# THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY,

# WAR CLOUD RISING.

More Disturbing the Peace of Europe.

RUSSIA MASSING TROOPS

Along the Austrian Frontier In Readiness for the Impending European Conflict.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

Causing Much Alarm in Diplomatic Circles and May Cause England to Join the Triple Alliance.

THE DEATH OF MINISTER BALTCHEFF

Is Now Charged Up to Russia by the Bulgarian People, Who Are Greatly Worked Up Over the Murder.

EERVIA'S TROUBLES LOOMING UP AGAIN

(ST CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.) LONDON, March 28. - [Copyrighted]-The murder at Sofis of the Bulgarian Finance Minister, M. Constantine Baltcheff, is a severe blow to the Stambouloff government, as Bultcheff leaves no man in the ranks of the Government party who combines his real administrative ability with his thorough knowledge of the country. The present excellent condition of Bulgarian finances is mainly due to his management. There is no doubt that he was shot by mistake for the Premier. Both he and Stambouloff are men of small stature and somewhat corpulent, not easily distinguishable from one another In the dusk of the evening.

As Balteheff was not a violent partisan, but a cool man of business, of smiable temper and personally popular, it is very unlikely the shot could have been intended for him. While it is an open secret that M. Bitrova, the former Russian representative at Sofia, now Russian Minister at Bucharest, cherishes intense hostility to Stambouloff. which would make the news of the murder of that energetic opponent of Russian influence not absolutely disagreeable to him, popular indignation in Bulgaria, whatever the truth may be, will certainly attribute the murder to Russian agents, less noisy now in Bulgaria than they were a year ago, but not less numerous.

Serious Results May Follow. M. Baltcheff was a young man of 36. In 1888 he spent several months in London, on a special financial mission for his Government, and made a most favorable impression, He went from London to conduct negotiations with Servia at Belgrade, and being appointed Under Secretary of Finance at Sofia, became minister on the retirement of Salabatcheff. Should his death be followed by any disturbance in the financial position of Bulgaria, it may have serious conse

Russian agents at Sofin, as well as in Ronmania, where an election canvass is going on loudly proclaim that extensive mobilization of the Russian armics is taking place all along the Austrian frontier. The present Servian Premier, M. Patitch, is on the eve of going to St. Petersburg, and the impression is confirmed this week that King Milan has agreed with him as to the change of front in Servia against Austria and in favor of Russis. If the Servian loan can be covered by the Russian Government, it is believed the whole Servian army, 100,000 strong, will be uniformed and equipped on the Russian model.

## Enssian Presents to Servia

Russin has already sent to Belgrade as a present 60,000 of the sheep-skin coats worn by the Russian infantry. All this may mean nothing, or it may mean much, when taken in connection with Crispi's declaration, made this week, that Italy must hold herself prepared for an outbreak of war before the summer.

In his quarrel with Queen Natalie, King Milno seems to have gained a strong point in his new alliance with M. Patitch. He has accepted the Minister's proposal that both himself and friend, with the Queen, shall live out of Servia during the minority of King Alexander, returning only in case of the illness of the young King. If Queen Natalie refuses to accept this proposal the Minister will move the Schuhtsching to order her expulsion from the kingdom, and her refusal will bring odium upon M. Garachinini, ner husband's former friend, now become her champion. Thus once more we have the war scare in tull bloom. It is an annual thing, and seems to be as much a part and parcel of European economy as the yearly epidemic of diseases which are incident to the approach of spring.

Russia Massing Ber Troops.

Everybody who talks polities, which means nearly every man, woman and child nowadays, is discussing the alarming telegrams which have lately been received from the Continent with regard to the massing of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier, as well as the new agreement of altiance which has been come to by France and Russia.

While rumors of this alliance have filled the ears of Europe for years, and we have heard the same thing repeated over and over again with diminishing interest, the announcement that it is tait accompli seems have stirred up a lively dread in some quarters that the great European war, which is always being talked about, and which will probably be averted for many a long year, is a matter which cannot be de-

laved beyond a very short time.

The inca seems to be that in the event of such a war France would naturally attack Germany on the west, while i ussia would your her armies against the common enemy over the eastern border. By the terms of the Triple Alliance, Austria and Italy will naturally go to the help of Germany, and if, as it is believed to have been the case, the mission of the Empress Frederic was accomlished during her late visit to England, that country will probably take part with those forming the Triple Allians Drending the Coming Conflict.

This latter would increase the weight and prestige of the alliance, though of course, State of Louisiana or of the Federal

it would cease to be merely a triple and be-come a quadruple alliance. Such a state of ffairs would mean undoubtedly a general European war, the consequences of which The Eastern Question is Once no practical statesman would probably care to even hazara a guess at.

These alarmist rumors serve to bring prominently forward one fact which no thinking man can afford to put on one side, viz: That the peace of Europe seems to hang on a very siender thread indeed, but the sword of Damocles, which we know never fell, was suspended only by a hair. This ought to help those who dread what they call the approaching conflagration.

There is one other point which must be considered in this connection, viz.: That the Eastern question has to be settled. If Russia thinks the time is ripe for that settlement, and it is her intention to forego such statement in a pacific manner by means of diplomacy, war may come. But it is at least questionable whether any one nation will be allowed by the rest of her neighbors to disturb the balance of power in Europe.

HIGH SOCIAL REALISM.

GLOVE CONTESTS IN LONDON'S MOST EX-CLUSIVE CIECLES.

ix Separate Bouts in a Stately Aristo Mansion-The Contestants Rewarded With Bouquets and Champagne-Rum ored Sunday Dog Fights in Another

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, March 28 .- The latest developneuts in what may be called social realism in London took place the other night in a stately mansion in the aristocratic region of Mayfair. The Earl of Caledon, a representative peer for Ireland, who is well known in the far West of America as a bold and successful Rocky Mountain trav-eler, gave a handsome dinner party at his excess of the demands of both the trade and house in Hill street, Berkeley Square, to which, among other guests, were invited the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham,

sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, and 12 or 15 more persons of fashion. After dinuer and a little music, the guests were invited into a large ball-room attached to the house, where took place for their delight and edification an athletic entertainment of the art which has given the Pelican Club its just and widespread renown. Cards, written out by Lord Caledon himself, were handed to them, bearing the address and date and setting forth that they were about to witness six competitions, with the names of the competitors in couples. In the middle of the room a ring had been ormed, with chairs at two corners.

Upon a given signal by music the two first competitors, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Bolton. distinguished members of the fancy, came in stripped to the buff, heavily gloved and wearing India rubber shoes, to prevent their slipping upon the polished floor. They proceeded to compete with much vigor and agility. The claret was freely tapped, and after two rounds a sponge was thrown up, proclaiming Mr. Bolton the victor. Much applause with fans and the clapping of gloves greeted the bold champion. The second competition, between Mr. Barton and Mr. Onslow, was disposed of in a somewhat longer period, but to the equal satisfac

tion of the spectators.

The crowning event, however, was competition No. 3, between Mr. Donovan and Mr. Bill Cheese, one of the most distinctly rising pugilists of the day. This affair was long and hotly contested, Mr. Donovan Showing great pluck under severe and continuous punishment. He finally, however, the silver gitt dish upon which lay the honors of the evening and was presented with bouquets and a glass of champagne It is supposed that an inaccurate versio interesting social event may have given rise to the rumor, current last week in some of the Paris clubs, that it was the intention of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and Baroness Burdett-Coutts to initiate a series of Sunday afternoon dog fights in Piece

## USELESS MAGAZINE RIFLES.

The Latest Pattern Supplied to the British Army Condemned.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 28 .- A vigorous on alaught upon the new magazine rifle adopted after years of costly experiment for the use of the British army, was made in the House of Commons a month or two ago, much to the grief and indignation of the Secretary for War, who then declared that the rifle was the very best weapon to be found in the world. The Secretary made much of the elaborate tests from which his refle had triumphantly emerged, but it has since transpired that they were not nearly so strict as those now being entorced by the United States War Department Committee charged with the selection of a magazine

wenpon for the American army. Events have fully justified the British critics. Twelve months ago 800 new magazine rifles were supplied to the Second Ba talion, Dorset Regiment, stationed at Ply month, and this week 500 of them have been condemned by the Government's own ex-perts, and most of the remainder are really unfit for active service. The general opin ion in the army is that the only way to ob tain an efficient magazine gun is to throw the competition open to the gunmakers of

## ITALIAN CPINION IN EUROPE.

Concerning the New Orleans Massacre It I Unexpectedly Moderate. Parts, Murch 28 .- Apropos of the recent yuching of Italians at New Orleans, the Italian Consul in this city, Signor C. Rossmann, in an interview with a correspondent said the members of the Italian colony here did not believe that race hatred had any-

"When I represented Italy at Constantinople the Mafia was very strong there. Its agents committed two murders, both of the yictims being salled because they were suspected of having the intention of betraying the Mafia's

Signor Capelli, editor of the French Italian publication entitled La Production, said: "It is doubtful if the New Orleans murders were the work of the Mafia, in view of the fact that this society has quite disappeared from Italy, and that, as a it only really flourished in Sicily and in a lesser degree in Naples and its neighbor-hood. Of course, it is barely possible that a resonant of the Mafia survives, and that it is active in New Orleans."

## ITALY INCLINED TO BE FRIENDLY.

American Perk and World's Fair Que Favorably Received. ROME, March 28.-Louis Contencis

President of the New York Italian Chambe of Commerce, had interviews with several of the members of the Italian Cabinet in regard to the prohibitory duties placed by Ituly upon American pork, concerning Italy's participation in Chicago World's Fair, and upon other matters affecting the commercial relations between Italy and the United States.

Mr. Contencin, in conversation with a reporter, said that he had received assurnees that all the matters referred to would be favorably considered. Mr. Contencin Italian Government was anxious to co-operate with the United States, and would do so unless a failure upon the part of the authorities to institute proceedings against the New Orleans lynchers compels the withdrawal of Baron Fava from his post as

BIG BRAZILIAN BOOM.

SYNDICATE TO WORK THE THING IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Millions Expected to Be Made Out of It-Startling Light Thrown on Brazil's Finances-The New Republic Is Being Flooded With Paper Money.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.1 LONDON. March 28 .- It is well-known in the city of London that efforts will soon be made here and in New York to start "a Brazilian boom," and a clique of astute company promoters stand to gain millions by the end of this year. They rely upon the gnorance prevailing here of the actual state of affairs in Brazil and upon the fact that Brazilian investments have been fairly profitable in the past, but light has been unexpectedly thrown upon the subject by the Rio correspondent of the Standard, who is understood to be connected with the British Legation there, and is evidently inclined to put in a good word for the newest republic wherever and whenever he conscientiously can do so. Here is the opinion of this un-

biased observer:

Speculation still continues to keep a firm hold over the Brazilians. New companies make their sppearance every day. The oanks that have sprung into existence during the last 12 months may be counted by hundreds. Government concessions and contracts have been granted in a widespread and somewhat reckless manner. Many of these have valuable monetary guarantees attached to them, and various syndicates have been and are still being formed to take up and exploit them. In this matter of concessions and contracts the Government is endeavoring to force on the developmen population of Brazil.

The result will be a lockup of capital and a lengthy period of stagnation immediately following on the heels of the present burst Mr. and Mrs. John Leslie, the latter lady a of prosperity. Over capitalization is one sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, and 12 to fight against, Numerous note-issuing banks that have sprung into existence with musbroom-like growth continue to inundate the country with paper money. Already a heavy premium exists on gold, and it shows signs of steadily becoming higher, in direct ratio to the increase in the emission of Goverament and private bank paper.

#### EASTER CHARITIES.

The Quaint Ceremony Attending the Distribution of Royal Alms. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

LONDON, March 28.-The quaint cere iony of distributing the royal Easter charities, otherwise known as the Royal Maundy, was performed on Thursday with the formalities observed for hundreds of years past, except that it took place in Westminster Abbey instead of in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, which has recently been demolished. The recipients were 72 old men and 72 old women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of the Queen. Over

£600 was distributed, a certain proportion of it, as usual, in silver pennies, which the old folks afterwards sell at a big premium. The beadle of the Abbey, bearing the mace, was a sight not easily to be forgotten, containing the silver pennies was calcuated to live long in the memory. In addition to the Royal Manndy other charities with ancient usage during the week to over 1,000 aged, disabled and meritorious persons.

## ENGLAND'S REPRESENTATION

At the Chicago World's Fair Will Be an Ex cellent Body of Men. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.)

LONDON, March 28 .- The news that England will take part officially in the Chicago Exhibition was published here Thursday morning, and has attracted very little attention. Not a single editorial has yet been written on the subject, and nowhere is any but the most languid interest manifested in the matter. The fact is, Chicago is so inseparably connected here with unromantic pork that enthusiasm in regard to its affairs is quite out of the question. The royal commission promised by Lord Salisbury will not be constituted for a considerable time, but the Foreign Office is in communication with the other Government depurtments respecting its personnel, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be a thor-

oughly representative body.

It has already been decided that the Presidents of the various chambers of commerce shall serve on the commission, and that it shall be represented in Chicago by a legis-

## A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Great Revelstoke Mansion to Be Oc capled on the Italian Plan. BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCEL

LONDON, March 28 .- The question what shall be done with the magnificent mansion built by Lord Revelstoke in Berkeley Square and finished just before the recent financial disturbance, has now been settled It is said no purchaser can be found for so costly an edifice. It will therefore be occupied on the Italian plan, like the Strozzi in Florence, by several branches of the famincluding Lord and Lady Revelstoke and their sons-in-law, with their wives Lord and Lady Castiecross and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robert Spencer.

This is a new departure in London, excep that Dorchester House, in Park lane, has been occupied in this way for some time past by the two sons-in-law of Mr. Holford, the Earl of Morley, and Mr. Albert Grey.

#### THE BACCARAT SCANDAL One of the Men Sued by Cumming Hor

by the Queen.

LONDON, March 28. - Before starting for he South of France the Queen gave another indication of her views on the great baccarat question by conferring the honor of High Sheriff of Yorkshire upon Arthur Wilson, in whose house, Tranty Croft, Sir William Gordon Cumming is said to have cheated at

This is one more proof of the wisdom of the Anti-gambling League in deciding to confine their crusade for the present to bud young clerks and messenger boys who play pitch and toss during the dinner hour.

## THE BULGARIAN ASSASSINATION.

Thirty Persons Belonging to One Poli Party Arrested on Suspicion.

SOFIA, March 28 .- The police of this city are actively investigating the assassination who was shot and killed yesterday evening by a man armed with a revolver, the suppo sition being that the murderer mistook him for M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian Premier, As a result of the police investigation 30 persons have been arrested. The prisoners include M. Karaveioff. All the persons taken into custody are members of the party

JOHN BULL'S CENSUS

Will Be Taken Like a Flash All Complete Next Sunday Night.

A MARVELOUS SYSTEM IN VOGUE.

The Cost Will Be Only a Tenth of What Uncle Sam Pays Out.

IT'S DONE IN SMALL SUE-DIVISIONS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 20 .- Once every ten ears John Bull performs a remarkable feat. It is the taking of the census of the United Kingdom, and it is accomplished with a nickel-in-the-slot rapidity that challenges even the admiration of a shrewd hustler from America. The method of taking the census possesses great interest for the people of the United States, as offering a striking comparison with the slow and unsatisfactory methods of enumerating the American

On Sunday night, April 5, the Briton will pass through the turnstile of their tenth decennial classification. The next morning the record will be made up. On the evening of the same day it will be delivered to Somerset House, to be assorted and labeled, and all the work will be effected with marvelous perfection of organization by which Great Britain is made to stand still for a minute and be photographed. So consummate is the skill with which was planned that allembracing machinery, that at one and the same moment, all over the United Kingdom, the recording pen will catch and set down every man's status.

A Tenth of the Cost to Us.

All preparations for the stupendous work are completed. Blanks are ready to be distributed, and the United Kingdom has been divided up into 40,000 districts. It is estimated that the total cost of the work will be less than \$700,000, while for the same work in America nearly \$7,000,000 was appro-priated by Congress. An American tabu-lating machine will be used to obtain totals. The census will be intrusted by the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews, to persons in autherity in the different parts of the United Kingdom. In England and Scotland the duty will devolve upon the English and Scotch Registrars General; in Ireland to a Royal Commission presided over by the Irish Registrar General, and in the islands—which consists of two groups, the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, and the channel islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Heron, Sark, Jethou and Brechon-the enumeration will be made under the superintendence of the respective Lieutenant Governors, according to in-structions issued by the Registrar General of England. In England and Wales the census staff will consist of the employes of the General Registry Office, the superin-tendent registrars in their districts, the registrars and the enumerators. There are 626 superintendent registrars' districts in

registrar of births and deaths. The Division Into Sub-Districts While the boundaries of the parishes or townships are to be taken as the basis upon which to frame the division into sub-districts, strict attention is paid to the various local sub-divisions, so that the number of their houses and inhabitants might afterward be readily and accurately ascertained.
Where a parish or township is sufficient to
form of itself a distinct enumeration district, it is assigned to one enumerator; and, as a general rule, it is assumed that where the enumerator will not be required to travel more than 15 miles in visiting a smaller number of houses in the country, the dis

England and Wales, which are subdivided

into 2,195 sub-districts, each having a local

trict is not too large. The enumerators are required to be intelligent and active, able to read and write well and have some knowledge of arithme tic; they are not to be younger than 18 years of age or older than 65; they are to be respectable persons, likely to conduct themselves with strict propriety and civility in the discharge of their duties, and well acquainted with the district in which they are

The enumeration in Scotland will be carried on in the same manner, under its own Registrar General. In Ireland the enume ation will be effected altogether by the offi cers and men of the constabulary force, whose local knowledge renders then ularly well suited for the undertaking.

Counting in Public Institutions. Public institutions, such as county fails convict prisons, reformatories, workhouses, barracks and lunatic asylums whose injustes exceed 200 persons, are treated as separate enquieration districts, and the governor or principal resident officer is appointed the enumerator. The smaller institutions are treated as ordinary houses, and the particulars regarding their inmates ob tained by the district enumerators in the

The enumeration of persons on board merchant vessels, fishing smacks and other craft in the ports, docks, creeks and rivers is ac-complished by the officers of Her Majesty's customs. Schedules, duly filled by the masters, are obtained in the case of the vessels in port on the census day; and on the arrival of every home-trade and coasting vessel within the ensuing month, inquiries will be made in order to ascertain whether the census has been given in any port in the United Kingdom, and if not, the master will be requested to fill up a schedule. All the returns collected by the officers of Her Majesty's customs in England will be trans mitted direct to the central office.

The Army and Navy.

The information about seamen and others on board vessels in the royal navy, at home, will be supplied pursuant to instructions the officers in command of Her Mujesty's ships and vessels. A return will also be made, under directions of the commandern-chief of the British army, distinguishing officers from non-commissioned officers, and rank and file by the commanding, officer of every regiment, or battalion of the British army, at home or abroad, showing the ages, county of birth, and whether single, married or widowers; also the numbers and ages of the wives and children of soldiers.

In order to secure the enumeration of perin inland waters, not within the jurisdiction the officers of customs, such vessels will be visited on the census morning and the required particulars obtained from the master or person in charge, either by the ordinary enumerator or by a person specially employed for the purpose.

The enumerators will be directed to make

diligent inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the number of persons not in any dwelling house on the census night, but sleeping in barns, sheds, caravans, tents, etc., or in the open air, and to enter such particulars as may be obtained respecting them in a orm provided for the purpose. Citizens Fill Out the Blanks.

The first duty of the enumerator is to deliver, in the course of the week preceding the census day, to every occupier of a house or tenement a householder's schedule, to be filled up by or on behalf of such occupier, under a penalty of £5 in case of default, with the required particulars concerning himself and lamily. Particulars called for are of sex, age, conjugal condition, relation to head of family, profession, birthplace and in Ireiand the language spoken, the religion

and the ability to read and write. This schedule must be filled up by the occupier with the requisite information con-cerning every person who shall abide in the house or apartment on the night of Sunday, April 5. No member of the family absent on that night must be entered, except in the

case of persons who are engaged at their usual labor during the night and who will in like manner be enumerated at the hotels or houses at which they expect to stop on the following day.

Proving the Statements. Proving the Statements.

The next morning the enumerators will visit every dwelling house in the United Kingdom in order to collect the schedules which they had left in the course of the week preceding. If the schedule is already made up the enumerator must see that the entries are made in a proper manner and satify himself that the purtuculars are likely to be correct. If, from any cause, the schedule is not filled up it is his duty to fill it up himself from the verbal information of the occupier or other competent member of the family.

the family.

In all cases he must ascertain carefully that no person who abode in the house or lodgings on the previous night has been omitted, and that no person then absent has been included, except those traveling to or out at work during that night, and who shall have returned home next morning. Any schedule swhich contains manifestly false particulars must be corrected.

What the Course Develops.

What the Census Develops. Every census has its "curious incidents," of which probably only a very few become generally known. One of the most remarkable of these was the appointment in the last census of a lady enumerator in a London district. She is reported to have "discharged the duties very efficiently." Some persons exhibit a disinclination to let the enumerators have the schedules. Many have been sent to the Registrar General privately to avoid the scrutiny of enumera-tors in country districts, his sanction hav-

ing been previously obtained.

A spinster in a rural district, of rather uncertain age and very wealthy, fastened up her doors and windows, forbidding access to the enumerator, and saving that a fine of £20 would not induce her to give him the desired particulars. In answer to a soothschedule privately. A gentleman of landed property declared he would pay a fine of any amount-indeed, would rather cease to exist-than commit the offense for which David suffered, as recorded in the Old Tes-tament. His religious scruples were re-spected, and the particulars of his family were nevertheless recorded with tolerable

Counting Up the Figures. When the schedules all have been col-lected by the enumerators, the process of enumeration is complete. It remains only to put the matter into shape. All the im-mense array of facts on every subject of importance has been gathered in a night. Then follows the transcription by the enumerators of the particulars contained in the householders' schedule into the "Enumeration Book," accompanied with proper indi-cations of all local boundaries, and a summary of all houses and of persons enumerated. The Registrar makes a collation of the schedules and enumeration books, and carefully revises the latter, from which he makes out a summary for his sub-district, and transmits it, with the other documents, to the Superintendent Registrar.

The Superintendent Registrar revises genfully performed the duties required of them. All these separate operations must be completed in a specific number of days and the different documents transmitted to the Census Office as early as possible in May. The probabilities are that within three months from the date of the census a preliminary report will be presented to the Home Secre-tary for the purpose of being laid before

The Work Is Accurately Done. The preliminary report is followed by a detailed report, which differs from the former in both quantity and quality. The prelimi-pary report contains no information con-serving the ages of the people, their occu-pations, birthplace and conjugal condition, the numbers of the blind and of the deat mutes, and other particulars. All this information will be embedded in the final report. For the purpose of this latter, each enumeration book and entry book is carefully revised, detectable errors are corrected and a fresh casting up of the entries, as corrected, is made. The experience censuses has been that the mistakes never

reach the percentage of 14 per cent. The enumerator receives a fixed fee of 1 guines, and a ratable payment of 2s. 6d. per 100 persons enumerated. In large districts a mileage is also allowed. No one, taking into account the required qualifications and the quantity of work to be done, will consider this over compensation. Sometimes, when the schedules are not filled up, the duties of the enumerator are very operous He is also liable to meur not only trouble. like several of your New York enumerate who bearded the cosmopolitan population of the metropolis in the last census, but even danger, by going into courts where smallpox are considered identical, and some hold that and other diseases are epidemic.

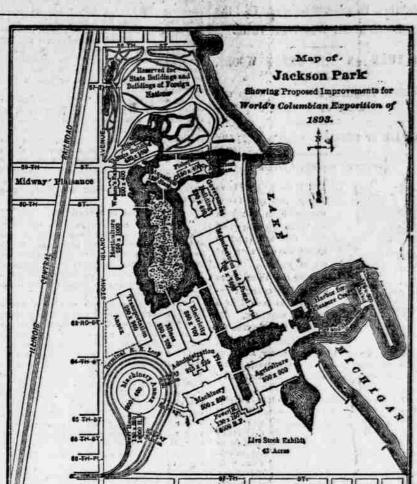
' The Origin of the System No proposal to ascertain the number of the population by systematic enumeration annears to have been made notil the middle of the last century. On March 30, 1753, Mr. Thomas Potter, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a burrister of the Middle Temple, who represented the borough of St. Germans in the House of Commons, brought in a bill "for taking and registering an an aual account of the total number of the peo ple, and of the total number of marriages births and deaths-and also of the total number of poor receiving alms from parish and extra-parochial place in Great

Notwithstanding considerable opposition the bill passed through all its stages in the Commons by large majorities, only to be thrown out on the second reading in the House of Lords.

Nearly half a century passed away befor the proposal was renewed, and when the new bill was introduced in the House of Commons in November, 1800, it had the advantage of a great change which had apparently occurred in public opinion on the subject. The population bill was brought in by Mr. Abbot, member for Heiston, o November 20, 1800, and passed through all its stages without opp

A Lesson From Last Winter's Experien That a soldier may make a splendid show ing on dress parade but be of more harm than benefit in battle, is an old proverb. It is much the same with a medicine. It may present a fine appearance and apparently possess every element of value when no one is sick, but prove worse than worthless when most needed. Epidemics fire to medicines what battles are to soldiers. When a disease is epidemic it is usually much more malignant and much harder to control. Last winter influenza was epidemic. It is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. Among the numerous medicines in use for colds Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was the only one that proved a pronounsuccess in combatting this disease. People soon learned its value and that it would greatly lessen the severity of the attack and prevent all dangerous consequences. Those who used it recommended it to others, which brought it into great popularity. Many dealers found it necessary to telegraph their orders for the remedy in order to supply the demand. It was undoubtedly the most successful treatment used during the epidemic. Whole tamilies cured themselves and came out sound and hearty after the epidemi was over while it is well known that thou sands who used other remedies succumbed to the disease, and many others still suffer from the effects of it. Last winter's ex-perience fully demonstrated that for in-fluenza as well as for a severe cold, Chamthat it can be relied upon even in the most severe cases.

Are You Interested in Carpets? Before you buy, see ours. We will save ou money. J. H. KUNKEL & BRO., you money. J. H. KUNKEL & BRO., 1347-1349 Penn avenue, two squares east of



The above map is fresh from the architect's rooms. It is the first newspaper illustration to give any adequate idea, up to date, of the relative space to be occupied by the different buildings of the Exposition. It shows exactly where the buildings will be located, and is worth clipping and saving for use in 1893.

#### AN INVADING HOST.

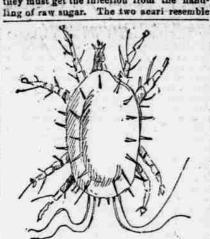
Myriads of Little Enemies to Land on Our Shores Wednesday.

THEY COME IN THE RAW SUGARS.

Will Give Grocers the Itch and Make Others Uncomfortable.

HOW TO KEEP OUT OF THEIR WAY

There is a very disgusting and a very numerous enemy at present riding at anchor near our shores and waiting until after April 1, when the McKinley tariff bill will let in sugar under the new erally the whole of the returns, tests their securacy and satisfies himself that the regulations. It is in raw sugars egistrars and enumerators have in all cases | and is known as the acarus sacchari and is apparently related to the acarus scabei which has a large acquaintance among people of negligent habits who know it by the name of "itch." The latter insect burrows under the skin and breeds there, and the former seems to have a like disposition, for grocers and their clerks and sugar wareousemen are liable to an itch that resembles closely the common one, and as they are usually clean people who are not likely to be troubled by the scabei, it is supposed they must get the infection from the hand-

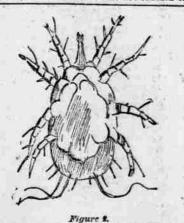


each other closely, and by some authorities grocers' itch is the same as the common

variety. H. P. Dilworth furnishes the sketches for the accompanying illustrations. They were drawn from life and the originals were found in grocery Mauritius sugar. The insect resembles the sea crab in outline and the cut shows it magnified to 200 diameters. Figure 1 represents the under and figure 2 the upper side of the insect. Seen With the Naked Eye,

There is also an insect found in raw sugar called the beetle. The acari are mites and do not attract general attention on account of their invisibility, but the beetles are ob-servable as they nimbly locomote in sugar warehouses. Prof. Cameron, of Dublin, save that of 15 specimens of raw sugar exam ined he did not find one actually fit for food. They abounded in organic filth and contained great numbers of disgusting insects. As high as 100,000 of these insects have been found in a single pound of low grade raw sugar, and in ten grains' weight 500 were found, many of which were so large as to be distinctly visible to the unassisted eye.

While it is just possible, perhaps, that the human system can assimilate all these harrowing insects without injury, some scientists are disposed to doubt it, and Barker, of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, found raw sugar containing 268,000 acari in one pound. The date sugar of the East is the only raw kind that does not contain the



scari, and it is practically a refined sugar, its crystals being repeatedly "clayed,"

Dr. Sheridan say:s "The unfiltered sugar of Muscavado, should never be used in that State. The grocers' itch is, in all proba-bility, caused by handling Muscavado sugar and the attacks of the acarus sacchar which inhabit it. Dealers say that refined suffar is just as cheap as unrefined, and there is a further advantage about it in that the sulphuric seid combinations cannot exist in an article thoroughly refined so that it would seem that even the poorest people

rticle.
Robert Niccoll, of Meenock, Scotland says: "The fivest qualities of raw sugar invariably contain very gross impurities, but the cheapest kind of refined sugar is perfectly pure and wholesome in every respect and it costs no more than the raw material." From this it would seem that there is one and only one way to beat the acarus sacchari, and that is by eating refined sugar only.

ROYALTY IN 'FRISCO.

THE WIFE OF A CALIFORNIA BARBER INHERITS A FORTUNE

Connection With Reigning Families in Europe Is Also Traced by Her-The

of Anneke Jans.

Stdry of Mrs. Herman Hirth-A Relative

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28 .- The family of Herman Hirth, a modest Geary street barber, has been plunged headlong into a foaming sea of excitement-not the ordinary kind of seafoam that Herman uses, either. The cause leading up to this state of affairs is the fact that the wife of the humble burber, Elizabeth, has just been informed by letter from a New York lawyer that she is heir to a large slice of a mammeth fortune piled up in the treasury vaults of Holland, and furthermore that she is a direct descendant of the royal family of Holland, and through this bears a relation-ship to the members of the reigning families of Great Britain and Germany.

Mrs. Hirth to-day to a reporter said: "My grandfather on my mother's side was named John Huther, and I will show you a marriage certificate which has a great bearing on the case." The document in question was brought forth, and bears the tified that John Huther and Magdalena Hirth were joined in wedlock by Jacob Helmuth, Protestant minister. Then Mrs. Hirth brought forth several miniature por traits of bewigged and powdered relatives who thrived in the last century.

"In addition to the letter from the lawyer mentioned," said Mrs. Hirth, "I received one from my niece in New York, a descend-ant of Anneke Jans, whose estate near Trinity Church has been fought for so long by Anneke's heirs

"Through my niece's lawvers it was dis-covered, by accident, that the descendants of John Huther, in this country, were en-titled to many mitlions of money now in chancery in Holland, left to John Huther by his brother, who went to Australia neary a century ago and made a great fortune. "As soon as possible after the letter was received I sent the necessary documents to prove my pedigree. The lawyers wrote that John Huther and brother belonged to a noble Dutch family, were close relatives of the royal family of Holland, and through the royal Dutch family the descendants of the Huthers are related to the reigning Queen of England and Emperor of

Mrs. Hirth was raised in Cincinnati and married her husband, who was Pennsylvania regiment, in the the Ohio

#### netropolis shortly after the war. INSPECTING CATTLE FOR EXPORT.

The First Permit Under the New Law Issued

in Chicago. CHICAGO, March 28 .- The first permit for the inspection of cattle for export to Europe under the new law just passed by Congress, was issued to-day to Nelson Mor-ris, of Chicago. Mr. Morris received a dispatch this afternoon from Secretary of Agri-culture Rusk, at Washington, announcing he fact. Information was also received, showing the marvelous results of the inspec-

tion system, while yet in imperfect operation before the passage of the new law. The official figures of Secretary Rusk show that during January and February of this rear, Great Britain received from the United States 53,409 head; Germany, 1,231; Belgium, 265, and France 134. These figures, it is explained, show an increase in the foreign cattle trade of the United States for the two months of 1891 over the corresponding period last year, of nearly 32 per cent.

## HATHAWAY GETS A NEW TRIAL

Chicago Police Again Judicially Called Down for Excessive Zeal. CHICAGO, March 28.-George Bathaway the gambler who shot and killed ex-Alderman Whelan in December last, and who subsequently was convicted and sentenced to the penftentiary for life, was granted a new trial to-day.

The Court, in granting the new trial, severely censured the police for being unusually zealous in their endeavors to convict the accused, among other things going so far as to conceal a cane, the existence of which, if shown, would have proved of material benefit to the defense.

## BITTEN BY A YOUNG PUP.

A Connecticut Young Lady Dies a Horrible Death From Hydrophobia. HARTFORD, March 28.-Miss Ella G.

Learned, who was bitten by a pet dog a littie more than three weeks ago, died to-day. Since last Thursday she has had all the symptoms of hydrophobia. There has seemed no reason to believe that the The Deadly Cigarette

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS., March 28. young son of A. Nickerson and a son of a Mr. Harget, aged 14, died suddenly yesterday from picotine poisoning after smoking

Cork-filled, seif-ventilating. Best in the world. Ask your dealer for them or write Jos. W. Wayne, manufacturer, 124 Main street, Gisofonati, O.

# A FUNERAL JUNKET

Is One of the Abuses of Official Life That Is Not Likely to Be Repeated.

COST OE PUBLIC BURIALS.

Figures Recently Quoted by Congressman Oates Not Too Big.

SOME OF THE ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

Senator Dolph and Representative McKinley Are for Reform.

FINANCES NO OBJECT WITH HOLMAN

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- All Washington is still talking of the funeral of Senator Hearst, and it is wondered whether the Government will have to pay for the special train across the country. It was only the decided objections of Mrs. Hearst that prevented this fourney from being turned into a picnic, and I am told that a great many so-called very respectable ladies and gentlemen tried to take advantage of it to get a free ride to California and back. A number of society ladies wanted to go, and it was only through the positive instructions of Senator Stanford that they were kept off

the train. Attention was called to official funerals by Hon. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, in one of the last speeches of the last session. He denounced the habit of sending committees of honor to accompany the remains of deceased Senators and Representatives to their place of interment, and of them he said:

A Speech to the Point.

"These committees, instead of being genuine mourners, usually take pleasure excursions or junkets at the expense of the public treasury. I never have served on one of them, but I note among the expenditures one funeral which cost \$52,000 and another which reached \$80,000. It matters not how obscure or inconsequential a mem-ber may be, if he died in official harness, the same expensive programme is adopted and the same formula observed of burying him and then of pronouncing upon him and printing those fulsome effusious in a vol-ume, with a steel engraving frontispiece, and at an average cost to the people who never heard of him of \$20,000 for the vol-

He was immediately pounced upon by correspondents (official undertakers, prob-ably,) in the local newspapers, who de-clared that the expenses were not a tenth part of the sums sileged, and gave recent disbursements as follows:

FOR SENATOR BECK. Undertaker General expenses, including Pullman cars. Transportation

FOR SENATOR MILLER. arriage hire .... Fransportation, including railway fare, Pullman cars and supplies on route.. 5,977 74

This statement is probably correct, as far t goes, but it includes only one kind of exenses-those attendant on burial-whereas Colonel Outes meant to include at least four inds-for instance: FOR SENATOR MILLER.

Expenses of transportation and burial, \$7,381 14 Expenses of volume of eulogies...... 20,000 00 Expenses of Congress, asjourned one .. 352 381 14 Total ..... This makes the funeral cost \$52,000-the

sum first named by Colonel Oates. The \$80,000 uneral was probably that of some

more expensive remains. Moreover, the undertaker, who made his way into Senstor

Beck's bill, accidently escaped from Senstor Miller's, but there is every reason to believe that he got into the Treasury.

Remembering the Widows. Congress is not only in the habit of giving \$5,000 as a gratuity to the widows of all members who die in service, but of making a corresponding present to the widows-and even other relatives-of all the clerks of Congress who die in service. On April 25, 1888 the Senate gave \$1,296 to Mary A. R. Quinby, sister of the enrolling clerk, and when F. H. Sanisbury, another clerk, died, \$1,095 were given to his folks, "Said sum to be considered as including funeral expense

and other allowances." And so on for dos ens of other clerks. The annual report of the Secretary of the Senate for 1887 contains the following items:

For goods furnished for the funeral of Sohn A. Logan, deceased, 1886, Deceniz:	ber 2
or 1,945% yards calice, at 75c	2 8 3 6 5 5
Syards silver braid, at 20c tyards crepe, at \$1.75. silk saslies, at \$7. pieces hat crepe, degen white silk gloves, at \$12. dozen white silk gloves, at \$12. uozen cotton gloves, at \$3. pieces hat crepe.	42 ( 210 ( 10 ( 30 ( 15 ( 18 (
vards crepe, \$1 75	92 5 60 6
Total	nat be

Expenses of Obscure Men. But if this be only a small part of the services to the country are not likely to be over-estimated or ever paid, what shall be said when thousands on thousands of dollars are paid out for obscure members whose names are scarcely known beyond their own

House: To laying out body of R. W. Townshend,

The Government paid \$630 for the coffin of Hon. W. D. Kellev and \$100 for this grave. The burnal of Hon, S. S. Cox costs the Government \$823 60 beside the principal items—transportation and other expenses of the committee. One item of expense for Senator Beck's funeral is as follows:

Personal expenses of committee to Lexington, Ky., of which \$1,000 was for food.....\$

I find on inquiry at the Governmen Printing Office that the volume of eulogie cost all the way from \$4,000 for an ordinary member to \$14,000 for a distinguished man like Logan. This is exclusive of wrapping,