## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, APRIL 12,

probaby have overcome all scruples.

The Strangely Romantic Tale That a Sad Double Suicide Has Revealed.

LOVERS PARTED IN YOUTH

Meet Again in Paris After the Lapse of Many Years and Renew Their Former Love.

REDUCED TO ABJECT POVERTY,

The Once Handsome Military Lover, Now an Old Man, Engages as a Servant to the Woman He Adores.

STERN FATE STILL FOLLOWS THEM.

Relatives Interpose to Dispol Their Dream Happiness and They Resolve to Seck Death Hand in Hand.

THEIR DEAD BODIES FOUND TIED TOGETHER

INT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. Paris, April 11 .- A strange romantic story is to-day the topic of the hour in the Russian colony here; a tale of true affection, enduring and at last triumphant, but the hero and heroine of which have between them very little of the youth or beauty that are naturally associated with "love's young dream." Among the noble families of Moscow are the de Markoffs. Some half a century ago they were represented by Fiodore de Mirkoff, who with his charming wife and there beautiful daughters, added luster to the best social circles of that

Of the daughters, Katerina was the youngest and most lovely. Feted by her friends, courted by many admirers and idolized by her parents, her life appeared to offer exceptionally brilliant attractions to the fair girl, over whose cradle all the good fairies would seem to have watched and endowed her with remarkable gifts. Yet, at the very threshold of her earcer, Mile de Markoff met with a bitter disappointment that embittered her existence and tinged her life to its

very close.
Katerina's Unhappy Love, Katerina, naturally of an affectionate disposition, had loved and loved early, but as the youth whom she desired to make happy was only a poor cavairy subaltern, Lieutenant Armigoff, who, though of gentle birth, had open for him the gates of promotion, she might as well, so far as the realization of her dream was concerned, have kept her preference secret, even from its object.

Fiodore de Markoff, however, had quite other designs for his daughters and natur. The Late Earl Leaves His Family Without ally objected to allowing the gem of his family casket to be enshrined in a setting in no way worthy of its rare brilliancy. In due time poor Katerina was wooed and wedded by Colonel de Fisher, a member of the Czar's personal staff, and occupying one of the most important posts in the imperial household. Here the young dame of Moscow took her place and in the court festivities was remarked by all as a most valued accession. For a time the constant round of gaiety and her naturally high spirits seemed to have effaced all traces of her early sorrow from Katerina's mind, but appearances were deceptive.

Left a Wealthy Widow. When some ten years had elapsed Colonel de Fisher, who was still the Czar's favored servant and had seen several olive branches anging up about his board, was suddenly attacked by a malignant disease, to which be succumbed after a brief illness. His widow, left with her children and a handsome fortune, decided to remove to Paris, the better to educate them. Perhaps she was influenced by the fact that Lieutenant Armigoff had resigned from the army on learning of Katerina's marriage and gone to the French capital to gain a precarious livelihood by giving lessons in languages and fencing.

Arrived in Paris, Mme. de Fisher also took up the social position to which her antecedents in St. Petersburg entitled her, and she was able in a few years to see her daughter comfortably settled in life and her some started in remunerative careers. But even in exile Katerina was not destined to be happy. Before she had attained her 50th hirthday her children had died and her tortune had been dissipated through the speculations of an executor in St. Petersburg. She was thenceforth reduced to the necessity of depending upon her relatives in Moscow, who, for the past ten years, have allowed her a pension of 8,000 frames (\$1,600) from the family estate.

Love's Young Dream Revived. On this pittance poor Mme. de Fisher has managed to live, though of course compelled to retrench largely and virtually retire from the social sphere in which she formerly lived. Such was the status of affairs when, one day last October, Mme. de Fisher was also shocked and delighted by meeting, while taking her daily walk in the Champs Elysees, with Lieutenaut Armigoff, whom she had not seen since he bade her adien just before her marriage.

She had not at first noticed the old man who passed, looked after, and then followed her; but, being at last attracted by his insistance, and, once she had taken a good look at him, was not long in recalling the beloved features. But how much sadness mingled with the joy of recognition. Katerina's beauty had become a thing of the past, while the ex-Lieutenant's clothing betraved the last stages of the shabby-genteel. But Katerina was equal to the occasion. She determined that her lover should share her crust, if she could not, for fear of her family, make him legally her busband. Engaged as a Servant.

She also hired M. M. Metiviar (the name he had assumed on coming to Paris) as a man-of-all-work, and to see that her apartments were kept in order. The Lieutenant, although at first refusing to accept the bounty, was finally forced by sheer necessity

to agree to Mme. de Fisher's plans. But even had this not been so, the prospect of daily intercourse with his old love would

The autumn and winter thus passed peace fully and happily far the re-united lovers, and up to a week ago all at last seemed to betoken a calm, if not joyous old age. One fatal morning, however, an ominous looking package arrived from Moseow. It con-tained letters from Mme, de Fisher's rela-tives to the effect that it was their desire that she should break up her little establishment in the aristocratic Faubourg St. Honore and retire to a home for old ladies of the upper class. They also added that the pension of 8,000 francs would be dis-

United in Death's Embrace.

Thus in a moment crumbled all the hopes the at last united lovers; all the happiness that had come, if late, to these wearied hearts. In this crisis there was but one step to take, and they took it. Going out hand in hand they wandered to a lonely spot by the Seine, and yesterday their bodies were found, united by a cord. At Mme. de Fisher's residence the police found a note addressed to her implacable relatives at Moscow craving money for her burial.
It seems that the family in Russia had

learned the facts regarding the hiring of M. M. Metiviar, and had pierced the disguise of the former subaltern. The pension was withdrawn to force Mme, de Fisher into the home and break up the connection. Through the courtesy of the authorities the lovers will be buried to-morrow in the same grave.

DEFEATED ON OPIUM.

TORIES OVERTHROWN IN A DEBATE ON THE EASTERN DRUG.

Enormous Revenue Derived From the Traffic in the Stuff-Its Morality Questioned-One Member Says Good Oplan Is Better Than Bad Whisky.

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. ] LONDON, April 11 .- The defeat of the Government in the House of Commons last night by a majority of 30 was due to the bad management of the Conservative whips, and will have no important political consequences. The opium question has never been strictly a party one. Politicians of all shades of opinion admit that theoretically it is a very wicked thing for the Government of India to raise millions of revenue from the opium traffic, and for the British Government to fill its exchequer with the proceeds of taxes upon liquor, but in each case the trouble is how to obtain the same amount of money in a more desirable manner. India would lose over 5,000,000 rupees ne

revenue yearly if the cultivation of opium were prohibited as proposed in the House of commons, and it is not likely that, as the mover of the resolution last night suggested for the sake of Christianity, morality and humanity" England will pay India that amount out of her own pocket. Two members were not ashamed to defend the opium trade and indulgence in the drug as well. Dr. Farquharson, Liberal member for Ab-erdeen, said there was not a finer or more manly race of people in the world than the Rejpoots, who used opium habitually, and he had heard of women living to be 90 who

took two to three ounces daily.
"Opium," continued the honorable member, "did not cause any of that degeneration of the tissues which alcoholic drinking did. For the opium smoker or eater there was hope, but for the man who drank alcohol to excees there was none. His digestion became hopelessly impaired, his liver, his leart, got wrong and he died a miserable

was concentrated in his formula that it was etter for a man to eat good opium than to drink bad whisky.

LADY GRANVILLE HOMELESS.

House to Live In.

THE CABLE TO THE DISPATCHAL LONDON, April 11.-The personal affairs of the late Earl Granville appear to be in a worse condition than was anticipated. His wid w and family are left absolutely without a house. He died at the residence of his brother, Frederick Leveson Gower, and when the new appointment of warden of the Cinque Ports is made, Lady Granville will. of course, be obliged to leave Walmer Castle. Much sympathy is felt for Lady Granville, the more so that in her early wouth her life was clouded in the same way by the ruin of the great property of her father, Mr. Campbell, of Islay. He was the head of one of the most influential branches of the great Scottish house, and so vast were is territories, that he was known in Scotland as the "Prince of Islay."

On a visit made by the Queen to his ances-tral home he received Her Majesty in fendal state at the head of 100 gentlemen of his clan, all wearing the Campbell tartan and indeed, he soarcely gave precedence in local dignity and importance to the Macultum More himself, the Duke of Argyle. He lived also in great splendor in London, and was one of the most fashionable and charming men of his time, but so utterly regardless was he of the most ordinary rules of economy that his patrimony was one day discovered to have vanished

AUSTRIA'S REICHSRATH OPENED.

The Emperor's Opening Speech Is Per ful and Optimistic.

VIENNA, April 11 .- Emperor Francis Jeseph opened the session of the Reichsrath to-day. His Majesty, in his speech, dwelt upon the desire for peace manifested throughout Europe. He said that all European Governments had given him assurnuces which denoted that peace was the mos essential object of their endeavors. This, he added, combined with the triendly relations now existing between the powers of Europe justifies the hope that peace will prevail for many years to come, thus enabling the mem-bers of the Reichsrath to continue their abors undisturbed by war or other serious complications.

Continuing, the Emperor said that the Government of Austria was endeavoring by all the means in its power to bring about a eadjustment of the politico-commercial re ons between Austria and foreign powers as far as was necessary and desirable, with the object in view of concluding conventions with the foreign powers simultan-cously and for a long period. The object of this was to enable Austrian industry and agriculture to prosper under a stable regime. In conclusion, the Emperor emphasized the oudget, the equilibrium of which, he said, en successfully established. Finally, the Emperor announced that reforms were

projected in the system of direct taxation.

COMMISSION ON LAROR. The Names of the Members Composing I Made Public at Last.

IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, April 11 -The Government has at length made public the names of the members of the Royal Commission on Labor. The list is an unusually large one, and it contains an undue proportion of capitalists. But, on the whole, the commission is a good one. The fact that Lord Hartington is the Chairman is a guarantee that the commission will not display teversh haste in its pro-ceedings, and the original estimate that it will take 18 months to get through its work may still be relied upon.

It will be the Liberal Government, there-

fore, which will almost certainly have to act upon the recommendations of the com-mission. Meantime the Tory Government will be able to shelve all troublesome labor questions, on the plea that it will be wise to wait until the commission shall have pre-sented its report.

THE CZAR'S ACTIVITY

ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER IS CAUS-ING MUCH UNEASINESS. '

Salisbury's Summer Shower of War May Break Over Europe Any Day-Servia Negotiating for 100,000 Rifles-Bad Feeling Between Russian Agents and Bulgaria.

expressed, at the aspect of affairs on the Danube. No doubt whatever exists that avenues. He has brought his wife and the Russian Government is actively mobolizing very large forces of cavalry, infantry and artillery along the Eastern frontiers. Russian influences are completely paramount in Roumania and Servia, and what is described by a German diplomat as a men who have died recently and has pressed state of political war exists between the Russian agents and Bulgaria.

Berlin, notwithstanding the optimistic statements recently published in the Berlin official circles, is inferred from the fact that whereas two months ago the German officials were negotiating for a new Bulgarian loan, and were advised by the German Government not to take measures for bringing it out in Berlih, lest Russian susceptibilities might be offended, it is now understood that Berlin banks will take the loan openly, and that quotations will be made for it when it is issued on the Berlin Exchange.

The consequences of this need not be dwelt upon. In short, many things indicate that Lord Salisbury's "sudden summer shower of war" may break over Europe at almost any moment. So far as Servia is concerned, Russian influence is now openly King Milan's negotiations with the Patchich Government appear to be com-ing to a satisfactory conclusion on this basis: The King giving up all his Austrian proclivities and the Russians agreeing that Queen Natalie shall be kept out of the country on the conditions agreed upon between her husband and the regents. Mean-

Very Bad Way.

PAY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, April 11 .- His Holiness the Shereef of Wagan, head of Islamism in Morocco, has taken to drink, and has separated from the English lady to whom he was married some years ago. His favorite tipple is champagne, and there is no scandal in his drinking it, because, as he is careful to tell the faithful, "True, the champagne in the bottle is intoxicating, but when poured into the glass in my hand it becomes as simple as water." Councillor Oarsman, of London, who recently visited Morocco says the Shereef is the proud possessor of the only wheeled vehicle in Tangier. A few vears ago some young Americans purchased an old sedan chair that had been used for invalid bathers. They fixed it on wheels and, with much pomp and ceremony, presented

it to the Sheren He was delighted above measure with the death."

The other champion of the much abused drug was Sir Richard Temple, Tory ex-Governor of India, who seemed to think that all possible argument on the subject vehicle like a huge bladder, drive down to the beach, or rather carried round the augular corners of the narrow alleys by his black attendants, while his progress was delaved by the faithful, who, falling, clinging the vehicle, endeavored to kiss his robes.

EMIGRANTS TO CANADA

sults for the Dominion IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1

LONDON, April 11 .- It is claimed that the best class of British emigrants show an increasing disposition to go to Canada in preference to the United States and Australasian colonies. The movement is due to the persistent propaganda carried on from the High Commissioner's office in London, and in connection therewith to the and in connection therewith to the admirable plan of sending to Canada every year a delegation of tenant farmers to see the country, and report upon its resources and capabilities. The various eports made by last year's delegates been embodied in a pamphlet, of which no fewer than 600,000 have been printed and are being circulated throughout the United

sionary work will not be felt until next season, but everyone concerned seems confident that 1892 will witness a great boom in Canadian emigration from this country. IRISH LAND BILL

the Landlords.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. mons commenced vesterday consideration of the Irish land bill in committee, and if the Radicals have their way, it will be months that the measure will put £60,000,000 into the pockets of the owners of land at the ultimate expense of the British taxpayers and the Irish tenant farmers, and that it is so drawn that it can House of Lords. That consent is not likely to be given for nothing, seeing that 121 members of the Upper House and 71 Irish peers and other titled persons possess a rent roll of £2,500,000 sterling from Igish land, and according to one Radical authority, They will want no less than £56,000,000

ning Change Act.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] by a woman's wiles, a man to believe she

which her husband has been convicted. This thin piece is dragged over five acts. n each of which Mrs. Laugtry appears in a fresh gown of gorgeous material and design. The chief idea of the playwright seems to have been to give Mrs. Langtry as many opportunities as possible of changing he rocks, which was the sole success that he

A Papal Appointment.

Sharretti, appointed Minutante for India, China and Japan. Italian Receipts Decreasing

in 1872 about 1,500,000 killable seals and that there are now about 60,000. We have

BORED BY THE BOORS. Indignities to Which the President and Family Must Submit.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN ON RUSSIA.

after Sunday, with his kind, in droves.

larly. They are anxious to get near him,

and after church is over they rush around

to the side door out of which he usually goes

when he returns to the White House, and

stare and criticise his personal appearance,

as though he were a prize hog at a county

Bound to See the President.

ing. He generally comes to church on foot, with a springing step, and in going home he sometimes walks around in order to increase his constitution. Last Sunday he

walked home alone, and I saw him as he

was going at a rapid pace up Massachusetts

avenue toward Thomas circle. About a

block in the rear of him I noticed a party

whom I at once sized up as fair specimens of

our tourist hog. There was a great, big,

long-whiskered jay at the head of them, who, with very long legs, was making very

ong strides to shorten the distance which

lay between him and the President. Behind

him, and tagging onto his coat-tail, was a very thin and a very fat and dumpy woman,

who evidently belonged to the very long man. These two were also on a fast walk,

but the President seemed to walk faster than they did, and they gained but little.

As the President got to Thomas circle the

ong man turned to the short woman, said a

word, and then broke into a run. He soon

got up to the President, and, putting his

hand on his shoulder, caused him to stop

and turn around. The President was sur-

prised, and I was near enough to hear the

man say that he was from Illinois, and

had come to see Washington, and be wanted

Upon this he stuck out his hand, and the

President, with the nearest approach to a

cowl I have yet seen on his face, reached

out his gloved hand and took it. The man

grasped it with the grip of a John Sullivan.

The President attempted to release it but the

man stuck and said that he wanted the

President to see his wife and daughter, and

with the other hand he beckoned violently

to the fat, dumpy woman, calling her Mary

said a few words which I could not bear

and then bowed and went on. As he left,

the man and Mary Jane looked after him with open mouths and delighted eyes, and they will, I've no doubt, tell how the Presi-

lent stopped them on the street and spoke

This sort of boorishness seems to grow

worse and worse every year. It was such that Arthur seldom went out except in a carriage, and President Cleveland took most of his walks back of the White House or in

he country about Oak View. Mrs. Cleve

land was imposed upon wherever she went,

and both she and the President were looked

upon as a free circus whenever they went to

The Cup That Mrs. Cleveland Took.

At one time a party of tourists sat near hem when the communion was adminis-

ered, and there was a disgraceful strift

mong them as to who should get a chance

t the communion cup after Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. Harrison, even now, has to do muc

f her shopping away from Washington

and she goes to Baltimore to get away from the crowd. It is only upstairs in the White

House and at one end of the second floo

that she can have any seclusion whatever

and it is a question as to whether we are not entirely too democratic. The President and

is wife should certainly be treated with a

much common decency as other Americans

The settlement of our troubles with the English in regard to the seal question will

probably be accomplished by the visit of both parties to Alaska this summer. The chief

American, as far as knowledge goes, in this expedition will be Mr. Henry W. Elliott, of

the Smithsonian Institution. He knows more about seals and Alaska than any man

Alaska in the employ of the Western Union

Telegraph Company, when he went north with George Kennan and others to lay a

ine of telegraph wire across Bering Strait

Over Siberia to Europe.

The Atlantic cable defeated the project

and brought him back to this country, but

the exploring party was so far away at the

time the cable was completed that it took three years before the news of it reached

them. About 16 years ago Mr. Elliott was again in Alaska, this time the agent of the

Government, and he then made a thorough

study of the seal trade, and gave a very full

ecount of the number of seals, pictures of

their breeding grounds, and upon returning to America wrote a book, which is now the standing authority on Alaska. Mr. Elliott

olorer, and the pictures which he brought

back in 1872 gave an accurate idea of the

During the past summer he was again sent

Alaska and he has just returned, bring-

ing with him pictures of the breeding

grounds of the seals as they are to-day, and

hese being compared with the pictures of

the same place in 1872, show that the seals

are on a fair way to extermination, and that

if something is not at once done, the time will soon come when they will be as extinct

as the buffalo is to-day. Mr. Elliott has un-

earthed the fraud which George R. Tingle,

th agent of the Treasury Department, per

petrated on the Government, and which

between us and England. This man,

Tingle, has for years been sending in false reports, and it is on these false reports that

he English base their claims that the seal

are not being destroyed, and thereby ap-parently get the better of Mr. Blaine in his

orrespondence with the English Govern

ment. Whether Tingle was in the pay of the

British Government, or whether he was in

the pay of poachers or of the new seal com-pany, of which he is now one of the chief officers, it is impossible to know, but if Mr.

false to the Government and the Treasury

as much as Benedict Arnold did during the

levolutionary War.

The truth of the matter is that there wer

the most stringent laws against the killing

Elliott's report is correct, he

In International Complication

extent of the seal industry.

is an artist as well as an able writer and ex-

n the world. He made his first

Forced to Meet the Women.

to see the President.

to them.

President Harrison is very fond of walk-

How Louis Napoleon Tried to Get Some Information From Him. FACTS ABOUT THE SEAL QUESTION

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, April 11.-Some uneasiness is felt in diplomatic circles, and is publicly

How seriously the situation is viewed at

white the Servians are negotiating for the purchase of 100,000 rifles.

TAKEN TO DRINK.

The Head of Islamism in Morocco in

Propaganda That Is Having Good

It is thought the full effect of this mis-

It Would Put Millions Into the Pockets of

LONDON, April 11 .- The House of Comsefore the bill is done with. They contend never be repealed except by consent of the sterling of British money for themselves out of this bill before they agree to repeal it."

MRS. LANGTRY'S SUCCESS

The Chief Feature of It Is in Her Light-

LONDON, April 11.-The British public having evinced but little interest in Mrs. Langtry's portrayal of a fast woman in "Lady Barter," that play was withdrawn this week, and an amateurish production, named "Linda Grey," given in its place. It is a story of an actress, him and leads him to confess a murder for

ROME, April 11 .- Rev. Camille Laureat has been named Minutante of the Propa-ganda for American Affairs, vice Canon

Rome, April 11.-The Italian custon receipts for the month of March show a reduction of \$900,000 as compared with the of femules, and it is only the young males that can be killed for furs. When Mr. Elliott was in Alaska in 1872, there were 1,600,000 breeding females, and there are now about 280,000. There were then 120,000 breeding buils, and these have now failen down to 8.000. So, unless something is done this summer, the wearing of sealskin sacques will be confined to the wives of kings and millionaires.

Ex-Minister Curtin on Russia.

I had a long talk the other day with ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who was for years our Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. He is very liberal in his views, and he evidently thinks that Mr. Kennan's statements should be taken with a grain of salt. Said he:

"In order to get a proper idea of Russia, its Government and its possibilities, you must consider the immensity of the empire of the Czar. It is the biggest in the world WASHINGTON, April 11 .- Washington is now swarming with tourists, and the outside of that of China, and it has more great American hog and the great Amerithan 100,000,000 people, speaking 85 dif-ferent languages, and 90 per cent of them can boor is at large on our wide streets and can neither read nor write. The educated children with him, and the famous courtesy Russian is the peer of any man anywhere, and at St. Petersburg the society is as cultivated as you will find in the world. The empire is divided up into 85 provinces. of the National Capital is tried to its utmost. The American hog among tourists is no respecter of persons. He has crowded Each of these provinces has a government into the funeral assemblages of the noted and the abuses of power largely come from those subordinate governments. I think himself even up to the coffins of the dethe great need of the country is some means or plan by which the different parts of it ceased. He goes to churches to see the great could consult together in regard to the evils existing in the empire and as to the means men who attend them, and President Harrison's church has been througed Sunday of mitigating these. Had the former Czar lived he would have accomplished this These men and women come into the thing and would have probably had a par-liament. I think that the country must church and at once begin to crane their necks and ask questions as to where the have this in the future, and in such a condition lies the only safety of the Czar." President sits, and whether he comes regu-

The Power of the Czar. "At present the Czar is everything?" "Yes," replied Governor Curtin, "the Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legisla-tive, executive and judicial power is bound up in the Emperor, whose will is law. He administers his empire through four great boards, but only three men in the country have access to him, and the doings of such an immense territory and of such a vast number of people cannot be known to him. The only ones he sees without restraint are the Chief of Police, the Chancellor of the Empire and the Governor General of St. Petersburg. He is so hedged around that people cannot get at him, and the only means I can see by which he could get an ides of the doings of his country and the remedies for its evils, are in the parliament

I have spoken of above. "I do not think the United States should judge Russia without due consideration," continued Governor Curtin, "and with us the burden of proof should always be placed upon Russia's enemies in case of trouble. It has been our best friend among the European powers, and it was the only country in Europe which was our friend during the Rebellion. When Napoleon was dickering with the Confederacy, and when England was almost openly supporting it, Russia was the avowed friend of the United States, and it seems to me that we owe something to them for their kindness to us in our hour o

A Visit to Napoleon III. "I understand, Governor, that you me Louis Napoleon while you were abroad. Will you please tell me the circumstance of the meeting and how he impressed you?"

"I met him after the Franco-Prussian war was over," Governor Curtin replied, "and he was at Chiselhurst, near London. I had not been feeling very well in St. Petersburg and had taken a quiet run over to London. Not a half-dozen people in the city knew that I was there and I was to a certain extent, incognito. Among the men I met was Chevalier Wyckoff, who, you know, was a very close friend of Napoleon's, He asked me it I did not want to go to call Jane and telling her to hurry. By this time the women had gotten up, both panting and out of breath, and the man from Illinois presented them. The President upon Napoleon. I replied that I did not; that I was in London incognite and that I would not think of doing such a thing. 'But,' replied Mr. Wyckoff, 'suppose the Emperor Napoleon invites you to call upon him. What would you do in that case?' 'Oh,' replied I, 'that would be a different matter, as an invitation from a monarch equivalent to a command.' 'All right,' said Wyckoff, and the next day one of the aides de camp of Napoleon called upon me and asked me if I would not call upon the

ex-Emperor at noon of that day. I replied that I would, and I went in company of Chevalier Wyckoff to Chiselhurst. Wyckoff introduced me to Napoleon.

Alone With the Emperor. "He was sitting in a plainly-furnished room when I entered with the Chevalier. Shortly after the introduction Mr. Wyckoff excused himself and left the Emperor and myself alone. Napoleon looked very much like his pictures. He had a long body and short legs, and on horseback or sitting down he looked like a big man. He was in vigorous health at this time, and when he became interested in conversation he bore an animated and striking appearance. As soon as Wyckoff left he began to chat freely. He talked English as well as I do, and he referred very pleasantly to his visit to the United States and discussed national affairs, veering all the time toward Russia.

"He hinted at Russian matters again and again, and I saw that he wanted to get from ne the opinion of the Russian Government as to his future. He was evidently anxious to know whether Prince Gortschakoff would favor his return to the throne of France, and he evidently knew I was intimately acquainted with Gortschakoff.

Forced to Come to the Point "I understood his hints very well, but did not respond to them, though gether for over an hour. Finally I arose to leave and he half bade me good-bye and then said: 'By the way, Mr. Curtin, I want to ask you a question, which you may answer or not, as you please. I will not ieel offended if you do not answer it.'
"He then asked me as to whether I had

heard Prince Gortschakoff express any opin-ion concerning him and his future. I replied that I had, but that the remark was such that I would rather not repeat it to him. At this Napoleon bowed and bade me farewell. He understood as well as though I had told him that Gortschakoff was not friendly to him, and that the Bonapartes could hope for nothing from him. When I got back to Russia I found that Prince Gortschakoff knew all about my business and the conversation, though how be learned it I could never ascertain.

Valuable Inventions.

Among the important patents granted to Western Pennsylvanians this week are the following, reported by Higdon & Higdon, 127 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg: F. F. Fischer Pittsburg, glass polishing machine; William Jackson, Allegheny, jack; George Nimmo, Allegheny, crutcible for manufacture of steel; J. F. Rodgers et al., sand-papering head; W. A. Stern, Pittsburg, supporting post for electric conductors; John Braden, Franklin, sand pump; Ben J. Ford, Green Tree, steam boiler; J. E. ackson, Greenville, puzzle.

ARTISTIC WATER COLORS.

The Pettes Collection at Gillespie's. Much favorable comment has been passed upon the new collection of water colors brought here on Monday by Mr. Pettes, a dealer from London and Paris, well and fa-vorably known here. The collection more han fills Gillespie's gallery, and has drawn the most famous water colorists are repreented by fine examples, and the collection as a whole is remarkable in quality, interest It will remain but a few days longer.

t Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue. STOP at the Hollenden, in Cleveland, merican and European plans. Lucerne Awnings

At Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue

Honiton Awnings

RATES ARE TOO HIGH

What a Five Cent Fare to the Suburbs on the Steam Cars

WOULD DO FOR THE GAS CITY.

Both People and Kailroads Would Be Bene fited by It.

THE CHARGES TO EAST LIBERTY

Americans love to travel, and the desire for change is not confined to the wealthy who can gratify their aspirations to see something beyond their native heath. The poor read, and the desire for an occasional shift of scene is thereby greatly stimulated. The consequence is the beginning of a discussion of railway rates that promises to

bear fruit before many years. Thousands of people are beginning to wonder why the views of the late Commodore Vanderbilt do not prevail among railway managers. He expressed a preference for carrying human freight on his lines to the inanimate kind, and many are beginning to ask why a railway company will carry merchandise at one-third or one-fourth the price that it charges to carry the same weight of humanity that loads and unloads itself and requires no warehouse in which to be stored?

The Difference in Rates.

The average passenger weighs less than 150 pounds, but a ticket to ride ten miles on most railways in this State will cost 30 cents. The sama railway will carry 400 pounds of merchandise the same distance and pay men to load and un-load it, furnish a warehouse to store it until called tor, a bookkeeper to record the transaction and give you a receipt into the bargain, all for 28 cents,

Now, some people argue that for local traffic passenger coaches could be built with wooden seats and without elaborate upholstering and adornment, as cheaply as freight curs and last much longer. It is argued that there would be more money car rying passengers ten miles for 5 cents on such cars than there is in carrying ordinary merchandise at full present rates. For long distances passengers would doubtless prefer the pres-ent upholstered seats, though the ordinary ones are scarce more comfortable than plain wooden ones, but for an hour's ride the latter are the most comfortable and less liable harbor and disseminate contagion George I. Whitney states that in England wooden seats give satisfaction to the masses, and it is well known that in England many people among the well-to-do class ride third class without feeling that they lower their

dignity by so doing. An Instance of False Pride, It is frue that some poor Americans have a false pride that prevents them from buy-ing second-class tickets, but it is often noticed that this class buys first class tickets, from here to Chicago for justance, and then rides the greater part of the way in the smoker among the second-class people. Style is dearly bought sometimes at the expense of safety, and money expended in making a safe roadbed and in sound rails and all safety appliances would be more ju-diciously spent than in needless adornment. While steam and improved machinery have in the last quarter of a century cheap ened many of the necessaries of life 25 to 50 per cent it is a notorious fact that it costs as much in fare to ride from Pittsburg to Phil-delphia as it did 40 years ago, when animal power was the only one employed. It is men, and the saving in time they regard as men are beginning to think that the fare be

tween here and Philadelphia ought to be reduced at least one-half and they believe that the Pennsylvania Railroad would make more money at the reduction than it But while time is an important element in business there are hundreds of thousands of mechanics, laborers and farmers who are in enforced idleness a consider able portion of each year during which time they would travel, and be the better for it, were rates within their means. The Farmers Would Ride More. Time hangs heavily during two weeks or a month every winter on the hands of most farmers and their families, and could they take a trip cheaply it would be educating transportation companies. They could visi

the orange groves, and not only escape pneu-monia, but get by travel more ideas in one month than by poring over books half a lifetime. There isn't any doubt that travel would greatly increase, as it is proven by the thousands who take advantage of the cheap summer excursions to the seashere, toes not suit people who must work for living. In Austro-Hungary, where railways are

largely subject to Government control and the zone system of regulating charges is in effect, travel has become so cheap that even the "pauper labor of Europe" cannot afford to walk, and travel and business generally has so greatly increased under the new management that railways pay better than they did under the old.
Although there are 50 times as many

steamers plying between New York and European ports as there were in 1840, when the Great Western and the Sirius m lized the steamer passenger traffic, and though the cost of passage is less than hall what it was then, the immense fleet makes dividends for its owners, a thing impossible in 1840, and passengers have accommoda tions now not dreamed of then. Reduction in railway rates in this country would work even greater results than in ocean travel. The Fare to East Liberty.

It will doubtless be news to many peopl o learn that in 1852 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried passengers to East Liberty for 10 cents, while 35 years later, when that portion of the company's passer ger traffic had increased more than a thou and fold, the charge was 14 cents. Had the company followed Engineer's Rea's advice and reduced its fare to, say, 5 cents the East Liberty valley would have been densely populated and the cable roads would not now be getting the best custom of the line west of the suburbs of Philadelphia. It has been estimated by a Pittsburg greatly improve the sanitary condition o the city, and it is believed that by the end of the century brute power will entirely dis appear and mechanical appliances take its place for street traffic. Now let railway ompanies continue the good work by carry ing people out to homes in the country 13 n every direction for 5 cents and thus and Fiftieth street and Soho in the old city; etween Sawmill run and Beck's run on th Southside and all the overflow ground in Allegheny City, and the Department of Public Health would find no excuse for

The City Empty at Night, The benighted farmers who now sit in

darkness would see a great light and be forced to make good roads and be made happy in spite of their obstinacy and no one would be left in the city at night except newspaper men, watchmen and those necessarily emploved to keep the city machinery in shape against the return of the workers in the morning. There is no more reason why rolling mill, blast furnace and glassbouse surployes should live in the stiffing and inemployes should live in the stifling and im-pure atmosphere of the works than there is that business and professional men should deep over their stores or offices.

miles, cesspools should be strictly prohibited in city and suburbs, and while we would cease to foul our rivers and would render the air salubrious we could deprive Peru of a guano market in Western Penusylvania.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

IT MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED BY THE PEC-PLE OF KENTUCKY.

some of the Changes in the Fundamenta Law of the State to Be Voted on in August-Some Provisions Are Decided In

LOUISVILLE, April 11 .- The Kentucky Constitutional Convention to-day completed the Constitution to be offered, and adjourced at 12:40 P. M., after being in session 199 days. It has cost the State about \$200,000, and made very many changes in the old fundamental law of the State. Some of these are recognized as wise, but very many are untried and are considered of uncertain benefit. On account of the latter, the new Constitution will be opposed by many strong public men, and may be rejected by the people when voted upon in August.

The principal changes are as follows The preamble expresses gratitude to God for American liberty. The bill of rights pro vides that no grant of exclusive privileges shall be made except for public serv-ices; that no property shall be exempt from taxation, except as provided in the stitution: that every franchise shall be subject to amendment and revocation; speci-fically allows the passage of a compulsory education law; forbids involuntary servitude except for crime; forbids armed per-sons to be brought into the State, except upon application by the General Assembly; revokes all lottery charters and prohibits such privileges. Legislative sessions are limited to 60 days, and all special laws are prohibited where general law can govern, and on many subjects a special law is pro-hibited. Counties, cities and towns are to be divided into classes and governed by general laws.

An official secret ballot is provided for, with provisions modeled after the Australian system, to prevent bribery. One election a year is provided in one place, and no money is provided for it. A long section defines the rights and privileges of corporations in general and their limitations in their relations to the public. The issue of stock, except for money or other value at the current market price, is forbidden; also the giving of transportation or other passes to persons who hold public office. Consolidation of transportation and telegraph companies or pooling of profits is forbidden. Bank officers who receive money for deposit after the bank is known to be insolvent are made guilty of felony. A railroad commission is established. Land, banks, stocks and money are to be taxed alike.

The number of grand jurors is changed from 16 to 12. A uniform system of courts is devised. The working of convicts outside the penitentiary, and the payment of employes except in money, are forbidden. After five years, land titles in Kentucky, especially in the Eastern Kentucky mining lands, must be settled. Votes of tax for railroads are forbidden. The \$600,000 of direct tax returned by the Federal Government is added to the school

whites and negroes alike, and separate schools for the races maintained. A State reformatory institution is provided for. Two amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by any Legislature and modified by a vote of the people at the next election. Why the Everett Is the Most Popular Pian and the Safest One to Buy. Because they are unequaled in powerful, yet rich and musical, quality of tone.

fund. School money must be distributed to

ments of the most exacting artists and Because the cases are artistic in design Because, of their great durability, each iano is warranted for seven years. Because they are the only pianos sold in he United States that have an absolutely

fixed cash price and that the lowest possible

Because there are more Everett Pianos sold in these cities than any other make, and he demand is steadily increasing. Because they always give satisfaction. Because they are sold on the club system, which provides methods of payment to suit everyone, ranging from \$1 per week up to all cash, and at the same time gives pur chasers the lowest possible wholesale cash price, obtained by purchasing in contracts

Do not purchase any piano until you have seen the Everett, at Alex. Ross' music stores, 137 Federal street, Aliegheny, and 60 Frankstown avenue, East End, Pittsburg.
The pianos delivered this week on \$1 weekly payments are Club A, No. 221, H. L. Brooks, Ingram, Pa.; Club B, No. 195, Mrs. N. Dunn, 162 Rush street, Alle-

or 350 pianos at one time.

gheny. Excursions to Pittsburg. There will be thousands of people from the surrounding towns making excursions to Pittsburg this week to buy their spring carpets, lace curtains, drygoods, etc. Let them remember that we express free any goods within a radius of 100 miles, and remember above all that we will undersell all competi-We will continue to sell the 25c ingrain at 18%; the 45c heavy two-ply carpet at 29c; the 48c grade, 39c; the 62% wool at 50c; elegant all-wool 75c carpet at 58c; brussels, worth 50c, at 39c; the 65c grade, 50c; the \$1 grade, 85c; \$1 25 velvet at \$1. In our lace curtain department we have added many styles and have many curtains in two and three-pair lots. These will be made to go at a big reduction. We will sell 75c curtains at 48c; elegant \$1 curtains, 75c; \$1 50 ones at 98c; \$2 50 curtains, \$1 50, and so on in proportion to the higher brussels and Irish point curtains. Curtain poles we will continue to sell at 121/2c, complete with all brass trimmings. It will pay you to call. Cut

this item out and bring it along.

J. H. KUNKEL & BRO., 1347-1349 Penn avenue, two squares east of Union Depot.

The Great Event of the Sensor We will start to-morrow morning bright nd early to sell choice of 10,000 men's fine spring suits cut in sack or one and \$9 75 respectively; we positively know they are the greatest value ever offered by any clothing firm on earth. These suits were intended to sell for \$12 and \$18-take our word for it. P. C. C. PITTSBURG COMBINATION

Dlamond streets, opposite the Court Special Bargains in Jackets. Ladies' stylish cloth blazers in black, gray, tan, embroidered collar, \$3 95, would be cheap at \$5. Very fine reefers and silk ornaments, rolling collar, tan or black, at \$4 85, worth \$7 50. Hundreds of new ones

CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and

opened yesterday at Rosenbaum & Co.'s. An All-Around Superiority. A reliable brand of beer is that manufactured by the Iron City Brewing Company. This beer is better than any German article, and English porter cannot compare with the

Iron City porter. Now Is the Time To select wall paper. See our extensive stock. John S. Röberts, 414 Wood street.

Siellian Awnings

At Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue. FURNITURE reupholstery a specialty.

HAUGH & KERNAN, 33-34 Water street, Su Lochinvar Awnings In addition to this we should have an immense fertilizer manufactory gathering up At Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue

Something About the Country Now in the Throes of a Revolution.

SUFFRAGE VERY LIMITED.

A School System That Will Soon Be Recognized as the Best.

THE POLICY TOWARD IMMIGRANTS

Politicians Are Not Wire Putlers and Corruption Is Very Rare.

RELIGIOUS SECTS ON AN EQUAL BASIS (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR )

COQUIMBO, CHILE, March 15,-When most of us went to school there was in South America both a Patagonia and a Tierra del Fuego: but nowadays there are no such countries-at least none with an autonomy of their own. Some years ago the stronger Republics immediately to the northward, Argentine and Chile, took forcible posses sion of the whole territory, including all the outlying islands, and then divided it between themselves. The line of division cuts in twain what used to be Patagonia, and runs straight down through the middle of St. Charles Island, the largest of the Tierra del Fuego archipelago; and, by the way, there is likely to be a war in the near future concerning these boundaries, because aggressive little Chile, though she secured the lion's share in the first place, now demand's more from her big, slow neighbor.

This brings Chile's domain down to the very tip-end of the continent, extends it southward to the southernwest limit of the farthest island, and takes in on the west a vast number of other islands, everyone of them a mountain-senttered remnants of the great Andean system, which here finds a termination befitting its grandeur.

A Long Strip of Land. Between these heights, the winding ocean passages known to seamen as Smyth's chan-nel and the strait of Magellan, present scenery that baffles description-the magnifi-

cence of utter desolation, wild, gloomy and awe-inspiring. All this, including the Tarapaca territory wrested from Peru and the bit of Bolivia acquired at the same time, gives Chile a length of considerably over 2,000 miles, while its breadth is barely 120 miles. The summit of the Andes forms its eastern boundary, their slopes on the Atpublic, and their western slopes to Chile.

The long, ribbon-like country, stretching between the snow.covered Cordilleras and the mighty Pacific, is separated into 19 provinces, counting Araucania, the desert plains, dark forests and deep mountain gorges occupied by the still unconquered Indians, whom the early explorers described as a race of giants, and Sir Francis Drake reported as "Menne of such bigginess that it seemed as though the Treese of the Forest

were uprooted and walking away." Most of the provinces reach from the mountain tops to the sea, and are separated from one another by some natural boundary, such as a river or a chain of transverse hills

The System of Got The provinces themselves are divided into departments according to their size and population. Thus the Province of Co-quimbo has 6 departments; those of Valtiago, the most densely populated of them all, has 5; and Valparaiso, 4. The departments in their turn are divided into town ships, of which there are upward of and these townships are again divided into

districts, which are the smallest political divisions. Chile's Constitution was patterned after that of the United States, and closely re-sembles it in the letter of the law, if not in the spirit of its administration. There are four distinct powers of government-the executive, inquested in the President; the legislative, in two Houses of Congress; the judicial, in the Judges of the courts; and the municipal, whose influence is confided to the provinces. The President, however, exerts a controlling influence over them all, or is supposed to strongly toward centralization and unifica tion of power. A President is chosen every five years, and in 1871 the law was passed which makes him ineligible to re-election, except after an interval of one or more terms He has five cabinet officers, and is other-wise assisted by a Council of State, com-

posed of 11 members, 5 of whom he names to suit himself, the other 6 being elected by Doesn't Fare So Well as Harrison The President's salary is \$18,000 per annum in Chilean silver, which is worth a good deal more just now than the paper of the country. There is no "White House" set apart for the Executive and his family, but they are permitted to reside in the Treasury building, a portion of which has been luxuriously fitted up for the occupa-tion of Chile's rulers. The Cabinet officers each receive \$6,000 a year; while the mem-

bers of Congress serve for nothing but glory, and "find themselves." Every province is governed by an Intendente, who is appointed by the President to be at the head of municipal affairs and Mayor of the capital city of his section. His power is extremely limited, he havin no authority in any watter independent of the will of the President. His salary is \$4,000 a year, with residence furnished. The departments are presided over by Governors, who are also named by the President. Some of them receive a salary of \$2,500, and others not more than \$1,000 per annum, according to the wealth and importance of the department. The townships

pointed by the Governors; and the districts by inspectors, appointed by the sub-delegates-all serving without pay. A Very High Class of Voters, The members of Congress serve three years, and there are 108 of them, elected from the various departments. The Senate is composed of 37 members, elected by the people of the provinces-or rather by the compararead or write, and have an income not less thau \$200 per annum, no other persons be-

are presided over by the sub-dele

ing permitted to yote.

The six Judges who compose the Supreme Court reside in Santiago, and are mostly oc-cupied with cases concerning real estate, war claims and crimical effairs of magnitude. The Municipal Authority—composed of the Intendentes and City Councils, is so limited that it has not the power to ex-pend \$100 without the consent of the President, Every department has one or more Justices of the Peace, who are dignified by the title of "Judge," and some departments have five or six of them, according to the population. There are but four Courts of Appeal in the whole are but four Courts of Appeal in the whole country—two in Santiago, one in Concepcion, and one in Serena. There are upward of 2,000 miles of railway completed in Chile, and more in process of construction. There are 257 posteffices, over 6,000 miles of telegraph innes, and a cablegraph from Valparaiso, connecting with the United States and Europe, via Panama. Eighteen daily papers and no end of weeklies are published in the Republic—or rather there were, before President Balmaceda temporarily that