FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

A Vehement Protest Already Entered By the Powers at Rome.

BLAINE TAKES ACTION

He Calls Upon the Governor of Louisiana to Maintain Order and

PUNISH ALL OFFENDERS.

Most Intense Indignation Among the Countrymen of the Victims All Over America.

THE CRESCENT CITY AGAIN QUIET.

A Large Majority of the People and All the Newspapers Sustain the Course Pursued by the Mob.

LOCAL OFFICIALS TO MAKE A BLUFF

Against the Leaders of the Mob, but It Is Very Well Understood That Nothing Will

AUTHORITIES ALL SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY

ROME, March 15.-The Italian Govern ment has instructed Baron De Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, to present a vehement protest to the United States Government against the action of the mob in New Orleans yesterday, and the United States Government has promised to make an investigation. Baron De Fava, in a dispatch to Marquis Di Rudini, the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, states that he has protested against the inaction of the local officials in New Orleans, and that Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, expressed horror at the acts of the New Orleans mob, promising that he would immediately take the orders of the President in the matter, and that the decision would be communicated to the Italian Governor

PAPECIAL TELEFRAM TO THE DISPATORAL. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The murder of the Italian subjects in New Orleans is apt to lead to a very serious diplomatic quarrel between the United States and Italy.

In fact, the row has already begun, All day long the doorbell of the Secretary of State has been kept ringing and tele- particulars of the bloody affair are known, grams of indignant protest have been delivered to him in large numbers.

The President has also been appealed to by Italian citizens of New York, New Orleans and other cities. No similar occurrence in years has aroused such a torrent of indignation on the part of the foreigners. Last night when the first official informstion was received here neither Secretary Blaine or the President had anything to

A Sudden Change of Front.

To-day, however, they have prepared and sent to Governor Nichols a telegram expressing their deep regret at the action of the citizens of New Orleans and indicating that the persons engaged in the killing will be punished by law. It is quite unusual for the Department of

State to take such hasty action as it has done in this case and nothing but the storm of protest that has poured in to-day from special representatives of Italy and private columns of that country would have induced the President to hold a conference on the Sabbath day,

The President went to church as usual this morning, and a few moments after arriving at the White House he was visited by Mr. Blaine, who had walked over from his residence, a stone's throw from the executive office. Mr. Blaine had already received a call from a member of the Italian delegation who filed several telegrams sent in his care and addressed to the Secretary. After a few moments' conversation with the President, Mr. Blaine prepared the following dispatch:

The Administration's Official Utterance. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 15. His Excellency, Francis T. Nichols, Governor

sinna, New Orleans, La.: It has been represented to the President by the Minister of Italy, accredited to this Gov-ernment, that among the victims of the deplorable massacre which took place in the city of New Orleans yesterday were three or more subjects of the King of Italy. Our treaty with that friendly Government (which under the Constitution is the supreme law of the land), guarantees to the Italian subjects domiciled in or United States, "the most constant proproperty"-making them amenable on the sis as our own citizens to the laws of the United States and of the several States in

The President deeply regrets that the citizens of New Orleans should have so disparaged the purity and adequacy of their own judicial tribunals as to transfer to the passionate judgment of a mob a question that should have been adjudged dispassionately and by settled rules of law. The Government of the United States must give to

The Subjects of Friendly Powers

that security which it demands for our own contracts when temporarily in a foreign country. It is the hope of the President that you will co-operate with him in maintaining the obligation of the United States toward Italian subjects who may be within the perils of the present excitement, that further bloodshed and ence may be prevented, and that all offenders against the law may be promptly brought to justice. James G. Blaing.

the residence of the Minister no information whatever can be obtained on the subject of the murders. In fact, Baron Faya, the Minister, cannot be found, and if he is actually in Washington he is in hiding. The mysterious seclusion of this old and The mysterious seclusion of this old and the prisoners, escaped death yesterday presumably wily diplomat, is an interesting by being confined in one of the women's

incident connected with the present international dispute.

Baron Fava is the dean of the diplomatic corps and he has lodgings in an humble three-story brick dwelling on Eighteenth street. The Legation is out on Connecticut avenue, over a restaurant belonging to a citizen of the sunny land. Neither at the

brick house, the restaurant rooms, or at the club where the Minister spends much of his time, could be be found to-night. The Baron Is a Wily Diplomat.

At the entrance to the foreign cafe a little Italian girl-tells all comers that the legation is closed on Sunday. It is a favorite trick of Baron Fava to be out of reach, and only a short time ago the clubs were in-dulging in gossip about his row with a naval officer who came here on legation business and spent a week in a fruitless search for the Minister. The Assistant Secretaries of State, Messrs. Adee and Moore, have no information to give, be-cause they have no knowledge of the subject except what they derive from the newspapers. The news of what transpired in New Orleans did not reach the State Department until after office hours, and so the dispatches all went to Secretary Blaine's

The State Department officials, however, express the unofficial opinion that the Italian Government will file a formal, written protest against the murder, and a request for immediate redress. The question will then also become an international one which the Secretary of State will be forced to deal with.

But while the State Department officials and the Italian Minister don't talk freely about the case of the murdered Italians, everyone else in Washington does. Refer-ence was made to it in the pulpits of several churches this morning, and in the halls and clubs and on the streets the details of the tragedy were excitedly discussed.

The Views of the Congressmen. The few Congressmen who are still in the city were eagerly sought for their opinions as to whether a serious international quarrel would result from the murders, and while they agreed that the dead men received nothing but equal justice, they expressed the fear that the United States Government would be held officially responsible for the killing of the Italian subjects in view of their treaty right to the protection of our

The only member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the last Congress who could be seen to-day, is ex-Representative Morrow, of California. He is a Republican and has been prominent in the deliberations of the committee. Morrow expresses the opinion that there can be no international phase given to the subject. He says the fact that the murdered men were Italian subjects will not be sufficient to justify the Italian Government in demanding redress of the United States. The men were not punished because they were foreigners, Mr. Morrow says, but simply because they were murderers, and the action of the citizens of New Orleans would have been the same had the criminals been American or citizens of any other country than Italy.

Mr. Morrow says this case cannot be com-pared with that of the Chinese murdered at Rock Springs for which the United States awarded China damages a few years ago, because in the latter case the men were murdered because they were Chinamen.

APPROVING THE WORK,

THE PRESS AND BUSINESS BODIES EN-DORSE THE LYNCHING.

Funeral of the Victims-An Italian Priest's Life Threatened by the Mafia-Merely Formal Action Will Be Taken Agains the Mob Leaders.

PERCIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. NEW OBLEANS, March 15.-The excitement over the lynching yesterday has cooled down somewhat to-day. Now that the full there has been some slight revulsion of public sentiment and a number of people express their strong disapproval of the action of the mob, particularly the killing of men who had not yet been tried and against some of whom there is very little evidence. The great majority of the people, however, strongly support the action of the mob and of the Committee of Safety, under whose orders it acted, and while admitting that more of the prisoners were killed than had been originally intended, insist that this was inevitable in a movement of this kind. They point to the fact that the mob marched to and from the prison and that no one was disturbed or injured save the men accused of murder. The press is unanimous this morning in approving the action of the

The Times-Democrat says:

The Times-Democrat says:

The people of New Orleans, having vindicated the majesty of the law in one short hour's time and with such temperance as the ugly work to be done would admit of, will also, of course, restore to the sworn officers and ministers of the law their authority usurped for so brief a while. Thus doing, they will convince both friends and enemies that theirs was no desire to interfere in the least with the established order of things; but only to oust an evil element that threatened to mar the symmetry of that order. Our justification was necessity, our defense is self-preservation, Nature's primal law. Nature's primal law.

A Terrible Warning Given.

The Picayune says: The Picayune says:

Yesterday the people of this city rose in wrath and indignation at the corruption and perversion of the machinery to which was delegated the administration of justice. They didn't overwhelm and sweep away the officials, but, brushing them aside, they took in their own hands the sword of justice, and they did not lay it down until they had executed vengeance upon the criminals whom the corrupt ministers of justice had excused and set free. This time the dreadful sword was not turned upon the perverters of the law, but upon the violators. But the suggestion is most significant, the warning is terrible. Let those who have made necessary this dreadful expression of the popular right and the popular will tremble lest worse befall them.

The States says:

The States says: Citizens of New Orleans, you have in one righteous upheaval, in one fateful gust of nughty wrath, vindicated your laws, heretofore descerated and trampled under foot by oath-bound aliens who had thought to substitute murder for justice and the suborner's gold for the freeman's houest verdict. Your vengeance is consecrated in the forfeited blood of the assassing.

Approved by Mercantile Exchanges All the commercial exchanges-the Cotton Exchange, Sugar Exchange, Stock Ex-change, Lumbermen, Mechanics' and Deal-ers' Exchange and the Board of Trade—all unanimously approved the action of the mob as proper and necessary. Father O'Leary, of the Jesuit Church, held mass to-day at the parish prison for the repose of the souls of the Italians killed yesterday. The funeral of the men was without show or demonstration. No one claiming the bodies of Mar chese, Monasterio and Trabena, they were taken in a cart to the potter's field and buried there, not a friend or relative being present, nor any ceremony held. No one but his wife attended Polizzi's funeral. At the funeral of Macheca and Caruso, which occurred together, they living near each other, there was a large attendance of friends, as both of the men were well con-nected by marriage. Nearly all the men leave large families. Macheca leaves six children; Geracci, a widow and five chil-At the Italian legation in this city and at dien; Caruso, a widow; Scafedi, a widow and one child; Romero, a widow and five children: Comitez, a widow and one child, With the exception of three, all the men

had been residents of New Orleans for 20

years. Macheca was consul here of the Re-public of Bolivia. Charles Patorno, one of

cells, but was so excited by the mob and the shooting that he has gone insane again. When first placed in the prison he was similarly attacked, but had recovered.

Priest Threatened by the Mafia Father Manoritta, of the Italian Church of St. Anthony, says that he has received a let-ter, which he will lay before the District Attorney, signed by the Mafia, threatening his life. He has been an earnest opponent here of the Mafia and similar secret societies. among his fellow citizens. He does not think the action of the mob yesterday will suppress the Mafia; but that it will be heard from yet. Several of the Italian vessels here owered their flags and placed them at halfmast when the news of the lynching reached them. A large sum of money was raised for the defense of the prisoners, the Italians in all portions of the country contributing to it and some coming from Italy. It was understood that the six Italians ac-

quitted Saturday would be released to-day, and a banquet was in preparation in honor of the conclusion of the great Hennessey murder trial. The authorities will, in all probability, take some action against the leaders of the mob, but it is well understood that it will be merely pro-forma and that nothing can be done to them. Attorney General Walter H. Rogers was seen at his residence this morning and questioned as to his instructions in the premises. He said: "The question now preented to the authorities, clothed with jurisdiction in this city and parish is, Were the laws of the State violated yesterday? What crimes have resulted from such violence? The grand jury is in session, and we have in full operation all the means and modes of enforcing laws. I have no doubt those charged with official duty will act firmly, justly and fearlessly."

Failure to Call Out Militia. Superintendent of Police Gaster was asked what steps he intended to take in the matter, and said that he could not arrest the community. Governor Nichols explains his failure to call out the militia to the fact that he did not have time to do so. far as I know, there was no attempt made to secure the services of the militia," said Division Adjutant Cluverius, when questioned on the subject. "Upon seeing the call for the meeting in the papers, I, fearing the outcome, called upon General Glynn to inquire as to whether the troops should be held in readiness, but was informed that he had received no orders whatever and consequently could not transmit any. We did take one precaution, however, and that was to instruct brigade headquarters to have the armories of the various commands well guarded, in order that no harm could come to the guns, which are State property. Both the Governor and the Adjutant General were in the city and the requisite force could have been easily supplied.

Jacob Seligman, foreman of the jury which acquitted the prisoners, has been re-leased from prison, there being no charge against him. He has been expelled from the Stock Exchange, several social clubs and the firms of which he was a member, and concluding that his career here was closed, he left New Orleans for Cincinnati. Mr. Makesey, another juror in the case, has called upon the Committee of Order to nvestigate the proceedings of the jury, in order to clear those members who are un ustly under suspicion.

DEMANDING REPARATION.

CHICAGO ITALIANS WORKED UP TO HIGH PITCH OF EXCITEMENT.

One of the Speakers at a Mass Meeting Said Justice Should Be Had Even With the Voice of Italy's Guns-Strong Resolut tions Adopted.

CHICAGO, March 15 .- A large representative meeting of Italians was held here this evening to take action in regard to the occurrences of yesterday at New Orleans, Dr. Volini presided, and in opening the meeting delivered an impassioned address. Among other things he said: Our countrymen have been vilely glain b

a mob of assassins, shot down and murdered by a lawless and barbarous mob in thecity of Nov rleans. Their blood calls out for satisfaction for redress. We demand of the Government of the United States prompt, full and explicit reparation. We domand reparation in the name of justice, of humanity, of civilization. If justice be not rendered full and prompt our tive land will speak even with the

This sentiment was received with prolonged cheers and demonstrations of approval.

Stefano Malaeta, editor of L'America, was the next speaker. He announced that he was a Sicilian like the men who were lynched in New Orleans. He began with studied calmness, but gradually worked studied calimness, but gradually worked himself and his audience to a high pitch of excitement. "Massacred!" he exclaimed, "Massacred! The outrage has no comparison in the history of any civilized nation. The margistrates declared the accused innocent. The assassins were not Italians; they were American citizens!" exclaimed the speaker. citizens?" exclaimed the speaker.

Charley Barry, an Italian in spite of his name, said: The news we have from New Orleans is infa mous. The report says that prominent men took part in the murder. I say the fact that prominent men took part in this massacre makes it doubly infamous. We Italians fought to liberate this country, Years ago Garibaldi and Kosciusko, the patriots of the Old World,

came here when the people held out their arms and said 'Come here and receive the protection of constitutional law." Dr. Volini suggested a modification of proposition formerly made to demand of the Italian Government immediate cognizance of the outrage, and proposed that a committee be appointed to co-operate with commit tees from similar bodies to draft suitabl resolutions. The suggestion was adopted and the committee appointed. Mr. Duranti presented the following in the form of a

elegram to Secretary Blaine: We, Italians by birth, Americans by choice assembled in mass meeting, unanimously pro-test against the cowardly and lawless act of the New Orleans moh, aided by the tacit consent of the local authorities, and demand of the Fed-eral Government satisfactory reparation and the severe punishment of the leaders who were active in breaking the laws guaranteeing the right of citizenship and hospitality.

A MESSAGE TO RUDINI.

The Reply Sent by the Prime Minister

the New York Italians. NEW YORK, March '15.-Following are copies of two cablegrams that passed between this city and Italy relating to the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans on

NEW YORK, March 15. Rudini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rome: Italian press of New York, unanimous in representing the Colony, notify you of the massacre at New Orleans of several Italians already acquitted by an American jury, and demand intervention by Home Government.

ITALIAN PRESS.

The answer was as follows:

ROME, March 15. Carlo Barsotti. Editor of Il Progresso Itale Americano, New York: Your cablegram received. I have already de-manded from the Federal Government ener-RUDINL

RESPONSIBLE TO ITALY.

The Government Must Answer for the Mur ders to the Roman Authorities. NEW YORK, March 15 .- The Cristoford

Colombo to-day says editorially that the State of Louisiana must answer for the murder of the 11 Italians to the Italian colony, and that the federation of the United States is responsible for the same murders

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

PITTSBURG. MONDAY. MARCH 16.

To Secure \$20,000 in Insurance Upon the Life of Ruttinger.

MORE STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS

In Connection With the Body Found on the Staten Island Beach.

RESULTS OF THE DOCTORS' AUTOPSY

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 15 .- When Dr. Walser examined the stomach of the body of Carl E. Ruttinger he was puzzled. It had been conjectured that the man who went with Ruttinger, on February 2, to Tottenville, S. I., got him helplessly drunk, and was thus able to strangle him without a struggle. There was little in the stomacha part of a herring salad, prepared in the German fashion. There was no indication of alcohol or of mineral poison.

So Mr. Ruttinger was not drunk when he was murdered. Dr. Walser found that the salad was only partly digested, and that it must have been eaten within two hours of the time of death. As herring salad cooked in the German fashion is not common in Tottenville, it is supposed that the salad was eaten about supper time in New York, or perhaps as a late luncheon. So two hours before his death Mr. Ruttinger ate a herring salad prepared in the German fashion, then started that night for Perth Amboy, and, stopping at Tottenville, was in some mysterious way lured to the lonely shore near Bay Cliffe and Elliott's wharf and strangled to death.

In Perfect Health When Murdered. Dr. Walser found that the dead man must have been enjoying perfect health. The doctor is not able to reconcile the excellent condition of the body with the probable date

of the murder. The difficulty of reconciling the facts with the supposition of murder has led to another theory. The district attorney has found \$10,000 life insurance in two policies of the Victoria Life Insurance Company, of Berlin, among the dead man's effects. To-day he said he thought from one paper, found in the trunk that there was paper found in the trunk that there was \$10,000 more insurance on the dead man's life with another company. Now before this insurance is paid the interested companies will want an identification more positive than has yet been made.

There is no question but that the pockets

of the dead man were rifled, for not a cent of the dead man were rifled, for not a cent of money was found on him, and he would not be so far from home without at least a little money. The most natural pocket to look in for papers or a pocketbook is the in-side breast pocket of the coat. The mur-derer left the passport by which the body was identified in this pocket. In addition he left a handkerchief marked "R.," and he stuffed in the throat a handkerchief he stuffed in the throat a handkerchief marked "W. W."

An Easy Task to Identify Him.

Identification was thus apparently the simplest thing in the world. It was so simple, and combined with the disappearance of Brother-in-Law William Wright and the two ferry tickets, made the explanation of the apparent murder and the identity of the murderer also very simple. Mr. Ruttinger is represented as a man who had plenty of money and who did not care

It does not seem entirely natural that a man et such leisure, a man with his trunks full of elegant clothing, a graduate of a German gymnasium, should be looking for a place by scanning want advertisements day the same place through a running stream by day. Yet this is what Mr. Ruttinger was doing. There is another singular thing in this same matter. The passport issued to Ruttinger was good only for the year 1890. It was issued December 20 which made it good for 11 days only. This would allow him to go to Southampton or London and back, but not to take a trip to America. It is probable then that when Mr. Ruttinger left Stuttgart he was only going over to London to see his wife, who was, and is at the house of her mother. There he probably met his wife's brother, William Wright. The insurance is thought to be the secret of the mystery one way or another. It is conceded by the police that if Ruttinger was murdered, William Wright could hardly have done it alone. If he did do it, then he has discovered a new method of murder which is more adroit than any hitherto employed.

DEATH IN A BATH TUB.

Hebrew Salesman Commits Suicide After Losing His Place.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, March 15 .- About two onths ago Levi Davis, a Hebrew salesm .n. was notified that his services were no longer desired. He had a wife and five children, and although he got a temporary place at lower wages, he seemed to grow moodier every day. Last Friday Mrs. Davis took her three youngest children on a visit to her father. This morning the servant found that Davis had locked himself in the bathroom and refused to answer. A policeman was called in and forced the door. Dayis was lying on his back in the bath tub. quarter-pound can of ether, prepared by Edward Squibo, of Brooklyn, lay near is side, three-iourths empty. He was dead. Davis was a member of three insurance societies, holding policies aggregating about \$8,000. The suicide was at one time a prosperous clothing merchant of Cohoes.

A BLASPHEMER'S FATE. He Is Stricken Dumb While Rabidly Curs

ing the Catholic Church. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW HAVEN, March 15 .- Superstitious people among the French Catholics in this city are wondering over the fate which befell Louis Le May last Monday, who, they claim, was stricken dumb for blasphemy The Rev. Father Lacusse, of Montreal, had opened a mission in St. Louis Church, and he had preached an eloquent sermon, telling the people to recall the wandering and care-

less members of the church to their religiou Louis Le May was one of the recalcitran Catholics who was approached. He became enraged and said: "To — with the mission," and then he began a profane tirade, cursing everything connected with the church. Suddenly he grew rigid. He was stricken dumb. Since then he has grown little better, but he can yet articulate only a little.

VISITED BY WHITE CAPS.

They Destroy a Man's House and Furniture and Maltreat the Family. KANSAS CITY, March 15 .- David Handy, farmer living with his sons near Piper, a small station 16 miles northwest of Kansas

City, Kan., came before County Afterney McGrew, of Wyandotte county, last night, and related a startling tale of a visit from White Caps, He said that on Thursday night four men chopped down the door of his house, seized himself and his eldest son, bound them to a fence in their night clothes, and then wrecked the house. They tore off the roof, smashed in the windows, broke off the doors and destroyed the furniture.

Having completed their work they left Handy and his eldest son tied to the fence, pursuit.

notwithstanding the night was bitter cold, and taking the youngest boy made him walk in the snow with bare feet to a point a half mile distant, where they set him free. The boy returned home and released his father and brother. Handy says he identi-fied the men as S. S. Barker, T. Cashman, E. Overton and T. J. Swallow, all prom-inent farmers of Piper and Emmett, which is near Piper, who have been arrested. Handy says he knows of no cause for the outrage, except that he has been in litigation over a farm lease between Cashman and himself for some time.

WATTERSON IS TIRED

OF TALKING ABOUT THE LETTER HE WROTE TO GOVERNOR HILL.

He Declines to Tell Whether He First Sent It to Ex-President Cleveland-How It Ever Became Public Property He Refuses to Explain.

KOKOMO, IND., March 15 .- Henry Watterson lectured here last night, and in an interview after the audience had been dismissed evaded answering two pointed questions concerning the much-discussed Watterson-Hill letter. The two questions were those raised by a recent telegram from Kcokuk, Ia., printed in the New York World, and were: "Did Mr. Watterson, having written the letter, ever mail it to Governor Hill? Did he first submit it to ex-President Cleveland?"

Mr. Watterson is reported as having said in that interview:

The letter was written, as I conceived, in the best interests of the Democratic party, and after mature consideration. More than this I do not care to say, nor have I any care to know others.

Then Mr. Watterson was shown a telegram in which it was set forth that he had in January, in conversation with certain prominent Democrats of Keokuk, said that he had written a letter to Governor Hill which, by the description of its language and import, corresponded exactly with the one which appeared soon after that time in the Eastern press and which Governor Hill denies ever having received. According to this correspondent Mr. Watterson further said that after having written the letter, doubts arose in his mind as to whether it would most help or hurt matters, and not being able to satisfy himself on that point, he mailed the letter to Mr. Cleveland and asked for his advice in the matter. Mr. Cleveland kept the letter two weeks and then returned it with the remark that he doubted the advisability of sending it. Mr. Watterson thereupon threw it in the waste basket from which he no doubt supposed it would never be resurrected. How the letter finally got into print, he probably does not

know. When Mr. Watterson was asked last night abou. this he replied:

I smust insist upon adhering strictly to
my resolution and refuse to discuss the matter my resolution and refuse to discuss the matter further. I positively wash my hands of the whole affair. I have said all that I consider

EXPLORING DEATH VALLEY.

The First Report Received From the Government Expedition Sent Out. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

KEELER, CAL., March 15 .- The first news for weeks from the Death Valley Govwhether he got a place here or not.

The foreign dispatches say he came over there to establish a branch store. He told Mr. Neu that he was looking for a place. in many places storms from the mountains the same place through a running stream 12 feet wide and 3 deep. Prois Funston and Coville ascended Panamint Mountain range, 8,000 feet high. When near the summit they were overtaken by a snow storm and narrowly escaped from perishing by ex-

They carried mail to the postoffice at Panamint, being the first party to cross the range, which has been regarded as inaccessible even in summer. The party was at Ashmeadows at last accounts, preparing to split into two sections, one to go to the Colo-rado desert and another north into the gold nountains and Owens Valley. All are well and the work has proved as successful as the weather would permit. This winter has been unprecedented for cold in Death Val-

AFTER MAINE OUTLAWS.

An Expeditio : Has Started Out in Search of the Gang.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BANGOR, March 15 .- An expedition has just started out to catch the ponchers, smugglers and general outlaws of the Moose river region. A lot of able-bodied hustlers have gone against the poachers, who have been butchering deer, and while they are at it they propose to investigate the source of supply whence smuggled liquor pours down into Maine over the Canadian Pacific in a steady and increasing

stream. The Moose River country is a section of the frontier long infested by such daring outlaws as Bartley and "Lengthy Sam," and scores of other backwoods roughs, and there are few deputy sheriffs or United States marshals who relish a campaign there.

TROUBLE FOR THE FAIR.

Union Labor Men Endeavoring to Prevent New York's Appropriation. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

NEW YORK, March 15 .- The Central Labor Union received to-day a communication from the Building Trades Council of Chieago, saying that the World's Fair Commission had given them no satisfaction in response to their request that only union men be employed on all the work connected with the Exposition buildings.

The Central Labor Union passed a resolu tion requesting the Legislature of this State to refuse to assist the Fair unless the mangers agree to employ only union labor on the buildings.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

A Plea of Insanity That Was Considered by the Jury. *CROKSTON, MINN., March 15 .- The case of the State versus Russell closed vesterday and was given to the jury. The judge made an impartial charge. After being out for a number of hours the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. plea of the defendant was insanity.

Mrs. Russell confessed of having been in-timate with Dr. Bahnsen for a period of four months. Russell met Bahnsen at Fisher, Polk county, and shot him dead. DEFIED HIS PURSUERS.

Killed His Friend and Then Escaped From a Sheriff's Posse, GUTHRIE, O. T., March 15 .- News of the murder of Wesley Harrison by Charles Strickland, ex-Sheriff of Pontito County, reached here this morning. The two men were warm personal friends and were ridng through the country together, when they quarreled over some little matter.

The murderer, with his pistol in hand, stood off the first posse that tried to arrest him, and escaped. More men are now in THE TAX REVOLUTION Will Demand the Attention of the

Legislature This Week, IT IS NOT A CAUCUS MEASURE,

And Party Lines Will Scarcely Be Drawn in the Discussion.

THE PROSPECT FOR THE WHARF BILLS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, March 15 .- Last week the ballot bill caused a windy war. This week the revenue bill comes up, and while it will likely cause infinite discussion, it will not be disposed of in a day, as was the former measure. It is made a continuing order until passed, or defeated, and may take up nearly all the legislative week.

In what shape it will find itself, when the House gets through with it, is a hard matter to predict. It was not made a caucus measure last week, which might be taken as an indication that the Republican majority does not intend to make a party matter of it. The fact is that the bill so completely revolutionizes the method of taxing corporate and other personal property that nearly e veryone is at sea upon it. Its supporters claim that it will fairly and justly eqr 'se taxation and relieve real estate, with the inveropponents charge that it is unjust, ticable and unconstitutional.

Roth praise and criticism should be

largely discounted. It is neither so good nor so bad as is asserted. The evil to be remedied has taxed the wisdom of other Legislatures than this, and if the able and posed the Revenue Commission could not agree upon the bill, a wide divergence of opinion may reasonably be expected in the Legislature. It is by no means a perfect measure, but if special interests were subordinated to the general good it can be a special or the city. The occupant was always and the child's name is Anburn Eden. On the table was found a letter signed by "S. B. Bell, Loudonburg, Pa.," addressed to Miss Purnell. The cottage is located in the best portion of the city. The occupant measure, but if special interests were sub-ordinated to the general good, it can be well dressed and appeared to be an edumodified so as to work a great benefit.

Public Opinion Strong on One Point, There is one thing settled in the minds of the people, and that is that corporations do not now pay their share of taxation, and that it is time they did so. While the pub-lic mind may be somewhat hazy as to the exact method of attaining the latter end, it is perfectly clear on the former proposition and the railroads may as well bow to the in evitable. In fact, it is no secret that the corporations fully recognize this, and have declared their willingness to have their taxes increased, but they are unalterably opposed to the Taggart bill, and one of their representatives stated the other day that if it passed not a railroad in the Stat would pay one dollar assessed under its provisions until the matter had been fought through to the Supreme Court and settled

As stated in THE DISPATCH a day or two ago, there is a noticeable change here on the question of a constitutional convention, and t now looks as though one might be called. What causes this change is not easily guessed. There is little, if any, demand in the rural counties for any amendment of the organic law. The labor organizations are for it, claiming that a secret ballot cannot be had while the ballot numbering clause re-

mains in the constitution. The Democratic party is pledged to a convention, and sticks to it in the hope of putting the Republicans in a hole on ballot reform. The latter have made no definite promise on the question, and can afford to go slowly and feel the ground before them. If go slowly and feel the ground before them. If the people really demand a change, they seem now disposed to let them have it.

For the People to Decide. It is for the latter reason, therefore, and for the further fact that it is a Republican measure, that the majority, if it is decided to press the matter, will support the bill introduced by Senator Robinson, of Delaware. This bill allows the people to decide by their votes whether or not a convention shall be called, while at the same time elecing delegates, should one be demanded. Under this bill the convention would consist of 209 delegates, 48 to be chosen at large, each elector voting for 24, three from each of the 50 Senatorial districts, each elector voting for two, three from Philadelphia and two each from Pittsburg, Allegheny, Scran-ton and Reading, to be appointed by the Mayors of these cities. To this last clause there is decided objection on the ground that men charged with the important duty of amending the organic law of the State should hold their commission directly from the people, without the intervention of any

appointing power.

The Wherry bill calls a convention without consulting the people, and provides for 176 delegates, 26 to be elected at large and 150 from the Senatorial districts, to be voted for as in the Robinson bill. One very important phase of this question presents itself forcibly to the minds of the

eaders, particularly the Republican leaders. In the present rather chaotic condition of political affairs, when party ties are weakening all over the try, and especially should the present Legislature fail to deal satisfactor ly with taxation, roads, text-books and ballot reform, what might not be the character of the delegates should the election be beld this fall? If such a turn were taken as occurred in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota last fall, a rather startling constitution might not unreasonably be expected from a convention a majority of whose members hold the views entertained by the majority in the lower branches of the

Legislatures of the States just named. One Feature Under Consideration While it is not quite true that "the unexpected always happens," it does sometimes, and it would be embarrassing, to say the least, to have it happen now. These considerations are being seriously considered just now by the leaders, and upon the result of their deliberations will depend the calling

of a convention. The question may be settled by giving the people the opportunity to vote for or against a convention this fall, and if the majority favor it, have the delegates elected in 1892. In a Presidental year, party lines will be drawn, and the uncertain elements largely eliminated from the contest.

The wharf bills will not be reached in the

House for some time yet. In this question the members outside of Allegheny county are not deeply interested, and should the Allegheny delegation support them as strongly in the lower branch as did the Senators the bills will likely pass.

HENRY HALL.

FREE NOTICE FOR SARAH. Sutmeg State Ministers Preaching Agains the French Actress.

SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. I NORWICH, March 15.-Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will walk over the Norwich pulpit to play "Fedora" in the Broadway Theater in this city on March 31. She i getting any quantity of advertising from straight-laced Norwich Congregational preachers, and Manager Noxon, of the theater, wears a three-ply smile all the time. First the Rev. Dr. Llewellyn Pratt, of the fashionable Broadway Congregational Church, gave the French artist a sermon about two weeks ago, in which he said, though he did not speak Bernhardt's name, that she was no better than she should be and it was extraordinary that moral people

would run after such a woman.

At his Thursday evening meeting in the ancient Second Congregational Stone Church on the hill, the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, who has frequently upheld the old Blue Sabbath Law of Connecticut, gave Sarah's character a mild rebuke. Mme, Bernhardt will have a great audience here, and the sente at her prox will he cold at and the seats at her play will be sold at auction. The boxes, it is thought, will fetch a premium of more than \$100 each, be-side the price of them, which will be \$25 and \$30.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

APPARENTLY A MOST FOUL MURDER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Decomposed Body of a Woman Discovere in a Cottage-A Child Crying Alongside -Marks of Violence Found Upon the

ATLANTIC CITY, March 15 .- A death which, to all appearances, points to a foul murder was discovered in this city about 7 o'clock last evening by ex-Assemblyman James S. Beckwith, one of the proprietors of the Ocean House, A private cottage at 108 South Connecticut avenue, just opposite the Ocean House, has been occupied since December by a middle-aged maiden named Laura Purnell and a year-old baby. Mr. Beckwith, seeing no signs of activity

around the cottage during the past two days, decided this evening to investigate.

He knocked on the door, and receiving no response, forced an entrance and found Miss Purnell lying dead upon the floor and the baby alongside the holy crying. The the baby alongside the body crying. The police took charge of the body and began an investigation. The body was in a state of composition, and on the throat could be cars, the flesh being slightly lacerated

throat swollen. The room was in the body only partially elothed.

A would serve as a possible clew to to.

The woman was found.

The knowledge of her family connection. I limited. She came to Atlantic City in Washington and the child's name is Anhyra Eden. On the table was

eated lady with plenty of money. The supposition is that she came here with the child, who is believed to be a relative, intending to remain as a temporary ottager. Heart disease is advanced by some as a possible cause of death, but the marks on the throat throw a strong suspicion of foul play. The police authorities are continuing their investigation.

HIT THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. Lively Scrimmage in the Closing Hours of the West Virginia Senate.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. CHARLESTON, March 15 .- The Legislature did not adjourn until after 1 o'clock this morning. The last hours of the Senate were enlivened by a personal encounter between Senator Knott and Sergeant-at-Arms Tracy, of Wheeling, which resulted in Tracy getting a blow on the face, and after-ward he offered his resignation, which was accepted, and Adjutant General Oxley appointed in his place.

The trouble grew out of a call of the Sen-ate, and Tracy started down the corridor to arrest the absenters. He met Senator Stew-art and Senator Knott near the door of the Senate, and catching Knott by the arm without announcing his object, commenced dragging him along the corridor. Knott threw one arm around a pillar, but Tracy persisted, and tore the Senator's coat. Knott then struck him on the face. Knott was nevertheless taken before the Senate and fined \$10, but as soon as the Senator was

understood the fine was remitted.

BELLAMYITE COLONISTS In Danger of Being Dispossessed of Their

Land by Uncle Sam. STREET, TRUBGRAM TO THE DISPASSOR . NEW YORK, March 15 .- The "Kaweat Co-operation Colony." in Southern California, is in straights, and the 200 Bellamvite co-operators at Kaweat are in danger of heing driven from the region which they have held for the past five years, as certain Gov- stranded vessel to the shore. ernment agents have declared it to be within the limits of the Sequoid National Park. The managers of the Kaweat Company have issued an appeal for help and for subscriptions to a defeuse fund. They say that their colony is located on land that lies outside of the park reservation, and that about \$100 .-000 have been spent for improvements by the

It is now reported that the Federal Land Commissioner is a supporter of the claims of the Kaweat co-operation colonists, who began to-practice Bellamyism before Bellamy propounded it. The matter is under consideration by Secretary Noble, of the

Interior Department. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Two Important Judgments Executed

Against the Canal Company. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CUMBERLAND, March 15 .- Two judgments have been executed against the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company in favor of west wind carried the tug on the ledge about the estate of the late S. D. Brady. The ments amount to \$33,000. Attorneys for the Brady estate notified the Sheriff to-day to levyon the company in Allegany county.

Mr. Brady's judgments grew out of the fact that he furnished materials for the construction of the canal from dam No. 6 to Cumberland, for which he was never paid, As these judgments are on liens prior to the issue of the bonds of 1844, the case is looked on with great interest, as the attorneys assert that the real estate belonging to the company in this county will be sold if they

A BULLET IN HIS BREAST.

Thirteen-Year-Old Ralph Dawson Kills Himself While Playing With a Pistol. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

are not paid.

STEWARTS STATION, PA., March 15 .-Last evening Ralph, the 13-year-old son of J. A. Dawson, of this place, accidentally shot and killed himself. While at school he came in possession of an old-fashioned revolver, and when he reached home went upstairs to try it. In a little while the report of a pistol was heard. His mother found Ralph lying on the bed

in an unconscious condition, and he shortly died. The exact manner in which the ac cident occurred can only be guessed, as he was alone when it took place, but it is sup-posed he was in the act of cocking it, when his hand slipped, discharging the contents of the revolver in the center of his breast.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE. Judge Thurston Does Not Wish to Be Again

the President.

CHICAGO, March 15,-Judge John M. Thurston, of Omaha, President of the Republican League of the United States, said o-day that he would not be a candidate for re-election at the coming convention of the clubs to be held in Cincinnati. The campain of 1892 would require a man at the head of the League who would devote nearly all his time to the organization, and that he

In regard to the rumor that President Harrison proposed to tender him one of the newly-created judgeships, he said he knew nothing further than what he had seen in the newspapers. At all events he would not accept if offered to him, as he must devote his time to making money.

WRECK OF THE NAVY

THREE CENTS.

Three of Uncle Sam's Vessels

Now Cast on the Bleak

New England Coast

ONE WAS A RELIEF BOAT.

Which Had Been Sent to the Assistance of the Galena and Nina.

INDIANS RESCUED THE SAILORS,

And One of the Life-Savers Probably Perished in the Attempt.

DETAILS OF THE TRIPLE DISASTER

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. GAY HEAD, MASS., March 15.-Three of Uncle Sam's boats have come to grief on this bleak coast, and are now lying exposed to the fury of the waves, which were breaking over their hulks to-day with terrible force. Two of them, the Galena and the Ninn, went ashore Friday night. The third, the Triana, was speeding to the relief of the other two when she, too, smashed on to the ledges of Cutty Hunk Island and is full of water, with three big holes in her

bottom. Such a chapter of accidents with such strange attending circumstances has not been recorded in years past. Luckily, none of Uncle Sam's seamen were lost, but it is probable that one of the heroes who rescued some of the Triana's crew has lost his life. Indians Rescued Them With Difficulty.

The 77 men on the steamers Galega and Nina were rescued with great difficulty and are now being cared for by the Indians, who did such noble work when the City of Columbus was wrecked on the same coast seven years ago. Yesterday they were called upon to repeat their hospitable work and they have responded heartily to the call. Their homes and beds were placed at the disposal of the ship-wrecked mariners and their small stock of provisions was shared to the last crust with the usexpected visitors.

The Galena was being towed to Ports-

mouth, N. H., by the Nina, and, according to the report of Lieutenant Commander Bicknell of the Galena, had no trouble until Thursday afternoon when they ran into a dense for bank. They got their bearings all right by the Block Island light and shaped their course for the Vineyard Sound lightship. They did not find it. Instead they saw

Gay Head's red light, and a few minutes later struck on a sandy beach. The break-ers were heard just before the vessel went ashore, but owing to the strong current and cale that was blowing there was no chance to turn the course of either vessel. The Nina banged her nose straight into the beach and the Galena floated side on. Powerless to Prevent the Dis The watchers on the beach saw the danger

of the steamers, even before it was realized by the officers in charge, but they were powerless to prevent the disaster. The

powerless to prevent the disaster. The town turned out en masse to render whatever assistance was in their power. The boat of the Massachusetts Humane Society is manned by Indians, but the plucky fellows knew it would do no good for them to venture out in such a seething mass of breakers. The crew of the Galena managed to send s rope ashore, and that formed a substantial node of escape. The life-savers on shore

attached their buoy to the Galena's life line,

and when that had been made secure, the

work of rescue was begun. One by one the seamen and officers made the trip from the It took more than seven hours to effect the rescue of all. As soon as Commander Bicknell, of the Galena, could secure transportation to the main land he sent the news of the wreck to Collector Taylor, of New Bedford, and asked for assistance. The latter informed the Collector at Newport, and the steam tug Triana was dispatched to ren-

der whatever assistance was needed. Another to the List of Wrecked. But she was destined to share the same fate as the vessels to whose relief she was going. The night was clear and the sea was not as hoisterous as on the preceding day when the Nins and Galena went sshore. The captain says he made the Elizabeth Islands without difficulty, and saw a flash light, which he thought was the Tarpaulin Cove light. But he was away off on his reckoning, and at 2:55 o'clock in the morning he was hung up on one of the ledges off Cutty Hunk Island, the most westward of

the Elizabeth group, instead of the eastern island, as the captain had supposed. The anchor wouldn't hold, and the north-300 yards from the shore. She struck hard and the water poured into her hold from three big holes. There was no chance for the men to save anything below. steam pumps worked and the engines were reversed, but almost immediately the rising water drowned the fires and then the other pumps were used until it was evident that nothing could save the vessel.

Fortunately she landed well upon the ledge, and when she sank, as she did 30 minutes from the time she struck, she rested in a cradle in the ledge, with her deck above water. The hold was filled with water, and clothing and provisions were beroud the reach of the crew. There were 23 officers and men aboard.

More Work for the Life Savers. The coast guard of the life saving station gave the alarm, and the lifeboat was soon alongside the sunken steamer. Life preservers were thrown on board and eight of the Triana's crew jumped into the life-boat. Then the boat was headed for the shore, but before proceeding many yards a mighty wave upset the lifeboat, and res-cuers and rescued were struggling alike for life. There were breakers all around and the sea was churning like a boiling cauldron. All the men reached the upturned boat and clung to the ropes with strength

born of despair.
One member of the life-saving crew was washed away several times, and at last he lost consciousness. Eight hours later, when the tug containing THE DISPATCH man ran to within hailing distance, the man had not recovered consciousness, and it was believed that he would not survive. His name could not be understood, as the conversation was carried on at a distance and under very unfavorable circumstances.

The life savers would not venture out

again in their boat, but went a mile down the shore to where the Massachusetts Hu-mane Society's boat was located. They made another trip to the wrecked tug in this boat, but the captain, finding that the tug could sink no further, declined to further

YORK'S HEAVY FAILURE Banker Michael Schall Has Confessed Judg-

ments Aggregating \$149,000. YORK, March 15.-Michael Schall, of

this place, has failed. He has confessed judgments aggregating \$149,000. He is head of the banking firm of Schall & Dan-