SPECIAL TO LET LISTS
Appear TO-DAY in
THE DISPATCH'S
CLASSIFIED COLUMNS.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891. THREE CENTS.

RENTERS WILL FIND
SPECIAL TO LET LISTS IN
THE DISPATCH
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

WORKING TOO HARD,

Members of the Legislature Vote Themselves Ten Days' Vacation,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE GRIP.

More Than Forty of the Solons Sick, and About as Many More on the Danger Line.

DEMOCRATS SOUND A WARNING,

Declaring That the Public Interests Will Surely Suffer Because of the Unusual Adjournment.

NO CHANGES IN BROOKS' RETAIL LAW.

The Friends of the Road Bill Must Stand Shoulder to Shoulder if They Intend to Preserve That Vital Measure.

CRAWFORD COUNTY IS KICKING FOR FENCES

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The Legislature is going to take a lay-off, and from tomorrow until Monday evening, April 6, silence will brood over the legislative halls. Not since the adjournment on the day Governor Pattison called the Legislature back in extra session in 1883 has so lengthy a vacation been taken. The Senate this morning adopted a concurrent resolution that when the Legislature adjourned it should be to meet again at 8 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 6.

When it came to the House Mr. Lytle moved to amend by making it read "when the Legislature adjourns to-morrow." This would cut off Friday morning's session. Mr. Gillan favored the amendment because Friday is Good Friday, a legal holiday, and a day which many of the members observe as a religious holiday.

The Reasons for the Recess.

The first of April was the date on which a great deal of business, particularly in the country districts, was transacted, transfers of land made, contracts entered into, and money paid, and it was absolutely necessary that many of the members should be at home on that day. As it fell on Wednesday, it would be useless to bring members all the way back for two short sessions, Thursday and Friday. In addition, many of the members were sick, leaving the attendance so slim that important bills had been postponed because there were not enough present to pass them. A week's vacation would do everybody good.

Captain Skinner sounded a note of warning. The adoption of this resolution meant the defeat of 300 bills. It was well known that the last three weeks of the session were taken up by appropriations and Senate bills. The dominant party had declared the Legislature would adjourn not later than May 15. This meant death to a constitutional convention.

Mr. Bliss warned the country members against adjournment. As yet there were no Senate, appropriation or apportionment bills on the calendar. All this must be done. If they wanted to get their bills through they should not adjourn.

Denial of Any Sinister Purpose.

Mr. Lytle said the majority had no intention of killing off necessary legislation by adjournment. They would remain here until fall if it were necessary to do the work, and, what was more, they would see that the Democrats stayed with them. Mr. Lytle's amendment was adopted, and the vote recurred on the resolution. Mr. Finley said that every day added to the session cost the State from $300 to $500. The debate became almost disorderly, but the resolution was concurred in by a vote of 85 to 68.

There is considerable dissatisfaction over the adjournment, but it is a question whether much harm will be done by it. Some bills will not be reached in consequence, but it is safe to say that those which must go through will be taken care of, and the people will not be much the loser by the failure of the others. It is a fact, too, that there is a great deal of sickness among the members, particularly in the House. The ventilation of the hall is miserable and is having its effect.

Dr. Towler, of Forest, stated to-day that there are 43 members of the House sick and 40 more who should not be in their seats. In one day he had prescribed for 23 members.

HENRY HALL.

TO HEAD OFF SWEATERS.

Three Additional Women Factory Inspectors Are Asked For.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—Mrs. Bertha Werner and Miss Devereux, representing the Working Women's Association of Philadelphia, appeared before the House Judiciary General Committee to-day on the Senate bill amending the factory inspector law. The bill provides that of the 12 additional deputy inspectors three may be women. These ladies ask that it be amended to read that six of them shall be women. The bill strikes out of the present law the section providing that no establishment employing less than ten persons shall be deemed a factory and be subject to inspection. The Working Women's Association objects to this, because there would then be no legal definition of a factory, and insists that a provision be inserted that no person, firm or corporation, employing exclusively members of the family of the employer, shall be deemed a factory.

This, they claim, would strike at the "sweaters." Under the present law the inspector cannot go into the worst "sweating" den if less than ten persons are employed, but this provision would enable him to go where a single woman, outside of the employer's family, was employed. The committee took no action.

WHOLESALE LICENSE BILL.

Some Important Amendments Made to the Brooks Measure.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The Ways and Means Committee held a meeting to-night and made some important amendments to the Brooks wholesale license bill, recommitted last week. As it now reads, bottlers, wholesale dealers and brewers who bottle their own products are authorized to sell in quantities not less than one dozen bottles of brewed or malt liquors. Wholesale dealers may, as at present, sell spirituous or vinous liquors in quantities not less than one quart. Distillers may sell not less than a gallon.

The provision authorizing brewers and distillers to deliver their product anywhere within the State is amended to permit delivery only within the county wherein they are licensed. The provision that before a wholesale license is granted it must be established that the place to be licensed is necessary for the accommodation of the public was also stricken out.

BROOKS LAW INTACT.

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE AT THIS LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The Franklin Amendment Laid Out Cold in the Senate—No Change in the License Fee in Third Class Cities—Deferring to Public Sentiment.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—Public sentiment has had its effect, and there will be no changes in the Brooks law. The Franklin bill to amend it, by permitting bondsmen to be taken from the county at large, and reducing the fee in third-class cities from $500 to $300, which passed the House by a big vote, came up in the Senate to-day and was knocked cold on the first round.

As soon as the first section was read Senator Robinson, of Delaware, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. He said that his object was to kill the bill. The people were adverse to any interference with the provisions of the Brooks law. They rested easy under its provisions, and wanted no entering wedge which might work its ruin. The trend of public opinion, irrespective of parties, was toward higher license. The present law had operated in the interests of peace, good order and sobriety, and the people wanted no changes in it.

Senators Green and Henninger argued that the provision relative to bondsmen was a just and fair one, and that to reduce the fees in third class cities to $300 was merely to place it where the law at first fixed it and where it had stood until the decision of the Supreme Court changed it. Senator Gobin argued that the Senate should be consistent, and as it had this session passed a bill fixing the fee in third class cities at $500, to pass the present measure would be to go back on their action. In the vote on Prohibition the people had approved the Brooks law, and it should be let stand as they had approved it.

Senator Mylin said it was not fair to say that the people had indorsed the Brooks law as it now stands. When the prohibitory amendment was voted upon, the fee in third-class cities was only $300. If the people had then indorsed the $300 fee, as it now stood, licensed persons in cities of the third class were simply fined $200 by the Supreme Court for keeping a hotel. He asked that a chance be given to discuss the bill.

The roll was called, and the motion to indefinitely postpone passed by one majority, the vote standing 23 to 22. It is not likely that any effort will be made to resurrect the bill. The action of the House in passing it raised such a storm of protest that the Senate would not venture to put it through.

A UNIFORM SYSTEM

For Keeping the Accounts of Charitable and Correctional Institutions.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—As one of the results of the investigation made by the Legislative Commission on Charitable and Correctional Institutions, Senator Mylin will to-morrow introduce a bill to authorize the Auditor General to formulate a system of uniform accounts to be kept in the institutions owned in whole or in part by the State. The Auditor General is to prepare a plan of keeping accounts with forms of vouchers upon which all moneys shall be drawn from the State Treasury, and on requisitions upon which all stores and supplies for asylums, hospitals, penitentiaries, reformatories, are to be furnished. All appropriations to these institutions shall remain in the State Treasury and be paid out upon these vouchers and requisitions. The Auditor General shall have power to examine all books and accounts quarterly, or oftener, and may appoint special examiners for this purpose, at a compensation of $3 a day and traveling expenses.

The heads of these institutions shall submit estimates of expenditures to the Auditor General, who shall transmit them to the Assembly, as a basis for appropriations. All balances of appropriations at the end of the period appropriated for shall be covered into the State Treasury, unless needed for the fulfilment of contracts made or expenses incurred within that period.

DON'T WANT IT STRANGLED.

Senator Logan Makes an Effort to Save His Railroad Fence Bill.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The bill to compel railroads in Crawford county to fence along their tracks caused a little flare up in the Senate this morning. Senator Logan, of Crawford, who introduced it, offered a resolution that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from further consideration of the bill. Senator Flinn said that the bill had not been wilfully delayed. If the motion were withdrawn he could attend a meeting any time to take action upon it.

Senator Logan said he regretted having to offer the resolution, but the bill had been introduced two months and a half ago, and he feared that the process of digestion through which it was passing in the committee would leave nothing of it but the brass tacks which held its pages together. The people of Crawford county wanted the bill. Two thousand voters had petitioned for its passage. If the promise was made to take action on it he would withdraw his resolution, but he did not want to see it die by the slow process of strangulation in committee. Senator Handy Smith said he would make no promise. If he voted on the bill at all it would be to negative it. The resolution was then defeated by a vote of 23 to 16.

POSTPONED FOR AWHILE.

Flinn's Bill for Transferring Liquor Licenses Is Laid Aside.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—Senator Flinn's bill to authorize the Courts to transfer licenses to the executor or administrator of a deceased licensee, or an applicant who dies before the license is granted, came up in the Senate tonight. Senator Ross objected, on the ground that while the licensee must have been a person of good character and considered by the Court a proper person to be licensed, the bill would transfer the license to an executor or administrator who might be very unfit, and who could not himself obtain a license. With the consent of Mr. Flinn, Senator Ross had it amended by providing that the license might be transferred to the executor or administrator, or to a person duly qualified and designated by such executor or administrator.

Senator Osborn objected to the section authorizing the police department or bureau to remonstrate against the granting of licenses as placing too much power in their hands. There was quite an animated discussion, which abruptly ended in the bill being postponed for the present.

PROTECTING MINORS.

A Bill Providing for Habeas Corpus Proceedings in Their Cases.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Neeb, by request, introduced a bill to prevent impairment of contracts by mechanics' liens. The following bills were also introduced:

By Penrose, Philadelphia, to provide a more certain remedy by writ of habeas corpus for the control of the persons of minor children.

The following bills were introduced in the House:

By Bain, Philadelphia, prohibiting aliens from serving as notaries public.

By Stocking, Washington, to allow constables to tax costs for care of prisoners in their charge.

BAIN INSURANCE BILL.

It Gets a Rough Deal From Senate and House Committees.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—A delegation representing the Philadelphia Real Estate Title Insurance Companies appeared before the Senate Insurance Committee this afternoon and the House Corporations Committee to-night, in opposition to Bain's bill requiring these companies to accumulate a permanent reserve fund of 1 per cent of the sum insured by all the policies in force.

Their argument was that the companies charge one-fourth of 1 per cent for insuring. Upon a $10,000 policy this amounts to $25, and if they are required to add $100 to their reserve fund every time they earn $25, they must soon go out of the business. The Senate Committee negatived the bill and the House Committee amended it vitally.

A WEARISOME DEBATE.

THE HOUSE PUTS IN FIVE HOURS OVER THE ROAD BILL.

Some Feeling Raised Against the Measure by the Long Discussion—Wherry in a Hypercritical Mood—Mr. McCullough Will Try to Remedy Certain Defects.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—All of this afternoon's session of the House was spent in consideration of the road bill, and, as was predicted in THE DISPATCH, it was a wearisome and profitless discussion. Its opponents fought it at every step, and, while they did not succeed in engrafting any very important changes in it, they did succeed in raising a feeling which cannot but hurt the measure. Mr. McCullough, of Allegheny, had the bill in charge, and was ably assisted by Mr. Shillito, of York, while Mr. Wherry, seconded by Messrs. Bliss, J. C. Johnson, Potter and Ritter, endeavored to amend it.

The first section was amended by Mr. McCullough by a provision that no one shall be eligible for the office of supervisor unless he be a qualified elector of the township. He also had the third section amended by striking out the provision that no unnaturalized person shall be employed on the roads. On Section 7, which provided that the road-bed shall be not less than 16 feet wide, and 10 inches higher in the center than at the side, with drains on either side a foot wide and deep, there was a protracted discussion. Mr. Wherry said that one-half the roads in one-half of the State could not be built under this provision. Roads in his county which had cost $1,200 a mile, would cost $3,600 a mile more to put them in the condition this section required. If a road should be one-half an inch lower in the center than the section prescribed, the supervisors could not only be fined, but sent to prison.

Dr. Shillito said that such a provision was imperatively needed. Hitherto no standard had ever been set up and the taxes had been wasted. This section was intended as a guide to show the people how roads ought to be constructed. The section was finally stricken out altogether. This leaves the bill in a very defective condition, but Mr. McCullough will to-morrow present a substitute section which it is thought will be satisfactory.

Section 8 was amended to give each of the three supervisors $30 a year compensation. The original section provided for $100 for the three, so that this amendment will save the large but not unwieldy sum of $10 a year. Section 11 was amended so as to make the letting of the roads by contract optional with the supervisors instead of obligatory. Mr. Wherry, who seemed to be in a somewhat hypercritical mood, attacked section 10 as ungrammatical and obscure, and had it stricken out and a substitute inserted.

Section 15, which provided for the appointment by the County Commissioners of a competent person to inspect the work done by contractors on highways on which State funds were expended was amended to require the supervisors to inspect the work.

Mr. Johnson endeavored to have section 16, which fixes the amount of moneys expended for roads in each township as the basis for the distribution of the State appropriation, amended so that the amount of indebtedness incurred for road purposes should be added to this basis. Pending the disposal of the amendment the House adjourned. It behooves the friends of this measure in the House to "get together."

A GUBERNATORIAL VETO

Of the Bill to Validate Certain Sales of Real Estate of Decedents.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—Governor Pattison to-day disapproved Representative Flickinger's bill to validate private sales of real estate of decedents heretofore made under authority of Orphans' Court upon petition of executors or administrators for payment of debts.

In his veto the Governor says: I have heretofore announced the principle governing me in passing upon such legislation that in all matters pertaining to property or estates, particularly decedents' estates, ex-post facto laws are of dangerous tendency. In the absence of any general pressing demand for such legislation, I am disposed to think this bill has been introduced to meet some special or local case. It might possibly, in a single instance, give more defects of form and give equitable relief to some clouded title, but its terms are so general and the effects so far-reaching that it would certainly be invoked in many cases to divest the legal rights of actual owners and to transfer them to purchasers at invalid sales. If it aims to do this it is calculated to work wrong against the policy of the law, the spirit of the Constitution and the repeated decisions of the courts. If it does not seek to effect this, then it will afford no relief that cannot be secured under existing laws through the equitable powers of the courts.

PATTISON SENDS REGRETS.

He Could Not Attend the Palmer Jollification at Springfield, Illinois.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—Governor Pattison sent to-day the following telegram, in response to an invitation to attend the jollification at Springfield, Ill., over the election of General Palmer:

"I wish I could accept your invitation to be with you this evening when you will publicly and in mass meeting rejoice over the election of General John M. Palmer to the United States Senate, but important official duties prevent. The Democracy of Pennsylvania congratulates the Democracy of Illinois, as well as General Palmer, himself, upon the elevation of her sterling and sturdy representative. Your State has honored herself by the election of General Palmer, and I am sure the people of the entire country give emphatic indorsement of her action. Please remember me kindly to the Senator.

"ROBERT E. PATTISON."

A FAVORABLE REPORT

On Neeb's Bill to Abolish Poor Directors in Second Class Cities.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The Senate Municipal Corporations Committee reported affirmatively Senator Neeb's bill to abolish poor directors in cities of the second class. The House Railroads Committee to-night decided to report negatively the bill introduced by Mr. Burke, of Lackawanna, requiring all railroads in the State to fence along their tracks.

The House Education Committee reported affirmatively a bill to prohibit county superintendents of schools to receive pay for teaching during their term of office. It reported negatively the bill to authorize the election of school directors in Philadelphia by the people, instead of having them appointed by the judges, as at present.

LEGAL TENDER PAYMENT.

The Bill Providing for It Passed Finally by the Senate.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—In the Senate bills were passed finally as follows:

To divide and consolidate the wards of Philadelphia; providing that all obligations of debt contracted to be paid in money shall be payable (all stipulations to the contrary notwithstanding) in either notes, gold or certain silver coin authorized by Congress as a legal tender; authorizing the appointment of two deputy registers in counties having a separate Orphans' Court and fixing the salary at $2,500 and $2,000, respectively; appropriating $6,000 to pay the expenses incident to the inauguration of Governor Pattison; to provide for the increase of the efficiency of the Fishery Commissioners of the State by providing that all their terms shall expire at the same time.

PITTSBURG STREET BILLS.

They Are Read the First Time and Will Be Read Again To-Day.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The Pittsburg street bills were reported affirmatively to-day and read a first time. It is likely that they will be read a second time to-morrow, which will

[*Continued on Sixth page.*]

DRIVEN FROM ITALY

Years Ago the Murderous Mafia Reorganized on American Soil.

HISTORY OF THE DREAD SOCIETY.

The Government at Rome Will Scarcely Do More Than Protest.

A JUSTIFICATION OF THE LYNCHING

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, March 25.—Mr. Edward St. John Brenon, the editor of *Piccadilly*, an old resident in Italy, gives to-day in his paper a long account of the Mafia. He says: "The cradle of the Mafia is Sicily. The first we hear of its dangerous working is in 1852, since when, to the conquest of Sicily by Garibaldi in 1860, it has been the secret directing power of the island and brought justice into contempt.

"The Mafia first intended to protect its members against the cruelty of the Government, but it gradually developed into an assassination society. Garibaldi weakened its influence by severe repressive measures, when dozens of its members were shot down; but it reappeared and terrorized the Sicilians and alarmed the Government of Rome. Crimes of all kinds were committed by it in Palermo, Girgenti and Trepani. It also supported a terrible system of brigandage. The Sicilians tried to hunt the Maffiosi out of the country, and finally, in 1877, Antonio Leone, one of the most dangerous of the Maffiosi, was killed. Thus began the violent, but just expulsion from Sicily of hundreds of the vilest scoundrels on earth. Assassination was of daily occurrence and law-abiding citizens were at the mercy of these insatiable wretches."

Deportation rid the country of the scoundrels, who then sought an asylum in America, going chiefly to New York and New Orleans. Many of those who thus left Italy 15 or 20 years ago left for the country's good. The law could not punish them for well-grounded suspicion, but it did not hesitate to exile those who were the disseminators of disorder and moving spirits in illegal combinations. The Government of Italy in this way let loose on the United States a band of ruffians, who again soon clubbed together in the land of their adoption and re-formed the old secret societies, hoping to carry out, without fear of judicial penalties, their nefarious designs against the peaceful citizens in whose midst they resided. The citizens did right in lynching them. I am satisfied, though Italy protests she will not admit this wild kind of justice was a necessity."

ON TO SLIGO.

Davitt Leaves London to Take a Hand in the Election Out There.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, March 25.—Michael Davitt left London to-day to take part in the North Sligo election. He is confident that the anti-Parnellites will retain the seat, his only doubt being whether the majority will be 2,000 or 3,000. He thinks that there are only two seats in Ireland on which the Parnellites can count with absolute certainty. One is East Wicklow, in which the district of Avondale, Parnell's seat, is situated. The other is North Dublin, for which Mr. Clancy sits at present. Should Parnell resign his seat for Cork city and be beaten there, Mr. Davitt thinks that one of these seats will be vacated in his favor.

Mr. Davitt is of the opinion that Parnell issued his challenge to resign because, being in Cork on St. Patrick's Day and witnessing the temperance parades and other demonstrations, he thought his presence might cause excitement and so, in a hurried moment, issued a challenge, out of which he has tried hard to wriggle.

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

A Meeting That Will Affect the Labor Question in All Countries.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, March 25.—The approaching session of the Labor Commission is exciting widespread interest, and a great deal of disappointment is expressed that the Government has made no announcement of its programme prior to the Easter recess. The appointment of the Right Honorable the Marquis of Hartington as Chairman of the commission is very generally approved, but the labor party is angry at not knowing what will be the actual course of procedure and the scope of inquiry. It is universally anticipated that this commission will be the most important and far-reaching of any during the past 40 years, and the result of its deliberations will affect the labor question in all countries.

It has been arranged that the commission will assemble in the new wing on the right of Westminster Hall, which was formerly occupied by the old law courts. This will be the first time this ancient site will be utilized since the new building was erected.

THE TIPPERARY TRIAL.

John Morley Testifies in Regard to the Brutality of the Police.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

CORK, March 25.—At the Assizes to-day the Tipperary riot trials were resumed. A large number of police constables were examined with reference to the incidents of the disturbances which occurred on September 25 last. The defendants' case was opened at noon. Mr. Adams said that undoubtedly there was a riot, but those who should have preserved the peace were the disturbers of it. Mr. Morley, in giving his evidence, said a most unwarranted attack was made on the people. The court house was empty and people were refused admission into it. Outside, however, there was a scene of excitement and confusion, but nothing which could be termed a storming of the gates.

He saw people hustled violently, and also observed Harrison and the defendant, Keatfog, receiving murderous blows from the police. The trial was adjourned.

TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

A Doubt Thrown on the Authenticity of Them by French Judges.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, March 25.—The Duc de Broglie replies to the statements of Prof. Aulard, with regard to the genuineness of the just published Talleyrand memoirs, and admits that he has never seen the original, having edited a copy left him by M. de Bacourt, one of the executors. He doesn't, however, believe that the dead editor would have been so dishonest as to suppress or fabricate the memoirs.

As a matter of fact, M. de Bacourt is represented as not only being utterly unscrupulous in a literary way, but as holding very decided opinions with regard to what Talleyrand owed to himself and to the Government of Louis Philippe, under whose reign he was the Representative of France at the Court of St. James. As a result of the controversy, all good judges new express doubt as to the authenticity of the memoirs.

IN MEISSONIER'S HONOR.

A Subscription Opened in Paris for a Monument to the Artist.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, March 25.—The Baron Alphonso de Rothschild has opened a subscription for the erection of a monument in honor of Meissonier. Among the subscribers are Duc d'Aumale, M. De Freycinet, Minister of War; the Town Council of Paris, Marshal Canrobert, General Gallifet, M. Couchard, who owns L'Angelus and M. Ciffel.

The papers comment on the fact that although many of the dead artist's pictures are owned by Americans, no American has yet subscribed.

TORN TO PIECES.

Horrible Death of a Young Woman Under a Bloodhound's Teeth.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, March 25.—A most horrible event has created a great deal of sympathy and distress in the village of Erkner. The young wife of a fisherman named Lempuhl chanced to enter the yard of a butcher called Hellemann. She was instantly seized by an immense bloodhound, thrown to the ground and her neck and breast torn open. The wretched woman died under the dog's teeth.

THE BREACH WIDENED.

BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR FARTHER APART THAN EVER.

A Fresh Estrangement Caused by the Von Boetticher Affair—Bismarck's Disposal of a Fund of $7,000,000 May Be Inquired Into by William.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, March 25.—The Von Boetticher incident continues to excite comment. It will be remembered that the Doctor, who is Vice President of the Ministry and Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and holds the highest post in the State after Chancellor von Caprivi, six years ago offered his resignation on account of the failure of his brother-in-law, a merchant of Dantzig, although not himself personally involved. Prince Bismarck held the Doctor in such high esteem, that he so pressed the matter to the Emperor that soon afterwards a high court official handed the amount of the relative's liabilities to the Home Secretary ($87,500), the latter supposing, as he now declares, that it came direct from His Majesty's private purse.

All over Germany the press is criticising the action of Prince Bismarck in referring to the statements of the Cologne *Gazette*, believed to be officially inspired, from which the Boetticher donation is supposed to have been drawn by Prince Bismarck, and the alleged burning of all accounts of expenditure. The *Borsen Zeitung* says that the whole question will shortly be reopened by the Emperor, and in view of the present state of public opinion, it is evident that something must be done to efface the painful impression caused by recent revelations.

To put the matter plainly, it may be stated that Prince Bismarck, between the years 1868 and 1890, had at his uncontrolled disposal 30,000,000 marks ($7,000,000). Of the disbursements of this immense amount, not a single item can now be traced. Owing to this new scandal, it is less than ever probable that there will be any rapprochement between the Emperor and the late Chancellor, as the Kaiser is said to hold the latter responsible for its publication. This he considers as a perfidious attempt to overthrow Dr. von Boetticher, as having contributed to his own disgrace.

A FAVORABLE TURN.

The Manchester Ship Canal is Pretty Sure of Being Completed.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

MANCHESTER, March 25.—The Manchester ship canal is saved. This work, which is regarded as the greatest engineering feat of the century, has been in jeopardy through lack of funds. Baron de Rothschild recently told the Chairman that if funds were wanted he would personally come forward and prevent the disaster of leaving the work unfinished.

This afternoon, however, the City Council unanimously passed a resolution amid loud cheers, by which it was decided to ask Parliament to grant power to the city to raise money for the purpose of prosecuting the enterprise to the finish.

A DETECTIVE'S FATE.

He Is Found Murdered on the Highway in Russian Poland.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

WARSAW, March 25.—A detective was found murdered on the highway between the cities of Dobra and Kalisch in Russian Poland. He had been deputed to associate with Nihilists and Polish Socialists, who were holding meetings in that district. Scraps of an anarchistic newspaper were found near the body of the murdered man.

The assassins had stolen their victim's official papers and passport, but left his valuables untouched.

AFRAID OF DEFEAT.

The Marquis of Lorne Will Not Stand as a Unionist Candidate.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, March 25.—The Marquis of Lorne, who was nominated as the Unionist candidate at the next general election for one of the electoral divisions of Birmingham, writes today intimating his desire to retire from the candidature, for as he says, "purely private reasons."

It is privately reported that the Queen intervened to prevent his standing, as Her Majesty feared he might be defeated.

The Parnell-Healy Controversy.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, March 25.—As both Sir Thomas Esmonde and Colonel Joseph Nolan, the Irish "whips," who respectively represent South Dublin and North Louth in Parliament, are absent, the Parnell-Healy controversy is naturally at a standstill, and nothing further can be done in the matter until the return of those gentlemen.

A Royal Wedding Off.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, March 25.—The engagement between the reigning Prince of Rudolstadt, and the Princess Louise, of Altenburg, has been declared off, on account of the erratic notions of the bridegroom, although all preparations for the wedding had been completed.

Population of Germany.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, March 25.—The statistics of the recent census shows that the population of the German Empire, exclusive of Helgoland, is 49,420,842 against 46,855,704 in 1885. The increase in Prussia alone is over 1,500,000.

Ratified the Deed.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BRUSSELS, March 25.—The Senate to-day unanimously adopted the act of the Anti-Slavery Congress, which was held here. Belgium was the first State to ratify this important international deed.

A Missing Ship.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

GREENOCK, March 25.—The ship Cloucaird, of Greenock, which left Cisco on the 22d of November, has not been heard of since and much anxiety is felt for her safety.

BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA.

Several Hundred Portuguese to Engage in the Wine Making Industry.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 25.—Several hundred Portuguese immigrants have arrived in this city, bound for the Santa Barbara Valley, California, where they are to be employed in vine growing, grape pressing and wine making. The owners of vineyards in California are evidently desirous of testing the skill of many races of people in these delicate industries. A good many Americans have gone out there to enter their service and recently they have brought over from Yokohama several hundred Japanese.

It is to be presumed that the Portuguese, the Americans and the Japanese will be apt to make different varieties of wine in California, the workers of each country making kinds resembling those which they have been accustomed to make in their own country. In California there is no scarcity of ordinary labor, and there are always many laborers out of employment, but it is hard to find trained men who are skilled in the work of grape culture and wine making.

BAD TAILOR BILLS AT AUCTION.

Over $700 Worth of Accounts Sold to a Man for One Dollar.

NEW YORK, March 25.—There was quite an exciting scene at the Real Estate Exchange today, when Martin F. Hatch, acting for the Merchant Tailors' Society, stood with gavel in hand before a crowd of several hundred prominent business and society men and sold to the highest bidder about 35 unpaid tailor bills. These bills bore the names of well-known New Yorkers, and those who did not seize the opportunity to pay up before the sale were held up to public ridicule. The lucky fellows who could settle up had their names stricken from the list.

The ridiculousness of the sale can be realized when several bills amounting to over $700 were sold in a bunch to a Hebrew tailor for $1.

ONLY TWO ARE IN IT.

The Race for the Speaker's Gavel Lies Between Mills and Crisp.

BOTH BELIEVE IN FREE TRADE,

And Have Already Opened Their Canvass Upon That Platform.

GORMAN MAY TAKE PART IN THE FIGHT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Speakership canvass is going merrily along, although it is more than eight months before Congress will meet. Notwithstanding the great confidence displayed by all the candidates, it is evident to any close observer that the contest lies between Crisp and Mills, as things now stand, and that the only ground the other candidates can have for hope is in the danger that each of the two great rivals may have strength enough to destroy the other, leaving the way clear for men of lesser magnitude.

If the Speakership were to be bestowed as a reward for party services, without regard to the question of personal qualification no candidate would have any show for a moment against Mills, and if there were an issue in the fight involving the principle for which Mills stands champion, he would doubtless win, but in the absence of that issue the Georgian seems to have a decided advantage at the start.

Both Eager for Free Trade.

To overcome this advantage an effort is being made very insidiously to give out the impression that Mr. Crisp is not an earnest tariff reformer. The fact that he has not been a member of the Ways and Means Committee has kept him from being conspicuously associated with any of the tariff measures which the Democrats have proposed, and, taking advantage of this, some of those opposed to his election have been whispering about that he is "another Randall;" that he is not a tariff reformer, etc.

He certainly possesses some of the qualities of Randall, those which made the great Pennsylvanian a power in his party in spite of his disagreement with the majority on the revenue question, but he was not a follower of Randall on the tariff. On the contrary, he disagreed with him radically on that question.

When this charge was first started, in a whisper before it got into print, I had a long talk with Mr. Crisp on the subject, and confidential talk, and the declaration of principles he then made (if such a declaration were necessary) proved him to be as radical on the tariff question as any free trader could want him to be.

Gorman's Position in the Contest.

The fact that Mr. Gorman is supposed to be working for Mr. Crisp is being used as an argument that there is some mysterious compact or conspiracy for the inoculation of the Democratic party with the "virus of protection." Mr. Gorman told me not long ago that he was not working for any candidate for the Speakership, as that was a matter for the members of the House.

If he does prefer Mr. Crisp to the other candidates, as he probably does, there is very good reason for it in the fact that it was through Crisp, or by his assistance chiefly, that Mr. Gorman put into execution in the House those plans which defeated the force bill. There was hard work done by both Gorman and Crisp for the defeat of that measure which other leaders knew nothing of, or saw without understanding. If Gorman now wants Crisp made Speaker—a more personal preference—it is because he discovered during the last Congress that the young Georgian possessed the wisdom and sagacity which is necessary in a leader.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

It Is Not Altogether Satisfactory to the Nicaraguan Government.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senor Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, was seen to-day respecting the published statement from Panama in regard to opposition by the Government of Nicaragua to the Sherman Nicaragua Canal bill, as being contradictory to the rights ceded under the Gardenas-Menocal agreement in 1887, and the possibility of the bill being rejected by Nicaragua should it become a law. The Sherman bill was on the Senate "order of business," but there was not enough time remaining of the Fifty-first Congress to pass it.

In answer to the question whether Nicaragua would accept the bill as proposed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Minister said that he could not say until he had heard directly from his own Government.

The Minister was asked if there was anything in the bill that he thought would not be acceptable to his Government, and in answer said: "Yes, there are two things in the bill that Nicaragua cannot admit. First, the validity of the Costa Rican canal concession, which is referred to in the bill as a valid document. Nicaragua being the only sovereign of the route, could never allow a foreign government to give concessions for a canal through her territory; and, secondly, Nicaragua has, according to article 50 of her own concession, the right to demand 6 per cent of the amount of bonds issued by the company, as well as 6 per cent of the stock.

SANTO DOMINGO AHEAD.

The First Foreign Nation to Take Action on the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It is a curious fact that the first action taken by any foreign nation in connection with the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America should be by the republic of Santo Domingo, in which was located the first settlement of Spaniards in the New World. Captain Nathan Appleton, a well-known citizen of Boston, who is engaged in the construction of a railway in Santo Domingo, has been requested to take charge of a large number of the exhibits showing the resources of that republic. Captain Appleton will also secure a loan collection of historic implements of stone and clay idols, etc., made by the Indians before the arrival of Columbus, curios of the Spaniards, photographs of buildings, ruins, etc.

The Spanish Government has notified the Department of State that it will participate at the World's Columbian Exposition. Minister Lincoln has cabled a brief announcement today that the Government of Great Britain had accepted the invitation to make a display at the fair.

FOR BETTER RELATIONS.

Opinions Asked for From Ministers of South American Republics.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Some days ago the Postmaster General sent an invitation to each of the Ministers of the South American governments to meet him at any time and place to suit their convenience and submit to him their views as to what might be done under the provisions of the new postal subsidy act to promote communication between the United States and those countries. Quite a number have already replied, accepting the Postmaster General's invitation, but in some instances disclaiming power to act, in the absence of direct authority from their respective governments.

Minister Guzman, of Nicaragua, called at the department to-day and had a brief conference with the Postmaster General, and later Minister Quesada, of the Argentine Republic, called. Other conferences will follow from time to time. No general conference of the representatives of the South American countries is expected.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

Lieutenat Casey's Slayers Must Be Turned Over to State Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The War Department has not yet been formally advised of the alleged conflict of authority at Sioux Falls, S. D., between the army officers and State judicial officials growing out of the demand of the Marshal for the surrender of the two Indians who are held by the army officers as the slayers of Lieutenant Casey. The view of the latter taken at the department is that no trouble will ensue. As the crime was committed outside of the reservation limits the department officers say there can be no question that the State judiciary has jurisdiction. The Indians could not be held as prisoners of war, and if the officers have declined to surrender them to the Marshal it is only because they wish to make sure that the cul[illegible] are turned over to the proper authorit[illegible]

THE PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION.

A R Spofford 10 Jul 91 Library of Congress

DISTANCED [illegible]TES.

THE COLORED RACE HAS FA[illegible] BEHIND IN THE SOUTH.

In the Matter of Natural Increase, the White Race Is Largely in the Lead—Some Interesting Figures on the Population of Southern States.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, has in preparation an important bulletin giving the population of the South Atlantic and South Central States, Missouri and Kansas, by races. The total population embraced in this count is given as 23,375,259, of which 16,868,205 were white, 6,996,166 colored, and 10,888 Chinese, Japanese, and Indians. In the States included were found in 1890 fifteen-sixteenths of the entire colored population of the United States. For the purpose of immediately ascertaining the percentage of increase of colored population the returns of these States are adequate, and not likely to be materially affected by the returns of the other States and Territories, where the colored population is small.

The facts as ascertained sustain the theory that the high rate of increase in the growth of the colored population as shown in 1880, was apparent, not real, and that it was due to the imperfect enumeration in the Southern States in 1870. During the past decade the colored race has not held its own against the whites in a region where the climate and conditions are, of all those which the country affords, the best suited to its development. In but three decades, that is, from 1800 to 1830, during a part of which time the slave trade was in progress, has the colored race increased more rapidly than the white. Since 1830 the whites have steadily increased at a more rapid rate than the colored people. This increase has not been effected by the aid of immigration, for with the exception of Kansas and Missouri, these States have received comparatively few emigrants either from foreign countries or from Northern States.

The following table gives the present white and colored population of the several States under consideration:

	White.	Colored.
Alabama	830,796	681,431
Arkansas	816,517	311,227
Delaware	140,429	29,022
District of Columbia	154,352	75,927
Florida	224,461	166,678
Georgia	973,462	863,710
Kansas	1,374,882	51,251
Kentucky	1,585,526	272,981
Louisiana	554,712	562,893
Maryland	824,149	218,004
Mississippi	593,739	747,720
Missouri	2,524,468	154,131
North Carolina	1,049,191	567,170
South Carolina	458,454	692,503
Tennessee	1,332,971	434,300
Texas	1,741,190	492,837
Virginia	1,014,680	640,867
West Virginia	729,262	33,508

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

Democrats Throughout the Country Are Urged to Celebrate It.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The National Association of Democratic Clubs have issued a circular letter, addressed to Democratic clubs throughout the United States, inviting them to appropriately celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson on Thursday, April 2. In the circular the simplicity which characterized the life of Jefferson is pointed out and contrasted with what they term the "centralization, prodigality, favoritism and corruption of the last Congress."

"They could go no further," says the circular, "for they have exhausted the surplus in the Treasury, and in the McKinley bill raised taxes and prices to the last point of endurance.

NEGROES INDORSE HARRISON,

But They Also Declare Against Those Who Opposed the Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Inter-State Civil and Political Rights Association of the United States, an organization of colored men, has issued an address to the negro voters of the North, in which they say that the President has done all that he "could do to influence such action in Congress as would result in the holding of fair elections in the South," but that some few Senators "have seen fit to vote in such a way as to rerivet the political chains upon our brethren in the South, and negative the influence of the negro voters in the North." Important elections are to be held this autumn in Northern States, where the negro vote is the balance of power, and each negro in the North is urged to "constitute himself a committee of one to see some other voter and urge upon him the importance of refusing to vote for any candidate on any ticket unless he is known to be a firm friend of the negro and the casting of a free ballot and having it fairly counted. The negroes are urged to organize for offensive and defensive purposes and allow the Anglo-Saxon to fight his political battles alone, whenever he is one of those men who have said that the negroes are an inferior class of people to the Anglo-Saxon race.

NEVER HEARD OF IT.

Edmunds Laughs Over the Supreme Court Report About Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Edmunds, who left Washington for the South on the day Congress adjourned, returned this morning. The Senator's attention was then called to the statement published to-day that he is to go on the bench of the Supreme Court in place of one of the Justices who is to retire and create a vacancy.

The Senator laughed heartily at this report. Then he replied: "Really, I never heard this thing mentioned before."

MRS. GRANT'S BUSINESS RELATIONS.

She Denies That She Accused W. C. Andrews of Unfairness.

NEW YORK, March 25.—In relation to the reported transactions between Mrs. General Grant and W. C. Andrews, in the matter of the New York Steam Company and Standard Oil Trust stocks, a letter from Mrs. Grant was to-night given for publication. She says:

"A statement has been made so unjust to Mr. Andrews that I wish to correct it. It is not true that I accuse Mr. Andrews of any unfair dealings with me. The transaction referred to (the purchase of steam stock) was ordered by me, as was also a purchase of Standard Oil Trust stock. I do not cast any reflections on Mr. Andrews in the transaction."

A LITTLE LIEUTENANT

All by Himself Makes a Raid Upon the Rebel Chilean Navy,

HAS CAPTURED THREE GUNBOATS,

And Is Now Sailing Around Looking for More Worlds to Conquer.

THE SAD FATE OF A TRIO OF CAPTAINS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 25.—Some of the New York houses in the Chile trade receive all the news to the effect that the Chilean insurgents are on top. Others get only the news that President Balmaceda and the Government are in the ascendent. To-day both the insurgents and Balmaceda had a hearing. In the first place, and for the insurgents, it was announced that the Governors of Antofagasta and Taltal had gone over to the insurgents. This, it was averred, was especially important as these two governors are in charge of two of the most important nitrate towns in the Republic, and have direct supervision of the railroads leading to the Chilean silver mines.

The Balmaceda folks took hope when they received dispatches relating how the cause of Balmaceda and his Government was very mysteriously aided by the efforts of one little Chilean lieutenant aboard the gunboat Almirante Lynch. The lieutenant was especially vigilant, as the gunboat with the Andalusian-Milesian name was supposed to have a captain in hearty sympathy with the rebels, and so one dark night the little lieutenant went down to the Captain's cabin, where the Captain was asleep, and tied the Captain's legs together and strapped his arms behind him.

A Capture That Was Easily Effected.

Then the little lieutenant shouldered the big captain and lugged him ashore and left him there. The little lieutenant is a Balmaceda man, and so after this exploit the gunboat and crew were for the Government.

But the little lieutenant was not through with his heroics. He ran up a friendly ensign to the captain of another Chilean gunboat, the Pilcomayo. The Pilcomayo promptly returned the greeting of the little lieutenant's boat and ran alongside to say "How?" Then the little lieutenant captured the rebel captain of the Pilcomayo and tied his legs and arms and dumped him ashore. After that the crews of the Almirante Lynch and the Pilcomayo were for Balmaceda and the Government every time.

The little lieutenant set sail with the two gunboats. They captured the Admirante Condell, another gunboat commanded by a rebel. He was corralled by the little lieutenant, and after his legs and arms had been bound he, too, was put ashore. Then the little lieutenant and his three gunboats sailed and, according to the Balmaceda dispatcher, they are still sailing, hunting for the rebels. Nobody knows what became of the three trussed insurrectionist Captains.

An Uprising Against an Oligarchy.

A dispatch from St. Louis says: Dr. W. A. Edwards, of Denver, Col., who was for ten years a resident of Valparaiso, Chile, and who has studied the course of events in Chile, arrived in this city to-day. "The present revolt and the manner in which the warfare is carried on," said Dr. Edwards to a reporter, "cannot surprise anyone who is at all familiar with the Chileans, as they call themselves, or the system of Government. Chile is nominally a republic, but practically it has long been an oligarchy, governed by 30 or 40 rich and influential families. While the rising is nominally one against the President it is in reality directed against the system, of which he is the representative and while the personal causes of complaint brought matters to a focus they had little to do with the origin of the troubles.

"When I first went to Chile in 1875 the hostility between the inhabitants of the sea coast cities and those who lived inland was extremely bitter. The landlords for the most part lived in Valpairaiso, and the feeling was very similar to that in Ireland. This landholding class, which has practically controlled the Government for 30 years have invariably chosen the president. All legislation has been in the hands of a few people and until recently all commissions in the army and navy were given to those in sympathy with the ruling caste. By holding control of the army and navy the ruling classes were able to prevent any rebellion from breaking out and by declaring war against Peru and Bolivia, the Government did much to make itself popular

Really a Piratical Expedition.

"The true history of that war has never been written. Such a piratical expedition is unknown in modern times; and it was carried on with a barbarity worthy of our wild Indians. When the war broke the army was largely increased, which accounts for the fine showing made by those in rebellion against the Government at the present time, as nearly all the leaders are men who gained reputation in that contest.

"Chile did not try to conquer Peru, but to destroy it, in order that the Peruvians, who hate the Chilenos might be compelled to ask for annexation. What had once been a rich and fertile country had been transformed into a desert. Plantations were destroyed, houses burned, irrigation canals blown up long after peace had been declared. But the object was accomplished and while Peru was not annexed it is no longer a rival of Chile. No one can estimate the amount of plunder that was taken out of the country.

"With the removal of Peru as a dangerous rival and the annexation of the Peruvian guano fields, the young men of the ruling families abandoned the army and navy and obtained employment as Government agents in managing newly acquired property, with which they did pretty much as they pleased. This opened promotion to men who never before had been able to obtain commissions in the military or naval service and changed its whole complexion. The great weapon of the Government was thus brought to a condition in which it could be turned against it, and this has occurred. The army and navy are now in close sympathy with the people, and together they seem to control the situation. As to the ruthless slaughter of prisoners and non-combatants, it is only carrying out the rules of the Peruvian war."

ALLIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Massachusetts Republican League Favors Limited Woman Suffrage.

BOSTON, March 25.—At the Convention of the Republican State League of Massachusetts this morning, the following resolutions were offered:

WHEREAS, The women voters of Boston have, for three years, kept the School Committee in the hands of the Republican party.

Whereas, Wyoming, in which women vote, is the only Western State wherein the Republicans did not meet with reverses at the last election, therefore, be it

Resolved, That these facts suggest the importance of extending the full municipal suffrage to qualified women voters, and of inviting the aid of Massachusetts to secure the future ascendancy of the Republican party in this Commonwealth.

Hon. William McKinley was then introduced, receiving an ovation, and delivered an address.

Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, also spoke. Resolutions were afterward adopted for a strong platform of Republican principles; commended the work of the House of Representatives on the elections bill in the face of Democratic opposition, and pledged the support of the league to the cause of freedom, equal rights and home production.

DIVIDED BY LAW.

A Celebrated Wedding Recalled by a Divorce Just Granted.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 25.—Mrs. Maud E. Jenks has obtained a divorce at Newport from Almer F. Jenks. Abandonment and non-support were the only allegations against the defendant, but these, according to the law of Rhode Island, constitute sufficient ground for absolute divorce. Mrs. Jenks now resumes her maiden name of Maude Littlejohn.

She is a daughter of Bishop Littlejohn, and was in her 22d year when she married Mr. Jenks in December, 1878. Mr. Jenks was only a few years older. He is the only son of the late Granville T. Jenks and a nephew of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, as well as of the late Wendell Phillips. The Jenks-Littlejohn wedding was the fashionable event of the winter of 1878. Walker Blaine, who was a classmate of Mr. Jenks in Yale College, was best man.