SECOND PART.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PAGES 9 TO 16.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1891.

PEACE OF EUROPE

Threatened By the Squabbles of King Milan, Queen Natalie and Others

OF THE SERVIAN FACTIONS.

A Troublesome Pretender to the Throne of Servia Adds to the Complications.

A NEW ELEMENT OF CONFUSION,

That May Embroil the Jealous European Powers in a First-Class Row Over the Little Kingdom.

MILAN AND NATALIE ARE DETERMINED

To Push Forward Their Own Ends, Regardless of the Serious Consequences That May Result From It.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED SOON AT BELGRADE

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—(Copyrighted.)—The situation in Servia is clouding over again rather more heavily than before the recent fall of the Guruich Government and the accession to power of M. Patrich. King Milan had abandoned the purpose with which he left London in February, of returning to Belgrade. The Guruich Government had assured him that his presence in Belgrade would impede, rather than advance the settlement of all the difficulties raised there by the presence of his divorced wife, Queen Natalie, and the Guruich Government had undertaken to carry out the agreement made on King Milan's abdication in 1888, a copy of which is now for the first time published.

Under this agreement, King Milan expected to see the complete legality of his divorce established by the church authorities and to have his appendage of 360,000 francs a year permanently charged upon the national budget. Upon learning the defeat of the Guruich Cabinet, King Milan's anxiety to see these matters settled became ungovernable. The new Premier, M. Pactrich, is regarded by King Milan as hostile, not only to himself but to the Obernich dynasty.

Afraid of Premier Patrich.

Two years ago M. Patrich made a visit to Russia, where he was received with great distinction by the Czar, invited to the palace and decorated with an imperial order in diamonds. Rightly or wrongly, he has been regarded ever since his return, both by the friends of King Milan and Servian Nationalists, as devoted to the interests of Russia, and therefore is likely to favor the pretensions to the Servian crown of the Servian Don Carlos, Prince Karageorgevitch, now residing in Montenegro.

King Milan, whose temper when roused has always made him troublesome, now goes to Belgrade, determined upon two things—to be finally rid of Queen Natalie and to bring M. Pactrich to a definite declaration of loyalty to his own person and dynasty. That M. Pactrich has no desire, whatever his private opinion may be, to be regarded as a Russian agent, is shown by the prosecution which his Government is pressing against a member of the Scuptchina, who recently published an extraordinary letter, declaring that Servia could not be governed by a king who was a boy and deeming the establishment of a conventional Government of nine members, in place of a monarchy necessary. This member is a cousin of Prince Karageorgevitch.

Plotting Against His Country.

The tone of his letter is so openly revolutionary as to excuse the imputation put upon him that his real object was to throw the country into confusion and so open the way for Russian intervention, a Montenegroan invasion and the restoration of the Karageorgevitch dynasty to the throne. The personal character of Prince Karageorgevitch lends some color to this imputation. He is a bold, adventurous, dissipated Prince, with the Oriental passion for gambling and Parisian views of domestic life.

During the life of his late princess, the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, he lived quietly enough at Cettinje. Since her death, however, he has resumed his former habits. He is not without ability as a soldier, and served with such distinction in the French army during the German invasion as to win and wear an officer's cross of the Legions of Honor.

Now that France and Russia are making love to each other more openly than ever, Prince Karageorgevitch, it will be seen, becomes more than ever a dangerous pretender to the throne, which might make him exceedingly useful both to Paris and St. Petersburg in the event of a general European war.

Threatening the Peace of Europe.

Even if King Milan had remained in Paris, leaving his wife to fight out her own battle at Belgrade with a Servian Regent, the position, it will be seen, would have been not without peril for the peace of Eastern Europe. With two such fiery and restless spirits as the King and Queen confronting each other at Belgrade, a very slight accident may precipitate very serious consequences. That Queen Natalie is just as determined as King Milan to push forward her own ends, with little regard to the trouble she may cause, is quite apparent.

Last week one of her maids of honor was married at Belgrade. The Queen attended the wedding. When she entered the church she walked directly up to the side of the high altar, where stands a throne, reserved for the sovereigns on such occasions. She found this throne enclosed by a heavy scarlet cord and the carpet before it rolled up. With her own hands Her Majesty took the cord away, flinging it down upon the pavement, pushed out the roll of carpet with her foot, laying it before the throne, and calmly took possession of the seat, to the considerable scandal of the clergy and the company generally.

It may be guessed how she will meet the demand of her husband that she shall leave Belgrade. Matters have been made still worse by an open and not very dignified collision between King Milan and the younger Caraschenine, who was for seven years not only his favorite Minister, but his intimate personal friend.

New Element of Confusion.

Upon a divorce in 1888, Garaschenine earnestly remonstrated with him and pointed out the inconveniences and dangers of such a step. His objections were urged so strenuously as to break up the King's friendship for him. Matters went so far that the King wrote him a letter charging him with personal disloyalty and treason, and imputing something very like a connivance with assassins.

The letter was a private one, and Caraschenine so treated it at the time; but three weeks ago King Milan suddenly sent the letter for publication to a Hungarian journal, whence it was tranferred to the Vienna press. A summary appears to-day in a Vienna dispatch, but the correspondent does not seem to know that M. Garaschenine, exasperated by this publication, has already replied to it by publishing his own response to the indictment of his sovereign.

These letters introduced a new element of confusion more confounded into the Servian embroglio, and as recent events in Paris have shown optimists by how just a tenure the peace of Europe is to-day maintained, it is important that your readers be kept advised of the progress of events in another quarter of Europe, where international rivalries and the passion of the Austro-German alliance on the one side and Franco-Russian entente on the other may at any moment break into a flame.

A CRUSHED SWINDLER.

HE RECEIVES HIS DESERTS FROM INDIGNANT AMERICANS.

After Bunkoing a Jovial Yankee, He Attempts to Levy Blackmail on Him—The Latter Refuses to Be Bled—Punishment Visited on the Crook.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—A pleasing incident was observed at the Criterion last night, in the chastisement of an international crook, known in New York as "English Arthur," and in Europe as Arthur Pierce. Pierce's business is the pursuit of unwary travelers, and he constantly travels back and forth between New York, London and Paris, seeking whom he may devour, dividing his time about equally between the three capitals, though making occasional excursions to other cities, whenever a promising opportunity is offered. A couple of months ago an American of jovial tendencies came to London a week or two in advance of his family and amused himself in the interval pending their arrival. Pierce was living luxuriously at the Savoy Hotel, where the American of jovial tendencies also put up. They became acquainted, and the confidence man got £200 or £300 out of the other, on the plea of delayed remittances.

Just before his family arrived, Pierce "touched" his victim for another hundred, which was refused him. Thereupon the crook threatened, unless he got the money, to go to the other's wife and relate the history of her husband's experiences in London, and when she arrived he not only wrote her a disgusting letter, but actually called upon her in her husband's absence and repeated the scandalous charges to her in the presence of a young daughter. The husband went to Scotland Yard to secure the arrest of Pierce on the charge of attempting blackmail, but he got wind of it and left for New York. He got back a day or two ago.

Last night he came into the American bar at the Criterion, and had the impudence to speak to one of his late victims friends, who was sitting at a table. This gentlemen told the ruffian not to presume to address him, and upon his making an impertinent reply, was knocked down by a young New York lawyer, also a friend of the man whom Pierce had victimized, and was ejected from the building by a large bouncer, with the warning from the manager not to enter it again.

Pierce had not had enough of it, however, and he waited in the street until the party of Americans came out, when he was accommodated with a knock-out blow from a lusty mining engineer, just back from South Africa, and the subsequent proceedings did not interest him for ten minutes.

DEFENDING THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

The American Method of Spelling Not Popular in London.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—The newspapers are furiously indignant with the Census Department for taking liberties with "the Queen's English" by spelling the word "labor" on its schedule in what is termed the American fashion, that is to say, without the letter "u." The dignified *St. James Gazette*, while sadly admitting that "the British eye has already been corrupted by American spelling," insists that the wicked work shall not be officially assisted, and it demands that the census papers shall be corrected at the expense of the official responsible for the "stupid vulgarism."

The same newspaper drags the copyright question into this queer controversy, and arrives at the humiliating conclusion that the British reader will not worry about the misspelling of such words as "honor," "center," "labor," etc., if he can buy books printed in America much cheaper than those made in his own country.

TORIES CURSING SALISBURY

For Some Talk on Labor Questions in an After Dinner Speech.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—The Tories are cursing Lord Salisbury under their breath for the cynical frankness of his reference at the Chamber of Commerce dinner speech, on Wednesday, to labor questions and the new royal commission. Although the Government has submitted to Parliament a factory bill, which in some respects is Socialistic in its proposals, Lord Salisbury sneered at protective labor legislation, and he promised his audience of capitalists that the royal commission would expose to the light of day the "unwholesome delusions and theories" cherished by the working classes and their leaders.

This speech will be useful for quotation during a general election, when the Tories will be pointing to the royal commission as proof of their love for the workingman. The Tories are aware of this and hence their present maledictions.

ANOTHER BARING INCIDENT.

A Wedding That Was Spoiled by the Recent Financial Trouble.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—One of the many incidents which are cropping out of the recent great disaster to the house of Baring Bros. is a story told upon very good authority that the preliminaries were in negotiation for the marriage of the eldest son of Lord Revelstoke and one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales.

Young Baring is one of the most highly esteemed men of his order in England, and he is now taking a prominent and energetic hand in the reconstruction of the business.

Funds for Springhill Sufferers.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, March 7.—The relief committee organized to collect funds for the sufferers from the terrible mining disaster at Springhill is canvassing vigorously and meeting with considerable success. The Queen has given £30 and several hundred more have already been subscribed.

DOCK LABORERS LOSE.

THE FEDERATION HAS PLENTY OF MEN TO DO ITS WORK.

A Big Battle Is Scheduled for Next Summer, and Both Sides Are Preparing for It—The Dockers' Union Policy Is a Failure.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—The Shipping Federation is winning all along the line in the fight with seamen, firemen and laborers. The Dockers' Union policy of detaching individual members from the federation has failed, as the union has detached itself from the council of trade union delegates, to whom the conduct of the struggle in London had been intrusted. The stevedores quickly followed the example of the dockers, and the council now consists of a few thirsty men of no influence, who sit all day in a room in a second rate tavern in Poplar, making believe to be fighting the capitalists.

Clem Edwards, a clever young fellow who acts as Secretary of the Dockers' Union, told THE DISPATCH reporter he was sick of fooling about with a lot of frothy agitators, whose chief forms of action was the drinking of beer and issuing of manifestos. The dockers ought never to have joined with the seamen and firemen, the interests of the two classes of workers being dissimilar and on some points conflicting. The absorbing idea of Edwards and his colleagues is to fill the union coffers in readiness for a great struggle, which they are unanimous in saying will take place in summer. At that season there will be plenty of ships requiring loading and unloading. The hardships that always attend upon strikes will then be felt less, and above all, the agricultural labors upon whom the federation rely for use against the town workers, will be too busy at home to come to London for work.

Mr. Laws, the general manager of the Shipping Federation, also informs the speaker that a big fight will take place in the summer, and that he is already preparing for it. He declares the members of the federation will hold together come what may, and that the Peninsula and Oriental Company, the only steamship line of any importance that has not joined the federation, will shortly do so. The reporter who visited the docks yesterday satisfied himself that the federation has plenty of men who perform their work in good style and up to time. The federation's laborer system is undeniably expensive, but Manager Laws says that is a secondary consideration.

The decision of the Shipping Federation, in making it compulsory that every sailor and fireman employed on their ships shall have a Federation ticket, is regarded as the probable forerunner of a general strike by the unionists throughout the kingdom.

SUFFERING FROM OVERWORK.

Queen Victoria's Recent Public Appearances Were Too Much for Her.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—Queen Victoria is understood to be suffering from the effects of a week of exceptionally hard work, and her loyal subjects in London are not supposed to have recovered from the hoarseness resulting from the frantic manner in which they cheered her during the three eventful days of her stay in this metropolis. The crowds which collected upon the two or three occasions that the Queen drove out, were small in number and there was an entire absence of anything denoting enthusiasm.

There were no American debutants at this week's drawing room, owing, it is supposed, to its early date. The first daughter of America to kiss Queen Victoria's hand this year will be Miss Josephine Medill, of Chicago, who will be presented by Mrs. Lincoln at a drawing room to be held at Buckingham Palace next Friday. Upon the same occasion Mrs. Lincoln will also present Mrs. William Astor and the Minister will perform a similar service for her husband.

HE WON A FORTUNE.

Dramatic Death of an English Physician at Monte Carlo.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

NICE, March 7.—The sudden death of Dr. Zegart, the English physician, at Monte Carlo last night, was most dramatic. The main salon of the Casino was crowded with an unusually fashionable gathering, in which the English predominated, watching the phenomenal success of the London physician. Exactly how much the doctor had won is not now known, at least not to the public, but that his winnings were enormous is generally agreed. He had stopped playing, and was preparing to leave the rooms, when he fell heavily forward across the table, his hands clutching several bags of gold. His friends rushed to his assistance, but when the unfortunate physician was raised life was extinct.

A sudden stroke of apoplexy had killed him. In a few moments the body had been removed, and the monotonous "rien ne va plus" of the croupiers was soon heard again with its accustomed regularity.

DILKE'S DOWNFALL.

The Old Story of It Being Effectively Used Against Him.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—The wretched story of Sir Charles Dilke's downfall is just now being dragged into light again, the so-called custodians of the people's conscience pouring out the shameful disclosures broadcast, with the view of compelling the electors of Dean Forest to reject Dilke as a Gladstonian candidate. Dilke intends making a personal explanation on Monday to the electors at Cinderford, but the conspiracy against him is so strong that it is doubtful if ever again he will be allowed to enter public life.

There is one man who watches this development with vivid interest, and that is Charles Stewart Parnell.

EMILE ZOLA PLEASED.

He Thinks the New Copyright Law Will Secure Better Translations.

PARIS, March 7.—Emile Zola is at present suffering intensely from rheumatism. In a recent interview he said the United States copyright bill would be a boon for French authors; that it would increase their revenue and secure them better translations. The translations, he said, had hitherto been dreadful.

On the European Plan.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, March 7.—With a view to facilitate and expedite the reporting of vessels engaged in the Gulf trade at Key West, a committee of Lloyds have resolved to ask the United States Government for permission to erect a signal station on the European plan at Sand Key, near Key West.

Yellow Fever in Brazil.

LONDON, March 7.—Official information received at the Foreign Office shows that yellow fever is increasing in Brazil.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve croup, whooping cough and bronchitis. Sold by Jos. Fleming & Son, 412 Market st.

A CROWN FOR FRANCE.

If It Should Come, Prince Victor Would Probably Wear It.

THE STORY OF THE HOLY COAT.

Criminals Who Have Been Thoroughly Hanged and Yet Lived.

A MAN WHO CRUCIFIED HIMSELF

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

It would not be surprising to many if before the present agitation in France cleared entirely away, the country returned to a monarchical form of government. Not that there is any good reason to believe it would remain so, but that is the way they do things over in that country. The most fickle people in the world, let but a little trouble occur and away they go, all to pieces, from which usually arises a new arrangement altogether. Should such an event come to pass, who would be the most likely individual to receive the crown, is an interesting question at present? The French Government is the most peculiarly situated on earth. Although at present a Republic it is such merely in name, for it is a well-known fact that there is a decided leaning the other way.

Prince Jerome.

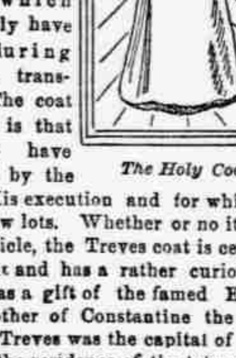
The House of Orleans, of which the Comte de Paris is now the head, has quite a following; in fact, it has been generally believed in recent years, that the Count of Chambord, the head of the family, would have been restored had he recovered from the illness of which he died in 1883. However, the Orleanists have been very quiet of late; therefore for present purposes would hardly be likely to suit French impulsiveness.

On the other hand, there are circumstances surrounding the Imperialists at the present time, suggestive of almost any possibility. It is hardly likely the lightning would strike Prince Jerome, the head of the Bonapartist House who is very unpopular with the people, but, as he is at the point of death, according to telegraphic reports of the last few days, the succession of Prince Victor, his son, who is cordially liked, makes the situation extremely interesting. As long ago as ten years, the Bonapartist faction attempted to transfer their allegiance to Victor, but the father would not permit of it.

The dying Prince is wonderfully like his uncle, the great Emperor, but, withal has been unable to gain the esteem of the people on account of his atheistical, immoral and dissipated character, which long ago caused his separation from his wife, the Princess Clotilde of Savoy. He has been so earnestly disliked, notwithstanding his intelligence, his eloquence as an orator and the Bonaparte face, that his followers have not dared to press his claims. However, with Prince Victor as a new standard bearer and a conflict with Germany among the possibilities, who knows what may take place?

They Drew Lots for His Raiment.

Last Monday's newspapers contained the announcement that the Holy Coat of Joseph would be exhibited under Roman Catholic auspices at Treves shortly. There is considerable of a mistake in the announcement, however, which may possibly have occurred during telegraphic transmission. The coat referred to is that reputed to have been worn by the Savior at His execution and for which the soldiers drew lots. Whether or no it is the genuine article, the Treves coat is certainly very ancient and has a rather curious history. It was a gift of the famed Empress Helene, mother of Constantine the Great. In her day Treves was the capital of Belgic Gaul, and the residence of the later Roman emperors. Helena converted her castle into the cathedral, endowing it with the precious coat.



The Holy Coat.

During the Middle Ages many pilgrimages were made by the devout to worship at the shrine of the great treasure, which was usually exhibited but once in a century. The last occasion was in 1844, when the city became the Mecca of the most remarkable pilgrimage that has taken place since the fourteenth century. Pilgrims came from all quarters, many in large bands, headed by banners and village priests. They came in such numbers that accommodations could not be given them, and they slept out of doors by the thousand. The affair was also marked by the opposition of a reformed priest named Johann Ronge, who addressed a letter to the archbishop denouncing a resuscitation of the superstitious observances of the Middle Ages. The letter caused a great tumult, and in a short time Ronge was excommunicated, and at the head of an organized body of Catholics determined on resisting the supremacy of Rome. The German Government became alarmed, however, and suppressed the demonstration, and Ronge was banished from the country.

The coat is a loose garment with wide sleeves, very simple in form, of coarse material, dark brown in color, probably the result of age, and entirely without seam or decoration. The cut of it given here is taken from a copy of the prints of it issued in 1844.

Stanley's Positively Last Appearance.

In an interview a few days since, Explorer Stanley said to a newspaper man that he longed for the end of his lecture season that he might get to work on another series of articles on African matters. Can it be possible? Why, it is just a year ago last Friday that he wrote from Cairo, Egypt, in reference to his famous book, "In Darkest Africa:" "You will be justified—nay, authorized—in stating that the book bearing the above title is the only authentic and complete account of the work performed by the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition which I have written, or shall at any time write."

Can Mr. Stanley be making arrangements for a series of farewell performances? If so, he is beginning early in life.

Taking Advantage of Sorrow.

English newspapers bemoan the fact that tract-vendors, memorial card makers, etc., are taking to sending their wares to households on the death of any member. They seem to be of the impression that the English are the only people so afflicted. But they are not. Let a death occur in this country now, and in most cases, ere the body be laid in the grave, the family of the deceased is made the recipient of divers alleged memorials, having already printed in beautiful black and gold letters the name of the dead and a stereotyped verse. With each of these cards so sent, is a bundle of advertisements, with instructions to return if not desired. Unfortunately many persons are disposed to the belief that they are under obligations to do so, and take the position that they might as well send the small amount (usually 10 or 15 cents) asked for the card, as return it. That is just where these shameless concerns make their money. If the recipients would thrust the entire consignment into the fire, the senders would soon be obliged to quit the business.

Instances of Self Crucifixion.

The attempt by James Quinn, of Philadelphia, to crucify himself last week, recalls the similar act by one Matthew Lovat, an Englishman, in Venice on the 19th day of July, 1805. Lovat was undoubtedly insane, and on several previous occasions had attempted self destruction. For some time he had been preparing a cross, and early in the morning of the date mentioned was discovered hanging from the third-story window of his dwelling, nailed with the exception of his right hand, to the appliance which he had constructed. Covering it, but not to any extent screening him from view, was a net, which he had so placed that in the event of his fastenings giving away he would not be precipitated to the ground. The whole contrivance had been let through the window by an ingeniously constructed pulley. As soon as possible he was released from his awful position and taken to a hospital, where it was found he had repeatedly stabbed himself in the right side with his shoe-knife, he was a shoemaker, but without doing material injury. After some care he recovered, but, as the authorities refused to set him free, he starved himself, and finally died April 8, the following year.

He Crucified Himself.

Hanged Criminals Who Didn't Die.

The stories of Murderer West's revival after being hanged were not given much credence by most people, yet innumerable instances of resuscitation after hanging are recorded, many of them being much more remarkable than that of West would have been had he revived as reported. Henry III. of England granted a pardon to a woman named Inetta de Balsham, who was suspended from 9 o'clock of a Monday to sunrise of Thursday, and afterward "came to." Dr. Plot tells of a Swiss who was hung up thirteen times without effect, on account of the peculiar condition of his windpipe, it having been converted into bone by disease. Anne Green, a servant girl, was hanged at Oxford, England, in 1650, and recovered 14 hours afterward under doctor's treatment. Mrs. Cope, who was hanged at the same place eight years later, also recovered. On September 2, 1724, Margaret Dickson was hanged at Edinburgh and recovered while being carried to the grave. She lived for many years afterward and was universally known as "Half-Hanged Maggy Dickson."

A housebreaker named Smith was hanged at Tyburn in 1705. A reprieve came when he had been suspended a quarter of an hour. He was cut down, bled and revived. William Duell, hanged in London in 1740, revived and was transported. A man hanged in Cork in 1767 was taken in hand by a physician, who brought him round in six hours, and we are told the fellow had the nerve to attend a theatrical performance the same evening. Richard Johnson, hanged at Shrewsbury, October 3, 1696, obtained a promise from an under sheriff to place him in the coffin without changing his clothes. After hanging half an hour he still showed signs of life, and on examination it was found he had wrapped cords about his body connected with hooks at the neck, which prevented the rope from doing its work. The apparatus was removed and the man hanged effectually.

It may be offered in explanation of the cases mentioned that there was no drop used at executions in those days, the culprit usually suffering asphyxia, without breaking the cerebral column. However, many have been hung in recent days whose necks were not broken, giving to them something of the chances of those recorded.

A Pretty, but Rather Old, Story.

Once more that story about the original "Rebecca" in Scott's "Ivanhoe" being an American girl, is calmly and gracefully going the rounds. It recalls old times, for it is certainly many years since first it was started. The strangest thing about it is the fact that newspapers that should know better are exploiting the latest version as if it were all as "fresh as paint."

Rebecca Gratz.

Poor Rebecca Gratz. Being a Hebrew, she might be supposed to retain some of the wandering propensities of her race, but that her spirit, goaded by scribblers, should eternally go marching on, like unto John Brown's body, seems an injustice to the dead.

Being the faithful companion of Washington Irving's betrothed, Matilda Hoffman, it was natural she should meet the great author, who transferred considerable of his affection to the fair Hebrew when Miss Hoffman died. This admiration was so enthusiastically expressed to Sir Walter Scott on the occasion of Irving's first visit to Abbotsford, that the former, who was at the time turning the plot of "Ivanhoe" in his mind, resolved to introduce a Hebrew character, which he named Rebecca on the strength of Irving's vivid and poetic description of Miss Gratz, who was then residing in Philadelphia.

When the novel was finished, Scott sent the first copy to Irving, saying in the letter accompanying it: "How do you like your Rebecca? Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare well with the pattern given?" It is known that Miss Gratz knew full well afterward of the honor conferred upon her in making her the model of probably the most beautiful creation in the literature of all time, but she never cared to acknowledge it, although she lived to be 88 years of age, dying August 27, 1869.

The portrait given herewith is from that of Malbone, the celebrated portrait painter; another by Sully is in existence, but the first is considered the best. WILKIE.

Better Than a Mustard Plaster.

For pains in the chest there is nothing better than a flannel cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It will get up a counter irritation without blistering, and is not so disagreeable as mustard; in fact, is much superior to it on account of its pain-relieving qualities. If used in time it will prevent pneumonia. Fifty-cent bottles for sale by druggists. WSU

A FEATURE

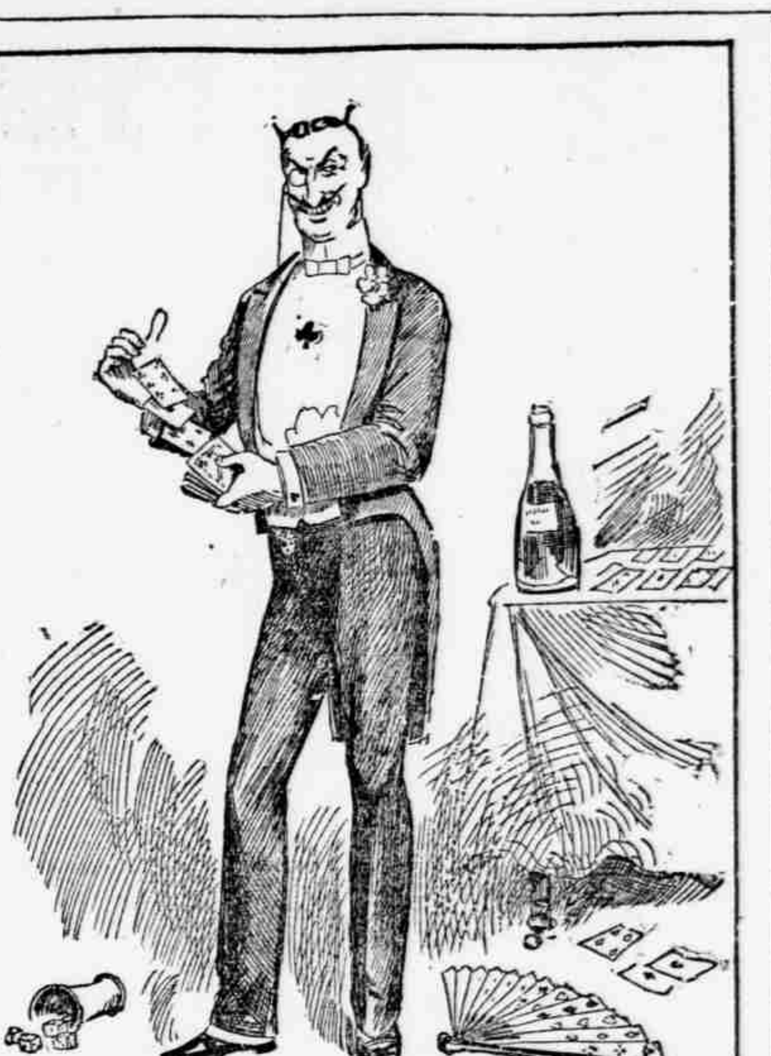
Of Great Interest to Renters.

The special rent lists appearing Mondays and Thursdays in this paper are very helpful to home hunters. Look at them.

Diamonds, Diamonds, Diamonds.

Special low prices this week on all diamond jewelry; nothing but first-class goods in stock at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth avenue. WFSU

DABBS the Photographer has the intuition of a born portrait painter, and no one improves on the likeness he gets in his photographs.



THE GAMBLING DEMON.—"PUT DOWN YOUR MONEY, GENTLEMEN! PUT DOWN YOUR MONEY."—*After Pall Mall Budget.*

CHICAGO CAR LINES

Find They Have to Go Into Politics to Get What They Want.

MAYOR CREGIER IS A KICKER.

As Long as He Rules Magnates Must Pay for Their Privileges.

THE BARBED WIRE TRUST'S FUTURE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, March 7.—In self-defence the street railways of Chicago are taking to politics as they never have done before. Their candidate for the nomination is the irrepressible Carter Harrison, and the opposition is led by the present Mayor, Cregier. Cregier, during his term of office has incurred their enmity in various ways, but chiefly and most conspicuously by a bold and determined effort to compel them to pay in hard cash for the franchises which they enjoy.

For instance, the Westside Railway Company, which is controlled and operated by the Widener-Elkins crowd, who operate the line on Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, has about 11 ordinances now pending in the City Council, granting it the right to extend its lines along certain streets in districts of the city which have not yet been penetrated by the street railways.

Cregier Knows the Business.

Mayor Cregier's policy has been to veto them as fast as they are passed, and accompanying his veto goes a recommendation that a clause be annexed requiring the company to pay a certain sum, usually $1,000, $1,200 or $1,500 per mile per annum, to the city for the use of the streets in which the track is to be laid. The Mayor is an old street railway man and is thoroughly acquainted with all the inns and outs of the business.

For many years the companies have been taxed only $50 per car; their franchises have not been taxed at all, and their real estate — just why, nobody knows — pays very much less in proportion to its value than the average of other real estate. His Honor, the Mayor, announces that if he is continued in office he will not only enforce payment for franchises in the case of extensions of the existing lines, but also that he will heartily favor any other scheme that may be proposed to accomplish the same end—i. e. to divert to the people a part of the revenue which now flows in golden streams into the coffers of the stockholders. He thinks an ordinance which was recently introduced by Alderman Cullerton providing that street railways shall not charge in excess of 3 cents for fare is a move in the right direction, and is in favor of the imposition of a tax of 2½ per cent of the gross income of the companies.

The Tax on Net Income.

At this Mr. Charles Yerkes, the President of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, and spokesman of the Widener-Elkins syndicate in Chicago, holds up his hands in holy horror. He concedes that it might be right to impose a tax of a certain percentage of the net income, but the gross income, never!

And that gives the Mayor a chance to point out to the public another of the tricks of the wily Philadelphians. "The gross income we can get at," says he, "but the net income may at any time be made an infinitessimally small quantity by manipulation of the books. Therefore, I will have nothing to do with anything so intangible as the net income."

Of course this is only a local fight, but it is of more than local importance, for if the right of the people to tax street railway franchises is once successfully asserted in Chicago it will not be long before the people of all those Western cities which pattern after Chicago will go and do likewise, and the scheme may even be duplicated as far east as Pittsburg. If it should be it would not be the first time the Gas City of the East has profited by the ingenuity of her big Western sister, for is not the police patrol system a Chicago invention.

Prospects in Barbed Wire.

Though the barbed wire men, after a long struggle, have at last succeeded in forming a combination, reaching all over the country, it is not by any means seen that it will last much longer than that of the window glass men, which a short time since so ingloriously died. One Chicago and one Pittsburg company proved the hardest to satisfy, and the latter was pacified by a very liberal participation in the profits, and by the gift of the chief place on the Board of Directors to its representative, Mr. George T. Oliver, the talented Pittsburg lawyer, to whom the noise and dust of an iron mill proved finally more charming than the quiet of the office and the court room.

Speaking of the window glass combine the President of one of the largest companies said to THE DISPATCH correspondent the other day that he did not think it would even be revived. "I predicted that it would die," said he, "and my word has come true. It would work well enough on paper, but the idea of buying up all the product of the window glass factories of the West, without a dollar of money in the treasury, could not be carried out. The directors who tried it found themselves face to face with insuperable difficulties, and they had to give up. Since that time the price of window glass has fallen 20 per cent, but everybody is getting along nicely enough, unless it is the New York trust, the United Glass Company, which is keeping some of its factories closed rather than work for so small a return on its capital."

Suit Over an Allegheny Accident.

An interesting question of law came up in the Chicago Circuit Court the other day. The Pennsylvania Company had been sued by the administrator of a man who was killed in the yards at Allegheny by an accident a couple of years ago. The declaration was demurred to by Mr. Willard, the Pennsylvania Company's Vice President and attorney here, on the grounds that though the man was a passenger at the time he was killed, he could not recover in the State of Pennsylvania, because he left no lineal descendants, and that because he could not recover in Pennsylvania, his administrator should not be permitted to recover under the more liberal statute of Illinois.

Judge Baker thought it over carefully, and finally sustained the demurrer, and the Pennsylvania Company is for the time being on top.

SAVED HIS FORTUNE.

BABCOCK ABOUT TO FULFILL THE CONDITIONS OF HIS LEGACY.

Engaged to Be Married at Last—He Had 105 Applications From Widows, Who Nearly Bothered the Young Man to Death—Won a Wisconsin Bride.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., March 7.—Luther James was an old bachelor, and while he was not happy was successful, leaving $500,000 behind him when he died. He did not intend his favorite nephew, James L. Babcock, of this place, to make the same mistake in regard to unmarried life, and left him the whole sum, with the proviso that he marry within five years.

As soon as the provisions of this will were made known James began to receive letters from all over the United States, and some from England and South America. The will was made in 1888, and up to now the young man has preserved a bachelor's freedom, despite the fact that at one time he had a calling list of 105 ladies, all of whom had offered themselves, being induced to do so through the publication of the bequest in the papers.

James has traveled a bit and resisted the beauties of Chicago and Detroit, but finally went to Waukesha, Wis., and there fell a victim to the wiles of Miss James, a sister of the leading merchant of the town. He will not openly admit the engagement, but says enough to convince one that the rumor is true. His experiences have led him to some queer conclusions, among which are these: He would have a system of competitive examinations for girls desiring marriage, would make them pass the examination before they could be married, and appear before their prospective husband in the simplest costume they could wear.

The case has excited comment all over the United States and Babcock says the widows have nearly driven him crazy with the persistency of their determination to marry him. The wedding will probably take place in June, although Babcock has until January, 1893, to get a wife and hold his uncle's fortune.

POISONED TWO RIVALS.

The Stomach of a Woman Dead Two Years Analyzed for Strychnine.

RICHLAND CENTER, WIS., March 7.—A report has been received from Prof. Haynes, of Chicago, who analyzed the internal organs of Mrs. Dr. Mitchell, who died suddenly two years ago, which established the fact that she died from the effects of strychnine. The investigation was brought about by the discovery that Miss Ella Maley, who died last January, had been poisoned with strychnine.

Miss Rose Zoldoski is under arrest, charged with having poisoned Miss Maley, and now that it is discovered that Mrs. Mitchell died from the same cause, she will probably be held to answer for that crime. Miss Zoldoski became infatuated with Dr. Mitchell, and it is believed that she made away with his wife, and subsequently, when she discovered that the doctor was paying some attention to Miss Maley, put her out of the way also.

A VALUABLE WITNESS MISSING.

He Makes the Second One Probably Put Out of the Way in the Case.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 7.—There was a sensation in court to-day during the trial of Francis Lingo for the murder of Mrs. Annie Miller. The clerk called the name of Garret Murray as a witness, and the court officer notified the Court that he could not be found. Murray is one of the most important witnesses in the Lingo trial. He also figured conspicuously in the Leconey trial.

About three months ago the body of a man was found in the colored cemetery. The police declare that this dead man was Garret Murray, and the belief prevails that Murray was put out of the way by the colored people to save Lingo. This fact made the greatest kind of excitement in court circles to-day, and a rigid investigation has been ordered.

La Grippe Not Dangerous.

All dangerous consequences from la grippe are prevented by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed for a severe cold, if reasonable care is taken to avoid any exposure that would tend to produce a cold. Fifty-cent bottles for sale by druggists. WSU

ENGLAND WILL CUT.

The American Consumer Will Not Have to Pay More for Tin-Plate Because

OF THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

John Bull's Manufacturers Will Put Up the Extra $24 a Ton.

A PROOF OF THE PROFITS IN TIN.

Ex-Congressman Niedringhaus Talks on American Tin-Plate.

A NOVEL BANQUET AT CHATTANOOGA

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ex-Representative Niedringhaus, of Missouri, one of the retiring members of the Fifty-first Congress, told me recently a fact connected with the production of American tin plate which will interest the people of the United States and particularly those of Pittsburg besides all students of tariff literature.

"I have received letters from the English manufacturers of tin plate recently," said Mr. Niedringhaus, "saying that after July 1, when the duty on tin plate takes effect, they will sell their product here at the price at which it now sells, duty paid—that is, that the English manufacturer of tin plate will pay to the American Government the $24 a ton additional duty, and that the American consumer will pay no more for the English plate than he paid before the duty was placed on it. This is what Mr. McKinley predicted when the tariff bill was under discussion."

He Was Opposed to the Duty.

Mr. Niedringhaus was the first American manufacturer to turn out tinned plate. He is making it regularly at his mills in St. Louis, and he has in course of construction another mill which will be devoted exclusively to this work. His retirement from Congress is due largely to this and to other business demands upon his time and his attention. Mr. Niedringhaus opposed the imposition of a duty on tinned plate because he believed that it was not in accord with sound party policy at the time, but now that the law has been enacted he is taking advantage of it in his business.

I asked him if this act of the English manufacturer indicated that this $24 a ton had been included in the manufacturer's profit heretofore, or if he thought that the Englishmen wished to hold the market against American competition, with the hope that the next Congress would amend the tariff law and remove the duty on tinned plate.

England Has Plenty of Margin.

"It means, in the first place, that the English manufacturer pays $24 a ton on all his tinned plate to the American Government and that the American consumer pays no more for it than he pays now," said Mr. Niedringhaus. "This represents only a part of the English profit. At existing prices we could enter into competition with the English manufacturer without the interposition of a protective tariff; but, believing that much more than a legitimate profit was involved, we could not afford to engage in this competition on the margin which has existed, because the chances were that the English manufacturer would cut his prices to a figure at which we would be driven out of the market and still make a good profit on his product.

"There is not a large margin of profit in the business now for the American manufacturer. In my opinion there will be no change in the tariff on tinned plate. I am increasing my capacity for manufacturing it on this assurance, though, to be sure, I can use my new rolling mills for other purposes if necessary.

What John Bull Thinks About It.

"But it is not impossible that the Englishman is acting on the assumption that there is to be a change. The general impression among English manufacturers is that there is to be a change in our tariff laws, resulting from the recent elections. Forming their ideas on the English system, they believe that the new law was overthrown in the last election and that it will be repealed. If it was not for that election I believe we would have a dozen establishments already started in this country with English capital.

"There were 23 English manufacturers over here examining the field after the passage of the new law, but they all went back believing that the law would be changed. One of them—Mr. Rogers—was in St. Louis, and I showed him the advantages which that city possessed for the establishment of a rolling mill. I showed him that he could get his fuel there at one-third the price which he pays for it in South Wales; but, after looking around for a time, he said he thought the Democratic party would take care of him, and he went back to England without making any investments."

What America Can Produce.

I asked Mr. Niedringhaus what proportion of the amount of tinned plate consumed in this country was now being made by American manufacturers and what proportion would be made by them in the near future.

"We make a very small proportion now," said Mr. Niedringhaus. "There are only two establishments in the country making purely American tinned plate. They are my establishment and the one at McKeesport, Pa. Each of us turns out about 3 per cent of the product required by the United States. The Illinois Steel Company and several Pennsylvania concerns are talking of entering on the manufacture of tinned plate. The Illinois Steel Company can make its capacity what it pleases. It is about to increase its capital to $50,000,000. Of course it will take time to get factories started, but within two years we may be making 40 or 50 per cent of the amount of the tin plate consumed in the United States. We will not be making more than 10 per cent, probably, at the close of this year. It is not necessary, though, for American manufacturers to turn out more than 75 per cent of the total amount consumed, for 25 per cent of it goes out of this country in the form of cans, and as the importer gets a rebate of 99 per cent of the duty paid on all goods manufactured and re-exported the English manufacturer is very likely to supply the demands of all our can manufacturers."

The Employment It Furnishes.

I asked Mr. Niedringhaus how many men he would employ in the manufacture of tinned plate.

"From 600 to 800," he said. "The entire labor investment to be represented by the manufacture of tinned plate in this country is $20,000,000."

"Do you think the tin mines of America will in time supply the block tin which you use, so that your tinned plate will be an entirely American product?"

"My company received some block tin from the Black Hills recently," said Mr. Niedringhaus. "It was very pure, as the