ALL WHO SEEK INVESTMENTS.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Blaine Tells Rudini That Aliens Coming to America Must

TAKE THEIR CHANCES.

They Get as Good Protection as Citizens, All the Treaty Calls For.

NO INDEMNITY PROMISED.

Both the State and Federal Courts Are Open to Those Who Want Redress and Damages.

WEBSTER QUOTED AS AUTHORITY.

If the Louisiana Grand Jury Fails to Take Action a Recommendation May Be Made to Congress.

POREIGNERS NOT A FAVORED CLASS.

The Answer Will Eardly Please Italy, and an Announce ment From Reme Is Awaited With

Considerable Interest.

NO THREAT WAS EVER OFFICIALLY RECEIVED

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, ] WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The answer of Secretary Blaine to the last note of Premier Rudini, of Italy, comes as though it were in response to a threat said to have been made by the Italian Government, that dire things would happen it a reply were not made as soon as Tuesday, the 14th of April.

It is now believed, as hinted in these telegrams a day or two ago, that Mr. Blaine had some time since informed the Marquis Imperiali, in charge of the legation here, that the reply would be forthcoming by the date of yesterday or to-day, that Imperiali cabled this information to Rudini, that Rudini let it out to some of his official associates, and that they started the threat that the reply which was promised might seem to be in response to the asserted threat of the Government.

No Official Threat Ever Received.

Certainly no official information was ever received by the United States Government containing even a hint that if a reply were not received by a certain date all diplomatic relations would cease. Certainly, also, Imperiali knew ten days ago that the reply would be presented to him at about the time of the departure of the President on his tour.

The reply was given to the press early this evening, but its nature came to be known to a very few of the officials of the administration to-night. Those few adjudge it to be a plain and incontrovertible statement of the situation, and they are highly elated at the unyielding firmness displayed in the most diplomatic and respectful language.

The position taken by Mr. Blaine is singularly in keeping with that of a certain official of the State Department, quoted in these telegrams some time ago, in which it was assumed that no feature of the treaty between Italy and the United States has been violated in the New Orleans affair, as the Italian subjects were not discriminated against, but had exactly the same treatment that was meted out to citizens of the United States, and that utterance contained a foreeast of the view the Government would take on the question of indemnity.

Foreigners Not a Favored Class.

The same official declared against the proposition to enact a law providing a penalty for the infraction of a treaty, and to enable the Federal Government to have immediate jurisdiction in all cases where a violation of a treaty was claimed, and he opposed such action on the ground that it would make subjects of a foreign power a layored class, having the advantage before the Government and the courts over citizens of the United States. Mr. Blaine also refers to this phase of the discussion, and in a precisely similar manner. The letter of Mr. Blaine is dated yester-

day. Last evening it was presented to the Marquis Imperiali, and was cabled to Rome
this morning. It will appear in the newsthis morning. papers of all Europe to-morrow morning, and great curiosity is felt to know whether the opinion will not be that Rudini has the best of the argument, and whether that doughty diplomat will don his war paint, close the legation here, and give Minister Porter his passports. Certainly Mr. Blaine, if he had been bent on giving no promise of redress whatever, could hardly have held out less hope than he does in his letter. The few citizens who have read it are, regardless of party, loud in their praise of

the Secretary of State.

Text of the Correspondence, The following is the text of the correspond-

ence as given out by the State Department to-"ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, April 2

Mr. Secretary of States
"I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Your Excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 1st inst, in reply to that whereby Baron Fava informed you of his departure on leave. 1 have laid the contents of Your Excellency's note before the Government of the King, and His Excellency the President of the Council. His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs has just directed me to address

the following communication to you:
"The Government of the King of Italy has the United States is honorably bound to take Some Difference Between the Mobs. asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim "In the case of the mob of 1851, Mr. Webster asserts that 'no personal injury was offered to anyone;' that 'the police and other legal the punishment of the guilty parties without authorities did all that was possible to preserve the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian Government now repeats the same acted in the heat of blood and not in pursuance of the least of the least of blood and not in pursuance of the least of the least of the least of the least of th demand. Not until the Federal Government of any predetermined plan or purpose of in-jury or insuit.' that 'the mob was composed of shall have explicitly declared that the aforeonsible persons, the names of none of said proceedings shall be promptly begun can whom are known to the Government of the United States nor, so far as the Government is informed, to its officers or agents in New Orthe diplomatic incident be considered as closed. Meanwhile, His Majesty's Government takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal "As promptly as possible after the lamentable Sovernment recognizes that an indemnity is

due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries. "I have, therefore, the honor to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of Your Excel-ency, and avail myself of this occasion to offer you, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my highest and most respectful consideration. "IMPERIALL"

The Reply of Secretary Blaine.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, "WASHINGTON, April 14. 'The Marquis Imperial, Charge d'Affaires, etc. "DEAR SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, dated Thursday, April 2, 1891. It contains a second telegram from the Marquie di Rudini, a part of which l here quote: 'The Government of the King of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment The Italian Government now repeats the same demand. Not until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the afore-said proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed.

"This Government certainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of the Marquis di Rudini's telegram of March 24. It was de-livered at the State Department by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand and ed in the English language. The folowing is the full text of the telegram:

"Rome, March 24, 1891-Italian Minister, Washington: Our requests to the Federa Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates have been murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right therefore to demand and obtain the pun-ishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient and if provisions were not at once taken I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the Minister of His Majesty from a country where he is unable to obtain justice. "RUDINL"

Blaine Calls It a Back-Down. "These words are precisely those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the President to express the satisfaction of this Government with the very material qualifigation of the demand made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Italian Government. You quote in your note another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2 in these words: 'Meanwhile His Majesty's Government

A Little Difficulty With Sr

Calderon de la Parca, the Minister of

"In consequence of these depredations of the

mob upon the property of the Spanish Consul, as well as against the Spanish subjects, Don

demanded indemnification for all the losses,

both official and personal, Mr. Webster ad-

mitted that the Spanish Consul was entitled to

indemnity, and assured the Spanish Minister that if the injured Consul, Mr. Laborde, shall

return to his post, or any other Consul for New Orleans shall be appointed by Her Catholic Majesty's Government, the officers of this Government resident in that city will be in-

structed to receive and treat him with respe-

and with a National salute to the flag of hi

demonstration of respect such as may signify to him and to his Government the sense enter tained by the Government of the United State:

The Generosity of Congress.

after Mr. Webster wrote the foregoing note.

Congress, in recognition of certain magnani-mous conduct on the part of the Queen of

position of Mr. Webster, shared also by President Fillmore.

"The right to judicial remedy which Mr. Webster assured to the Spanish subjects is likewise assured to the Italian subjects. The subject is specially guaranteed in the second section of the third article of the Constitution. And as Mr. Webster points out, the resident alien has a privilege which is denied to the citizen. The widows and children of the citizen who lost their lives by mob violence may sue the leaders and members of the mob only in the courts of the State of Louisiana, while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who suffered death have the right to sue each

who suffered death have the right to sue each member of the mob, not only in the State courts, but also before the Federal tribunals

courts, but also before the Federal tribunals for the district of Louisiana.

"The Government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster it the mob of March 13, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to entire candor, due to this Government and due to the Government of Italy, to point out certain differences of which the Government of the United States is honorably bound to take

"It is proper, however, to add that two years

ship, if he shall arrive in a Spanish ve

the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the Government or its officers, but of an individual or of a mob, it is believed that no claim for indemnity can justify be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at the unlawful act, or, having timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary precautious as to amount to connivance.

"If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeably to our treaty with Italy and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were ablding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof and of the State of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city comnived at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice of information of the threatened danger failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace, and afterward to bring the guilty to trial, the President would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of Congress with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless violence.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. James G. BLAINE." takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal Government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two coun-"If the Marquis Rudini will carefully examine my note of April 1 he will discover that I did not 'recognize that an indemnity is due to
the families of the victims in virtue of the
treaty in force between the two countries.'
What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's
assertion that the United States Government
refused to take the demand for indemnity into
consideration. I quote my reply: 'The United
States, so far from refusing, has distinctly
recognized the principle of indemnity to
those Italian subjects who may have
been wrongen by a violation of the rights
secured to them under the treaty with the
United States concluded February 26, 1871.'

"The Marquis Radini may be assured that the
United States would recompense every Italian
subject who might be wronged by a violation of
a treaty to which the faith of the United
States is pledged. But this assurance leaves
unsettled the question whether the treaty has did not 'recognize that an indemnity is due to "Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. JAMES G. BLAINE." The next move of the Italian Government will be awaited with great interest, to say the LIGHTNER.

SOUNDS LIKE SARCASM.

occurrence in New Orleans the President di-rected the Attorney General to cause, through his department, a full inquiry to be made into all facts connected therewith and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the federal laws in the Federal

Courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received an official report. If it be found that a prosecutive can be maintained under the statutes of the United States the case will be presented to the next grand jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found as seems probable that criminal stall be found as seems probable that criminal

methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the State officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the Governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March.

tion, to secure its own citizens against violation individual malice or sudden popular tumult.

Allens and Citizens Must Share Alike.

"The foreign resident must be content

offered by the law to the citizen, and has no

just cause of complaint or right to ask the in-terposition of his country, if the courts are

equally open to him for the redress of his in-

juries. The treaty in the first, second, third, and, notably, in the twenty-third articles, clear-

ly limits the rights guaranteed to the citizens

ly limits the rights guaranteed to the clusions of the contracting powers in the territory of each to equal treatment, and to free access to the courts of justice. Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the Government or its officers, but of an individual or of a mob, it is believed

such cases to share the same redress that is

America Charged With Lack of Sympathy With Italy's Patriotic Anguish. LONDON, April 15 .- The News condemn America's treatment of Italy, and says:

"It must be fine sport for Mr. Blaine. The
melancholy business has been characterized
throughout by an utter want of sympathy with
Italy's patriotic anguish."

FAKIRS EVEN IN ROME.

States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the question whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the President, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations on the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian Government. As a precedent of great value to the case under discussion, the President recalls the conclusion maintained by Mr. Webster in 1851, when he was Secretary of State under President Fillmore. In August of that year a mob in New Orieans demolished the building in which the office of the Spanish Consul was located, and at the same time attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which, in the aggregate, were large. The supposed cause of the ruob was the intelligence of the execution of 50 young Americans in Haweda and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly 200 citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition.

A Little Difficulty With Spain. A Story That Italian Newspapers Are Be fused Entry in This Country. LONDON, April 15,-The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that a number of Italian newspapers have been returned with the offi-cial New York postal stamp, declaring that entry into the United States was forbidden.

SHE WANTS REVENGE.

ANNA DICKINSON INTENDS TO PROCEED WITH HER SUIT.

She Hopes That Lawyer Hummel Will Smite With the Sword of the Lord the People Who Made Her Suffer - Her Charges Against Susan. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. ]

NEW YORK, April 15 .- Anna Dickinson came to town again to-day to prosecute her plans for bringing retribution upon those who secured her confinement for five weeks in the Danville, Pa., insane asylum. She still makes her home voluntarily at Dr. Seward's private sanitarium at Goshen, and she will remain there for the present, She spent an hour or two this afternoon with Abe Hummel, her lawyer, and while there she described with characteristic vigor some of the

mitment to the asylum. She insists that she was dragged from her home and imprisoned without any shadow of justification, and she has lost none of of justification, and she has lost none of her bitter resentment against her sister, Susan, for her course in the matter. Miss Dickinson was asked what motive her sister could have had in causing her incarceration. "I don't know," she said; "the trial will develop that, I will tell you one thing, however, and that is, my sister has been a semi-mad woman for years."

"What symptoms of insanity has she shown?"

shown?"
"The trial will show. I'll prove it then. I hope Mr. Hummel will smite these people with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. I suffered enough in those five weeks to drive most any sane woman insane. Now I want retribution and a reform of the system which makes such outrages possible." such outrages possible."

Miss Dickinson will remain for the present at

Goshen, but she expects within a fortnight to tell the story of her wrongs on a public plat-form. "I consider it my duty to let the light into the dreadful place in which I was impris-oned," she declares. "Light must be admitted oned, she declares. Light must be admitted to the inside, as one in my position can do it. No other way will suffice to expose the horrors of such a place. Besides, I am sadly in need of money upon which to live and with which to punish those who brought this suffering on

who had unjustriably invaded the island of Cuba, enacted a joint resolution, approved by President Fillmore, March 3, 1853, the last day of his term, indemnifying the Spanish Consultant other Spanish subjects for the losses sustained in the New Orleans mob of 1851. The considerations on which this resolution was passed were held not to contravene the original position of Mr. Webster, shared also by President Fillmore Howe & Hummel have sent a demand for Miss Dickinson's property to her sister. They have not decided yet what form their proceed-ings against those who were instrumental in imprisoning Miss Dickinson will take.

ANARCHISTS PASS RESOLUTIONS. ohn Most's Crowd Denounce the Hanging of the Braddock Rioters.

NEW YORK, April 15.-Anarchist John Most was cheered to-night by a mass meeting in Cooper Union to protest against the killing of Hungarian strikers in Pennsylvania. Thes. esolutions were adopted: That the three negroes who are to be hanged at Baltimore are the victims of the cruel slave-holding class, and their only crime was a de-

mand for life. We demand therefore their in mediate relief. We declare, furthermore, that the judicial murder about to be perpetrated on the three Hungarians at Pittsburg, is also a crime similar to the executions of November 11

Resolved, also, That the atrocious crime con mitted by the wealthy rowdies at New Orleans on eleven defenceless Italians, was a murde that calls for aggressive action.

DEPRESSED BY GRIM GRIP.

The Son of a Prominent Railroad Man Mysteriously Disappears.

CHICAGO, April 15.-Friday last John Fish, son of General Solicitor Fish, of the St. Paul Rallway, came downtown with his roommate and parted with him, saying he was going to see his father.

Since this time nothing has been seen or heard of him by any of his friends. He has been suffering with the grip, and for a few days before his disappearance was very much de-

horne, the American actress.
As Miss Hawthorne's liabilities are £15,783 (nearly \$78,915), with no available assets, she makes no proposal and has been adjudged a bankrupt.

morning, a summary order was issued by the receiver in the affairs of Miss Grace Haw-

BISMARCK NOT ELECTED.

NECESSARY.

The Socialistic Candidate Gives Him a Close

BERLIN, April 15 .- The polling at Gees-

emunde to-day for a member of the Reichs-

ag has been active throughout the 74 dis-

tricts forming that constituency. A large

number of votes has been cast. The result

at the earliest. The Socialistic members of the

Freisinnige party are hopeful that Bismarck

will not be returned without a second ballot.

Returns from 40 districts give the following

figures: Bismarck, 3,223; Schmalfield, Social-

THE MANIPURIS WAR.

Large Part of the British Army Advance

ing on the Insurgents.

s looked forward to in the near future be

ween the British troops and the insurgen

Manipuris. Profiting by the delay of the Brit-

ish troops in advancing to the front, the Mani

puris are erectide stone stockades, digging

puris are erection stone stockades, digging rifle-pits, and in other ways preparing to give the British a warm reception. Several British regiments are on their way to the front.

General Graham was last reported as advancing via Tamu. General Collect was also reported as advancing from Nigriting, on the Brahmapautra. The sending to the front of such a force of British troops shows how serious the situation is, and that the British authories recognize the fact that a crushing blowmust be struck against the Manipuris in order to restore lost prestige to British arms.

ANOTHER VACANCY

In the Long List of Tory Seats to Be Co

tested Before Long.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, April 15,-Mr. Edward Greene, the Fory member of Parliament for Stowman

ket, Suffolk, 12 miles from Ipswich, died this morning, thus adding to the long list of Con-servative seats that will be contested in the

near future.

It is thought quite prebable that the Liberals will be able to capture the constituency.

THEY WON'T EXHIBIT.

ustrian Furniture Makers Very Sore Over

the McKinley Law.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.

VIENNA, April 15.—The society that repre-sents the makers of artistic furniture and picture frames here has decided not to ex-

hibit at the Columbian Fair at Chicago unless the Austrian government gives its official sup-port to the enterprise and succeeds in obtaining from the American Government certain ameli-orations in the working of the McKinley law.

Live Pigs to Be Admitted. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY 1

BERLIN, April 15. - The Norddsutec.

Zeifung announces that live pigs from the United States will be admitted into German

after examination by a commission of in spection at the port of entry. This is said to be a prelude to the admission of American sale

Mary Anderson Navarro a Mother

MY BURLAP'S CABLE CONTANT.1

outh states that Mary And

LONDON, April 15 .- A lispatch just receive

Tupper in England.

LIVERPOOL, April 15 .- Sir Charles Tuppe

the High Commissioner for Canada in Lon-don, landed from the Teutonic to-day, and at once proceeded to the metropolis. He de-clared that he had really nothing to say.

Emperor William Angry.

BERLIN, April 15.-The Emperor has ordered

that a list of the officers who took part in the

military races on Sunday be presented to him He is very indignant over the matter.

A Cabinet Crisis in Portugal,

LISBON, April 15,-The entire Cabinet has re

signed. The King will announce action to-

UNDER ORIO LAW.

Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Jr., May Bring Sutt For

WANTED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Peculiar Farmers' Alliance Letter Se

ones found a highly interesting letter in his

mail one morning last month from the "Office

Secretary I. O. A. C., 701 massachusetts avenue, N. E. Luclosed in this remarkable epistle was Rittenhouse's card. Below his name was printed, "Secretary to President I. L. Polk." Through the latter line had been faintly drawn an almost invisible line with a pen. The letter was written upon the official paper of the President of the Alliance, and Rittenhouse clearly meant to

the Alliance, and Rittenhouse clearly meant to

convey the impression that he was the Secretary and representative of that gentleman.

ENDING HIS SORROW.

A Father Kills Himself Near the Grave o

His Daughter.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ing for several weeks.

marck and Schmalfield.

will not be known before to-morrow evening

Behind-Two Minor Candidates.

The Mackay-Bonynge Social War is Now Being Carried on.

IN A FRENCH COURT

RATHER SENSATIONAL FEATURES. Prince Bismarck Fatls of an Election on

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, APRIL 16,

the First Ballot. CTRESS MARY ANDERSON A MOTHER

Governor of Louisiana as early as the loth of March.

"If it shall result that the case be prosecuted only in the State Courts of Louisiana, and the usual judicial investigation and procedure under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked. It is understood that the State grand jury is now investigating the affair, and while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments, the United States cannot assume that such will be the case. The United States did not by the treaty with Italy necome the insurer of the lives or property of Italian subjects resident within our territory. No Government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens against violation, individual malles as which would be supported to the control of the control o THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. PARIS, April 15 .- It is seldom that the Neuvieme chamber de la police correctionable is honored by such a distinguished audience as assembled there this atternoon to witness the trial of Leopold Grahame, the director, and Blondeau, the manager of Galignanis Messenger upon the charge of having libeled Mr. John W. Mackay, of merican bonanza fame.

It was the question of this particular libel that attracted this crowd, but it has been understood for some time past that, in this case, an effort would be made to fasten on Mr. Bonynge the authorship of the longtalked-of onslaughts, libels and calumnies that have so persistently poured on the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Mackay. The host of sensation seekers was not disappointed, for a more interesting afternoon has seldem been passed in the Palais de Justice.

The case was called at 2:30 o'clock, when both Grahame and Blondeau took their seats in chairs provided for them immediately under the Judge's desk. Grahame appeared greatly agitated. In cases of this kind the mode of procedure in France differs widely from America. Witnesses are seldom called upon, the acte d'Accusation being sustained by sworn facts and affidavits which the counsel brilliantly expounds and

Mackay Has a Good Lawyer In this case Mr. Mackay had provided himself with a counsel in the person of Mr. Leon Clery, one of the most eloquent adthe case by apologizing for going so far back, but he should review Mr. Mackay's back, but he should review Mr. Mackay's life from the beginning. This he did in a simple, telling way. He spoke of great mines that many other men had abandoned, but which Mr. Mackay's genius and enterprise had turned to profit. He alluded to the man's gentle character, immense wealth and great generosity, merely speaking of his wealth as an illustration that, with worldly advantages far beyond the average, he still retained his nuaffected simplicity.

Then he alluded to the persistent calumny with which of late years his life had been

Then he alluded to the persistent calumny with which of late years his life had been shadowed, how his wife had been pilloried in newspapers and pamphlets in the most insulting terms, and how, in fact, his happiness had been clouded by hidden enemies who had laid in wait to do him injury at every turn. Clery then openly charged Mr. Bonynge with the authorship of these attacks, and declared that absolute proof existed in Mr. Mackay's hands, showing that Mr. Bonynge had persistently and maliclously pursued Mr. Mackay's every step.

He alluded to Mr. Bonynge as a groom and thorse boy, and he said it was while Mackay was smarting under the positive knowledge that Mr. Bonynge had caused to be published in a New York paper an article assailing Mrs. Mackay that on meeting him at the Nevada Bank, he knocked him down,

The Article That Caused the Row. The article upon which the recent action is brought was a rehash of one that caused the rumpus in San Francisco, with this difference, that the editor of Galignant's Messenger added comments which practically accused Mr.

comments which practically accused Mr. Mackay of having mercilessly pursued Mr. Bonynge's daughter, who, as the editor said, was a young girl of lk.

Clery made his first sensation by thundering out that he charged Honynge with being the indirect cause of the publications of this article, as he had proofs to show that it was done at the instance of Honynge's solicitor, Mr. Humphreys. He then produced a lengthy affidavit, signed Clifford Millage, sub-editor of Galignant's Messenger—which, when stripped Galgman's Messenger-which, when stripped of legal verbiage, stated that the article in question was passed to the printer's hands contrary to the usage of the paper, by Mr. Grahame without the knowledge of the sub-editor nor we'se the proof-sheets submitted to him to correct. To the best of belief Mr. Humphrey saw the article hafors it was published.

the best of belief Mr. Humphrey saw the arti-cle before it was published.

Mr. Miliage asked Mr. Grahame next day,
why he had done this, and Mr. Grahame
answered, "I intend to go for Mackay," There
was also read the affidavit of George Hastings,
of New York, which told of certain press transactions reflecting upon Mr. Bonynge. Following this the attorney read the affidavit of
Acurtis Bend accompanied by manuscript,
telegrams and letters sent to him by Mr.
Bonynge and all to the serious detriment of
Mr. Mackay.

The Excuse for Publication. When the affidavits and other criminating ocuments had been laid before the Court, the udge ordered Grahame to stand up and put the accused through a rigid examination. Mr. Grahame was asked whether it was true that he had been instrumental in publishing the article, and he admitted that it was. The Judge

Judgment was reserved until Wednesday next, but the lawyers consider it a foregone conclusion that Mr. Grahame will be found guilty. The only serious results, of coarse, will fall upon Mr. Bonynge, for if Mr. Grahame is convicted, it will put an end to the long social warfare between the Mackays and the Bonynge, and put all its onus upon Mr. Bonynge. This will mean his social ostracism in England.

HEALY VS. PARNELL

LONDON, April 15 .- In the House of Com mons to-day the bill making permanent the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sundays, and including in its scope the cities of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford and Limerick, passed its second reading by a vote of 248 to 34. During the course of the debate, which preceded the vote on the bill, Mr. Parnell protested against applying the measures set forth in it to the city of Cork or other Irish cities.

Maurice Healy, one of the members for Cork City, Mr. Parnell being the other member, at the conclusion of Mr. Parnell's speech, assured the House that Mr. Parnell did not upon this or upon other questions represent the city of Cork, adding: "If he wants to test the truth of my words, let him keep his promise made to his constituents and face me in a contest for reelection." [Cheers and laughter.]

ITALY AND THE DREIBUND.

Rudini Desires Italy to Be Neutral

NEW YORK, April 15.—Joseph Zuckerman, aged 60, shot and killed himself to-day near the tween France and Germany. grave of his daughter, which was just inside the Kings county line, in the Salem Fields Cemetery at Oppress Hill. His daughter, Mrs. Rose Blum, her husband and a niece had been interred in the plot. Mrs. Blum's death occurred a short time ago, and after the funeral Zuckerman's visits to the cemetery became frequent. The death of his daughter preyed on his mind.

Mr. Zuckerman was 58 years old. He was born in Berlichingen, Suabia. When the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange was organized he became a member, and opened an office at 20 Broad street. He dealt in no particular line or stocks, but did a misceliaueous business. grave of his daughter, which was just insid PARIS, April 15.—The Marquis di Rudini has ween France and Germany.

The Minister of War has summoned a conference of the commanders of all military railway centers in Italy to discuss general mobilization

Grace Hawthorne, the American Actress, Declared a Bankrupt.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, April 15.—In the bankruptcy de-partment of the High Court of Justice, this TOO MUCH WHIPPING

And Too Little Substantial Food at the Morganza Re-SECOND BALLOT WILL PROBABLY BE form School.

Shave and May Come Out Ahead-Re-RESULTS OF AN INOUIRY turns Show the Ex-Chancellor Slightly

> The Punishment in Many Cases Declared to Have Been Brutal.

A Radical Difference Found Between Theory and Practice.

NEARLY A HUNDRED LASHES GIVEN

ist. 8,264; Adolff, Freisinninge, 1,630; Plate, STATEMENTS FROM LOCAL OFFICIALS Guelph, 1,890. It is probable that a supple mentary ballot will be necessary between Bis

HARRISBURG, April 15 .- The report of CALCUTTA, April 15.-More serious fighting

> Mr. Wagenhurt says that in buildings, equipment and location the Morganza leaves little to be desired. The schoolrooms are as well conjuned as the best in the State. The bedrooms are well aired, lighted and heated, but some are excessively crowded. The beds are clean and the clothing changed

> Objections to the Bill of Fare The breakfasts and suppers consist of tea, bread and molasses, butter being served instead of molasses three times a week. Meat is served at dinner four times a week, soup garden are served in season. Boys com-Industrial Department is admirable, brushmaking, tailoring and shoemaking being

learn every branch of farming.

Mr. Wagenburn emphatically protests slight offenses were inflicted with Long Straps Soaked in Oil from Bournemouth states that Mary Auguston Navarro gave birth to a baby, sex not stated, on Monday night at the Metropole Hotel, West Cliffe, Bournemouth, where she has been stay-

said the penitentiary was "heaven co

He had frequently been whipped until he could hardly stand up.

Steele, said to be half silly, had been whipped until the blood came: "all cut to pieces," the boys said, and then sent to his home at Rochester, Beaver county. Samuel C. Beatty, of Fayette county, had been given 85 stripes for noise in the dormitory, the skin being cut through

thrash them so that they won't want another right away." Theoretically no boy may be whipped without specific orders from the superintendent, but the boys claim that the whipping is done first and the report made out afterward and the action ratified. The lash used is four feet long, an inch wide at the end, winding round the hand and tapering to a point. It is made of raw hide. When boys are let out to persons on parole, while it is provided for that the boy fulfill his part of the obligation, there is no one to see that the employer does his. The objection to the food supplies is based upon long hours of physical and mental labor and an im-

Where Fault Is Found. The reports conclude by saying that in equipnents and regulations for cultivating industry, facilities for learning, etc., there is little to p desired, but in the fostering and cultivation of those minor elements which go to build up real upright character, the institutions seem to be at fault. Love, kindness, tenderness, are words not in the Morganza vocabulary. All is rigidity and force. The basis of reform 18 It is too much like a cast iron mold, into which every boy is forced and made to fit. Superintendent Quay seems to know little of the boys individually. All that is left to the subordinate officers, who, in many instance are not the men one would like to see the head

the true spirit.
With regard to the girls' department, the report states that no trades are taught the girls whereby they could earn a living after leaving the institution. Nearly all are put to work in the brushshop. They appear to hate their work, and there was not a straight back among those employed there, all being round shouldered from the work. Two girls, Naomi Chappelle and Cora Geiger, showed the in-

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

Ellwood O. Wagenhurt, an agent detailed by the joint commission to investigate the charities and corrections of the State, to inspect the Morganza, shows a bad condition of affairs in that institution.

The bathing afrangements are rune on the find uncomfortable, the 50 or 60 boys in on the find in a tank containing about two feet of water, the water being unchanged. The clothing appears sufficient, but the inspector objects to the boys being compelled to work out of doors in summer without shoes. The dining rooms are bare and unattractive.

on the other three. Vegetables from the plained of the quality of the food and the unclean way in which it was prepared. The the principal occupations.

The Inspector complains that boys of 10 or 11 years, engaged in brush making, were compelled to finish their tasks with hands and fingers absolutely raw. The work done in the farm gave excellent opportunity to

against the extreme disciplinary methods used. Whippings are inflicted which can only be characterized as brutal. The first information was received from convicts in the Western Penitentiary, who had first been at Morganza. Convict Sweeny, No. 8817 had been in Morganza from 1885 to 1837. He asserted that cruel whippings for

and supplied with rubber ends. Sweeny with Morganga." A female prisoner who had been sent to the penitentiary for attempting to burn Morganza, said she had done it from sheer desperation. She had been badly fed and treated, and would do the Investigation at Morganza bore ample testi-mony to the cruelty. A frail boy of 10 years showed black and bine welts on his sides and abdomen. In several places the skin had been completely taken off in narrow cuts two inches long. It had been done with a leather strap, the blood following the blows. His offense had been talking in the dormitory. Williams, aged 16, showed great ridges cut on his back and ides from which the blood had been drawn

Nearly a Hundred Strokes Given. visible. One boy was found in a cell whe that he was bungry, having been in the cell from Monday until Wednesday, receiving for food one slice of bread a day. Before being put in the cell he had been whipped, and exhibited the welts on his body. Mr. Quay said that prior to his running away he had been one of the most trusty boys in the school,

Superintendent Quay stated that in case of continued infractions of the rules the boys were locked up several days on bread and water, remaining in the cells night and day. On ex treme cases corporal punishment is resorted to, Mr. Quay saying: "When we thrash them, we

proper amount of nourishing food.

of a family. The only respect the boys have for the officers is inspired by fear, not affection. The institution has all the outward parapher

spector black and blue stripes from having been beaten with a rattan. The dinner, on the day of the visit, consisted of watery soup,



ALL ABOARD FOR 1895

bolled potatoes, raw leeks, bread and butter The inspector does not regard the food as at all sufficient for growing girls who have to work as

do those detained at Morganza. The girls' department is in poor condition, and the laundry, in which 27 girls work, is pro ounced unsafe. The matron and superin tendent of the laundry are gentle and kind; the girls are genuinely attached to them. The matron receives \$52 per month and the super-HENRY HALL,

DENIED THE CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

oseph Albree, a Member of the Board, Say Morganza Is Well Managed. Mr. Joseph Albree, a member of the Board of Management, was seen at his residence at a late hour last night, and informed of the tenor of the report. He said he knew nothing of the matter entioned excepting what he saw in the news

mentioned excepting what he saw in the newswers. He said he had been unwell for some
had not been able to pay much attenhusiness of the institution; he had
'or several weeks.

"They ageneral charges of cruelty
man.
"As far as 1" ageneral charges of cruelty
mans.
"As far as 1" institution has been
properly mans.
has been any maltiment of the inmates as
you say is charged in the special agent's report." Mr. Albree begred to be excused from
any further conversation, as he had retired and
did not feel well enough to take any risks by
remaining in the hall.

An attempt to talk with Mr. Wilson McCandless, another of the board, proved abortive.
The household had retired, and a prolonged
jerking of the tintinnabulatory apparatus in
the wall was unsuccessful in arousing any of
the inmates.

The residence of Thomas Wightman another the inmates.

The residence of Thomas Wightman, another member of the board, was visited with the same result.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY. EASTERN PENITENTIARY CHARGES PARTLY SUSTAINED, TOO.

sations Now Made Agains Warden Cassidy and the Keepers-A Report Has Also Been Made by Wagen hurt in This Case.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.-Charges of the practice of horrible brutality have been preferred, with specific detail, against Warden Cassidy and the keepers of the Eastern Penitentiary. Rev. James V. Ashton, who was for years the chaplain and moral instructor in the institution, has made the allegations in a long statement, which he has submitted to the Reyburn Investigation

Committee of the Legislature. The charges are an amplication of what Mr. Ashton has previously said about the conduct of the keepers and they are to an extent cor roborated by a report submitted by Edward O. Wagenhurt, who was employed by the committee to gather information.

A CASE OF HERESY.

The Presbytery of Washington, Pa., Prefers Charges Against a Minister.

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ! WHEELING, April 15,-The Presbytery of Vashington, Pa., met at Burgettstown yesterday morning and adjourned to-day. David Skilling was ordained a minister, and will hereafter conduct Evangelistic work at Har-The overture on the method of changing the

The overture on the method of changing the confession of faith and form of government was adopted. The first clause in the overture on deaconesses was rejected, and the second clause, authorizing such concregations as desire deaconesses to have them, was adopted. The other three overtures were answered in the affirmative. Regarding the Dr. Briggs' case, Rev. James I. Brownson, of Washington, Pa. introduced a presemble and resolutions. Pa., introduced a preamble and resolutions which, after a long discussion, was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote. The resolutions reads:
"Resolved, That the Presbytery of Washing-

ton hereby respectfully requests the General Assembly, at its approaching meeting in De-troit, to institute such inquiry into the case as the mutual obligations of all parties and the inthe mutual obligations of all parties and the in-terests of the Church at large may demand."

The preamble charged Rev. Dr. Briggs with having boldly advanced and advocated views in outline of his scheme of instruction which, in not in direct conflict with the standards of Church, are at least calculated to create deep concern throughout the Church, because of their tendency to undermine the foundations of our system of doctrine, and to unsettle and distract the minds of candidates for the minlistract the minds of candidates for the min

CAN'T GO BEHIND THE RETURNS.

Friends of Dr. Briggs Say the Presbytery Will Surely Acquit Him. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHL

New York, April 15 .- The friends of Prof. Briggs are by no means dismayed by the Pittsburg Presbytery following the lead of that of Philadelphia in asking for his ecclesiastical head on a theological charge. Whatever action the coming General Assembly might have felt the appointment of last Monday's com mittee of investigation by the New York Prespytery. If that committee finds the professor guiltless of heresy, as it doubtless will, the General Assembly can't it doubtless will, the General Assembly can't very well go behind the returns. Each Presbytery is judge of the orthodoxy of its ministers, and all the General Assembly apparently can do in the matter is to refuse to confirm his appointment to the chair of Biblical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, in connection with which the address which has caused all the fuss was delivered. It is even disputed that it can do that, on the ground that the appointment was really but a transfer from one professorship to another.

The only trouble with the commission formulating charges against Prof. Briggs apparently is that its ministerial members would be subject to prosecution for disturbing the

sustained. This at any rate would be the case if an individual minister had so charged him, and this fact is probably what prevented his arraignment long since. VETERAN REPUBLICANS MERT.

be subject to prosecution for disturbing the peace of the churches if the charges were not

They Adopt a Resolution That the Party Should Espouse Prohibition. Boston, April 15.-The reunion of veteran Republicans was held in Tremont Temple to-

day. The occasion commemorates the twenty-sixth anniversary of the death of Abraham nalia of reform, but in the agent's opinion, not Lincoln and the thirty-seventh anniversary of Lincoln and the thirty-seventh anniversary or the formation and naming of the Republican party. The occasion is a reunion of anti-slavery sympathizers from 1848 to 1865. Stephen M. Allen, President of the conven-tion of 1854, presided. Among the speakers were ex-Governor Boatwell, George Harris, ex-Minister C. A. Phelps, Congressman Morse, the veteran actor, James Burroughs, Julia Ward Howe and Alice Stone Blackwell. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That the imperative necessity of the immediate future of the Republican party is united action on the part of its members for the complete overthrow of the traffic in intended action on the part of its members for the complete overthrow of the traffic in intended in inten

THREE CENTS.

By the Report That All the Militia Will Soon Be Withdrawn.

FRESH TROUBLE THEN EXPECTED.

More Men New at Work, but the Strikers Are Receiving Aid.

THE OUTCOME DEPENDS UPON MONEY

IPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 Mr. PLEASANT, April 15 .- The officers of the Southwest Coal and Coke Company are very much alarmed at the report that the tooops are to be removed from the field Saturday or Monday. To-day the Messrs, Ramsay visited headquarters and interviewed Colonel Hawkins on the subject. They declare that should the militia be removed trouble is sure to follow. It is thought that the present calm is sure to be followed by an uprising of the strikers to

wreak vengeance for the killing of their comrades. The officers of the militia now in charge here are of the opinion that they will be ordered home in a very few days, inasmuch as the National Guard was never organized for police duty, and the present work seems to be mainly in that line. If thay do go away before the men return to work there is good reason to believe that

they wilf have an opportunity to return. More Breaks in the Ranks.

There was another slight increase to-day in the number of men at work in the Connellsville coke region. From present appearances one would judge that the strikers are slowly weakening, though they may hold out a week or two yet. Then there is a possibility of a reaction in their favor if they can secure the money now being looked for, and considerable was received to-day. In this fight the coke workers are more thoroughly organized than ever before, and they are practically working under one head. Every day reports of the condition of the strike are sent to all the companies' officers. There is a report that some of the operators are ready to break off and put their men back to work, but apparently everything is solid, though some of them are paying the old scale of prices.

At Panier to-day though several men puit. This brings the total up to 33 men, in-cluding the bosses. Mansger Brennan had in-tended to start up another plant to-morrow, but the decided to give all his attention to those now n operation and allow men at his other works the want to go to work again to take places at

Have Promised to Go to Work. About 20 men have promised to go to work at Painter to-morrow. It is said that one of the labor leaders went to the office of the McClure Company last evening and offered to furnish 75 men if they were allowed to take their old jobs again. Mr. Breunan says that men who went to work for him will be allowed to keep their

to work for him will be allowed to keep their jobs when the strike ends. Heretofore these men have been crowded out in the round up, and for that reason many have refused to go to work for fear it would happen again.

At the company's store at Painter, a boarding house has been fitted up, and all the men who so desire are allowed to stay there. Yesterday 58 men had dinner there, and a number sleep on mattresses on the floor. All the men in the company's houses at Painter, who have refused to go to work, were served with evic-

Early this morning a small crowd of boys and men gathered a short distance from the works at Painter, and with the aid of a few drums, etc., made considerable noise. Several drums, etc., made considerable noise. Severa shots were fired, but no damage was done. I is not known where they came from, but the were unable to induce any of the Painter me

A Little Juggling With Figures. At Morewood to-day there were 105 men rea friend confidentially that the real number was 88, including 20 bosses. He said there were 28 in the pit and 40 in the yard. A night shift began to-night, Four Italians went to work there. At the Frick company's office in

work there. At the Frick company's office in Scottdale it was reported that 125 men were working at Leisenring No. 2. This figure is said to be exclusive of the bosses.

An attempt will probably se made to-morrow morning to start up Leisenring No. 1, and a great many of the old employes have promises to go back to work at once. The officers expect to start with at least 100 men. The Frick company reported an increase in their force at all the works new in operation.

The labor people claim that they are still in the ring and as money is coming in a little more rapidly they are prepared to put up a bester battle than they have for the past few days. The secretary of the local assembly in Mt. Pleasant said this evening that he had received \$200 to be distributed among his 104 members. \$200 to be distributed among his 104 members. He says he is to receive that amount every day as long as it is necessary to hold the men up.

Sure to Prolong the Strike.

With the assistance of this money the strike can be prolonged very considerably and if the cash keeps pouring in the men can certainly win. It is only a question of their being able to keep their men well fed. But it will require
considerable money for that purpose. In the
majority of strikes in this region the men have
come out victorious. There has been only one
strike longer than this one and that lasted only
li weeks. The operators say they don't believe
the men will outlast that one, but the leaders
say they can strick a month or more yet. say they can stick a month or more yet. Sheriff Clawson was in town to-day to secure Sheriff Clawson was in town to-day to secure several of the deputies who were in the firing squad at hierawood to go to Greensburg tomorrow to testify before the Coroner's jury. Only three of the men are expected to go. A number of the friends of the dead men are prepared to go to Greensburg and listen to the testimony before the Coroner. They will return and report to their friends here.

There was a meeting of about 400 strikers at Bessemer to-day to hear local leaders talk on the issues. The men were all enthusiastic, and declare that they are ready to stick it out for

declare that they are ready to stick it out for some time to come. Account leaders, indorsing the strike and the leaders.

PARKER. some time to come. Resolutions were adopted

EVICTING THE STRIKERS. Deputies Meet With Resistance, but the

Sheriff Has No Trouble. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. UNIONTOWN, Pa., April la.-Sheriff McCormick is head over ears in the eviction business, To-day the Sheriff and his deputies put out three families at Lessenring No. 2. There was no disturbance. At Morgan's station, how-ever, the work of eviction is not proceeding so smoothly. The Sheriff received from there to-night the following telegram from one of his

deputies:
"Cannot gain possession of the houses with-out great trouble and danger. What shall I do?" The Sheriff telegraphed back to delay pro-The Sheriff telegraphed back to delay proceedings until he came down in the morning. The Sheriff went up to Leith to-night with several deputies to evict a number of families there. He anticipates no trouble. To-morrow will be a ively day. Evictions will take place at a number of points. When the Sheriff is present it seems that the victims of the evictions submit quietly, but they rabel hereily against the deputies. To-day was set for the hearing in the cases of the Jimtown rioters, who are charged by Supt. Wilson Rosser with conspiracy, riot and asseatt and hattery. The accused men A in number, accompanied by Messrs, Parker and Eager, of the Executive Board, were here ready for a hearing, but their attorney, R. A. Hopwood, advised them to waive a hearing and outer bail for court, and asked that \$190 bail be accepted for each man. To this Messrs, Boyd and Umbel, attorneys for the Frick Company, agreed, John Lashka, the riotous Russian at Lessening No. 2, who was the hero of a daring escape ring No. 2, who was the hero of a daring escape from the officers two weeks ago, was arrested here on the street to-day and lodged in jail.

MONEY FOR STRIKERS.

James McBride Returns From Columbus With a Large Sum.

repectal Telegram to the Dispatch, 1 Columbus, April 15.—James McBride, COLUMBUS, April 15.—James McBride, of the Connellsville coke region, was here to-day in consultation with the officers of the United Mine Workers. He returned home to-night, taking with him a large amount of money for the support of the strikers. He said when he left the coke regions he felt somewhat dis-couraged, but returned home with a more hope-ful view of the situation. He believed if the strikers remained firm until after the crisis of May I they would win

to him and to his Government the sense entertained by the Government of the United States of the gross in justice done to his predecessor by a lawless mob, as well as the indignity and insult offered by it to a foreign State with which the United States are, and wish ever to remain, on terms of the most respectful and pacific intercourse.

"But when pressed by the Spanish Minister to afford indemnity to Spanish subjects injured by the mob in common with American citizens Mr. Webster declined to accede to the demand, and gave his reasons as follows: 'This Government supposes that the rights of the Spanish Consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States Government, are quite different from those of the Spanish subjects who have come into the country to mingle with, our citizens and here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity: the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded our own citizens. While, therefore, the losses of individuals, private Spanish subjects, are greatly to be regretted, yet it is understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses from the same cause, and these private individuals, subjects of her Catholic Majesty, coming voluntarily to reside in the United States, have certainly no cause for compiaint if they are protected by the same laws and the same administration of law as native-born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantages over citizens of the State in which they happen to be, inasmuch as they are enabled, until they become citizens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their persons or property in the courts of the United States or the State courts at their election.'

The Generosity of Congress.

"It is necest here are add that the same and additional and a state courts at their election." Divorce in Columbus. iniquities which she says have been heaped upon her. She has apparently re-gained her bodily health, which she says then asked him to explain how he came to do until he bled. The scars remained. He had ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. it, and Mr. Grahame said: "The clipping was handed me as coming from another paper, and I printed it in bona fide on the positive assurance of Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor who was acting for Mr. Bonynge, that all the assertions made therein were absolutely true and had been verified, and I submitted a proof of the article to Mr. Humphreys before printing it."

"Do you appreciate what you are saying?"
the Judge asked, "I do," Mr. Grahame answered, "and I declare that I had no personal malice against Mr. Mackay in the slightest degree, and I offered every possible retraction when I found Mr. Mackay was not satisfied with my printed apology in the issue of my paper of March 18,"

No further witnesses were called and the case rested at the conclusion of Mr. Graham's examination. The defendant had an able lawyer and made the best possible defense against very serious odds, but the evidence as presented against Mr. Bo fige was regarded as damaging. Judgment was reserved until Wednesday next, but the lawyers consider it a foregone conclusion that Mr. Graham's it, and Mr. Grahame said: "The clipping was not been able to work for four weeks. This whipping was inflicted by one Ford. COLUMBUS, April 15.-Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr., is here, consulting her attorneys on the poin was much impaired at the time of her comwhether she has lost her residence in Ohio Smathers had received 96 strokes, the blood and if not she will bring her suit for divorce in soaking through his shirt. Although several this county, on the ground of abandonment weeks had passed the marks were plainly The three years absence and failure to sup port required under the Ohio law will have had been placed for running away. He was crying bitterly, and told Superintendent Quay that he was "as weak as a dog." He claimed expired next September. If the attorneys decide the suit cannot l brought here, Mrs. Blaine will proceed to the West as she originally intended.

to Lieutenant Governor Jones. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 15.-Lieutenant Govern

of L. L. Polk, President National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, 511 Ninth street N. W., Washington, March 8, 1891." N. W., Washington, March 8, 1891."

It was marked "private and personal." In it the writer proceeds to state the nature and aims of the "Independent Order of American Citizeps," and closes as follows: "We propose to enter your State and organize it. If you desire our aid, you will assist us in a financial way. Our literature will be spread all over your State. If you desire our aid, write me at once. If you do not desire our support, perhaps some others will. A failure to hear from you will be considered inimical to us, and we will act accordingly. Yours,

D. H. RITTENHOUSE,

Secretary I. O. A. C., 701 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.

The Former Publicly Renews His Challenge to His Former Leader.

forbidden the Government organs to refer to the question of the renewal of the Dreibund. It is stated that he desires that the treaty of alliance be modified so as to enable Italy to remain neutral in the event of war be-

SHE OWES \$78,915.

Wisconsin's Direct Tax Refunding Accepter MADISON, WIS., April 15.—The House to-day passed by a strictly party vete the bill accept-ing the direct tax from the Government, the Republicans voting against it.