PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1891.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Is the Feeling in France, and Emperor William Is in an Angry Mood

AT HIS MOTHER'S ACTION.

Caprivi and Von Munster Are the Special Objects of His Direand artistic sense, with disaster, and actualf. Wrath, and

THEY WE'L BE DISCIPLINED.

The German Emperor Intends to Bemand Some Sort of Satisfaction From the French.

BISMARCK'S PRIENDS ARE GLEEFUL,

The Warlike Tempest Raised by the Empress Frederick's Paris Visit Is Regarded as a Great Triumph for Him.

BOULANGER IS GETTING IN HIS WORK

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, Feb. 28 .- [Copyrighted.]-The state of raging indignation at the manner in which his efforts to bring about more friendly relations with France have been received by the French people. He has re-

checked the path which leads to destruction. The facts are that the Emperor went into this business under the delusion that he was a heaven-born diplomatist, and the disillusion has been proportionately exasperating to his vanity. People with a limited range of vision supposed that his object was to wean France from Russia. The motive was a hope of rearranging the European situation, in view

of a possible break-up of the Triple Alliance and the consequent isolation of Germany, caused by Italy's new born affection for France. The Rudini ministry is deeply pledged to the country to affect a commercial understanding with France, the absence of which is ruining Italian industry and commerce. German and Austrian statesnen dread lest commercial friendship should be followed by political amity, or actual al-

The Situation Is Delicate

The situation was and is undeniably deliate, and to some extent even menacing. The soung Emperor's clumsy action has certainly not improved it. An attempt has been made to relieve him of the responsiity of Empress Frederick's visit to Paris, nt it was beyond doubt undertaken as his suggestion, and he received daily from the Perman Embassy several long cipher disss, recording his mother's movements

seir effect upon French opinion. the greatest blunder of the series, the to Versailles, was made of her own on by the Empress, and drew a sharp

ram of remonstrance from Chancellor Caprivi, which prevented the contemed trip the next day to St. Cloud, from purping ruins of which the then Crown oce Frederick conducted the hombard. at of Paris. he newspapers are joining in a chorus of

igratulation over the departure of the Emress Frederick without the occurrence of any regretable incident. The more moderate add the expression of their sincere sorrow that there appears to be no means of curbing the turbulence of the self-styled patriots. Deputy Antonin Peroust has vritten to the Figuro to say that he went to ne German Embassy for the purpose of incribing his name in the visitor's book, and there met a French general on the same rrand. The latter said: "I am writing my same because I am not one of those who make war in time of peace."

Emperor William's First Reprisal. The decision of Emperor William to return to the old regime of rigorous passport regulations in Alsace and Lorraine has created a painful impression here, and is regarded as only his first reprisal for the atti-

tude of the French toward the Dowager Empress. A dispatch from Berlin says that it is rumored that the Emperor has determined to effect an entire change in the attitude of Germany toward France. There will be no more attempt at conciliation, and while there is no ground for hostility the relations maintained will be those of reserve and rigid formality. The proposed relaxation of passport regulations in Alsace-Lorraine has already been withdrawn, and the French visitor to the Reichland will find himself under the same odious espionage that has been so

igritating in the past. The commanders of the frontier fortresses have been ordered to increase their vigilance, and all suspicious strangers are to be arrested, especially those who may be found with photogr_phic apparatus in the vicinity

of fortified places. Count Von Munster Blamed The Emperor is said to largely blame Count you Munster for the failure of the Empreys' visit. He feels it most keenly, as he had gone far personally to make the mission a success, and the result is not the first rebuff he has met since ascending to the throne. The Emperor intends, for this reason, it is reported, to recall Count von Munster, and put some one in his place who will be more assertive of German dignity, and more successful in carrying out the im-

merial wishes. Munster, it is understood, was Bismarck's selection for the post, and the Emperor never repted him with entire confidence. It is hought that either the Prince Reusf now Ambassador at Vienna, or the Count Wal-

dersee will get the appointment to Paris. Critical for Both Countries. It is no exaggeration to say that this has been one of the most critical weeks for France and Germany both since the out-

71. So early as Tuesday last it began to be felt in several circles that the Empress Frederick was prolonging her stay in Paris to a dangerous extent. The surprise caused by her practically unannounced and sudden arrival, and the curiosity which her movements occasioned, slowly gave way to a feeling of anxiety.

Early in the week a prominent member of the diplomatic corps informed Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, that it was evident that the Empress was making a mistake in staying so long in Paris. To this the German Ambassador replied: "I am wite of your opinion, but I am powerless to change the situation of affairs." Then in rapid succession occurred the three events which raised the ire of the Parisians to a dangerous point, and which crowned the Empress' mission, both in its political

ly threatened the peace of Europe. The First Great Mistake.

The first of these events was the drive to Versailles. When the public clamor caused by this drive arose on the day following, the attention of the Empress was called to the matter by the wife of one of the promment members of the Diplomatic Corps. In reply, the Empress Frederic said: "I went there for reasons of sentiment; so many recollections of my husband center there."

This remark was made before the news-papers of this city took up the incident, and began by their unfavorable criticisms of the imperial visitor's action to fan the smoldering spark into flame. The second incident or mistake, which still further excited the Pariisans, was the thoughtless removal by an over-zealous French official of a wreath laid on the tomb of Henri Regnault, the celebrated French painter, who died at Buzenval when only 24 years of age, while fighting against the Prussians during the Franco-Prussian War. This caused another outbreak of popular clamor, and an-other series of articles in the newspapers commenting unfavorably upon the visit to Paris of the mother of the Emperor of Ger-

Parisians Driven to Fury.

The third incident, and the one which most enraged the Parisiane, was the publi-cation of the anti-French article in the Cologne Gazette of Thursday, and read by Empress was driving to the railway station, ceived by the French people. He has resolved to relinquish that thankless task and
to permit the Frenchmen to follow unhashed the part which leads to destruction.

Then the savage editorial was a coup de
grace. It utterly destroyed every vestige of
good that might have otherwise been done
by the imperial visit.

The Brench Government, naturally, has not done anything in the matter, and neither in the Senate nor in the Chamber of Deputies has a French representative opened his mouth in regard to the Empress Frederick's visit to Paris.

Another influence, though a minor one, in

bringing about the strained relations has been the rivalry of the two salons. Bouguereau, the painter, led the party known as the "Berlin party," and Meissonier's succes-sor as President of the Champ de Mars seceders was the leader of the "anti-Berlin The result was that from the starting of the sgitation until its end, at the departure of the Empress, there has been a grand victory for the Champ de Mars painters, who received a great set-back by the death of Meissonier.

Bonguereau Frees His Mind. During the course of an interview published to-day, Bouguereau said that in December last Count von Munster called at the painter's studio and "invited me to send some of my pictures for exhibition at the Berlin Art Exhibition. I was on the point of sending three paintings to the Art Exhi-bition at Moscow, so I held back two of

them, with the inten ton of sending them to them, with the inten ion of sending them to the Berlin exhibition.

"On Wednesday last the ex-Empress-called at my studio, but she asked me no questions as to whether or not I was going to send pictures for exhibition at Berlin. There was nothing of a political nature in

"At the start the ex-Empress, at least in my case, said or did nothing about asking me so be represented at Berlin, but now the matter has become international. For my clusion, either one way or the other. At present I am undecided what to do. The incident proves again that the French publie is apt to go off half-cocked, and we may be called down unprepared at this moment

Alsace-Lorraine Not Forgotten. "I do not forget Alsace-Lorraine-no true Frenchmen will ever pardon that-but it would be a lamentable error to strike for the restitution of these provinces while both Germany and France are in a state of ex-

citement. The feeling of general confidence that the unpleasant incident had ended with the de-parture of the Empress was rudely shaken to-day upon the public learning of Chancellor von Caprivi's order to Prince von Hobenlohe-Schillingfarst, with reference to the passport regulations. The proposed mitigation of the regulations was for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the rench communes adjoining the frontiers of Alsace-Lorraine to attend the markets and visit the fairs in upper Alsace. The Chancellor's action has caused great excitement, a portion of the press denouncing it in fierce and bitter terms, and calling it willful

provocation of the people af France. The comments of to-day's Berlin newspa pers on the passport incident have been tele-graphed to this city. In these comments it is admitted that Chancellor von Caprivi's action was the direct result of the treatment the Empress Frederick received from the Parisians. Naturally, the Berlin newspaper utterances serve to intensify the feeling of disquiet.

An Offensive Suggestion. An article in the National Zeitung is es pecially offensive to the Parisians. That paper suggests that in view of its present

heated condition a clear stream of cold water should be poured on Paris.

According to advices from Berlin, the Emperor's wrath at the failure of the visit of Empress Frederick to Paris has fallen upon both Chancellor von Caprivi and Count von Munster; upon the former for advising the trying of the experiment, and upon the latter for assenting to the press' prolonged stay and to her fatally in-

discreet visit to Versailles. Notwithstanding the semi-official French denial, M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, was consulted prior to the Emperor giving his consent to the Empress making the journey. Court officials affirm that Chancellor von Caprivi mentioned the Empress' desire, her personal aims, and the probable period of her stay to M. Herbette at a diplomatic dinner given a fortnight before the Empress started.

The Emperor appears to charge the Chancellor and Count von Munster with misinforming him as to what the result of the visit would probably be. M. Herbette, who was probably instructed by M. Ribot, the French Foreign Minister, informed the Chancellor yesterday that he desired to ex-press personally to the Emperor his regret at the manner the Empress had been treated. He stated that he did not ask for a formal interview in his capacity of French Am-bassador. To this request the Emperor replied that he did not wish to hold any unofficial conversation on the subject, which would be personally painful to himself and M. Herbette. Unless the French Ambassador had an official communication to offer, he need not, the Emperor said, trouble him-

self to have an audience. William Will Demand Satisfaction The character of the response is interpreted in official quarters as pointing to the Emperor's determination to obtain from the French Government some form of satisfaction for the treatment accorded his mother. There are rumors that Von Caprivi will be

ousted from his position. France and Germany both since the ont-break of the France-Prussian War of 1870. a crisis was impending, sent a telegram

summoning General Count von Waldersee from Altona, where he was stationed after his removal from the position of chief of staff. The General arrived on Thursday and took dinner with the Emperor. The stensible cause of the Emperor summoning General Waldersee was the formation of a dining club. After a long conference, General Waldersee returned to Altona. Nobody doubts that his visit had reference to the situation. The Emperor also held a consultation with Herr Miquel, who is now the favorite Minister, and whose position has been strengthened by the advice be proffered on the eve of Empress Frederick's departure not to stay in Paris more than

A Triumph for Bismarck.

This Paris incident is a triumph for Prince Bismarck. The Hamburger Nachrichten holds that the French outbreak vindicates the Bismarckian system, and advises the Emperor to return to the old policy, which regarded France as an inappeasable enemy. The Prince can point to his successful opposition to the project of Empress Frederick when her husband's illness was declared grave, to take him for the winter to the South of France. Prince Bismarck held that although the French might have treated a dying man with respectful sympathy for a time, some sudden popular exaltation might thwart every provision, and that risk

ought not to be run.

The well-grounded criticisms of the Bismarckian press will not tend to allay the Emperor's irritation. The renewal of the passport restrictions in Alsace-Lorraine is the subject of diverse comment. Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, speaking at a ban-quet at Strasburg on Wednesday, expressed the conviction that the relations with France were so ameliorated that the motives for the passport restrictions were lessening. He therefore nourished the hope that he would soon see re-established the normal relations between the two countries. The next morning Chancellor von Caprivi tele-graphed the decree, enhancing the restric-

Boulanger Getting in His Work.

Boulanger seems likely to try his hand at taking advantage of the excited state of the public, and is said to be hard at work with his friends concecting an anti-German man-itesto in Brussels, where he is now staying. phoning and telegraphing is going on be-tween the General and his friends in Brus-sels and the Boulangists who are now in

A dispatch from London says that English opinion is that it was greatly to the credit of the Prince of Wales that he disapproved of the visit to Paris from the first, and did his best to prevent it, only to be told that it was none of his business. Queen Victoria asked him to meet the Empress at Calais, or Dover, and he firmly rejused. On Wednesday he was peremptorily summoned to Windsor Castle, and had an interview with his mother, which lasted two hours, and is said to have been stormy. The Prince lett the royal presence in a highly ruffled state, the sight of which caused con-sternation in the household.

THE BARING ECLIPSE.

HOW THE MEMBERS OF THE GREAT FIRM ARE FARING NOW.

There Are Three Peerages in the Family Two of Whom Managed to Save His Private Fortune, While the Other Has

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH, I LONDON, Feb. 28.-It is now stated that Barou Hirsch is negotiating for the purchase of the noble house just constructed by Lord Revelstoke. By throwing into one his own former house and the residence adjoining, it is eneof the most superb mansions in London. Lord Revelstoke, who is now constantly occupied in settling the accounts of the old house of Baring, will shortly move with his family into a small house which he had recently given to his daughter on her marriage. The in-come of the late head of the house of Baring has been fixed for years to come at £2,500. Mr. Bingham Mildmay, another of the partners, who had to his credit last year with the firm nearly £2,000,000, now occupies the keeper's lodge at the gate of his own beautiful mausion at Flete, in Devenshire, which is looking for a lessee or purchaser. The wave of financial disturbance and by no means subsided. During the past week the city has been agitated rumors affecting the position of two very important houses. Apparent consistency was given to this feeling by the unexpected conversion of one of the old-est banking firms in London from a partnerest oanking arms in Loudon from a partier-ship into a limited company. As the firm in question have acted for years as bankers of the Barings, some special sinister signifi-cance was attached to it by the alarmists. At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of England Thursday, however, matters

were cleared up.

The family aspect of the Baring disaster is one of its most interesting features. The Barings now hold three peerages, Ashbur-ton, Revelstoke and Northbrook, and are extensively intermarried with the English aristocracy. Many of the Barings enjoy fortunes long since withdrawn from the house. This is the case with the Earl of Northbrook and Lord Ashburton; but one member, the son of the Minturn of New York, has signalized himself at this crisis by voluntarily putting back into the house his whole fortune considerably over £1,000,000. He was out of England when the difficulty occurred. He cabled his in-tention of doing this, and was received on his arrival at Metropole by several of his kinsmen, who before he entered heard him

in the street sharply taking the cabman to task for an overcharge. The present is not the first, shock through which the great house has passed. Alexander Baring, the first Lord Ashburton, who negotiated with Daniel Webster, the famous American, a treaty, carried the house successfully through a more formida-ble difficulty than the present, the one which came upon it after the peace of 1815. Lord Revelstoke is the son by his second wife of Henry Baring, whose first wife was Miss Bingham, of Philadelphia. The boldness, now called rashness, of his financial operations is traced by London people to blood of his father, Henry, who was noted as the boldest gambler of the day, when gambling was the fashionable vice of many English gentlemen.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S WORKS.

His Widow to Edit and Publish a Limited Edition of Them.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY, 1 LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The widow of the late Dr. Schliemann, who, as is well known, has announced her intention of completing the works left unfinished by her husband, now says that it will not be possible for her to get them ready for publication before some time next year. Mrs. Schlimann is also engaged in writing a biography of the great explorer, which, as she was his help-mate in many of his undertakings, cannot fall to be replete with interest, and will up ubtedly attract a large circle of readers. It is unfortunate therefore that it is her the work which will be issued and to reserve for the most part for private circu

Mrs, Lincoln Will Be Absent. LONDON, Feb. 28.-Mrs. Lincoln, the [Continued on Seventh Page.]

The Legislative Insurance Committee Gets Light on the Fraternities.

RETURNS OF ASSESSMENTS.

Jokes Bandied Back and Forth on Some Golden Promises.

MEMBERS GO IN WITH EYES OPEN.

Witnesses Blame the Old Line Companies for Raising a Rumpus.

INVESTIGATION OF THE BOOK TRUST

ISPECIAL TELEPRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28 .- The Legislative Committee on Insurance, of which Representative Crothers is Chairman, camedown to Philadelphia to-day and heard the arguments of, and obtained information from, the officers and advocates of a number of beneficial societies. The committee was authorized to take testimony for the purpose of perfecting William F. Stewart's "order" bill, which was referred back to the committee from the House after having been re-

Mr. Stewart's bill is "for the better protection of the members of companies, associations and mutual assessment and benefit companies, finance and bond investment companies other than beneficial and fraternal orders who pay sick and funeral benefits to their members."

The committee room was crowded during he session. Representations of probably a dozen benefit orders were present. Chairman Crothers stated that the committee was prepared to hear anything in behalf of any particular society that anyone present desired to say, and added that what the committee desired was enlightenment. Turning on the Light.

This brought T. C. Balderston, of the Advance Beneficial Order, to his feet. Mr. Balderston informed the committee that the order paid \$100 in one year on 15 assessments of \$2 each. The entrance fee was \$5. If, at the end of the year, these 15 assessments were not sufficient to pay \$100, the order had the power under its charter to levy any amount to make it up. If the membership increased the assessments decreased. The order had its money in the spring Garden Trust Company, where it was drawing 2 per

C. Oscar Beasley, representing the Order of Vesta, engaged the attention of the com-mittee for about an hour, during which time he labored hard to point out the benefits of membership in that organization. Mr. Beasley stated that a good member for five years who paid all the assessments was entitled to and would be paid \$1,000 at the expiration of that time. If the order was not able to pay that amount it did not pay it.

Members Know Their Chances. Members joined with that understanding.

No certificate had yet been paid, however, and Mr. Beasley had no doubt but that when the first five years were up all claims would be met without difficulty. Their noney was inves within 50 miles of Philadelphia.
"Which is an excellent arrangement," remarked Representative Hoskins, of the com-

Continuing. Mr. Beasiev said that the Order of Vesta did not propose to pay \$1,000

"Have you anything to say about short-term orders?" asked Chairman Crothers. "They have no chance to invest their noney." Mr. Beasley replied. "They can order to the amount of their certificates.

There is a great deal of noise about these orders. I don't think the old line insurance companies should come into Pennsylvania seeking legislation to boost themselves and injure all others.

"Do you think the information given to the courts on application for these charters is sufficient under the present law?" master, who takes testimony and reports to the court, and if the court then thinks a

charter should be granted it grants it." Samples of Golden Promises. Supreme Secretary McAlister, of the Universal Order of Security, told the com-mittee that that organization was a sevenyear order. They assumed to be a fraternal organization. One-third of the assessments, which were \$3 on the \$1,000, went to the re serve fund to pay eertificates in seven years and the rest went to the benefit fund. Speaking of short-term orders the gentleman said there was no organization that directly

"I believe it is down now to a dollar for 3 cents," said Chairman Crothers. Mr. Mc-Alister laughed.

"The latest scheme," he said, "is to pay \$3 65 the day after to-morrow, and you'll get \$365 day before yesterday." Then every-body laughed. Mr. McAlister added that the Supreme Secretary of his order was paid \$800 a year "when he got it." "I am work ing to get \$5,000," he said. The Supreme Treasurer was paid by a per capita tax, but none of the officers received more than \$400. The membership of the order was about

Mr. West, of the Annual Benefit Society, informed the committee that that body ob-tained its charter on September 15, last. It had now 7,700 members. It proposed to pay \$50, \$100 or \$200 in one year, the cost being optional with the member. The Common wealth Trust Company had their funds and not more than \$200 could be drawn at on time. The supreme officers could not handle a dollar of the money, the amount of which "The first members get the best benefits from the organization, I suppose?" said the

chairman. "The money must come from the pockets of the present members," replied Mr. West. "The money can always be made up by assessments. Mr. Butler, of the United Order of Fraternal Co-operation, said there was no necessity for fresh laws regulating these or-gauizations. The Attorney General had power to do it. This order had over \$20,000

in the Citizens' Trust, Tax, Title and In demnity Company, and had now 5,000 mem-Mr. Howard, of the People's Fraternal Benefit Order, having briefly outlined its objects, the committee adjourned to meet at

Harrisburg. PROBING THE BOOK TRUST.

Chairman Hines Has a Seance With Secretary Halliwell. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Senator W E. H. Hines, Chairman of the legislative committee appointed to examine school superintendents and educators generally as to whether there was a school book trust in existence and whether it affected the price of school books, sat as the represent-

ative of the committee in Parlor C of the Lafavette Hotel this morning. Henry R. Halliwell, Secretary of the Board of Public Education, testified that he had held Public Education, testified that he had held the position of secretary 23 years. The free-book system had proved very successful. Books were secured at a lower price. Asked whether it would be better to have the State publish the books than to continue the present method, he said: "It would make no differ-ence. We now have a great variety, and that is desirable. Our system is the best in the country now."

the country now."

"Have you heard of a book trust known as the American Book Company?"

"Only by hearsay."

"If there is such a trust, has it had any

"The prices are less."

"Has there been free competition?"

"Yes, all had a chance."

"Are your books furnished principally by the American Book Company (the alleged trust)?" trust)?"
"We had 31 bidders, but now four large firms have gone into that company."
"Are there any Philadelphia houses rep-

"I don't think so. They have a chance to bid, however, if they desire." The committee will meet again at 7:30 P. M, next Tuesday in Harrisburg.

THE CABLE GAVE WAY.

AWFUL RIDE OF THIRTEEN MINERS

DOWN A MOUNTAIN SIDE. Hurled Over a Dump as if From a Cannot -Two Mashed Into a Jelly and Two Others Fatally Injured-The Rest Badly

PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. SOMERSET, TENN., Feb. 28 .- One of the most shocking accidents in the mining history of the State occurred this morning at White Hall, in Marion county. The coal mine is situated on a shelf of the mountains and about 700 feet up. The men live in the village and go to their work up the tramway drawn by a cable. As one of the trains was nearing the top this morning the cable parted with a snap and the cars started on a mad race down the mountain

Those of the men who were standing up jumped out and escaped with slight injuries, but 13 of the miners who were sitting down in the cars, or were too timid to jump, were carried down with the cars. The wheels flashed fire as they seemed to fly down the steep grade. The white faced men in them, paralyzed by fear, stared stoically at the dump over which they knew they must go. As the cars approached the dump the speed was something awful, and when reached they shot over as if fired from a

When help reached the wreck William Hoch and Ed. Falk were mashed into a jelly and were dead. William Martin and Joseph Davis were so badly hurt that they died soon after. Nine others were shockingly mangled and torn and several of them may die while at the best two or three will be life cripples. There is no explanation for the breaking of the cable, as it was almost new and the load it was carrying was much less than the average one. It has been said the Trope was tampered with, but that is not

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP HONOR ENOUGH. or Byrnes Declines King H

Decoration With Thanks. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-Mayor Grant received a letter to-day from Inspector Byrnes, in which the latter refuses King Humbert's offer of the decoration of the crown of Italy and the rank of Chevaller. The Inspector says: "It will always be a source of gratification that so distinguished an honor has been placed at my disposal by the humane and enlightened ruler of so powerful a nation, and I beg to assure you that I am truly grateful for the kindness which prompted the gift. Yet, as an American citizen, I feel that I must decline the high honor sought to be conferred on me. To my mind there is no human dis tinction greater than the proud conscious ness of being a citizen of this great Repub-lic, and no fitle or decoration, no matter from what source it comes, or how distinguished it may be in the estimation of nations, can add to the nobility that derives its title from American citizenship." The Board of Police Commissioners met

on Friday, but did not consider, so far as could be learned, the advisability of permitting the Chief Inspector to accept the decoration. The Mayor's secretary, Speer says that Inspector Byrnes did not ask for this permission, and so of course the com sioners had no official knowledge of the offer. The order and papers conferring the

Riva. GETTING OUT A PAPER IN JAIL The Elliotts at Columbus Will Not Lose an

Issue for Their Killing. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28 .- There is a great leal of interest over the issues of the Sunday papers to-morrow, the proprietors of which were interested in the tragedy of Monday. Two additional persons have been found who were struck by builets and had their clothes cut. The ball which killed Hughes passed through the hat of Henry Scutler before it hit Hughes. A! Bauer, the baseball man who was arrested vesterday for holding the revolver with which W. J. Elliott did the shooting, was released this evening on bond. It is not believed very much can be done with him, as he secured the revolver

the line of obstruction of justice. The Elliotts have been holding a continuous levee at the city prison and have not been placed in a cell at any time, but are allowed the use of a large corridor, where they conduct the business of getting out their paper. There has been strong complaints about this, and the Police Commiss and Mayor are in session to-night for the purpose of bringing about a new things.

A PITTSBURGER IN TROUBLE.

Arrested by a Newspaper Proprietor on a Charge of Embezzlement.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28,-John E. Fitzpatrick, collector for the Catholic Columbian, and well known in the vicinity of arrested this evening at the instance of the proprietor of the paper, charged with the embezziement of \$45 a year ago, and being unable to give bond was taken. unable to give bond was taken to jail to await a preliminary hearing next Tuesday.

MARIE PRESCOTT GETS A DIVORCE.

It Was Issued to Her by a Court While at Her Mother's Residen LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.-Marie Persel, better known as Marie Prescott, the actress, was to-day granted a divorce by the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

It held that as an actress she was compelled to move from place to place, but could claim a residence with her mother. Mrs. Victor, at Covington, Ky.

Laid on Rowell and a Big Salary Grab Scheme Rudely Squelched

BY THE ENERGETIC SPEAKER

Who Also Makes a Raid on the Lobbyists Infesting the House.

DIRECT TAX BILL FINALLY PASSED.

Measure That Has Been Hanging Fire

for Many Years

IS AT LAST SENT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- A select few on the Republican side of the House to-day attempted to take up the remaining con tested election cases, with a view of allowing the contestants to be placed upon the pay rolls of the House as members, but the opposition was too strong for them. The atempt was made without the sanction of Speaker Reed or any of the leaders /

majority.

It appears that Rowell, who is the man of the Contested Elections Conconsulted with some of his colleagues. morning and unfolded his plan, with the idea of securing their co-operation. Mr. McKinley, when told of the proposed plan. immediately sat upon it and told Mr. Rowell that he would not favor any scheme of the kind. Mr. Rowell informed McKinley that there were but a few days remaining in the session, and as long as the contestants had expended their time and labor he did not see why they should not be rewarded. Under the Constitution, if a member, whether a contestant or not, serves but one day, he is entitled to his pay for the entire session. In this way Rowell hoped to get for the contestants \$10,000 which had not been earned by them.

Sprung on the House. Rowell sprung his scheme on the floor after he had been notified that his leaders would not assist him, and immediately the Democrats formed their lines in opposition. Speaker Reed saw that if the Republicans acted upon Roweli's suggestion the re-mainder of the session would be frittered away in filibustering, and the needful leg-islation now before the House would go by the board, making the calling of an extra

session more than probable.

He sent to Rowell to withdraw his sug gestion, and it was done. It is known for a fact that Cannon, Reed, McKinley and the other party leaders who were opposed to the plan, would have helped the Democrats, in order to speedily dispose of the matter, so that the other bills could be disposed of. This is one reason why the Democrats op-posed the subsidy bill so strongly yester-day. They were atraid that the contested . They were afraid that the contested tion cases would be called up, and they hoped by delaying present legislation to

Direct Tax Bill Finally Passed. The direct tax bill has finally passed the Senate, and now goes to the President for his signature, after having figured in many most protracted deadlock in the legislative history of this country. The provisions of the bill in substance are as follows: That the Secretary of the Treasury shall credit each State and Territory and the District of Columbia with a sum equal to all col-lections, by set-off or otherwise, made under

the terms of the direct tax act of 1861. That all moneys still due the United States under the requirement of that act are remitted.

A sufficient sum of money to reimburse the States and Territories for the collections under the direct tax is appropriated, to be paid when the Legislatures shall have ac-cepted the sums in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the levy. Money appropriated to meet individual claims is to be held in trust by the State authorities, six years being allowed for the reception of these claims lands in Saint Helena and St. Luke's par shes, in South Carolina, that were sold der the operations of the direct tax act.

Lobbyists Barred From the House. The lobbyists who were here vesterday fo and against the shipping bill, and who throughd the corridors in their persistent efforts to reach Congressmen, were the cause of a ruling by Speaker Reed which put Congressmen-elect and ex-Congressmen to a considerable amount of trouble. Heretofore these men have succeeded in obtaining administration to the labburen the court aids of the mission to the lobby on the south side of the House, but so great were their numbers yes terday and so obtrusive were they that they almost got in on the floor of the House. To-day Speaker Reed instructed oorkeeper to order his assistants to allow none except members further than the doorways. The doorkeepers applied this order in its strictest sense, and notwithstanding the fact that Congressmen-elect and ex-Congressmen are entitled to the foor, they were strenuously refused admission. They raised

a fine row about it, but Reed was obdurate. LIGHTNER. TRUST EMPLOYES KNOW NOTHING.

The Havemeyers Promise to Testify in th Sugar Investigation. JSPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- The investigation f the Sugar Trust by the Senate Committee in the Hotel Metropole to-day was graced by the presence of Theodore A. Havemeyer and Harry O. Havemeyer, the supposes head and front of the combine. They had no opportunity to testify, as the entire hearing was devoted to the examination of two of the trust's employes. When it was over they told Senators Erwin and Coggeshell that it was a waste of time to exam-ine subordinates, and that the committee should deal with principals. The witnesses who had been examined, they said, knew little or nothing of what the committee wanted to know. Both brothers cheerfully promised to be on hand when the inquiry is

continued next Saturday.

Parsons, counsel for the combine, who was present, said that it was all nonsense to suppose that John E. Searles, the combine's before the committee. Mr. Searles is now on his way back from a visit in California, but had been detained at Yuma by the inandation. The inquiry was adjourned to next Saturday at 10 A. M.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST GIBSON. Two of Them Also Include Other Person

Whose Names Are Suppressed. CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- The grand jury this afternoon returned two indictments against George J. Gibson, ex-Secretary of the Whisky Trust, and two against him jointly with other persons whose names are sup-

Pressed.
In all these cases the charges are for attempting to commit arson and felonically procuring genpowder and dynamite for un-lawful purposes. VANOUISHED AT LAST

Senator Hearst's Long Battle With Disease Came to an End Last Night.

FIVE CENTS.

PASSED AWAY PEACEFULLY

The Members of His Family and His Partner at His Bedside.

SHORT SKETCH OF HIS CAREER

From a Day Laborer to a Man With an Income of \$1,000 a Day.

HIS POSITION IN POLITICS AND SOCIETY

CAN SIR JOHN CHECK IT?

FRENCH ISN'T SCARED.

WILLING TO GIVE MERRILL ALL THE

FIGHT HE WANTS.

Pretty Helen Smith Is Kept Prisoner by

REPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

unable to gain admission to the charming young lady who who wed such an unpleasant notoriety ugh the startling admissions

of Harry W. French. Deacon Smith re-

mained at home all day to-day and per-

sonally answered every call to the door. No visitors were admitted.

To the reporters who were anxious to get a glimpse of and a chat with the fair Helen

the father presented a most impassable bar-rier by standing in the doorway and cour-

teously refusing to grant them an audience.
"My daughter has nothing to say about

this matter,"he replied to all interrogations.

"As soon as she has recovered from the fatigue of her journey she will carefully prepare a statement of her side of the con-

troversy, and will give it to the public through the press. Until then she will not

alk with anybody."

Mr. French says he may have something

to say in reply to this statement. When told to-night that Mr. Merrill, who had ac-

companied Miss Smith from London, might demand personal satisfaction on account of what he(French)had said about Miss Smith,

ing his daughter from telling her story as

abide by her decision, whatever it was, if she had the opportunity to speak unre-

servedly.

It is said that a private conference be

Clarke and two or three leading members of

the church was held at Deacon Smith's house last night. Miss Smith is said to

have made a statement to them, but those gentlemen will neither affirm or deny it. It

is the general impression that the church will take no further public action in the

LOOKS SERIOUS FOR KLINE.

The Wife Forces the Issue, With the Peni-

tentiary Yawning.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.-John Kline

was arrested to-day at the instance of his

wife, Maggie Kline, charged with refusing

eparated about a year sgo and Mrs. Kline

went to Allegheny City to reside, but has

been unable to support herself because her husband refused to continue sending money

ecording to contract.

A peculiar feature of the separation and

hearing at this time is the trouble between

the two was brought about by an exposur

written up in a Columbus paper at the in-stance of Kline, who charged his wife with infidelity. The penalty for refusing to sup-port is time in the penitentiary, and it looks

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for the

To-day's issue of THE DISPATCH consists of

found in the first and second parts. The spe-

PART II.

The New Flying Machine.

PARTIIL.

Christ Before Pilate REV. GEORGE HODGES

English Polities.

To Let Column

The Grand Army.

Markets by Telegraph

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

... BESSIE BRANULE

......FANNIE B. WARD

E. R. CHADBOURN J. H. WEBB

... ELLICE SERENA

......SHIRLEY DAKE

COUNTESS ANNIE DE MONTAIGO

Militia Gonsip

cial features are as follows:

perienn Comforts in London.

For Sale Column.

A Machine for Suicide.

Page 10.

Page 11.

Page 13.

Doings of Society. Art and Artists.

Secret Societies. Local Trade News.

The Press Is Ahead.

Nows of the Stage.

In Aucient Cuzco ..

Page 19. The Moon Fairy...

loopskirts Again

Mysteries of Courts

Page 13.

Page 20

Heylew of Sports

as if Kline would reach that point.

to support his family and was bound over

wished to tell it, and said that he would

Boston, Feb. 28.-Miss Frances Helena

th is guarded so closely by her father

only are reporters excluded from but her intimate friends

Her Pa and a Conference of Brothers of

the Church Is Held-A Statement Com-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- Senator George Hearst, of California, died at his residence on New Hampshire avenue in this city at 9:10 o'clock to-night. He had been ill for a long time and in December last be went to New York City to consult with Dr. Charles S. Ward in regard to his condition. The physician found that he was afflicted with a complication of diseases resulting primarily from a serious derangement of the bowels. Acting upon the physician's advice he returned to his family in this city and yielded himself entirely to medical treatment. Absolute quiet and rest was strictly enjoined and his official duties were lightened as much as possible.

Notwithstanding the fact that he received the benefit of the most careful nursing and most skilful medical attention, a steady and uninterrupted decline was observed, and it was seen several weeks ago that his case was a hopeless one. Dr. Ward has been almost constantly in attendance upon him since his return from New York, and 'during the last few weeks he has been assisted in his treatment by Dr. N. S. Lincoln, of this city.

- The Change for the Worse. There was a change for the worse in the Senator's condition a day or two since, and he grew weaker and weaker until about 7 o'clock this evening, when he passed into a state of come, and Mrs. Hearst was made aware that his end was near. She was at dinner at the time, and immediately joined the sorrowing group about the dying man's bedside. The others present were: Mr. William R. Hearst, the Senator's son; Mr. J. G. Follansbee, of California, the Senator's partner; Dr. Ward, the nurses and several domestics. The Senator's hands were held by Mrs. Hearst and the physician, and so quietly did he pass away that Mrs. Hearst did not know that he was dead until so informed by Dr. Ward.

ready to meet him anywhere. Here is a saber cut in my left hand. I have five or six The Senator's death was communicated by bullets in my right leg and one in my arm. Oh, I've seen some fighting. I don't fear that little man. His bark is like his private secretary, Mr. John Wedder-burn, to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, a little dog's. It may sound well, but it and was subsequently communicated to that body. The President was also promptly in-formed. Senator Stanford, who has been a don't amount to anything. But, really, I don't see what he wants to fight me for. What bave I done against him? What I said or done against ber?"
"It is said, Mr. French, that this matter formed. Senator Stanford, who has been a frequent visitor at the house of his late colleague, called there a few minutes after his death, and extended his sympathies to Mrs. will be settled by a public wedding at which you will be the grocm. Is that so?" Hearst. While the arrangements for the funeral are not entirely completed, it is settled that the remains will be taken to San Francisco for interment, and that the "Well, they've got to get my consent to that," replied Mr. French. He declared Deacon Surith was restrainfuneral services in this city will be brief and

> George Hearst was born in Franklin county, Mo., September 3, 1820. His father had gone to that State from North Carolina in 1819. The son only received such a limited education as the common school afforded in that day. He worked on his father's farm until 1850, when he caught the gold fever and went to California. For several years, he was a miner and prospector, and subsequently, by location and pur-chase, he became the owner of valuable mining interests and a large employer, having at one time as many as 2,000 men at work in his mines

alone, and operating quartz mills that crushed 1,000 tons of ore per day. The increase of his wealth was steady and rapid, and for some years past his income ha been something like \$1,000 per day. He has been for a long time chief partner in the extensive mining firm of Hearst, Haggin, Lewis & Co. He owned above 40,000 acres of land in San Luis Obispo county, Cal., and a ranch of 180,000 acres of grazing land in old Mexico stocked with a very large herd of cattle and a fine stable of thoroughbred horses. He was also interested in a large tract of land near Vera Cruz and in a railroad building in Mexico. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at \$20,000,000.

The Senator's Political Career. Mr. Hearst's political life began in 1865, when he was elected to the California Legislature

and served one term. In 1883 he was a candi-date before the Democratic State Convention at San Jose, Cal., for the nomination of Governor, but was defeated by General George Stoneman. The latter was elected Governor, nd when by the death of United States Senator and when by the death of United States Senator John F. Miller in 1885, the power of appointing a Senator was given to him he appointed his former opponent for the gubernatorial nomination, Mr. Hearst. The latter was re-elected in 1887 by the California Legislature, which was then Democratic, and his term would have expired in 1882. His death gives the Republicans in their turn the same advantage which the death of Senator Miller gave the Democratis.

While in the Senate Air. Hearst was a man of action rather than words. He took but little part in the debates, as he suffered from a weak voice, but when he did address the Senate his speeches were always brief but pointed. 20 pages, made up in three parts. The news of the day, local, domestic and foreign is to be speeches were always brief but pointed.
Senator Hearst leaves a widow and but one
child, William R. Hearst, proprieter of the San
Francisco Examiner.

His Personal Characteristics. Mr. Hearst was in person tall and slender with blue eyes and long gray beard. He was a good type of the old California pioneer. He was warm-hearted, impulsive and generous, popular with his associates in the Senate, and had many devoted friends. The following tribute to the memory of the

late Senator is from the pen of a well-known one of the vital men of the West, one of the in-dividual forces which have inspired and given direction to that vast development of its re-sources which is one of the material miracles of the century. As a Senator of the United States he was the same simple, un-affected, clear-headed, warm-hearted George Hearst, who mined on the Feather and Yuba in the fifties and took his share of the rough, free life of the claims and cabins. Ostentation was andorrent to a man formed on his rugged one of the vital men of the West, one of the inwas abborrent to a man formed on his rugged lines, and it will never be known how many successful men owe their beginnings to him, or how many broken lives were made easier to live because of his hidden helping hand.

Held in Affection by Californians. "Because he was so thorough a Californian, Mr. Hearst was held in affection by all Californians whose experience reached back to the days when railroads and the sharp competition of commercial life were unknown on the coast. His years of hard work and intermingling with His years of hard work and intermingling with men of every social and intellectual grade gave him a knowledge of human na-ture and a symbathy with its defects and weaknesses which kept him free from that pride of purse and hardness of feeling that sometimes go with the riches of the self-made man, and while he had a singularly keen per-ception of character and a shrewdness that haffled all protenders, his heart was tender, his charity great and his capacity for forgiveness inexhaustible.

charity great and a linearity great and a linear constitution of the follows were necessary he would give as well as taxe, for he was a man of inceuse and strong character, but the battle over, he was for shaking hands with a good humor that had in it no admixture of guile. If he has left enemies he had