, was found in the Roanoke river at Weldon this morning by two colored men, floating on the surface of the water near the railroad bridge. His watch and money and a lot of private papers were found in his pockets. He held grasped in his hand a broken fishing rod. Mr. Walker arrived in Weldon on Friday of last week and re-gistered at the Atlantic Coast Line Hotel. Saturday morning he paid his hotel bill interest averaging from 7 to 9 per | and told the hotel clerk that he intended going down to the river to fish, and would return in time to take the 'ast train South It is thought that Mr. Walker met his death by accidental drowning while fishing. His body will be taken to Brooklyn by his brother-in-law for interment, Mr. Walker made a very favorable impression on all he met in Weldon, and much sympathy is felt

## SUPPOSED IT ALL RIGHT

To Wed a Second Wife Five Years After Leaving the First.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ness, a mason, 28 years old, is a prisoner in uary 26, 1884, he married Mary Bausch, a respectable young lady of Newark, by whom he had two children. About 18 months after they had a falling out and Henry le't, and his first wife did not see him again until last night.

this time Miss Margaret Tomkinson, of Vernon, N. J., with whom he has since lived, also having two children by her. Wife No. 1 soon heard of the state of affairs and last night Vanness was arrested and is now lying in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. He admits having two wives, but explains that as he had not lived with his first wife in over five years, he supposed it was all right.

Mississippl's Governor Denies Exaggerated

JACKSON, MISS., May 1.-The following telegrams were sent to-day by the Governor: To Captain J. P. Weston, Commissary United States Army, New Orleans, La.: No urgent demand for relief in Mississippi. No urgent demand for rener in Mississippi. May be individual cases, but have not found them. Citizens will take care of dependents until 1st of June. After that there will be much suffering unless water is off. Letter by mail.

J. M. STONE,

Governor of Mississippi.

Extensive investigation falls to discover an uffering in flooded districts in Mississippi Mar be isolated cases, but have not found them Water receding. If off in time to make crop itizens will take care of depende by lst of June there will be great distress. Letter by mail. J. M. STONE,

## PITTSBURG TAKES THE CHAIR

ing, Dr. J. B. Murdoch, of Pittsburg, Pa. followed. The discussion of medical pe pers occupied the atternoon session. A memorial service was held in honor of Dr. THE WILD WEST SHOW.

Continued from First Page. ing the fact that 2,000 carpenters are out. No disorders have occurred and both sides are hopeful of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. The strikers paraded the principal streets this afternoon and afterward dispersed ouietly. Ireland Before Long.

persed quietly. NO STRIKE PROBABLE.

In Minneapolis the Tollors Alone Seem to Held Up the Goose.

St. PAUL, May 1.-There is no proba bility of a strike among any of the tradesmen of St. Paul consequent upon the movement for the adoption of the eight-hour system. The postponement of the open mass meeting which was to have been held last evening and the general interest of the workingmen in the coming city election, precludes the possibility of their devoting any great amount of attention to a change which contemplated reducing the num-ber of hours for a day's work. The carpenters are pushing the work of a more thorough organization in the city, and are content to await the result of the contest now pending in Chicago before they make any demands

upon their employers.
It is not anticipated that there will be any strikes in this city other than that o the tailors, which is now pending, and that has nothing to do with the eight-hour movement. There is little that is new concerning the tailors' strike.

### PLUMBERS GO IT ALONE.

The Other Trades in Minneapolis Parade

but Don't Strike. MINNEAPOLIS, May 1 .- As promised by the unions and Knights of Labor assemblies there has been no strike except among the plumbers, who all went out this morning. They want nine hours work a day with the exception of Saturday, when they ask for eight hours. They desire no reduction in salary, asking that the \$3 50 now paid for ten hours be paid for nine hours as well. With the exception of eight hours of Sat-urday this is the same scale as the St. Paul plumbers have been working under for the

past three years.

There are 34 shops in the city, which furnish employment to 125 plumbers. There seems to be a disposition upon the part of the boss plumbers to grant the request of the men. In the evening a public meeting was held in the interest of the eight-hour movement. Speeches were made by labor speakers, but the demonstration was devoid

### ALL QUIET AT THE STOCKYARDS. Some of Them Running, but No Signs of Dis-

order Anywhere. CHICAGO, May 1 .- Following the nonaction of the Packing House Laborers' Union last night on the question of striking, everything was quiet at the stock yards to-day. Fowler's estab-lishment was closed because of the death in Europe of William Fowler, a member of the firm. The International, on account of repairs, was closed, too, but Armour's was running full blast, with nearly 5,000 men at work, and not even a

cooper missing. All the other establish-ments were also doing business with a full About 100 police officers were scattered about through the district, but there was no call for their services. As a precaution the police will be on hand again to-morrow.

## PACIFIC SLOPE WORKERS.

San Francisco Carpenters to Make a De-

mand for Eight Hours, SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 .- May Day passed off quietly in San Francisco. There was no public demonstration, but several hundred carpenters took a holiday. The carpenters and joiners begin their move for

an eight-hour day to-morrow. slight increase in wages, and the plumbers, gasfitters and plasterers have secured an eight-hour day, but the more important trades will await the result of the carpenters' demands before making any move.

Western Workingmen.

ALL the union carvers of several Grand Rapids furniture firms have struck for a nine-ALL the carpenters of Knoxville, Tenn.

both union and non-union, are on a strike for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay. AT Detroit 1,500 union carpenters are idle. No disorder. Three contractors eight-hour day, and a compromise No carpenters have yet struck at Omaha and Kansas City. At the latter place packing house employes are agitating the eight-hour FIVE HUNDRED bench molders of Cincinnat

demand a 10 per cent advance. No labor troubles of importance in the city. Employee of one big firm get semi-annual dividend, as share of profits-15% per cent of wages paid share of profits—15 during six months.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

Arrest of a Chicago Alderman, a Commit-

teeman and Several Tools.

'repeaters' have turned State's evidence.

The chief scheme said to have been worked

was to register repeaters as residing at the

cheap lodging houses, in each of which to all inquiries the clerk by prearrangement vouched for the fraudulent voters as gen-

uine. The stake aimed at by the alleged

frauds was the seat in City Council to which

McAbee, as the result of the election, suc-

spoken over three words at a time to either of these men. I have met them and bade

them good day and passed on. I never said anything about the League changing its

How the Conductors Lost a Temple.

SIOUX CITY, May 1 .- The Sioux City

committee that guaranteed \$70,000 toward

the erection of a temple for the National

Order of Railway Conductors, to-day with-drew the offer and ordered the subscriptions returned to the subscribers because of the failure of the conductors to begin work by

never contemplated."

May 1, as agreed.

because I knew such a move was

CHICAGO, May 1 .- Alderman James Mc-

Abee and City Central Committeeman NEWARK, N. J., May 1.-Henry Vanafternoon on charges of complicity in alleged election frauds in the Twenty-fourth Newark, on a charge of bigamy. On Jan- ward. With the Alderman and Committeeman were indicted a number of restaurant waiters, dock laborers and others, said to be McAbee and Corco-ran's tools. The frauds charged are ran's tools. The trauts charged are repeating and voting in place of citizens counted upon as stay-at-homes, but who unexpectedly put in an appearance at the polls.

Mesers, McAbee and Corcoran averted ar-Early in January, 1889, he again married. rest by presenting themselves voluntarily before Judge Grinnel and giving bonds of \$15,000 each. The two accused officials refused to discuss the charges against them, except to deny culpability. It is reported to-night with much positiveness that six

## NO AID NOW WANTED

Reports of Suffering From the Flood. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. !

NO CHANGE IN THE LEAGUE. Managers Mutrie and Wright Deny the Rumored Transfer of Clubs. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, May 1. - Managers Harry Wright and Jim Mutrie both deny the story that the Pittsburg National League club is to be transferred to Indian-Hon. Secretary of War, Washington: apolis. "There will be no change in the League this season," said Mr. Wright, "and all this talk of changes in the sched-

ule and circuit is originated by enemies of the League."
"Yes," said Manager Mutrie, "I was recently quoted as authority for the statement Governor of Mississippi. that the National League had decided to change its schedule in order not to conflict with the Players' League clubs. I was reported to have told this story to Tim Kee'e and 'Buck' Ewing. As a matter of fact I have not

t the National Convention of Railway Surgeons at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, May 1 .- The third annual convention of the National Association of Railway Surgeons was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president this morn-Mayor Holmes delivered the address of welcome, to which, on behalf of the dele-gates, President Murdoch responded. Rou-tine reports of committees and secretaries

Will Probably be Made Feasible in

BALFOUR DEFENDS THE MEASURE.

THE LAND PURCHASES

He Makes an Exhaustive Speech in Favor

of the Purchase Bill.

SEXTON MAKES A VERY SHARP REPLY, But the Bill Passes a Second Reading, Although by a Narrow Vote.

Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Ireand, makes a vigorous and somewhat humorous defense of the land purchase bill in the Commons. He sharply reviews all substitutes offered. Mr. Sexton replies somewhat sharply. The bill passes a second

LONDON, May 1 .- A debate on the land purchase bill was resumed in the House of Commons this evening by Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland. He said he thought it would be admitted the attacks that had been made on the measure, though often violent in form, had been hesitating in substance. Those who had used the most vigorous language against the Government proposals, seemed to be most hampered by a feeling that the bill was in accordance with the best traditions of every party in the House, besides the fact that they themselves had been supporters of similar plans. For instance, there was Sir William Vernon Harcourt, [Hear hear] who had pounded away at the bill wilfully oblivious of the tact he had been a party to a measure that

was open to every objection. A SHAM ATTACK. That was a sham, and nothing more clearly showed the disorganized state of the opponents of the Government. Their eches were mutually destructive. William Vernon Harcourt had told them that the bill would excite the jealousy non-buyers, on account of the fact that ten ant buyers received. Mr. Gladstone had declared that the whole of the boon given the tenants would be absorbed by the land-lords. Sir William Vernon Harcourt objected to the hypothecation of local rates for land purchase under any circumstances, while Mr. Parnell bases the whole of his speech on the objection that the Government were taking the one kind of security available for land purchase. Other opponents objected to the state as a land-lord, while Mr. Dillon wanted the whole of the congested districts compulsorly bought, the State to become the landlord.

NO COHERENT OPINION. A coherent opinion upon the proposals of the bill did not exist among the opposition Still he believed suggestions were designed to assist the Government. He approved Mr. Parnell's proposal in favor of fining down rents, provided, First-That this scheme be distinctly sub-

ordinated to that main scheme for establishing peasant owners, and second, that the nants where rents are fined down be per-

Mr. Dillon's suggestion regarding the congested districts largely coincided with the Government's plans. In regard to migra-tion or emigration, it would rest with the hoards in the congested districts, not with the Government, which alternatively should be adopted. The boards would find the migrating families expensive, as they would have to be provided with houses costing under the laborers' set £100 and land of £20 yearly value at 20 years' purchase— involving a total of £500 for every family. IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE.

The brewery workmen have succeeded in their demands for a nine-hour day with that on a large scale. He agreed that everything ought to be done to cultivate fishing in the West of Ireland. Merely to multiply the number of harbors would not effect the desired end. [Hear, hear.] The Government plans ought to be judged in connection with measures passed or proposed for these districts. [Cheers.] The Irish members had been rich in pro jects for dealing with the property of landlords, but could they point to a single bill really dealing with the vital difficulties of congested districts. [Cheers.] They had made many speeches throughout Ireland,

but had they ever urged the inexpedience and unwisdom of early marriages. [Hear hear! and laughter.] CALLED TO ORDER. Mr. Dillon had thrown the whole blame or the large west coast population upon the landlords. Some responsibility for their having children surely rested on the parents.

[Hear, hear and laughter.]
Tim Healy (interrupting)—Send Mrs. Resant there. The Speaker immediately called Mr. Healy to order. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that the Parnellites had refrained from touching the West, and had retrained from urging consolidation or the emigration of those who could not earn a living at home. Their view was that families ought to remain, no Michael J. Coreoran were indicted this matter whether they could earn a living o not. A more pernicious doctrine was never heard, [Cheers.] The Government dealt with the difficulty of congestion in good faith, hoping that its plans would stimulate industries and improve agriculture. These

plans should have been met by the oppo

sition in a fair spirit, as an honest attempt to solve a great problem. [Cheers.] A LOCAL CONCESSION. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's idea that the local authorities ought to be given regulative powers over contracts under the bill Mr. Balfour admitted that if Ireland was in its normal condition it would be desirable to associate county councils in the great work in which the imperial Parliament was engaged. But was Ireland in a normal con-dition? [Parnellite cheers.] The bill had no raison d'etre unless it was to effect objects not merely local but national. The House ought not to allow itself to be frustrated in carrying out the benefits of the measure by any local authority likely to be influenced by political reasons. [Cheers and Parnellite laughter.] The local authorities in many parts of Ireland worked as much on political lines as the Irish members did. If it suited them to Burke and misuse the efforts of the National Government and to abuse its liberality could they be depended upon to carry out

the designs of Parliament. HOPED FOR A NORMAL CONDITION. He hoped and believed the time would ome when a normal condition of the counry would justify handing it over to the County Councils with power to say whether great national objects should be carried into effect. [Cheers]. The bill had been assailed on the ground that it committed the British Exchequer to losses under non-pay-ments if it did not evict. The Exchequer rould be none the worse. The loss would fall entirely upon the local authorities. So the locality had the strongest pecuniary interest in seein He did not believe the bill would tend to drive out the landlords. On the contrary by diminishing social friction the landlords would be induced to live more frequently in Ireland with greater powers of useful ness. Dealing with the arguments regard-ing the endangering of British credit, he contended that the measure obviated all risks. He denied the possibility of a gen-eral repudiation. Public opinion would not support, and local interests would not

SPECIAL MERITS OF THE BILL. In concluding he argued that the bill had special merits. It provided adequate security. It provided for poor years and inability to pay, which might arise to the most thrifty and industrious tenant. It did something substantial for the laboring classes, which

had been excluded from every former bill. It gave localities the strongest inducement to maintain the honesty of tenants. It of-fered a solution of the problem of congested

Taken as a whole the bill was a great boon to Ireland such as she never could confer upon herself, and never could get ex-

cept from the party now in power. [Hear, hear.]
Did the opposition seriously believe a better opportunity for carrying out a policy favorable to land purchase in Ireland would ever occur? If they would forget the po-litical contest and ask themselves whether they were likely to find a scheme materially better they would aid in the great work which the Government, without party pur-poses, had taken in hand. [Cheers].

MR. SEXTON'S COMMENTS. Mr. Sexton, Nationalist, said he could not credit the Government with the impartial feeling which Mr. Balfour claimed for them. The bill was a landlord measure. It was designed to enable them to get rid of practically unsalable land. It was a solution f the land problem. It was a betrayal of In 1886 the electorate distinctly decided that the credit of the State should not be pledged to buy out the landlords, although

the best security possible was offered. The Government doubtless thought that they would not get a fresh lease of power and must therefore do their best for landlords, whatever might result.
Contrasting Mr. Parnell's scheme with the bill, he contended that it was better than the Government measure. He warned the Government that the class of tenants purchasing under the bill would default payment even without repudiation, the prob able result being a general strike against the

actions of the local authorities. The land purchase bill passed the second reading by a vote of 348 to 268.

A BUNCO STEERER'S TRUST. Leading Confidence Men Have Combined to Do Up the Guileless Farmer.

New York Press.1 A score or more of the leading confidence men and bunco steerers are reported to have established a trust among themselves. The story, as told by one of them, is to this effect: Each one belonging to the "trust" has put in \$3,000 as working capital, and out of the principal they have established a large linner saloon here in New York. This place is conducted by the president and treasurer of the trust and is the headquarters of the members. The idea is that in case any of the members are overtaken by misfortune the profits of the ssloon will at least keep them from starvation. Besides looking out for this establish-ment, it is the duty of the President to keep track of the operations of his associates from this point of safety. He does no crooked work. Another duty he has to perform is to read the newspapers of all the principal cities and so learn of the operations of his comrades and to warn them of places of

danger.

The members of the trust ply their calling almost exclusively among farmers. It is considered a great disgrace among crooks of this order to be convicted of any of their crimes-not on moral grounds, of course, but for their lack of cleverness in getting caught. Usually, three members of the trust work together in the territory assigned a time and work it thoroughly. Before b ginning operations they deposit from \$2,000 to \$4,000 in a bank in the nearest town they intend to work. The methods they adopt for carrying on their swindles vary. The oldest of them is the well known gold brick swindle.

## WANTS OF THE TRAMP.

Somewhat Dependent Sometimes on the Immediate Environments.

frame of mind a woman opened the door and asked:

"Y-yes."
"Victuals or clothes?" "Neither one, ma'am." "But you came for one or the other."

"Exactly, ma'am, but circumstances have worked a grave and important change in my wants. I think my present suit will last me for the next five years, and I don't care if I don't have anything to eat for a month to come. If you would only be so kind as to ---

She called 'em off and he skipped.

## RILEY'S CLUB HIT HARD.

A Bloody Trie Awake the Echoes of Dinmond Alley This Morning. Officer Riley, of Chief Brown's force, had s very lively experience about 2 o'clock this morning in Diamond alley, above Smithfield street, in the shape of an encounter with two men who resented very forcibly his admonitions to preserve peace George McGinniss and John Sweeney, two well-dressed young men, met in Diamond alley and made so much noise that Officer Riley felt impelled to interfere. Both set upon him and the yells and the blows of the mace used in self-delense by the officer made a tremendous din. By the time the consented to go to the station Officer Riley's nose was bloody and McGinnis had some large outpourings of gore upon his person friend for appearance to answer charges of disorderly conduct.

The Angelus Has Escaped.

Boston Globe.] "The Angelus" is now in the vault of a bank in Montreal. It was taken there in time to avoid the \$35,000 duty which otherwise would have now been due. It goes to London, and will probably again be seen in America when the tariff on art is removed.

HAVANA, May 1 .- The various trade organizations of this city, headed by bands of music, paraded to-day through the principal streets. There were 3,000 men in line. The civil Governor reviewed the procession from his carriage. Pertect order was maintained throughout the day.

A Factory Going West. INDIANAPOLIS, May 1 .- A special from Fort Wayne says the Thomson-Houston Electric Company has given orders for the removal of the company's arc factory from Brooklyn to Fort Wayne.

A Stage Held Up. Tucson, May 1 .- The stage running from Bowie to Thomas was stopped by two Mexicans this morning. The express matter was

taken, and the passengers compelled to sur-render their valuables.

Steamship Arrivals. Arrived at From Queenstown New York, Queenstown New York, Philadelphia Glasgow, New York Liverpool, Nevada... -An Indiana farmer was told by a neighor to rub his cows with kerosene to remove vermin. The oil was applied very freely. Shortly afterward he branded one of them, and when he touched the animal with the red hot brand

ing iron the kerosene took fire and in an in-

stant the cow was enveloped in flames. A stampede followed. The burning cow mingled with the rest of the herd until eight of the animals were ablaze. They rushed into a barn, setting fire to that also. A haystack was next consumed. The animals soon dropped dead. Tom Connors, the champion middle-weight catch-as-catch-can wrestier, of Milwaukee. Wis., has replied to Greek George's challenge. He says he will come to New York and wrestle the Greek, best three in five falls, Lancashire rules, for any part of \$50c, three weeks from signing articles. Greek George and George Henry, the latter of Middletown, N. Y., will decide their match, two best in three falls, for \$250 a side, at Sagamore Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, to-morrow night, —New York Herald.

demonstrators get into the enormous traffic which always flows along Prater strasse, It was noticed that each group of workmen was accompanied by one and sometimes two leaders, wearing badges of red ribbon. Now and then disreputable characters would attempt to join the groups, but the intrusion was quickly detected and resented by the leaders, to whom all bona fide workmen seemed well known. From every point of view the demonstra-

and putting the people generally in the best tion was an extremely novel spectacle. The men passed into the Prater, strolled about and chatted, while new and then several men would get into excited argument. But there were no bands nor banners. In point of fact, there was no meeting properly so-

A Number of Little Meetings. Instead of gathering at a central spot the various groups made their way to the num-berless little taverns which are to be found in the People's Park and Franz Josef Land, between Crown Prince avenue and the railway line, where they demonstrated in their own way and no doubt enjoyed themselves for several hours. There must have been 40,000 workmen in and around Prater Park by 2:30 o'clock, but the great open space looked

In one part a race meeting was going on and it had been hoped the Emperor and the bulk of the aristocracy would follow the usual May Day custom of driving about in their carriages, so that the people could feel they were not mistrusted by their rulers and betters. But the Emperor did not drive out, and the aristocracy and bourgeoisie kept away from Prater Park all day. The racing, however, was witnessed by a fairly leave any analysis included. by a fairly large company, which included three royal archdukes.

Toward sunset the workmen started for

their quarters, still, of course, in groups. In anticipation of their return a number of shops were closed by timid proprietors, but up to the present no disturbances have occurred here. Demonstrations have been held in most of the large towns of Austro-Hungary. Except at Pesth, where there was a slight collision between some strikers and soldiers, the day passed without trouble.

VERY RADICAL LANGUAGE. AT AMSTERDAM.

scialistic Agitators Endeavoyed to Inflame the Workers With but Little Success-Indoor Meetings Held, but No Street

spread fear prevailed here that the May Day demonstration would be attended by disturbances, and perhaps bloodshed. Happily the dock strike was settled in time and no attempt had been made up to the present to them. Generally they take one State at to dely or evade the orders of the authorities.

Upon the first intimation of intended demonstrations, street processions and open air meetings were prohibited throughout Holland. Elaborate precautions were taken generally out of sight, wherever it was thought workmen might attempt to "Remember Chicago." The only diversion who, in this country, are generally disliked and thought to be capable of serious mischief. Further, the 1st of May here is the favorite day for household removals. Many a man who might have been idle kept busily engaged upon his family

The day's proceedings commenced with meeting in the Plancius Assembly at 12:30. When the speaking commenced considerable enthusiam was manifest, The chief speaker was Fortuyn, one of the leaders of the Socialist party of Holland. He delivered an impassioned speech, denonneed the Government for taking repressive measures in order to stifle the voice of the people, called upon all Dutch workers to join with their foreign brothers in an international movement designed to procure an eight-hour day pending the attainment of their complete rights. After more inflammatory speeches the meeting quietly dispersed, Another meeting was held in the same hall

this evening. THE ANARCHISTS IN ITALY PROMPTLY ARRESTED WHEN THEY BE-

GAN TO AGITATE. The King and Queen Appear on the Streets of Rome to Calm the People-A Number of Small Demonstrations and a Very Little Bloodshed.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. ROME, May 1 .- The weather has been un exceptionally unfavorable almost all over Italy for outdoor demonstrations, and in some places rain fell so persistently that workmen kept indoors or at their work during the earlier part of the day. In the city daylight saw the completion of arrangements for the preservation of public order. Small bodies of troops were placed inside the Government offices, banks and other public buildings, and strong force was posted near the Vatican.

Public meetings and processions had been prohibited, and the workmen's leaders received timely intimation that Signor Crispi had caused orders to be issued by which it was evident he would suppress ruthlessly as King Bomba would have done in the old Naples days. Moderate counsels therefore prevailed and prudence was the order of the day among would-be demonstrators.

Arresting the Anarchistic Agents. During the forenoon, however, the police reported that the Anarchistic agents were going about endeavoring to excite workmen and several of them were arrested. Whether the reports were well founded or not it is certain many workmen who were strolling about the streets or standing, when allowed, at street corners, became more demonstrative and less tractable. In the Testaccio district, by some neglect on the part of the police, a crowd of about 300 workmen were allowed to collect. The police, finding themselves unable to move them on, called the militia, and a squadron of cavairy charged the crowd. No resistance was offered, the people scat-

tered like sheep in all directions and nobod; was seriously hurt. Immediately afterward the police arrested a well-known Anarchist named Gnochhetti on the charge of inciting the people to violence.
A similar scene was enacted a little later on the Piazza del Popseo, where some 400 workmen gathered. For a time it looked as though there would be a serious encounter, but before the workmen could make no charged and the people turned and fled,

Some Injured and More Captured. After the charge, in which several persons were slightly injured, the police made nine arrests to some of which they attach considerable importance. Later in the evening the King, in or-der to reassure the timid, took a drive on the Corso in an open carriage. As he passed a knot of workmen some one cried out: "Down with the Austrian Colonel," a favorite insult with the irredentists, who lose no opportunity of denouncing were put on guard at the prison.

THE PERIL OF PARIS.

Continued from First Page.

direct into the so-called Noble Prater by way of Sofia bridge.

The direct route has been prohibited by the police, who feared trouble should the demonstrators get into the enormous traffic which always flows along Prater strasse, by the spontaneous and sympathetic enthusiasm to which it gave rise among the populace at large. A storm of cheers burst out and was renewed again and again, whenever and wherever their Majesties appeared, and the good will and loyalty of the people were so manifest that Their Majesties prolonged their drive, thus creating a widespread feeling of confidence

> Altogether about 20 men have been arrested, but in most cases on charges not of a serious character.

Much Better Thun Expected. The whole day passed off more peaceably than the authorities at one time feared. Some small strikes took place during the day at Turin and Milan, and soldiers had several times to disperse disorderly gatherings of workmen. The most serious disturbance occurred at Naples. It was caused by an at-tempt of Anarchists and Socialists to parade the streets in defiance of the officia

They started out to the number of 200 sarrying black banners, but they soon came into collision with the troops and police, and were dispersed without difficulty. It is reported hovever, that an inspector of police was stabbed during the scuffle but the statement requires confirmation.

In Naples and other cities a few jewelry

shops were closed, but the majority re-mained open. There is no doubt that the men who left work were in the minority.

NEXT SUNDAY IN LONDON THE TRADE UNIONS AND SOCIALISTS WILL PARADE.

caterday's Anarchistic Demonstration Was Decidedly a Finaco-One Banner Appenied to the Reds to Remember Chicago - No Torchlight Procession - A Violent Speech. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 1 .- The labor demonstration to-day has been a complete failure. It could not well have been otherwise, seeing that not only the trades unionists, BUT NO DEEDS OF VIOLENCE ATTEMPTED but the Socialists as well had decided to have nothing to do with it. Those superior people will demonstrate upon a gigantic scale next Sunday, and to-day's programme was carried out by a few Anar-chists and loafers who have re-Indeer Meetings Held, but No Street

Demonstrations Were Permitted.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

AMSTERDAM, May 1.—Owing to the large number of men made idle by the dock strike and other labor disputes, and the consequent distress and discoutent, widespread fear prevailed here that the May embankment, but at that hour no more than 500 had assembled, of whom 250 were emale envelope makers on a strike.

demonstrators were outcumbered by p

men, mounted and afoot, by quite five to

The organizers waited one hour longer and then the procession started to the melagainst possible disturbances. In this city the garrison was reinforced, but all the troops were confined to their barracks. The police, mustered in full strength from an early hour, were massed tered Hyde Park about 2,000 strong, A man got into a side yard on Adams avenue the other morning to find himself surrounded by three large dogs, each one of which seemed perfectly willing to take hold of him and as he steed there is a named at work. Practically the demonstration was confined to Socialist agitators, speaker known to fame was William Morris, who glories in the title of the Poet of the Revolution, and who, by the irony of fate, is a capitalist employing a large num ber of men in the business of art decorators, Morris declared that an international imultaneous strike was the only way in which the workers could obtain rights. If that meant a struggle with tyrants so much the better, for they would find it was a great deal less difficult and much less unpleasant to fight than to starve. This sort of thing went on for an hour and then the meeting collapsed of sheer inanition, the people moving off in twos and threes in a dejected manner. There has been talk of a torchlight demonstration at Clarkenwell Green in the evening, but at the appointed time only shout two men and three torches had as sembled, and the meeting was therefore hur-riedly adjourned. The flasco could not have

BLOODSHED AT PESTH.

A Mob Aroused by Agitations Charged by Troops With Fixed Bayonets. PESTH, May 1 .- The labor demonstration

here has been marred by a scene of bloodshed. Early this morning a large number of workmen gathered in front of one of the rolling mills. At first ber. the men were orderly enough, under the incitement of agitators they became aroused and bitterly denounced the alleged tyrangy of the employers. Finally they lost all self con-trol and engaged in a riotous demonstration which the police were powerless to quell. Military assistance was summoned and a body of troops promptly appeared on the ground with fixed bayonets. The mob was ordered to disperse, and upon their refusing to obey the troops charged. The crowd broke and fled in all directions, but not be fore many of the rioters had been pierced by the bayonets of the soldiers. The mill where the trouble occurred remains open

### and work is being done as usual. PARADES THROUGHOUT SPAIN.

Orderly Demonstrations Held All Over the

Country by the Workers. MADRID. May 1 .- Thirty thousand workmen paraded in Barcelona to-day. They presented a petition to the Governor asking protection for the working people. Similar demonstrations were held in the manufacturing towns of Catalonia. There are extensive strikes in Saragossa, has no disorder has occurred. Workmen

others to leave work. They attempted to stop traffic, but were dispersed by the civil guard. Thousands of workmen assembled in Buen Retiro Gardens to-day, and after organizing a meeting, appointed delegates to present a petition to the Cortes for the

paraded in Valencia, and tried to induce

passage of an eight-hour law. Foreign Workers and Strikers. An immense meeting of workingmen was held at Charlerot, Belgium. AT Liege 3,000 miners marched to the town hall and demanded an eight-hour day. AT Lisbon a group of workingmen placed ;

reath upon the tomb of the Socialist, Fon AT Brussels 10,000 workmen marched in procession. At the head of the line was a body of There was no incident worthy of note the day.

THE authorities at Dantzic prohibited all

demonstrations. Work progressed in the usual THERE was no trouble at Dresden. A big Socialistic meeting was addressed by Bebel and Singer, members of the German Reichstag. THE workingmen of Oporto issued a manifesto condemning political speculators and ap-pealing to the king for legislation regulating labor. A public meeting was forbidden. DISPATCHES from Prossnitz say that the

# THE LAW IS A FARCE

Report of the Contract Labor Investigating Committee.

HORDES OF INCOMING ITALIANS.

The Senate Anti-Trust Bill Amended and Passed the House.

GROVER CLEVELAND AT THE CAPITAL

The Ex-President Admitted to Practice Before the Supreme Court.

The Congressional Immigation Investigating Committee has made a report. It shows that great numbers of undesirable immigrants are constantly arriving. One member boldly says that the law as at present enforced is a farce.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- A joint meeting of the House and Senate Committees on Immigration was held to-day. Representative Owen, chairman of the House Committee, wno, with Representatives Lehlbach and Stump, investigated the subject of immigration at New York, made a statement to the committees of the result of the labors of the sub-committee.

The inspection of immigrants at Castle Garden was pronounced a farce. The observation of immigrant officials is that the undesirable element is increasing. Italians are coming in hordes, without money, without clothes except what they wear or carry in bags. Each is provided with a passport, and all bound for Mulberry street.

Mr. Owen said Italian bankers in this country send agents to Italy to solicit natives of that country to come to America. Those agents swindle the Italians, charging them as high as \$90 for a ticket from Naples to New York, the price of which is \$26.

Arriving in New York they go to boarding-houses, kept or controlled by these Italian bankers, and thence are sent to labor under contracts made by the bankers or padrones with employers. If their pay is fixed at \$1 25 a day the padrone takes 25 cents of it. Besides, he furnishes the shanty in which the men live while at work, and has a man in charge of that. The Italians are suspicious, so that it is impossible for Ameri-

cans to get at them. Within the last eight years they have almost entirely supplanted other races in the ranks of unskilled labor in New York City. In one square mile in New York are 20,000 more of them than can be found any-where else on the earth's surface. They observe loreign customs and are surrounded by a Chinese wall, over which they never come, and over which no American can go.
The quality is detriorating. The percentage
of Germans and Swedes is decreasing, and
that of Italians and Hungarians increasing. Mr. Lehlbach also expressed the opinion that the contract labor law in its present form was a farce.

CLEVELAND AT THE CAPITAL. THE EX-PRESIDENT CONSULTS WITH

He Thinks the Republicans in Congress Are Making Democratic Votes-Admitted to Practice Before the Supreme Court-His Present Avolrdupois.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Unannounced and unseen, ex-President Cleveland dropped down upon the Capital all alone last night, and registered like any other traveler at the Arlington Hotel. His presence in town was known only to a few before his appearance at the chamber of the Supreme Court at the Capitol, when ex-Attorney General Garland arose and made a motion to admit Grover Cleveland to practice before the court. After the ex-President had taken the oath he was warmly greeted by many old acquaintances, and not a few joking re-marks were made in regard to the proba-

bility of his return as President. At the hotel this evening Carlisle, Mills, Breckinridge, McMillan, Springer and many other Democrats, and Republicans as well. called and made long or short visits, chat-ting freely, and a considerable company was there up to a late hour. There was no discussion of the Presidental nomination, but the course of the Republican party in Congress was canvassed very freely, and Mr. Cleveland expressed the opinion the leaders were in deep water with the

quorum, tariff, silver, elections, pensions and other legislation and were making Democratic votes every day.

The ex-President was not talkative, however, and most of his remarks were for the purpose of bringing out the opinions of others. Mr. Cleveland appears to be in excellent health and apparently has not gained 25 pounds in weight in all the time that has elapsed since he left the White House. It is his intention to return to New Yerk tomorrow, as argument is at an end for this term of the court, and the New Orleans drainage cases in which Mr. Cleveland is

## interested will not be reached until Novem-

LABOR IN THE HOUSE. Pennsylvania Member Proposes to In-

dorse the Eight-Hour Movement. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- In the House today Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution reciting the eight-hour law of June, 1886, declaring that the mechanics, workmen and laborers composing, as they do, the great bulk of our patriotic citizens, are on this first day of May, 1890, agitating and demanding that henceforth eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and resolving "that it is the sense of this House that this demand is reasonable and just and that it is our belief that the mauguration of said system of eight hours for a day's work would be conducive to the public and advanced commercial, intellectual and moral

INVESTIGATING AN ASYLUM.

The Pennsylvania Commission Inspects & Washington Institution. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 1.-The Pennsylva-

nia Commission, here to investigate the methods of conducting the charitable and reformatory institutions of the District, spent the day at St. Elizabeth Insane Asy lum, one of the greatest institutions of its character in the country, and one which is reputed to be thoroughly managed. a presentation of some details of the man-

### the District to-morrow, and may possibly take a look into the jail and workhouse. ONLY A SINGLE NEGATIVE VOTE.

day took up the Senate anti-trust bill. After

a discussion covering, as Mr. Heard said,

agement by Dr. Godding, Superintendent,

They expect to visit the Reform School of

The Senate Anti-Trust Bill Passes the House With One Amendment. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- The House to-

every question other than the one under consideration, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered amendment making unlawful any contract or agreement to prevent competition in the sale or purchase of any commo-dity transported from one State to another. The amendment was adopted on a viva voce vote, and the bill was passed in the same manner with a single negative vote. Change in Proprietorship.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 1 .- R. H. Shattuck and Charles H. Wood, the new proprietors of the Nicollett House, assumed control today, having purchased the lease from H. L. Rockfield & Son. Both members are well known in railroad circles.