went to the office of Secretary Foster in order to have the long looked for consultation concerning the interpretation of the law. The Secretary had a hearing on hand, how-

ever, and they were obliged to postpone i

CALIFORNIA COUNT.

The Result of a Special Census Bureau's

Enumeration by Races.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Superintenden

Porter to-day made public the result of a

special count by races of the State of Cali-

fornia. The object of this special count was

1,111,558 11,437 71,651 1,099 12,355

Totals...... 1,208,130

Chicago's Mayoralty Contest the Bitterest

Its History.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH

CHICAGO, April 3 .- Five candidates for

fortnight. Two of them are Democrats,

two of them Republicans and the

Liberty by Fraud.

THE MONON SUITS SETTLED.

Attorneys Receive Telegrams to Stop All

Legal Proceedings.

fifth

can.

onvict.

is a Socialistic Republi-

until to-morrow.

in 1890 and in 1880:

Over the Humbly Amicable Tone of the Last Letter From Premier Rudini.

BUT IS CLOSE-MOUTHED.

Rudini Sees the Error of His Ways and Cultivates Good Nature.

His Note of Withdrawal, But the Cable Message Came Too Late.

O'MALLEY FINALLY GIVES HIMSELF UP

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 these telegrams last evening, a communication was received by cable by the Marquis Imperiali from Minister Rudini, in which the latter assumed a very amicable tone, expressing his pleasure at discovering just what he has been told ever since this controversy began, that the United States Government would do all within its power to bring the New Orleans lyuchers to justice, and that the relations of the persons lynched would be indemnified if indemnity were found proper and possible. That such a message had been received by Imperiali was evening, and Secretary Blaine was not informed of the fact until this morning, when Impertali called to see him, and presented

him with the Rudini letter. The actual contents are not yet known to the public, but that they are closely akin in spirit to what was briefly outlined in this correspondence last evening is pretty well established. Certainly, Secretary Blaine seemed to be immensely pleased by the letter, for despite his gouty foot he almost tripped it like a school boy from the State Department to the White House for the labinet meeting, after his interview with

Blaine Is Close-Mouthed.

Not for a long time has he seemed so full of spirits, and he greeted the crowd of correspondents, who awaited at the White House his coming, as goylv as though he were still one of them and in the journalistic harness. Cordial as he was, however, he could not be induced to say a word in regard to the contents of the latest effusion from

great elaboration. It was unanimously greed that the correspondence emanating from the State Deparement had been eminently wise and temperate, though the situation might well have excused a more aggressive tone. It was hinted by one of be gentlemen present that the Italian Prime Minister appeared as though he were gind to find a way to crawl out of the dilemma in which he found himself, and this is a

Fava Pleads With Budini. A story is in circulation that Baron Fava implored Minister Rudini to recede from while maintaining the dignity of the United States and his own diplomatic advantage. However this may be, the general belief is that the matter will die out gradually. In case the Italian Ministry desire to keep it

live they will doubtless have plenty of ground to go on.

ried. Rudint assumes that Mr. Blaine acknowledges the fact that compensation is one the families of the victims," and this may leave open another opportunity for a ne sunderstanding. It is not understood here by Mr. Blaine's letter that he made that acknowledgement at all, but that he merely acknowledged the principle of inmunity for injuries done foreign subjects. The language was very carefully chosen and he arknowledgment was in the abstract. There is no money in the hands of the

State Department available for purposes of ingemnity, and Mr. Blaine cannot give asurance that the next Congress will appropriate money for that purpose. The most can do is what he has done, acknowledge the principle of indemnity under cerain circumstances and possibly promise perconniation. The next Congress is of a Merent political complexion from the Administration, and while politics may not Administration cannot promise what a Demeratic Bouse will do in the matter of making any sort of appropriation, or say bere hand what view they may take of any diplomatic controversy.

They Went Far Enough. It is probable, however, that the Italian Government will be more reasonable hereafter and will not again try to dietate the methods by which justice is to be arrived at. They will probably conclude that they have done enough that is rash and will not engage in any hair-splitting as to terms of expression used. The fact that Mr. Blaine is

tempest which has caused a good deal of comment is that the State Department did not go more thoroughly into an explication the treaty in force between Italy and America, and this again leads to the concion that Secretary Blaine knew that Rudin; wanted to take the back track, and disposed to do just that which would et him out and without multiplying words, This treaty has been little touched upon in the discussion, though the Italian Premier made his claims for reparation under it. In view of the meager analysis of the treaty the Alabama, in conversation to-day may be of

The Treaty With Italy.

The treaty of 1871 measures the rights of the people of each country, while residing in the other. In the absence of such agreements, we would not be bound to admit any Italian to rewould not be bound to admit any Italian to re-side in or even to visitine United States. That treaty provides that the citizens of each of the high contracting powers shall have liberty to traved in the States and Territories of the other; to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to have and occupy houses and warehouses, to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do any-thing incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as the natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there estab-lished.

submission is to the laws of our States and Territories, and not merely to the laws of the United States. The United States have no such control over the laws of the States, or their proper enforcement, as Italy demand-that we shall exercise, nor is any such control provided for in that treaty. On the contrary our national Constitution relegates every ques-tion of the character involved in the Louisiana trouble to the decision of the courts of that Free Access to Courts.

The right and privilege of the citizens of Italy to resort to these State courts for protection and reuress of grievances is expressly given in Article 33 of the treaty of 1871, which provides that the citizens of either party shall have free access to the courts of justice, in order to maintain and defend their own rights without any other conditions, restrictions or taxes than such as are imposed upon the na-

tives.

No State can pass a law to deny these rights to a citizen of Italy, and the United States, acting through its Judicial department, would annut such laws and compel the State courts to hear and decide upon the rights of Italians. In cases like those that have arisen in Louisnan, the United States have come under no other political obligations to Italy than to secure to her citizens the rights mentioned in article 33 of the treaty.

Same Rights as Natives. As to such rights, including all that are within the jurisdiction of the State courts, the third article of the treaty applies, when it provides that the citizens of the high contracting par ies shall receive in the States and Territoria. ories of the other the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights

and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives. Equality of rights and privileges in the States and Territories with the natives and upon the same conditions, relating to protection and security for their persons and property, is what the United States has granted to Italians, if any State, in is laws, or in their administra-If any State, in its laws, or in their administra-tion, should discriminate against Italians, be-cause of their nationality, Congress would find a case to consider if the Federal courts could a case to consider if the Federal courts could not give redress, where indemnity would be deserving. But in such a case Italy would have nothing to do with the question whether the United States would either rebuke or attempt to punish the local authorities.

With this treaty in view, it is absurd that Italy should claim that the United States should punish the mob in Louisiana, or its leaders, or the local authorities in New Orleans for having failed to sunness its vio-

A ROAST FOR RUDINI. ENGLISH OPINION SETTING IN STEADILY

AGAINST RIM.

His Own and Italy's Pretensions Ridiculed by the High Class Weeklies-A War With the United States Absurd Even by Combined Europe. COPYRIGHT, 1891, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED

PRESS, i

LONDON, April 3.-Current opinion here is setting more steadily against the action of to lynching of Italians in New Orleans. Tomorrow's leading high class weeklies devote considerable attention to an analysis of the position, and generally discuss the affair from the standpoint of the United States Constitution. The Spectator holds that "Serious thinking Americans will admit the imperfection of the Constitution, and that they are bound to remedy the defect, all the more because there is a small chance of their being compelled to remedy it." Touching the talk of war, the Spectator ridicules the notion of Italy declaring war against one of the greatest powers in the world. "A power capable within six months of buying and building a fleet that would block every port in Italy. American ingenuity would be so stimulated to outdo itself that it would turn every steamer that could float into an improvised ironclad.

The Economist says: "The Marquis di Rudini and his Government are in a cul de sac. They cannot sit still; they cannot fight and they cannot obtain the redress they want without fighting. Italy's allies will never permit her to risk a war that would disturb European combinations. The United States holds the exceptional position that it cannot be conquered by any power or probable combination of powers, even if all Europe was allied and made the attempt. But the United States also cannot conquer

"Baron Fava's note," says the Catholic Tablet, "begged every question at issue. The real explanation of the precipitate action of the Italian Ministers must be found in the fact that they feel that public opinion in Italy required some demonstra-

The Conservative press apply the difficulty to illustrate the evil that would result from the concession of home rule to Ireland, and the comparison will have undoubled potency in electoral platforms. If autonomy should be granted to Ireland it is argued how could the Irish be compelled, except forcibly, to observe foreign and imperial obligations. The Conservatives fling about with delighted surprise these new reasons

against home rule. A report prevailed in political clubs to-night that Lord Salisbury, on the Instiga-tion of the Marquis di Rudini, would offer to mediate for the adjustment of the difference between Italy and the United States. A high Foreign Office official, when asked to state the views of the Government, said that the question had not been discussed. He admitted that a com-munication had been sent to Sir Julian Pauncelote to report on the question, and especially as affecting the protection of British subjects.

ITALY'S NAVY POWERLESS

To Do Any Serious Damage to the Sea Coast Cities of This Country.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.-Charles H. Cramp, the head of the great ship-building firm here, says New York is in no danger from the Italian ironclads. They'll never come over here," he said confidently. "In the first place, they can't carry coal enough to make such a voyage safe. Then, their great draught would make it impossible for them to do much damage here. They are not familiar with our coast, and would be in constant danger of grounding the moment they came near the coast, hey carry heavy guns, but, except for firing on a city, those guns are not effective much over a mile, and the new cruisers recently constructed could be very effective by circling about the monsters and pepper-ing them with long range rifled cannon and drawing them into shallow water.
"If a shot from one of the ironelads struck

one of our cruisers it would, of course, do considerable damage, but, except by chance, it is doubtful if at such a distance any gunner in the Italian navy could hit such a small object as a vessel going at the rate of from 15 to 20 knots an honr. The shallow water and the great dra t of the ironelade make it practically impossible to successfully hombard New York. The Vesuvius is the only dynamite cruiser in the world, and if she should drop one of her deadly shells aboard an Italian ironelad all danger from the latter would be over.

FEELING AT ROME

The Opinion That Things Will Be Promptly

Arranged Not General. LONDON, April 4.-The Rome correspondent of the News telegraphs: "Mr. Porter, United States Minister here, has informed me that the Federal Government has promised to do everything possible to bring the New Orleans lynchers to trial, and that both the American and Italian Governments are confident that the incident will be aptly and satis actorily arranged. The correspondent adds: "This opinion is

not very general here." THE MAFIA IN THE ARGENTINE

Another Story of the Recent Italian Mu

ders in That Republic. NEW YORK, April 3.-The details of another butchery by the Mafia were received vesterday. The victims were Luigi Belgieri and his young wife Josefinia. Belwho is erecting a large number of laborers ottages near Alberdi, in the Argentine Mafia. On Monday morning, February 23, at daybreak, the house that Belgieri oc-

gieri and his wife were discovered dead on the floor. Both bodies were horribly muti-lated. The heads of the victims had been literally smashed in with heavy mallet used in breaking stone, and the bodies had several bullet and stab wounds. After killing the couple the murderers no doubt set fire to the house to hide their crime. Four laborers, who disappeared during the night, are suspected of the murder and are

O'MALLEY SURRENDERS. HE CREATES A SENSATION BY WALKING

There Was a Disposition at First to Lynch Him, but Wiser Counsels Prevailed-The Committee of Safety Allows the Law to

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ! off as O'Malley. All the time he has been

O'Malley is the head of the private de ective agency in this city, which had charge of the Hennessey murder case for the Italians. He is accused of having tampered with the jury trying the Italians, and the verdict of acquittal is attributed by many to the work he did. The feeling of the mob was as strong against O'Malley as the Italians, and it was understood that he was to meet with the same fate as they. With extraordinary coolness he stood in front of the hall, the night before the attack on the parisb prison, where it was decided to lynch the Italians, and took the names of all those who entered the building. The next day he watched the mob as it marched from the Clay statue to the parish prison.

is setting more steadily against the action of to lynch him. His disappearance the Marquis di Rudini in trying to force was so remarkable that no one the hands of Mr. Blaine in the matter of the knew how he got away. It was publicly the Hennessey jury, and found several blank indictments. It is known that three indictments were made against O'Malley for bribery, perjury and conspiracy to commit perjury, but as his whereabouts were unknown these indictments were not pub-

When O'Malley walked into court to-day he was perfectly cool and explained that he had heard of the indictments and wanted to save the officials the trouble of hunting him up. It is said that he may be lyoched now. The evening papers urge that nothing be done to him. The rule of the mob is at an end, they say. The law, they claim, has resumed its course, and there is nothing to be feared from O'Malley now, therefore he ought to have a full and fair trial.

The Committee of Safety, it is reported, met late this afternoon to consider what action should be taken in the case of O'Mallev. Several members urged that harsh measures should be taken against him, but the majority decided that the law should

Seligman Is Disturbed.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. JACKSON, MISS., April 3.-J. H. Seligman, the Hennessey juror, who is stopping with friends here, is much disturbed over the report from New Orleans that he has been indicted by the grand jury with

row's DISPATCH a specialist will give some of the sile A paper for everybody. Twenty pages,

MONTREAL FEARS A FLOOD.

for 20 feet. The dyke itself withstood the pressure, and the ice slid right up and over it, falling into the street and piling up to the height of 30 feet. The water took a

tirely the same as in 1887, when the big flood occurred. While the dyke may withstand the force of the ice, it may not be water-tight, and this is looked upon as an element of danger. Pumps have been set to work and everything will be done to avert the threatened disaster

POINTS FOR A MODEL LAW

sider New Building Legislation.

NEW YORK, April 3.-Representatives of to consider the question at issue deemed it impracticable at present to draw up a detailed building law which could be applied to all cities without local modifications.

First—That the Legislatures of the various States should establish building laws governing the construction of buildings. Second—That in all incorporated cities there should be asseparate department for the inspection of buildings, whose officers should be appointed for long terms by the local executive of each city. Third—That aside from special local codes, the general law should contain rules that all buildings over 70 feet high must be built of incombustible material. combustible material.

Further recommendations are made for the safety of human life in building. VIOLATED THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Penalty of \$5,000. LOUISVILLE, April 3 .- Suit was filed in the Federal Court this atternoon against Suead & Co., iron tounders, for \$5,000 by a direct vote of the people. penalty for violation of the alien labor

law.
It is claimed they brought from Glasgow under contract four men to work in their shops here. The firm is old and wealthy.

A STATESMAN IN DISGRACE.

Manitoba's Attorney General Virtually Deposed From Office.

Martin has resigned. He gives several reasons, one being the people's ingrati-The real reason is said to be that it was determined three weeks ago to depose h He will be succeeded by Clifford Sifton.

Turpentine Markets. WILMINGTON, April 3.—Spirits of turpen-tine firm at 3734". Rosin firm; strained, \$1 2234; good strained, \$1 2734. Tar firm at \$1 45. CHARLESTON, April 3.—Turpentine firm 37c. Rosin firm; good strained, \$1 30.

Between the Opposing Forces on the

PITTSBURG DISPATCH,

Admission of Women TO THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Lively Debate in the First of a Three Days' Exciting Fight.

ST. PAUL AND THE BIBLE OFTEN QUOTED

PRINCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, April 3 .- The torces in the New York Conference for and against admitting women as lay members to the General and Electoral conferences took their places for a three days' pitched battle today in the First Methodist Church in Yonkers. For more than 20 years women have been clamoring at the doors of the conferences for admission, but the ministers have been able until now to keep the sisters out, A popular vote taken as a test last year shows that the denomination at large is not sufficiently interested to poll a full vote on the subject, while of those who have voted a large majority favor admitting women. The vote taken indicates that the Eastern church members are not so eager for the change as those in the West. The contest is whether one or two women shall be eligible from every conference to seats in the General Conference, two laymen being now elected from each conference to the chief representative body of the denomination and ecclesiastical court of last resort. The Artillery Opens Up.

ject either this spring or next fall, and in Omaha, in 1892, the General Conference, guided by the conferences, will decide the whole matter by vote. As in all pitched battles, there was considerable skirmishing at the session before the heavy artillery began to boom. There was a long debate over whether the brethren should vote openly or by secret ballot. he said. "You will show them then that | Finally the conference, by a vote of 125 to 85, decided to have the ballot on admitting women taken by yeas and nays, with the privilege to the voters of explaining their votes in speeches of not more than ten

All the conferences will vote on the sub-

minutes. Debate was opened by the Rev. Dr. W. McKendree Darwood, of Youkers, in a paper with points from firstly to seventhly, like a sermon, favoring the admission of women. Women should participate in the church councils, Dr. Darwood argued, because men and women are one in interest, in purpose, in conscience, in happiness and in soul interests.

Some Women Were Prophets. The Bible shows how some women were prophets, while others were prominent in church councils. Some argue that St. Paul was opposed to advancing women in the church, but that, in Dr. Darwood's opin-ion, was because it was considered unwomanly in the East, as it is now, to appear before men and take part in public affairs. If women want to be ordained to preach why shouldn't they?
Dr. Darwood wouldn't shrink from the

logical sequence of admitting women to the General Conference. They have never consented to be deprived of the right of representation, and they should have it. There were no arguments against it worthy of a school boy. "In the name of a million women," Dr. Darwood added, "I ask you to remember that religion is not a matter o sex, and to help us emancipate the weaker

The Rev. W. R. Goss said he would vote to admit women. Women have better heads than men; they make better teachers, preachers and mothers than men. [Long laughter.] "Dr. Bickley, editor of the Christian Advocate, intimates that a woman ought to stay at home and keep still," Many voices, "That's so," and "No, no." Women Are Like Electricity.

Rev. Mr. Goss-I don't know what kind of a wife he's got, but if he had my wife I think she would give him a talking Laughter, Women look further ahead than we do, through their faith, and it will be 40 years before we will catch up with them. Women are like electricity, with them. Women are like electricity, that recently discovered force. They are just coming to be understood, and they are a power you can't put down. They behave ns well as ministers, don't they? [Laughter.] They are the majority of the church now. don't know what we would do without

The Rev. Dr. George R. Crooks objected to admitting women, because the constitu-Women would be compelled to sten into the arena of politics and challenge men to contest. The whole of modern civilization would be turned upside down.

The Rev. John Miley opposed admitting women. It would be revolutionary and a reform against the nature of things. It had been said that the sex was an accident and religion should not be founded on such an accident, but Dr. Miley held that there was in human life nothing more providentially profound than the accident of sex. A woman should not be excluded on the ground that men were superior to her, but because women are not adapted to politics. either ecclesiastical or civil. Woman's Place at Home.

The place for women is at home. There are very many good women who want to be sent to the General Conference, but they are

mistaken. The Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge opposed the admission of women. There are 1,590,000 women in the church in America, and there were 400,000 votes cast in favor of admitting women to the General Conference. That is about 15 per cent of the whole number and of that 15 per cent the majority were men. [Cries of "yes" and "no.] Dr. Strobridge-All the women I know opposed the movement. I am sur-prised to know of so many representative women opposing it. Only one woman in my church in New York voted for it. Why is this opposition? I'll tell you. The women know you are offering them no honor. Would Paul, it he was in this church, have changed his mind as indicated in the inspired word and have women as leaders? I say no. [Cries of "yes" and "no" and "how do you know?" and "there's no doubt of it" mingled with laughter.] Dr. Strobridge-We called women angels when we were young men, let us keep them angels. [Applause.] The debate was ad-

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

A Resolution in the Ohio Senate on the Ever

Present Subject. PEPEULAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, April 3 .- A resolution was offered in the Senate to-day making application to Congress to call a convention pronosing an amendment to section 3 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States so that Senators in Congress may be chosen

Each of the States of the Union is requested to make the same application to Congress, and that the Governor shall for ward a copy of the resolution to the President and to the Governor or each of the

Treasury Office To-Day. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, April 3. - Supervising Architect Windrim will take his formal leave of the Treasury Department to morrow. Mr. Windrim has not admitted directly until to-day that he intended resigning although it was generally understood that he was to do so. This morning, however he said that he had handed in his resREALLY AN ALLIANCE.

Powerful Combination.

Though the Stipulations Are of the Most

LONDON, April 3 .- German semifofficial papers have been authorized to-night to deny the report of the transfer of Russian roops to the Galician frontier, and to minimize the importance of the Czar's decorating President Carnot. Nevertheless, the to separate the Chinese and Indians from uneasiness in official circles here remains the same.

will support Russia in her plans against 864,694 India. The statement shows that while the Chi-

nese population of the State as a whole has decreased by 3,451 since 1880, there has been an increase in the Chinese population of the Blood of a Moderate Delegate. county of San Francisco since that time of 4,125. There have also been material increases in the counties of Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Bernardino, San question of the advisability of a general Diego, Solano and Sonomi. The counties in which the Chinese population has materially decreased within the last decade are Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Del Norte, Novada, Placer, Plumas, San Benito, Shasta, Sierra, Trinity, Tuolumne and A FIVE CORNERED FIGHT.

When the session was adjourned to-day, a howling wob gathered outside the building Mayor have been in the field for the past | and threatened vengeance on Delegate Basly for his action in regard to the strike matter The crowd was so violent that M. Basly was afraid to face them, and he was obliged to make his escape from the building by way of a back door.

The campaign, which will close on Monday night, has been the bitterest in the history of municipal politics. During the turmoil the famous White-chapel Club has seen fit to make Prince Henry of Battenburg, Is the Queen's matters worse by nominating a ticket composed of men about town and member. of the organization. F. U. Adams, who has been named for Mayor to-day, received assurances from scores of citizens, who are disgusted with the partisan war, of their

loval support in the coming battle. The Whitechapel platform is a novel piece of architecture in its way. The candidates pledging themselves against high saloon licenses, gas lamps, the grip and many other things. It is estimated that the club's popularity alone will draw to its candidates fully 2,000 votes. The four old party candidates are running so close to-gether that the Whitechapeler is liable to upset any one of them. however, to recognize the Premier's power

PARDONED ON FORGED PETITIONS. Convicted Forger Attempts to Secure His

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NASHVILLE, April 3 .- Henry B. Davies, who was convicted of forgery in Tiptor county a year ago and sent to the Tracy City coal mines to serve six years, was pardoned by Governor Buchanan several days ago. It was discovered to-day that the names to the letters and a petition requesting a pardon for Davies, had been forged. The Governor pardoned Davies after the receipt of a letter signed "N. W. Baptist," and also a petition with the names of the Judge, prosecuting attorney and jurors, and many citi-

zens of Tipton county, asking that execu ive clemency be exercised in behalf of the Bulgarians Believe They See It in the Balt-The Governor, after sending the pardon to cheff Assassin

Tracy City, wrote to Mr. Baptist informing him of what he had done. Mr. Baptist SOFIA. April 3.-This city has been en came to Nashville and astonished the Gov ernor by informing him that his name and that of those attached to the petition had sia as the instigator of the plot which rebeen forged. The Governor telegraphed the officials at Tracy City to hold Davis if he tains this sentence:

Our enemies, having despaired of annihilating the country by internal revolutions, knowing they are detested by the army and the nation now have recourse to the vilest means—attack-

CHICAGO, April 3 .- The Monon litigs tion came to a sudden end to-day. While Monks to March Tuesday. the motion to docket the case in the Federal Court was being argued before Judge Gresham, Attorney Frank F. Reed, representing the plaintiff, received the following telegram from his client, W. S. Alley. Have settled the case against the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway. Discon-tinue all proceedings without costs to either

Mr. Kretzinger, attorney for the Monor also received a telegram to the same effect from New York, and immediately stopper the proceedings and withdrew his motion to have the case placed on the docket. Bot Havana Tobacco. attorneys said they knew nothing further than what was stated in the telegrams, and had no information as to the basis on which the settlement was effected. It is supposed however, to be the result of the recent change in the management of the company tobacco is causing a deadlock.

FARMERS' FODDER FAMINE.

and the retirement of W. L. Breylogle from

Cattle Fed With Potatoes, Grain, Brush and

the Presidency.

Manure Gleanings. MONCTON, N. B., April 3 .-- The reports of a lodder famine on Prince Edward Island have been corroborated. It is learned that hay sells at three times the usual price, and that many persons have been compelled to feed their animals on seed potatoes and grain, while others have cut brush in the woods for their cattle.
At Hope river one farmer has been re-

duced to the necessity of supplying his cat-tle with gleanings from stable manure. After an unsuccessful search for hay, a tarmer at Himlers river was forced to kill his horse and cow, and another farmer destroved seven head of cattle for the same

THE GRIP IS GOING.

Change of Weather Brings the Death Rate in New York Down. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

NEW YORK, April 3,-"The grip is leaving us," was the message of Dr. Nagle to nquirers at the Health Department to-day. Dr. Nagle thinks that the changed weather is responsible for the relief, which is also manifest in other types of disease. The grip was associated with but six of to-day's The total number of deaths reported was 146, a sharp decline from 168 of Thursday and the 200 of Wednesday. The average

number of deaths for this season is 112.

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THE GRIP IN YOUNGSTOWN. It Is Spreading, and the Cases Are More Virulent Than Ever. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. Youngstown, April 3.-The grip

preading here, the cases reported being of a much more virulent type than last year.

The Lloyd Booth Company has ten men Sineteen Italians Who Will Have to Re turn to Their Country.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 3 .- Nineteen Italians, who arrived on the steamships Iniziative and Burgundia on Wednesday, and who, under the old law, would have been permitted to land, were returned yesterday to the custody of the masters of those vessels by the order of Colonel Weber. Four of them were debarred because they had con-sumption, which is a "dangerous contagious disease." Immigrants thus afflicted are prohibited under the new law. Eleven were declared by Dr. Guiteras to have a "loathsome disease," an affection of the scalp due to uncleanliness. The other four were excluded because they were, in the udgment of the inspectors who examined

them, likely to become public charges.

These 19 are the first immigrants against whom the new law has been enforced. The steamship companies will have to provide for them pending the sailing of the vessels and take them back to the port from which they sailed, free of charge. "I expect," said Colonel Weber, "that an effort will be made by the agents of the lines to to compel the Government to land a number of the de-barred persons. If writs of habeas corpus are issued we shall return that the immigrants are not in our custody."

PARNELL COMPARED TO CATALINE. A Meeting of the Irish League Called to

Take Action On the Controversy. St. Louis, April 3 .- Dr. O'Reilly, nember of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League, has received a letter from Mr. Fitzgerald, President of the

League, announcing that he has called a meeting of the Executive Council, to be held at Cincinnati, April 9, to discuss the question and take action in regard to inorsing Mr. Parnell. dorsing Mr. Parnell.

Dr. O'Reilly has written a letter to President Fitzgerald, in which he takes a decided stand in opposition to Parnell, and compares his conduct to that of Cataline, he Roman, in his efforts to destroy his country after having failed to rule it. The doctor says President Fitzgerald will meet with

pposition in the council, as most of its

members are adverse to Parnell, and he ad-

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW CASTLE, April 3,-An uninter-

brough and vicinity for several months

skillful crayon artist and a pale book agent, who made Cambridge their headquarters,

have turned up a gang of firebugs, of which

H. E. Ashley, a merchant, was the leader.

Ashley had his store in the Odd Fellows'

block, which burned a month ago, and col-lected a large insurance on it. It is sup-

posed that some of the gang set fire to the block under the direction of Ashley. He

was arrested, and shortly after he was given liberty to try and settle, but he took ad-vantage of it to board a train and escape.

Ashley was supposed to be a model citizen,

and his arrest has created a protound sen-

THE MONEY PAID OVER.

Conclusion of the Famous Case Against the

erations of the congress. rises all friends of Ireland not to contribute a dollar to Parnellites, as it will be used only to continue the disgraceful scenes now being enacted in Ireland by that faction. HIGH-TONED FIREBUGS. A Prominent Shenango Merchant Leader of an Incendiary Gang.

HE HAD SMALLPOX.

rupted series of incendiary fires in Shenango Nominee for an Important Office. past have come to a abrupt conclusion. A

at Grasse. The fact was kept a secret and his illness was attributed to his catching a cold. He is now recovering.

The Queen wants to appoint Prince Henry of Battenberg, to the post of Warden of the Cinque Ports, made vacant by the death of Earl Granville. No salary is attached to the place, but there goes with it a splendid residence and free quarters in Walmer Castle. Lord Salisbury opposes the nomination, insisting upon the Premier's right to appoint the Warden. The Queen refuses,

WALES AND HIS DEBTS.

to Pay His Delinquencies.

LONDON, April 3.-The baccarat scandal has forced the Cabinet to postpone its request to Parliament for a grant to the Prince of Wales to enable him to wipe out his debts. Nothing will now be heard of and then it will depend upon the composi-tion of the House of Commons. The Prince of Wales has taken to pigeon

RUSSIA'S BLOODY HAND.

tensively placarded with a poster which conveys a thinly-veiled accusation of Russulted in the death of M. Baltcheff. It con-

A CRUSADE IN AFRICA. Cardinal Lavigerie's Band of Warrio PARIS, April 3.-Cardinal Lavigerie's band of warrior monks will take vows for a five years' crusade against slavery at Biscray, Algeria, on Monday.
Vicomte Brissac, who has abandoned the

n Africa Tuesday. A DEADLOCK AT MADRID.

MADRID, April 3 .- In the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States, the question of Havana of a common monetary unit does not seem at present probable. General Foster has assured the Spanish representative that the new American tariff

prevents a concession. BARRETT'S LAST CONTRACT

a'Becket in America. LONDON, April 3.-Theodore Watts has written in the Athenaeum an enconium on the late Lawrence Barrett, in which he says that just previously to his death Mr. Barrett signed an agreement to produce Tennyson's "Thomas a'Becket" in America.

Onida and the Copyright Law. LONDON, April 3 .- Ouida, in a letter, defends the American copyright act as honorable to the nation. The law, she declares, has been received in an unworthy and ungenerous manner by English authors.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON and Mrs to-morrow the popular writer will describe the ceremony. Splendid illustrations from photographs taken on the Marquesas.

NOT HIS WIDOW.

Jennie Stoner Falls to Secure a Share of A. Penn Lusk's Estate.

PROTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. HARRISBURG, April 3 .- Judge Simonton to-day decided that Jennie Stoner was not the wi c of A. Penn Lusk, who died a few years ago, worth nearly \$100,000. Mr. Lusk was an extensive distiller, and seemed to be enamored of Miss Stoner, who was a school teacher for many years. They were in each other's company frequently, and he was alleged to have passed her off as his wife. In his will he left her nothing, but a small amount was bequeathed to her baby

girl.
She entered suit for her share of the estate Supreme Court will probably be asked to pass on the decision of the Dauphin county court MUST GO BACK.

NO INHERENT RIGHT.

Compulsory Education Before the Legislature of Illinois.

THE LUTHERANS AND CATHOLICS Insist on Educating Their Own Children

as They See Fit. SOME OF THE ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON

SPRINGFIELD, IML., April 3 .- Comoulsory education and convict labor went hand in hand to-day. The Lutherans and German Catholics antagonized the compulsory law because of its effect in involving the church and State, and it was Senator Campbell who proposed to submit a constitutional amendment, designed to reestablish the convict-labor system.

The compulsory law will be amended so as to conform to the declarations of the Democratic State platform. The House Committee virtually decided that this aftersoon, when its Chairman, Mr. Norworthy, appointed Rufus N. Ramsay, E. L. Merritt, Lawrence Stringer, Fred Wilke and Mr. Duncan as a sub-committee to draft a compromise bill and report forthwith. Of these Mr. Duncan will probably favor the amendment of the law according to the republican idea, and the others will un-doubtedly recognize the appeals of the Lutherans and of those who object to State interference with private or parochial

The Democracy in the Fight. The Democratic leaders are giving the matter their attention, and it they fail to secure the passage of a bill, they will not be

at fault. There was a joint meeting of the Senate and House Education Committees this after-noon, at which the compulsory education law was discussed by the German Luther-ans and Catholics, no particular bill being under consideration. The Lutherans were represented by the Rev. Mr. Wilner and Editor Henry Bornmann, of Quinev.

Mr. Wilner cited as an example his experience with his own children, whom he had sent to a parochial school for religious instruction and then had them finish their education in the public schools of Quincy. As a father, he wanted his children taught first to fear and love the Lord while they were young. Where was liberty of thought or conscience if one was compelled to send his children to a public school in defiance of the inherent rights and privileges of a parent? He maintained that the law should e amended so as to compel every child to attend so many weeks some public or pri-vate school, and objected to any supervision over the course of study by school boards.

Bad Effect on Parochial Schools. If the provision that reading, writing, arithmetic and history be taught in the English language in all schools of the State was pressed it would result in closing every parochial and many private schools of the

This Mr. Wilson regarded as foolish in the extreme. It was not only unnecessary but dangerous. He scouted the idea that the English language was not taught in all parochial schools, and asserted that no school could exist in this country that did not teach English. The only objection the Lutherans really had to the law was one of principle. If the State had the right to demand that one branch be taught by private schools, then it had the right to demand that it should name all branches to be taught and he right to forbid the teaching of branches of learning, or forbid religious instruction

to the pupils.

In conclusion he urged the amendment of the law so that parents would be compelled to send their children to school, but he hoped the principle of religious liberty and the total separation of Church and State yesterday to ex-Judge Thomas R. Elenck, attorney for Moore & Sinnott and the Distillers' and Liquor Dealers' Association, for \$16,250, being the amount agreed upon as a compromise in the suit of the latter parties would be upheld. Mr. Bornmann's Argument.

Mr. Boromann's argument was in the same line. He declared the charge that the Germans were inimical to the public schools to be false. They paid their share of the taxes for the maintenance of the schools and always opposed appropriation from the public for private schools. The for private schools. The Ger-mans asked nothing from the State but the protection in their rights. The school that Their Aged Mother Is Prostrated and Intaught treason or anarchism ought to be sup-pressed. The parochial schools were not the enemies of the English language. They would be fools if they did not insist on their privilege to start and maintain private and parochial schools, if they saw fit to do so, by their own means. He protested against any attempt to restrict or limit their rights as American citizens. He also favored a compulsory education law, and maintained that the State had a right to insist that its citizens be educated, and that the choice of the school should at all times

> be left with the parent or guardian. THE Home for Indigent Gentle-Women at Washington is a peculiar institution, Miss Grundy, Jr., will tell all about and DISPATCH to-morrow. Choice reading for women and children. Twenty pages.

FOSTER PLEADS FOR ECONOMY.

CHICAGO, April 3.-Contrary to expecta-

Nevertheless World's Fair People Take No Action on the Salaries.

tion to-day's session of the World's Fair National Commission developed nothing sensational. A communication urging economy was received from Secretary of the Treasury Foster, but no action was taken toward reducing salaries, the matter being laid over till to-morrow. The concentration of the Board of Lady Managers was approved, notwithstanding the protest of Secretary Couzins. Speeches were made warmly commending the Presi-

dent of the board, Mrs. Potter Palmer, who

is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Miss Hayden, the winner of the first prize

for a woman's building design, arrived 14

Chicago to-day, and in company with Chief of Construction Burnham began the elaboration of the plan.

WITH FREIGHT MEN. Mr. Bowles Feels Sore That He Should Have Been Misrepresented.

W. M. Clark, Commercial Agent of the Missouri Pacific road, went to his home in Brooklyn last evening suffering from an attack of the grip. He sees some sign of improvement in the freight business. Commercial Agent Rowles, of the Wabash, is at the Monongahela House. The report that he had been charged with offering rebates to secure business was a base fabrica-tion, and Mr. Bowles feels sore that he should be misrepresented. As he is a new man in this territory the rumors were probably started to burt him, but if anything the talk has served to introduce him and helped

him to secure traffic. His Funeral's To-Morrow.

Funeral services over Herr Fricke, the dend Anarchist, will be held in Samson's chapel, Sixth avenue, to-morrow afternoon. The remains will be cremated on Monday or Tuesday. Herr Most will not attend the funeral.

DIED.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY. BARBER-GOOD BARBER FOR SATURDAY.

TWO CARRIAGE AND WAGON PAINTERS, two blacksmiths and two helpers; none but good men need apply; good waxes and steady work to same. A. M. KEUT, 3402 Fenn st.

FAVA WAS ORDERED TO WITHHOLD

WASHINGTON, April 3.-As stated in leans for having failed to suppress its vioknown to but few persons in the city last

Rudini, except a hint that it was not un-The Cabinet remained in session for several hours, discussing the Italo-American imbroglio. Each step in the complication was carefully analyzed, and future moves on the diplomatic chess board canvassed with

the position he had assumed in regard to the New Orleans affair, which came to the Blaine. Rudini persisted and the Baron prepared and presented his note, withdrawt been presented when a cable message his note of withdrawal, but it was then too late. The Premier was committed and a semi-belligerent tone had to be maintained. It is believed that there is much basis for this version of the proceedings, and that the knowledge of all this in Blaine's possession led him to assume the very mild tone which was a remarkable feature of his note to Fave. In other words it was all arranged hat Blaine should let Rudini down easy,

Rudini Assumes Too Much. They seem to think a speedy trial of the case, and it is doubtful if they will ever be

cting in good faith under our Constitution and laws must be accepted as a sufficient warrant of absolute justice.
One feature of this little diplomatic

gieri was an overseer for a Mr. Treacher, Republic, and in some way offended the cupied was found to be partly burned.

When an investigation was made, Bel-

INTO CRIMINAL COURT. Deal With Him

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.-Dominick O'Malley, the missing detective in the Hennessey case, surprised everyone by appearing here to-day and surrendering himself to the Criminal Court to answer to the three indictments against him. Ever since the lynching of the Italian prisoners O'Malley has been missing. He has been reported at a dozen different places, and several prisoners have passed themselves

secreted in the city.

A friend warned him to leave, as his life was in danger. "I will stay and face the mob and show them that I'm not airaid," you are a fool," his friend replied. At the last moment O'Malley left his office and disappeared. A few minutes afterward a portion of the mob returning from the lynching stopped in front of his office proclaimed that if O'Malley returned he would be lynched. The grand jury began the investigation of the alleged bribery of

O'Malley. THE Flower season is here and in to-mor-

Ice in the St. Lawrence Forced Over the Dyke Into the Streets. MONTREAL, April 3 .- Fears of a are now predominant, and the immediate cause of the sudden anxiety is the shoves that took place in the ice last night and the sudden rise in the water that followed the shoves. The ice came down rapidly, striking at a central point just opposite Jacques Cartiere souare An enormous body of ice was shoved in here. It struck the dyke, and in an instant the promenade platform was torn bodily up

sudden rise of 15 inches, and then fell almost as suddenly two feet. It then commenced to rise.

The conditions at present are almost en

Architects, Builders and Underwriters Co. the American Institute of Architects, the National Association of Builders, the National Association of Building Inspectors, the National Board of Underwriters and the National Association of Fire Engineers convened in this city to-day. The object of the convention is to jointly frame a model building ordinance. A sub-committee appointed

Some of the recommendations are:

Wealthy Louisville Iron Firm Sued for a

WINNIPEG. April 3 .- Attorney General

WINDRIM'S RESIGNATION The Supervising Architect Will Leave His

ignation to Secretary Foster, and that he laid up, and in one store seven clerks are would leave for Philadelphia on Saturday.

It is understood that Colonel Low, of the Supervising Architect's office, will act as chief until the Secretary has decided upon a successor to Mr. Windrim. Like Secretary Windom the last efficial act of Mr. Windrim's administration will be his effort to have the plans of the new mint at Philadelphia proceed. This afternoon First Con-troller Matthews, Supervising Architect Windrim and Director of the Mint Leech

Russia and France Have Formed a

THE GERMANS HARDLY BELIEVE IT

Positive Nature, INDIA A FEATURE OF THE AGREEMENT

the rest of the population as required by the laws of that State for purposes of State apportionment. The following table shows The Government is reported to be in possespopulation of the entire State by races sion of information received through the St. Petersburg Embassy, placing beyond a doubt the existence of a formul defensive and offensive alliance between Russia and France, including stipulations that France 16,277

THE MINERS QUARREL

cialists and Anarchists Thirst for the

PARIS, April 3.- During to-day's session of the International Miners' Congress, the strike was brought up and a stormy debate over the matter ensued. The discussion was brought to a close amid sounds of the utmost disorder. The whole house was in an up-roar, the Socialist and Anarchist delegates and the spectators in the galleries vociterously execrating Delegate Basly, who had taken an attitude of moderation in the mat-ter. It was finally decided to put the question to a vote at to-morrow's session, when the public will be excluded from the delib-

LONDON, April 3.-Prince Henry, of Battenburg, had a slight attack of smallpox

to interfere with a crown nomination.

The Government Afraid to Ask Parliament the grant until the next Parliament meets,

world of sport, was appointed Superior of the band. All will start for various points Americans Cannot Grant Concessions as t

He Agreed to Produce Tennyson's Thomas

to whom it is of the most benefit Stevenson were adopted as children of a South Sea Chieftain. In THE DISPATCH

of Lusk as his wife, and during the hearing before the auditors appointed to hear the case a great deal of "Baby Bunting" literature was produced to show the warm at-tachment of Mr. Lusk for Miss Stoner. The

Brewers' Association. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 3 .- John Dolnan, Sr., counsel for the Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association, gave his check

sation here.

tuted against the Brewers' Association to iey advanced for penses in the great campaign of the Prohibi-tionists against the liquor men to determine whether prohibition should prevail in the State of Pennsylvania. THE REMAINS OF THE NICELYS.

against the former three months ago.

This concludes the famous action insti-

the Nicely brothers, who were banged at Somerset vesterday afternoon, arrived at Ligonier last night at 11 o'clock. Only the members of the Nicely family were present when the bodies arrived, and the demonstrations of sorrow on beholding their dead sons was heartrending in the extreme. Mrs. Nicely, mother of the boys, was completely prostrated, her reason being dethroned, and the physician in charge of

her has apprehensions that she will never

sane With Grief.

GREENSBURG, April 3 .- The remains of

regain her senses. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. ITS MISSION PAILED

The Monetary Conference Proves to Be Fint Failure. WASHINGTON, April 3.-The Inter national American Monetary Commission which organized here last January, in nur suance of a resolution adopted by the late International American Conference, closed its sessions to-day by the adoption of a pre-

amble, reciting that the fixing of a ratio between gold and silver and the adoption

A CABINET MEMBER PROMOTED.

A resolution was passed ending the work

Salvador's Secretary of War Ezeta Bee General of the Army. CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, April .-General Antonio Ezeta, Secretary of War of Salvador, has tendered his resignation, which will be accepted. He will be made Commanding General of the Army,

of the commission.

and will take command of the Salvadoran forces at Santa Ana near the frontier of Guatemala. General Valentain Amaya will probably ucceed Ezeta as Minister of War.

EXPECTING GREAT CROWDS To Hear the Discussion on the Propose Curative Legislation. The citizens' meeting in Common Couneil chamber this afternoon promises to be well attended, and if Common Council chamber is too small to hold the crowd an overflow meeting will be held in Select

but it is not expected that the proceedings will begin until nearly 3 o'clock. A LATE KICK AT THE CENSUS. New York Cannot Be Fairly Apporti Under Porter's Figures.

NEW YORK, April 3.-Chairman Hol-

comb, of the Special Census Investigation

Committee, submitted a supplementary re-

port to the Assembly to-day, in which he

The hour set for the meeting is 2 o'clock,

complains that the Legislature, under the Federal census figures, will not be able to fairly apportion the State's representatives in Congress. Death of Mrs. E. W. Jones. Mrs. Esther Waring Jones, wife of the well-known attorney, E. P. Jones, died yesterday at the residence of her husband, Breckenridge street, north of Center avenue

Winter Lingering in Iowa. BURLINGTON, IA., April 3.-The thermometer dropped 200 here to-day, and it has been snowing for 24 hours.

JONES-At her residence, Breckenridge avenue, Friday evening, April 3, 1891, at 11:45 o'clock, ESTHER WARING, wife of E. P. Jones, Notice of funeral hereafter.