BOTH FLATLY DENY.

The Dispute Over Pattison's Nominees Has Now Reached a Heated Stage.

CHARGES OF BAD FAITH

Are Made Against the Republicans by Senator Herring

IN HIS DEFENSIVE STATEMENT.

The Democrats Mean to Keep Pledges and Won't Yield an Inch.

BLUFFING AND BULLDOZING DON'T GO

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 13.—The dispute over the confirmation of Governor Pattison's nominees for Harbor Master, Port Warden and Lazaretto Physician of Philadelphia, and the issuing of commissions to State Superintendent of Instruction Waller, State Librarian Egle and Factory Inspector William Martin seems to have reached the stage where both sides call each other liars. The Republicans maintain that Governor Pattison's Cabinet was confirmed upon the direct positive pledge that Governor Beaver's nominees should be commissioned, while the Democrats flatly affirm that no such pledge was given. Senator Herring, of Columbia, made public the following statement to-night, which may be taken as the stand of the Democratic Senators and the Administration:

Quite an unnecessary alarm pervades a portion of the Republican press of this State at the present time as to what action Governor Pattison will take as to the commissions of the State Librarian, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Factory Inspector. In their anxiety, the Republicans are charging bad faith upon the Governor or upon the Democratic Senators. This is very unjust, as well as very unkind.

Review of the Question.

Prior to the inauguration of Governor Pattison, the Republican Senators were apprehensive that the Democratic Senators, composing more than one-third of the Senate, would refuse to confirm Governor Beaver's appointments for these offices. This apprehension, of course, arose from their guilty consciences in this matter, they knowing full well that it was an attempt to take from the incoming administration its just rights. So, a long discussion was had upon the matter by Ross and Green on the Democratic side and Robinson, Gobin and Penrose on the Republican side.

Not a word was said or even hinted at as to any action but the confirmation of these appointments. There was not the most remote reference to the commissions, nor to the action of the Governor after confirmation. In no part of the discussion was the action of the Governor referred to. The upshot of the discussion was the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Penrose:

Resolved, That the Senate will hold an executive session on Tuesday, January 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of acting on the appointments of the Governor; and all such appointments shall be acted on in such order as they have been sent in by the Senate.

During all this time it never entered the head of any Democratic or Republican Senator that anything but a confirmation was needed. Now the Republican Senators are demanding that these officers be commissioned by the Governor or they will refuse to confirm certain appointments he has made and will make.

A Bluff or Bulldoze.

This is either a bluff on the Democratic Senators or a bulldoze on the Governor. We are assured that no arrangement, directly or indirectly, was made by the Democratic Senators that involved the Governor, nor was any required. We are also convinced that the Governor was not consulted by them in any way nor at any time in the matter. Republican hindsight is now more comprehensive than their foresight.

To excuse their ignorance, stupidity or lack of foresight, the Republican Senators and press charge bad faith on the Democrats, of which they are in no wise guilty. These officers have commissions now, and are acting under them, and they are good until the close of the session. They do not need two for each one. The Republican Senators invited the situation, let them accept it.

No Democratic Senator pleaded guilty to the charge of bad faith, nor yielded an inch. This is neither the time nor the occasion to discuss the right or the duty of the Governor. He can, and doubtless will, take care of himself and promptly act when the time comes.

HENRY HALL.

TARENTUM LIQUOR FIGHT.

Mr. McCullough Defines His Position on the Vexed Bill.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 13.—Mr. McCullough, of Allegheny, said to-night, in reference to the fight in Tarentum over the proposed repeal of the local prohibitory law for that borough: "I told Mr. Albert Smith that I would introduce the bill whenever he sent me the proofs of its having been properly advertised, as required by the act of February 12, 1874. That law provides that notice of the intended application for repeal, stating specifically the title and objects of the bill, shall be published for four consecutive weeks and it further sets forth that the evidence of the publication shall be by attaching to the bill a copy of said notice, verified by the affidavit of the owner, editor, publisher, or foreman of the newspaper or newspapers in which it was published.

"The only notice sent me was the following: 'Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the repeal of the special acts of Assembly governing the borough of Tarentum.' This notice was plainly insufficient, as it does not set forth specifically the title and objects of the bill; neither was there any accompanying affidavit, as the law requires. Until the provisions of the law are complied with, I cannot introduce the bill. In reply to a letter from the Revs. Messrs. Mitchell and Walker, I wrote him that when the bill got before the committee I would notify them, and procure them a hearing. As the bill has not yet been introduced, it is not yet before the committee, and there could be no hearing upon it."

A FIGHT IN PROSPECT

When the Resolution to Adjourn on May 8 Is Called Up.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 13.—There was considerable kicking over the resolution to adjourn May 8. Mr. Brooks, of Philadelphia, is opposed to any date being fixed until after the apportionment bills are disposed of, while Mr. Taggart has served emphatic notice that the rural members will agree to no date for final adjournment until the tax bill has been acted upon by the Senate. The Grangers want the tax bill passed or squarely defeated, placing both its friends and enemies on the record, and they say they will not allow it to be killed by adjournment without acting upon it.

There will likely be a fight when the resolution is called up, and if fixed at all, the date of adjournment will not be earlier than May 15.

APPORTIONMENT BILL

For Legislative Districts Is to Be Introduced To-Day.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 13.—The legislative apportionment bill will likely be introduced on Wednesday. The losses and gains in the several counties have already been given in THE DISPATCH. The counties of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Schuylkill and Lackawanna have not yet been divided into districts. As soon as that is done the bill will be ready for introduction. The city of Williamsport is made a separate district. It is slightly Republican, and the change may result in Lycoming county sending one Republican and three Democrats instead of a solid Democratic delegation as at present.

York county has a few hundred less than the 100,000 population requisite before it can be divided into districts; but it will be so divided, on the principle that the law takes no note of small things. This will likely give the Republicans one of the four members. No Senatorial apportionment bill has been prepared yet. Half a dozen plans have been proposed, but none has been decided upon. The Republican Steering Committee has had the matter in charge, but has not as yet done anything.

A SCATHING REPORT

ON THE PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

An Utter Absence of System and Regulated Method—Wasteful and Lavish Expenditures Can Easily Be Made, as Well as Downright Misapplication.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 13.—Senator Mylin to-night presented the report of the special committee to investigate the charitable and correctional institutions of the State. It devides the dependent classes into three sections—delinquents, who violate the law; destitutes, whose poverty makes them a charge upon the community, and defectives, who have inherited or acquired defects, either mental or physical.

Upward of $37,000,000 have been appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania to the various penal and charitable institutions enjoying its bounty. More than a third of this amount, $12,673,920, has been given in the last ten years: nearly a third in the last six years, and between a fourth and fifth in the last four years. For the two years, 1887 and 1888, $3,809,987 were appropriated, and for 1889 and 1890, $3,843,239, the total for the four years being nearly $8,000,000 ($7,753,224). Of this there was paid for construction and maintenance to the Pittsburg Deaf and Dumb School, $548,000; Morganza, $1,611,724; Dixmont, $1,266,426; Western Penitentiary, $2,542,723.

The report goes on to say that "evidence at command shows an absence of system and regulated method upon the basis of which grants have been made, and are made and applied, that is not only inconsistent with prudence and economy, but affords opportunity for wasteful and lavish expenditures, as well as culpable misapplication and misdirection of the public funds. This uncertainty and vagueness exists in the lack of proper specification as to the purpose for which moneys are appropriated to institutions. The intention of legislators as to the uses for which money appropriated is to be applied is left in doubt, so that its application is entirely at the option of the persons receiving it. In many instances there is no specification whatever, the gift being outright, without the least qualification."

Upon the subject of standards for the correction of public ills, the report says: "Every institution of the State represents a different theory, or is in a transitory state from one to another. The Eastern and Western Penitentiaries represent the principles of solitary confinement and congregate imprisonment; the insane hospitals are experiments of differing methods and theories as to the cure or care of the insane, or are in a transition state; the House of Refuge, Morganza, Huntingdon and various children's aid societies, represent different ideas as to the reformation of the young criminal. All are advancing toward the same goal along different, apparently unexplored paths.

Recalling the Bill.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 13.—The bill to create a Disability Board in cities of the second class, to manage a fund for the maintenance of disabled policemen, was to-night, on motion of Senator Neeb, recalled from the House. The purpose of the recall is to amend it by making it optional, instead of mandatory.

Badly Knocked Out.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 13.—The House does not take much stock in the alleged Book Trust investigation. The Senate resolution for the printing of 3,000 extra copies of the report came over to the House to-night and was knocked out, receiving hardly a score of votes.

DEATH OF GENERAL SPINOLA.

The Noted New York City Congressman Expires Very Suddenly.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—General Spinola died at 1:25 o'clock this morning. He was a Congressman from New York City.

ILLEGALLY ISSUED SHARES.

The Crooked Work That Was Done by the Secretary of a Company.

BOSTON, April 13.—The expert who has been examining the books of the Boston Water Power Company has made up his report to President Kimball, who is authority for the statement that shares to the approximate amount of $20,000, representing a valuation exceeding $75,000, have been illegally issued by the former Treasurer, William Brown, upon his own authority. All of the irregularities discovered appear to have been made through a falsification of the accounts, so the President declares. The certificates of stock have all been examined, and appear to be all right, but nothing has been discovered that will give the least possible explanation of the leakage of the money.

Ex-Treasurer Brown is still confined to his home, and his mental trouble, which saves him the realization of the accusations against him, is such that he will probably never recover.

GUARDING THE LAND.

Serious Trouble Expected on the Opening of Northwest Lands.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Commissioner Carter, of the General Land Office, has received information that great excitement exists among the people in the vicinity of the lands in Northern Wisconsin along the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, which will be open to homestead settlement on next Saturday. At Ashland, it is said, a crowd of well-armed men have formed a circle around the local land office and threaten to shoot anyone who attempts to break through the line or in any way tries to forstall them in filing the necessary application papers.

Commissioner Carter, in speaking of the matter to-day, said that these hostile demonstrations would work only hardship to the persons engaged in them, for no one would be permitted to acquire rights under the land laws by force of arms or intimidation.

THE COPYRIGHT LEAGUE.

A Banquet to Commemorate the Eighth Year of Its Existence.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The American Authors' Copyright League gave to-night what might properly be termed a ratification banquet. The occasion was the eight anniversary of the formation of the League, and as such it was deemed fitting that the passage of the international copyright bill should be duly celebrated at this time and honor be done to those gentlemen who fought for its passage, Edmund C. Steadman presided. At his right was Senator Platt, of Connecticut. Others present were Compte Emil De Keratry, R. U. Johnson, George P. Lathrop, Park Goodwin, George William Curtis, Ashbel P. Fitch, Henry Cabot Lodge, Charles Scribner, A. W. Appleton, Lawrence Hatton, Brander Matthews, Edgar Fawcett and Edward Carey.

Mr. Steadman made the opening address, and then Senator Platt took the floor. He said he had worked for the bill for all he was worth and it was a severe battle. Senator Platt suggested that R. U. Johnson of the *Century* write a literal account of the great struggle in Congress to obtain the law, the book to be the first to exemplify the workings of the copyright law in July, next.

SOME ANCIENT DEBTS

COME TO THE FRONT TO BLAST DIRECT TAX REFUND HOPES.

Many of the States Are in Arrears to the Government, and Will Lose Their Share—The Woful Plight West Virginia Is In.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It appears that many of the States that expected to realize the entire amount of their contributions to the direct tax are to be disappointed. Scrutiny of the refunding act by the First Comptroller has satisfied him that the Government may claim offsets against all States where the tax was not collected from individuals directly by the Government. He has been searching the records for such offsets, and here are some of those he has already discovered, on accounts of quotas of arms, ammunition and accoutrements issued under the act of 1808 up to 1887:

California, $8,110; Georgia, $4,229; Illinois, $17,807; Michigan, $5,633; Minnesota, $5,331; Oregon, $2,472; Virginia, $6,406; Wisconsin, $5,201; New Mexico, $5,597; Washington, $3,985. The amounts represent the extent to which the quotas were overdrawn. Had the old law continued in force most of these States might have made the account square by diminishing the amounts of their requisitions. But after the new militia law of 1887 had been passed, this course could not be pursued, and the State accounts for refund of direct tax are now, or will be when presented, held up pending investigation.

Vermont's large arrearage is explained by the fact that during the war she made heavy requisitions for arms to repel the threatened St. Albans raid, and it is said that the State afterwards sold $150,000 worth of these arms to France. West Virginia is perhaps in a worse plight than any other State. Virginia owed the Government $1,500,000, on account of State bonds, and when the new State was cut off it agreed to assume responsibility for her share of the indebtedness. But the Government was never repaid.

Virginia's share of the direct tax money cannot be withheld, for there the money was collected from individuals.

SUED FOR MALPRACTICE.

Instead of $50,000, as Asked for, the Plaintiff Gets $60.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—Judge Pryor, of the Court of Common Pleas, to-day tried a suit by Rosa Becker to recover $50,000 from Dr. John B. Janiski, for alleged malpractice. She was a charity patient, and the doctor attended her three days in confinement. She sent for him on the fourth day, but he did not come. As a result of alleged improper treatment she had to undergo several surgical operations. The defense was that the doctor told her that he was going out of town. He asked her to remain quiet, and if she needed further treatment, to go to the dispensary, and she did not heed his advice. In charging the jury, the Judge said: "A physician does not contract to cure a patient; he is not an insurer, but his undertaking and the duty which the law imposes on him is only to exercise due skill and care in the treatment of his patient.

"It is enough if a competent physician exercises his best judgment in a case. He may decline to respond to the patient unable to compensate him, but if he undertakes the treatment of such a patient he cannot defeat a suit for malpractice nor mitigate a recovery against him upon the principle that the skill and care required of a physician are proportioned to his expectation of pecuniary recompense."

The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of $60.

WILL FEAST THEM.

The Visit of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment to Baltimore.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The visit of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment to this city on the thirtieth anniversary of the regiment's first visit to Baltimore in 1861, when they were mobbed, will be an event of great interest to the citizens of this city. The veterans will be feasted until they can feast no more, and men who fought them on the field of battle and applauded the mob's attack in 1861 will do them honor.

The gallant Fifth Regiment of Baltimore—the pride of this State, and that is to Maryland what the Seventh is to New York—will turn out and meet the Massachusetts veterans, who are expected here on the 19th. On the 20th the grand banquet and ball will be given at the Carrollton. This hall was not in existence in 1861.

VERY COSTLY WELTS.

An Interpretaion That Means $11,000 Duties on $800 Worth of Them.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—A most extraordinary interpretation of the new McKinley law was brought to the attention of Acting Collector Couch, Collector Erhardt being sick abed with the grip. It appears that J. G. Northrop, of Gloversville, imported $800 worth of welts used on the wrists of gloves. Assistant Appraiser Burke decided that these welts were dutiable under the clause making them "whole or in part gloves."

The duty under this clause is $1 a dozen, and on this invoice of $800 the duties were under Burke's interpretation made $11,000. The collectors in the department insisted that they should pay duty as manufacturers of leather at 35 per cent ad valorem, in the neighborhood of $300. Appraiser Cooper would not agree to this, and declined to order a reappraisement. Some interesting notes passed between the collector and the appraiser.

Journeymen Builders Organize.

About 200 of the journeymen plasterers, masons, painters and carpenters of Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne and McKeesport have organized a union. They have sent for their charter, and will make their headquarters in Braddock.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A CHIMNEY fire in the residence of a Mr. Brown at 2545 Penn avenue caused an alarm to be sent in yesterday from box 327. The damage was nominal.

A CHIMNEY fire in the house of Mrs. Mary McCarthy, in the rear of No. 32 Webster avenue, about noon yesterday caused an alarm from box No. 30 last night. No damage.

A CHIMNEY blaze at Joseph Cavenaugh's residence, No. 1215 Muriel street, caused an alarm of fire to be sent in from station 136 at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No damage.

THE caving in of an improvised roof over a blast furnace at the Clinton Rolling Mills shortly before 10 o'clock last night, was the cause of a small fire which damaged the building to the extent of $50. An alarm was sent in from station 123.

THE residence of Major Ward Paul, at Sorel Canada, was burned Sunday night. The youngest daughter, six years of age, perished in the flames. Madam Paul and two other children were seriously burned and may succumb to their injuries.

SHORTLY before midnight fire broke out in the new DISPATCH building, Diamond and Smithfield streets. A heater set fire to a pile of wood. Inspector McAleese and Detective McTighe had the flames under control when the department arrived and finally extinguished it. No damage.

THEY SHOWED FIGHT.

Fierce Battle Between Strikers, Police and the Military

OVER BRADFORD WEAVERS' STRIKE

Ten Thousand Strikers Charged and Dispersed by Troops.

MANY PEOPLE WOUNDED IN THE FRAY

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRADFORD, April 13.—A strike has been for some time in progress at the Manningham mills, and yesterday 5,000 of the strikers attempted to hold a meeting near the town hall, but were prevented by the police and the town councillors.

Sanders, of Rotherham, followed the crowd that entered the square and tried to speak, but a large body of police came out of the town hall and dispersed the meeting and assaulted Sanders.

In the evening the leader, Sanders, again tried to hold a meeting, but was arrested as he was about to speak, amid great excitement, the whole town being in an uproar. Another well known labor leader, Tillett, then succeeded in adddressing the crowd. Another meeting of the strikers held at St. George's Hall in the afternoon was more successful, and from it the men pro essed to have received much encouragement.

Ten thousand of the striking weavers assembled to-day for the purpose of protesting against the action of the municipal authorities in forbidding the meeting which the strikers had arranged for yesterday. The police vainly tried to disperse the gathering, but their repeated charges on the crowd proved futile. Matters finally assumed such a shape that the authorities determined to take decisive action, and after the strikers had for the last time been ordered to disperse and had refused, the riot act was read and the military was then summoned.

The soldiers, upon their arrival at the scene, joined forces with the police and a combined charge was made upon the ranks of the stubborn strikers. A fierce struggle ensued, but the strikers were unable to resist the increased force and were compelled to retreat before the bayonets and batons. The police used their batons very freely and many of the strikers were injured. Several of the police were also hurt during the fight. The authorities succeeded in placing seven of the ringleaders under arrest. It is probable that the strikers will attempt to hold another meeting to-morrow and that the scenes witnessed to-day will be renewed.

Midnight—The excitement is unabated. The military occupied the streets for an hour, charging up and down. Many people were wounded and taken to the town hall, where their wounds were dressed.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

Lady Florence Dixie Bitterly Denounces Her Sentence.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 13.—Lady Florence Dixie, in a letter to-day in relation to the case of Mrs. Maybrick, writes:

There are many who, like myself, believe that Mrs. Maybrick was the victim of a cruel family intrigue, the verdict being the result of a most one-sided and partial summing up of the Judge who has just retired from the bench. Is it nothing to the British public that this unfortunate lady, who occupies her present position through a miscarriage of justice, should be immured through the most sunny years of her life in an English prison for a deed which she has never been clearly proved to have committed?

If she murdered her husband, she should have been hanged: but as it was patent that there was no real proof of her guilt, her sentence was commuted to one of a living death. Mrs. Maybrick should either be accorded a fresh trial or, if not, released. How, too, about the man who lead her astray? He is not in prison; of course not. What in woman is a grievous wrong, in man is only a slight peccadillo.

FIVE BIG ELECTIONS.

In Which the Tories Will Have to Do Some Tall Fighting.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 13.—Five elections are now pending, to fill vacancies in the House of Commons. The new members are required to replace Thomas Charles Baring, who sat for the city of London; the Right Honorable George Cavendish Bentinck, who represented Whitehaven; Colonel C. J. T. Hambre, the member for the Southern divison of Dorset, and Mr. T. K. Lapling. All these are dead, and they were all members of the Conservative party. To these must be added the name of Mr. F. W. McLean, who sat for Woodstock, and has been just appointed a Master in Lunacy.

With so many constituencies vacant, it is like a miniature general election. All the late members won their seats by narrow majorities and it is therefore the universal belief that a hard fight will be necessary if the Tory candidates are to be returned.

CHINA AFTER TRADE.

She Is Endeavoring to Secure a Share of Tobacco Commerce.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 13.—China is trying to enter the lists as a competitor for a share of the European commerce in tobacco. A number of samples arrived last week, consigned to leading brokers, with a view to testing the suitability of Chinese tobacco for this market.

The Japanese weed is already largely consumed in Europe, the bulk going to Antwerp, Amsterdam and Hamburg, where in combination with Sumatra and Havana growths, the leaf is made into cigars.

NEW OCEAN GREYHOUND.

That Will Run Between the Ports of Liverpool and Montreal.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BELFAST, April 13.—Messrs. Hall and Wolff, the well-known ship builders, on Saturday launched a steamer intended for the Dominion line. She is 400 feet long, 47 wide over all, displaces 6,000 tons, will steam 14 knots, and will carry 60 first-class passengers in a cabin on deck and 90 second-class on the deck below.

The new vessel has been christened the Labrador, and is expected to take her place on the route between Liverpool and Montreal on June 12.

A DISHONORED SON

Causes His Mother, a Russian Princess, to Commit Suicide.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The Princess Olga Feodorowna, nee Cecile, of Baden, daughter of Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, died to-day. It is rumored that she committed suicide, caused by chagrin at the Czar's refusal to restore her son, Grand Duke Michael, to the honors that he forfeited through his recent marriage with Countess Marenbourg.

ENGLAND WANTS OPIUM.

The Indian Government May Receive Money From the Traffic.

LONDON, April 13.—The First Lord of the Treasury, William Henry Smith, replying to a question on the subject announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government would not advise the Indian Government in regard to the vote of the House of Commons taken April 10, when the annual motion against allowing the opium trade of India to continue was carried and the Government defeated by a vote of 160 to 130.

Mr. Smith also announced that the Government would not appoint a committee to inquire into the opium traffic in India, as the paucity of the vote taken on Friday on the motion did not carry the weight which a division of the full House would carry.

DREIBUND IN DANGER.

ITALY IS SHOWING SYMPTOMS OF BREAKING AWAY FROM IT.

Some Significant Utterances From Rudini—A Rumored Change in Ministers to France That Means Much—Italy's Probable Action in Case of War.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

PARIS, April 13.—It is stated in this city that the Viscount Venosta has been appointed Italian Ambassador to France, to take the place of Count Menabrea, the present ambassador. Count Menabrea, writing to a friend concerning this report, says it is quite possible that it may be true, but he has heard nothing of it. The Viscount Venosta is a son-in-law of the Marquis Alfieri, who is a Vice President of the Italian Senate, and who strongly opposes the Triple Alliance as ruinous to Italy and favors the cultivation of a close friendship with France.

Viscount Venosta is connected with the Cavour family, and is strongly hostile to the foreign policy of Signor Crispi, upon which, during Crispi's administration, he made several severe attacks. His appointment at this time to the head of the embassy to France is considered somewhat doubtful. If it prove to be really contemplated by the Marquis Rudini its significance as regards the Triple Alliance cannot be misunderstood.

A dispatch from Rome says: Premier Di Rudini, in an interview to-day in regard to the Dreibund, held that the renewal of the Triple Alliance was of secondary importance, as compared with a constant agreement with England. On many occasions, said the Premier, the policy of the Dreibund harmonized perfectly with British ideas, yet Lord Salisbury had never adhered to the Dreibund treaty. Italy's renewal of her contract with the Alliance depended on the general situation in Europe, which was now changing every day. It was difficult to imagine that England and Italy would remain passive while war was being waged by Russia and France against Germany and Astria, even if the Dreibund did not exist.

Italy might find it to her interest to range herself on the side of Great Britain should Russia refrain from interfering in the affairs of the other powers, thus securing the absolute neutrality of Great Britain. Italy would not act except under the contingencies provided for in the Dreibund convention. If Austria attacked Russia, or Germany declared war with France, their action would not imply that Italy was to join in the movement. By the terms of the contract she was entitled to act as a neutral nation and to remain so.

EMPLOYERS CONTRACT

Among Themselves to Post Men Who Have Been Dismissed.

BERLIN, April 13.—A Socialist organ publishes promised secret correspondence between prominent employers in metal industries showing that they agreed to impart to one another the names of the workmen who had been dismissed for breach of contract, or for labor agitation and bound themselves not to employ such men. The contract embraced Government workshops.

The correspondence includes letters written by the Ministers of War and Public Works, dated May 3, 1890, agreeing to boycott men who took part in the May day demonstrations and to exclude known Socialists from government workshops. The latter agreement especially meets with severe denunciation from the Socialist organs.

M'KINLEY LAW AGAIN.

It Is the Cause of Many German Artisans Leaving for America.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

DUSSELDORF, April 13.—At Solingen, the great manufacturing center for swords, bayonets and cutlery, 14 miles from here, there has been quite an exodus of operatives for America. On Thursday last 18 expert hands, with their apprentices and families, making 100 in all, started for New York, where, it is reported, they are engaged to work by contract for a firm of that city.

Their departure is wholly due to the McKinley law, which has worked havoc among the manufacturers here, many factories being on the point of closing down, as the export trade of America has fallen off 54,000 marks ($13,500) during the past three months.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Mr. Smith Explains Its Scope in the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 13.—Referring to the Royal Labor Commission recently appointed to inquire into labor troubles and the best means of preventing them, Mr. Smith, in the House of Commons to-day said that the Commission was so constituted as to secure full consideration for all important questions. It was not intended, Mr. Smith continued, that every trade and every grievance should be represented on the commission. It was for the commission to decide, said Mr. Smith in conclusion, whether or not its deliberations and examinations should be made in public.

WORK FOR CONVICTS.

They Are to Be Used in Building a Long Russian Railway.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—A certain number of Siberian convicts are to be employed on the first stretch of the great Siberian Pacific Railway. Some of the newly condemned now on the Island of Saghalien are being transported to Vladivostock for this purpose, instead of going to the mines.

The *Official Gazette* announces that 600 such prisoners have just left Odessa, bound for Russian ports in the Pacific, where they are to be employed in constructing the new line of railway.

DENYING THE CHARGE.

Lord Douglas Says He Didn't Call His Wife a Crossing Sweeper.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 13.—Lord James Douglas, who was summoned before the court for refusing to fill out his census papers properly, having described his wife as a crossing sweeper and insane, and his son as a bootblack, both born in Darkest Africa, now comes forward and says he never filled up the return at all, and that it must have been a practical joke played on him by some one.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP

Breaks Out in Sheffield and Many People Are Down With It.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

SHEFFIELD, April 13.—An epidemic of influenza has broken out here, and a large number have been attacked, including many clergymen and several physiciads. In the majority of cases, the symptoms strongly resemble those of the Russian epidemic and the physicians are convinced that it is the same disease which proved so fatal here a year ago.

Smallpox in London.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 13.—There are seven patients in the London Hospital, Whitechapel road, down with the smallpox and two deaths have already occurred. Five cases at Greenwich were contracted from a dock laborer, who had been unloading foreign grain.

FRIENDS OF BRIGGS

Control the Presbytery and Name the Committee of Inquiry.

IF HE IS A HERETIC SO ARE THEY.

The Professor Elected a Delegate to the General Assembly.

QUITE A HARMONIOUS CONFERENCE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Presbytery promptly did what THE DISPATCH telegrams predicted it would do in regard to Prof. Briggs' case when it assembled in the lecture room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church to-day, but it subsequently offset this by appointing the popular professor to a post of honor, and that over the man who initiated the proceedings against him. After appointing a committee on the motion of the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch to determine whether Prof. Briggs is a Presbyterian or a heretic, the Presbytery selected Prof. Briggs as one of its commissioners to the General Assembly, while Dr. Birch was made only an alternate.

The matter came before the Presbytery at the very beginning of the session. The Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, Secretary of the American Tract Society, had scarcely been chosen for the ensuing half year when Dr. Birch offered these resolutions:

WHEREAS, The address of Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., a member of this Presbytery, delivered on Tuesday evening, January 20, 1891, on the occasion of his inauguration as the incumbent of the Edward Robinson Chair of Biblical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, (which address has since been published by said seminary) has been very generally criticised as containing statements which are seemingly contrary to the teaching and spirit of our confession of faith;

Complaint to the General Assembly.

Whereas, This address has also been actually made the occasion of complaint to the General Assembly by at least four presbyteries; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to which the said address shall be referred for careful consideration with instructions to report at the meeting in May what action, if any, be appropriate in relation thereto.

This was placed on file while nominations were made for the 14 delegates, 7 clergymen and 7 laymen, who are to represent the Presbytery in the General Assembly, which opens in Detroit on May 21. The names of confession revisers and anti-revisers, Briggsites and anti-Briggsites, followed each other without question. It was the Rev. Dr. Conkling who named Prof. Briggs as the Presbytery's representative at Detroit. No opposition was made to the nomination.

The nominations were not finished when the Rev. Dr. Birch moved to have his resolution taken from the file and adopted. He said: "I presented that paper on my own responsibility solely. I am familiar with the thought of the Western clergymen who are expressing their opinions in regard to Dr. Briggs, and I realize the significance of their action. I think it is not fair to Dr. Briggs or to the Presbytery to permit a prejudgment of his case when it will be our duty to defend him if necessary. In the interests of truth and fair play some action must be taken so that the General Assembly shall not take hold of the matter until it comes before it in the right way. Let us go about putting it in that way in a manly, honorable and just spirit."

As a Friend of the Professor.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, in seconding the resolution, said: "I am prepared from three considerations to vote for the appointment of this commission: First, in the interest of Brother Briggs. He has the right to be defended or reprimanded in the house of his friends; second, it is necessary for the Presbytery to take cognizance of reflections on the orthodoxy of one of its members to protect its own standing. Third, the reputation of the Union Theological Seminary must also be protected. For these three reasons I second Dr. Birch's resolution."

The Rev. Dr. Robinson followed Dr. Booth with: "Now, Mr. Moderator, can't we stop here—pass this resolution without any more talk, and leave it to the committee to do the rest? It will give him fair play, which I certainly wish him to have."

There were cries of "question," and the resolution was passed unanimously, the moderator being left to settle the size of the committee as well as to name its members, subject to Presbytery's approval. He named the Revs. Drs. Birch, Lampe, McIlvaine, Vandyke and Forbes and Elders J. J. Stevenson and Walter Edwards. Drs. Birch and Lampe are revisionists and the first is an anti-Briggsite. Drs. Vandyke and McIlvaine are revisionists, while Dr. Forbes is not classed. Prof. Stevenson is an ultra anti-revisionist and Walter Edwards is a revisionist. All of the committee except Dr. Birch and Prof. Stevenson, and perhaps Dr. Lampe, are friendly to Dr. Briggs, if they cannot be classed as Briggsites. Indeed the committee is expected to exonerate Dr. Briggs from the charge of hetrodoxy by a vote of 5 to 2.

A NEW UNITED STATES TREASURER.

Huston at Last Writes a Resignation Which the President Accepts.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—At last the eccentric Mr. Huston, who has been in agony of one kind or another ever since he accepted the office of Treasurer of the United States two years ago, is out of office, the President accepting to-day a resignation offered February 24. It will be remembered that at the time the letter of resignation was written the President vainly attempted to induce Ex-Treasurer Lemke, of Indiana, to accept the office. Mr. Lemke, after due consideration, decided that his health would not permit, and since then the President has been hunting for a Treasurer.

A few days ago he found one in Banker Nebeker, of Indiana, a personal friend and political adherent, and Mr. Nebeker gets his commission on the eve of the President's departure on his long swing around the circle. Mr. Nebeker is a hale and jolly sort of man, whose ultra-genial manner will make an agreeable change in the office from the somewhat disgruntled atmosphere that always seemed to surround Mr. Huston.

HARRISON'S CIRCULAR TRIP.

He Leaves Washington at Midnight Without Very Much Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The President and Mrs. Harrison, with the party who will accompany them on their trip to the far West, left here at midnight on the special train especially prepared for their use. Owing to the lateness of the hour only a few persons besides the railway employes were at the station to witness the departure of the train.

As the train drew out of the station, the President stood on the rear platform of the last car and removing his hat, bowed a goodby to those waiting to see him off. The first stopping place will be Lynchburg, Va., which will be reached early in the morning.

The party consisted of the following named persons: The President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk, Marshal D. M. Ransdell, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd, Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the President's stenographer, Major Sanger, of the army, and representatives of the press associations.

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Twenty-Six Years Since the Assassination of President Lincoln.

Just 26 years ago to-day the nation was thrown into a state of sorrow by the assassination of its President, Abraham Lincoln. The streets of Pittsburg on that night, over a quarter of a century ago, were filled by a crowd far greater than that of last night, packed as the thoroughfares were on the last named occasion. But it was with an entirely different, though perhaps no less excited, assemblage of people.

When the news of Lincoln's murder reached Pittsburg busy hands were soon at work draping in black the houses for miles on every street. This year there will be no special exercises in memory of the death of the man whom so many mourned April 14, 1865. Several Grand Army posts will bear the day in mind, but there will be no public exercises of any kind.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND HIS VIEWS OF PARTISANSHIP.

He Pleads Guilty to Being a Party Man If It Means Devotion to Party Principles—Campaigns of Education are What are Needed.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Governors of the Democratic Club of this city gave a dinner at the clubhouse to-night in commemoration of Jefferson's birthday. J. H. V. Arnold presided. He was flanked by ex-President Cleveland and Governor Abbett, of New Jersey. Many prominent local Democrats were present. The ex-President was the chief speaker, and in part said:

"It seems to me that the atmosphere which pervades this place is ill-suited to selfish and ignoble designs; and I feel at this moment that I am surrounded by influences which invite patriotic partisanship and disinterested devotion to party principles. If a partisan is correctly defined as 'One who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest I must plead guilty to the charge of being a Democratic partisan, so long as the Democracy is true to its creed and traditions, and so long as conditions exist, which, to my understanding, make adherence to its doctrines synonymous with patriotism.

"It is an inspiring thing to know that by virtue of our party membership we are associated with those who resist the attempt of arrogant political power to interfere with the independence and integrity of popular suffrage, who are determined to relieve our countrymen from unjust and unnecessary burdens, who are intent upon checking extravagance in public expenditures, and who test party purposes by their usefulness in promoting the interests and welfare of all the people of the land.

"The political revolution which accompanied the birth of our party was not accomplished while the principles of Democracy were kept laid away in a napkin, nor was the unanimity of their first acceptance secured by the senseless and noisy shouting of partisan bigotry and the refusal to receive converts to the faith. No man believed more implicitly in the political instruction of the people than the great founder of our party; and the first triumph of Democratic principles, under his leadership, were distinctly the results of a campaign of education. So, too, in the light of our last victory. No man who desires Democratic success will deny the supreme importance of a most thorough and systematic presentation to our fellow-citizens of the reasons which support the avowed and accepted purposes of our party. Those who now sneer at efforts in that direction are our enemies—whether they confront us as confessed opponents, or whether they are traitors skulking within our camp."

ELIZABETH HAS A BLAZE.

Two of the Main Buildings on Broad Street Destroyed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 13.—This city to-day suffered a