President Harrison and Wanaof the United States, our meats, our breadstuffs, and certain lines of manufactured goods, are maker Attend Services at a Presbyterian Church.

The President's Speech in Payor of Culti-

served for to-day. He as well as all other members of the party are loud in their praises of the unbounded hospitality of the people of Texas. It is the first time that the Chief Magistrate of the nation has ever law to which I have referred, to see how much visited the State in his official capacity, but if President Harrison is anything of a prophet, and his successors are at all moved ov his pleasant experience here, it will never be overlooked in that respect in the

monstration of vesterday was the cordial welcome given the President by the Italian colony of the city. All their local societies participated in the parade, acting as a special escort to the Italian Consul at Galvesion, and that gentleman alterward on their behalf presented the President with a beautiful floral design symbolic of peace and fraternity. The American and Italian flags were crossed at the top of the piece Italian Consul also paid his respects to the President in company with the other foreign consuls resident here. The floral tributes received from the citizens of Galveston were so numerous that they nearly filled the two partments assigned to the President and Mrs. Harrison. Postmaster General Wana-maker rejoined the party at Galveston last evening. Hon. William H. Crain, the Congressional representative from this disriet, also arrived in Galveston last night. He took a prominent part in the demonstra-He accompanied a committee of citizens ap-pointed to accompany the Presidental party to San Antonio.

Conferring With Secretary Rusk.

Among to-day's arrivals at the Beach Hotel were Senators Teller, of Colorado, and Squire, of Oregon, Senator Warren, of Wyoming, and other gentlemen from those States and Montans. They had a long and satisfactory conference with Secretary Eusk in regard to the shipment of cattle to the States named during the summer months. Secretary Rusk informed them that the President's order in regard to that matter would be changed to suit their wishes, provided the cattle so shipped would not be reshipped South before the first of December. The gentlemen afterward paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Harrison. Secre-tary Rusk having accomplished the business that brought him to Texas has con-cluded to remain with the President during the remainder of his trip.

General Stanley, commanding the department of Texas, joined the Presidental party at Galveston, and accompanied it to San Antonio for the purpose of explaining the military situation along the Mexican border. Major Sanger, United States Army, who accompanies the President as itary aid, always appears at his side in full unform on all ceremonious occasions. The President, accompanied by Postmaster General Wanamaker, attended divine services this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Scott, who took his text from St. John i., 13. The church was

for a walk through the city with Mrs. Dim-mick and Mrs. Russell Harrison. The people regarded this as an act of democratic simplicity, and were much pleased thereat. Secretary Rusk and other members of the Presidental party enjoyed a sail on the Gult this afternoon, as the guests of Goy-

Harrison's Speech Saturday Night. The main points of President Harrison's

I am glad to have been able to rest my eyes

upon the city of Galveston. I am glad to have been able to traverse this harbor and to look upon that liberal work which a liberal and united government has inaugurated for your benefit and for the benefit of the Northwest. benefit and for the benefit of the Northwest. I have always believed that it was one of the undisputed functions of the General Government to make these great waterways which penetrate our country, and these harbors into which our shipping must come to receive the tribute of rail and river, safe and easy of access. This munistering care should extend to our whole country, and I am glad that a policy with reference to the harbor work here, at least, which I insisted upon in a public message has been adopted. s been adopted, peropriation has been made adequate

e appropriation has been made adequate dilligent and prompt completion of the . In the past the Government has under-table and its annual taken too many things at once and its annual appropriations have been so inadequate that the work of the engineers was much retarded and eften seriously damaged in the interval of waiting for fresh appropriations. It is a better policy when a work has once been determined o be of national significance, that the appro-riation should be sufficient to bring it speedily that the scheme of the engineer for giving deep water to Gaiveston is thus to be prosented. I have said some of our South Atlantic and Gulf perts occupy a most favorable position for the new commerce toward which we are reaching out our hands and which is reaching out its

Doesn't Believe in False Economy.

I am an economist in the sense that I would not waste \$1 of the public money. But I are not an economist in the sense that I would leave incomplete or suffer to lag any great work highly promotive of the true interests of our people. We are great enough and rich enough to reach forward to grander concep-tions than have entered the minds of some of our states men in the past. If you are content, I am not, that the nations of Europe shall ab-sorb nearly the entire commerce of these near sister republics that he south of us. It is naturally, in large measure, ours—ours by neigh-berhood, ours by nearness of access, ours by that sympathy that binds a bemisphere without

that sympathy that binds a hemisphere without a king.

The fraternal and kindly spirit that was manifested by our Southern neighbors has stimulated a desire in them and in our people for a larger intercourse of commerce and of friendship. The provisions of the bill passed at the last session looking to a reciprocity of trade not only met with my official approval when I signed the bill, but with my zealous promotion before the bill was reported. Its provision concerning reciprocity is that we have placed upon our free list sugar, tea, coffee and hides, and have said to those nations from whom we receive these great staples: Give us free access to your ports for an equivalent amount of our produce in exchange or we will reimpose duties upon the articles named.

The law leavest to wholly with the Francisco

mamed.

The law leaves it wholly with the Executive to negotiate these arrangements. It does not need that they shall take the form of a treaty. They need not be submitted for the concurrence of the State. It and y needs that we, having made our offer, shall receive their offer in return; and when they have made up an acceptable schedule of articles produced by us that shall have free access to their ports, a proclamation by the President closes the whole business. Already one treaty with that youngest of the South American republics, the great Republic of Brazil, has been negotiated and

proclaimed. I think, without disclosing any executive secrets, I may tell you that the arrangement with Brazil is not likely to abide

Other Treaties Will Be Made, That others are to follow, and that as a result to find free or favored access to the ports of many of these South and Central American States. All the States will share in these ben

CONFERRING ABOUT CATTLE

CONFERRING ABOUT CATTLE

A Number of Western Men Call Upon
Rusk and the Chief Magistrate.

PLEA FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE

PLEA FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE

The President's Speech in Pavor of Culti
States. All the States will share in these benfits. We have had some analyses made of the
manifests of some of our steamers now sailing
to South American ports. And in a single
steamer it was found that 25 of our States contributed to the cargo, But we shall need something more. We shall need American steamships to carry American geods to these worts.
The last Congress passed a bill appropriating
about \$1,500,000 and authorizing the Postmaster
General to contract with steamship companies
for a period not exceeding ten years for the
carrying of the United States mail. The foreign mail service is the only mail service out
of which the Government has been making a
net profit. We do not make a prefit out of our
land services. There is an annual deficiency,
which my good friend, the Postmaster Goueral, has been trying very hard to reduce or
wipe out.

The President's Speech in Pavor of Culti-

Whe theory of our mail service is that it is The President's Speech in Paver of Cultivating the Southern Trade.

ADVOCATES NEW LINES AND NEW SHIPS

ADVOCATES NEW LINES AND NEW SHIPS

GALVESTON, April 19.—The President and the members of his party enjoyed a much-needed rest at Galveston to-day. While the people were desirous of showing every honor and attention to the Chief Magistrate, they respected his request to be allowed to pass the day in quiet and repose, and abandoned several demonstrations reserved for to-day. He as well as all other ted by an illustration I mentioned the other

New Lines and New Ships. It has been the careful study of the Post rease in routes and ships we could secure by it. We have said to the few existing American lines: You must not treat this appropriation as a plate of soup, to be divided and consumed by yourselves. You must give us new lines, new yourseives. You must give us new ines, new ships, increased trips and new ports of call. Already the steamship lines are looking over the routes to see what they can do with a riew of increasing their tonuage and in establishing new lines. The Postmaster General has invited the attention and suggestion of all the Boards of Trade of all our seaboard cities. Undoubtedly you have received such a letter. This are of Trade of all our seaboard cities. Undoubtedly you have received such a letter. This appropriation is for one year. What the future is to be must depend upon the deliberate judgment of the people. If during my term of office they shall strike down a law that I believe to be beneficial, or destroy energy by withholding appropriations, I shall low to their will, but I shall feel great disappointment if we do not make this an era for the revival of American commerce. I do much want that the time shall come when our citizens living in temporary exile in foreign ports shall now and then see steaming into these distant ports a fire modern man-of-war flying the United States flag, with the best modern guis on her deck and a brave American crew in her forecastle, I want also, that in these ports so long un-I want also, that in these ports so long un-familiar with the American flag there shall again be found our steamstips and our sailing vessels flying the flag that we all love, and carvesseis flying the flag that we all love, and carrying from our shores the products that these men of toil have brought to them to exchange for the products of other climes.

I think we should add to all this, if happily it is likely to be accomplished by individual effort, the early completion of the Nicaragua canal. The Pacific coast should no longer be found by sea only by the passage of the Horn. The short route should be opened, and it will be, and then with this wondrous stirring among the people of all our States, this awakening to new business plans and more careful and economi-

cal work, there will come great prosperity to ail The little girls of the Catholic Orphans' Home called at the Beech Hotel this afternoon with a large bouquet of beautiful flowers for the President. The President and Mrs. Dimmick attended services at Trinity Episcopal Church in the evening with Mayor Fulton and afterwards visited the beautiful residence of Mr. George Sealey. Shortly after midnight the Presi-dental party left for San Antonio.

TWO STOLEN CHILDREN. THEIR MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE IS

EXPLAINED.

an Explanation and Are Arrested-Description of the Culprits and Their Motives-The Children Were in Pittsburg. SPRINGFIELD, O., April 19 .- A tre-

mendous sensation was caused here to-night by the arrest of Dr. L. E. Niles, G.C. Cutler, his wife, Effie Cutler, and Ellen Talbot on a charge of child-stealing or kidnaping. The three last named have made a full confession to taking the two little sons of Dr. Niles from the place where they were boarding, pending the decision of the habeas corpus case, which would decide whether stbey should be in the custody of Dr. Niles or his wife. Mrs. Niles' attorney. John L. Zimmerman, took the confession, and it is extremely sensational-in fact, child-stealing on record in Miss Etlen Talbot, who is an old maid, dressmaker, about 45 years old, who lives at 18 East North street, where the children were kept, contessed that she hired speech last night at the reception given him at the Bench Hotel are appended. After thanking the people of Galveston for their cordial welcome he said among other care of them until last Thursday, April 9, when they were taken to Pittsburg, from which city they were taken East a few days ago. It is supposed the children are now in some small town in Vermont.

Dr. Niles was arrested at his office tonight on a warrant sworn out by a detective. Niles still keeps a stiff upper lip, and claims that he will come out all right. G. C. Cutler, who with his wife took care of the children, and is consequently impli-cated in the plot, is a carpenter. Miss Talbot, who did the stealing, is a dressmaker. She claims she has received nothing for her services as yet, but says her livery bill has been settled. It is said that the Cutlers have already received \$40 from the agents of Dr. Niles for their services in the business. It could not be learned who the agents of Dr. Niles were, as the detec-tives and attorneys refused to divulge it. No steps will be taken to recover the children until the parties are arraigned Monday. Sheriff Baker went to the country this afternoon and arrested the Cutlers and lodged them in jail to-night.

A FRATERNAL FEAST

Will Be Indulged in by Georgia Veterans and the Hawkins Zouaves.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL! NEW YORK, April 19 .- The Third Georgia Confederate Veteran Survivors' Association urrived this evening from Savannah by the steamship City of Augusta. They came as the guests of their old opponents, the Hawkins Zouaves, of the Ninth New York Volunteers. A committee of ten from the Hawkins Zonaves received the wisitors, who were driven to the Hotel Brunswick The Hawkins Zonavez will give a dinner to their guests to-morrow at the Brunswick, when a banner will be presented to the Zonaves by the association.

It is the regulation United States flag, and is the work of Miss Lizzie Sneed, the daughter of Colonel Claiborne Sneed. Miss Sneed, who accompanies the party, is known as the "Daughter of the Regiment

OPPOSE A STATE EXHIBIT.

PROVIDENCE, April 19 .- Commissioners Goff and Sims, Rhode Island representatives of the Columbian Fair Commission, will

NOT AFTER THE POLE. Lieutenant Peary Only Hunting for Greenland's Northern Point.

AN EXPEDITION OF DISCOVERY.

Which Promises to Be Very Valuable to Geography and Science.

PHILADELPHIA; April 19 .- The whole ascinating subject of Arctic exploration adventure comes up again with trip Lieutenant Robert Peary is about to undertake to the north-ern edge of Greenland. Lieutenant Peary proposes to discover what is the northern extremity of Greenland, something that geographers and scientists have long wanted to know. But as a matter of fact this discovery will probably include a journev further northward than has ever been reached before-a new record in high latitudes, in fact-and very possibly a visit to At first Lieutenant Peary had an idea

that he could start upon such an enterprise without attracting any public attention and purposed to defray all expenses himself. To this end he had embarked all his private means and all the pay he will receive from the Navy Department while he is on his year and a half leave of absence. Various cientific societies took the matter up and insisted upon bearing a share of the cost of an exploration so valuable to geography First of these is the Philadelphia Academy of Science, which has pledged one-half of the sum necessary for the expedition. The American Geographical Society and the National Academy of Science also took a great interest in the project as soon as they heard

Not Searching for the Pole. Lieutenant Peary's interest in his journey is entirely scientific, and when I saw him at his home here to-day he had little disposition to talk about what he expected to do except as it might be valuable to science.
"The discovery of the North Pole," said
Licutement Peary, "or the making of a
record of northern exploration is a mere geographical teat. However interesting these performances might be to the world, they would not smount to much from a purely scientific point of view. I have not fixed upon either as my object and I shall not be at all disappointed if I do not get any further north than others have gone. "The whole northern part of Greenland

s practically unknown to geography. What I am after is to learn something about it. I want to find out whether it is an island with its northernmost point about at Cape Lincoln, or whether it extends further north, perhaps even beyond the pole."

According to his present plans Lieutenant Peary will leave Philadelphia on May 1. To get as far north as possible by ships he will take passage on one of the Arctic whaling vessels and to do that he will probably have to go to Dundee. There are no American whalers now that go as far up as he wants to go, but the Dundee men circle the ice in Melville Sound every year. A few Danish ships occasionally come to the United States from Greenland with a kind of mineral used in the manufacture of soda, and one of these would be available for the Lieutenant's use if it should get around here in time: but that is uncertain.

The Landing Place in Greenland. The vessel he sails in, whatever it is, will be hired to land Lieutenant Peary and his party on the shore at Whale Sound, which s somewhat further north than the whalers usually go, and on the western coast of Greenland. If you will look at a recent map of that interesting country, you will find that Whale Sound is not far south—on the map, anyway-of Cape Lincoln, and attained by man, so far as we have

excellent start northward. The landing place at Whale Sound should be reached, as the Lieutenant has figured it out by the last of June or the first of July The short summer season will then be just beginning. For the next 11 months or so the party will stay about where they land, preparing supplies for the journey, laying in game and getting their sledges ready. At the beginning of the following spring they will start north over the inland ice Now, about the inland ice. The coasts o Greenland, so far as discovered, are high, precipitous mountains, breaking off at the edge of the sea in sheer cliffs 3,000 or 4,000 feet high. These are not in a straight line, but are broken up by innumerable fiords, where the slopes to the sea are gentle and permit an ascent, such as it is. Even at best climbing up the face of the ice-every thing is piled high with ice, of course—is the hardest kind of work. The ice is broken into high pinnacles and crevasses, and it is necessary for the Arctic traveler to lift his aledge up one side of these and let it down the other side, perhaps 50 times a day. His progress is painfully slow. Sometimes a whole day of the hardest work will not advance him more than 200 or 300 teet. This

s where the great danger, and as Lieutenant Peary views it the only danger, comes in. A Plain for Those Who Know It. But once away from the coast the ice is a hard to travel—for those who know how.

Lieutenant Peary knows how, because he has been there before. In 1886 he went to Greenland alone and on his own motion, and invariant plant on a straight lineary. and journeyed inland on a straight line east from the coast 200 or 300 miles. He was then not as far north as he expects to be this time, but far enough to learn a great deal about the country, the climate and the ways

of getting about.

It is his idea, from what he saw then and has learned from others, that where he will land the secent to the inland ice plateau is very much easier than it is further south, so he expects little trouble from that source. He intends to get upon the plateau and then walk north, dragging his supply sledges with him until he finds what he wants. Traveling upon the ice plateau is so easy

comparatively that he thinks he can com-plete his work during the summer and fall, and start on his return before the next win-ter sets in. As to how he will get back he says frankly that he doesn't know. He may return to civilization by the way of Copenhagen or St. Johns, N. F., or come out by Siberia or some other way, only he seeks sure that he will get out somehow and with his objects attained. Cape Lincoln is the point reached by Lockwood and Brainard, of the unlucky Greely party, and is known colloquially as "Lockwood's furthest." It is in latitude 83° 24 north. North of that absolutely nothing is known about the coast of Greenland, and it is not even sure that Cape Lincoln is a part of Greenland at all. It may be an island by itself, and the shore of the continent may then trend back to the east and the south On the other hand, it is quite as likely that the cape is merely a promontory on the main land, which stretches thence clear beyond the Pole. These are some of the points that

the Lieutenant wants to settle. To Study the Physical Geography. The physical geography of the country will also engage his attention. When he was up there before he made drawings representing the relief of the continent, its nountains and valleys. These drawings are regarded by geographers as of the great-est possible value. They demonstrated that in some places the ice in Greenland is a mile and more thick. At one spot the Lieutenant stood upon the point of a mountain more than 7,000 feet above the sea, and the valley between it and the next range was completely filled with the ice accumulations of centuries. No such complete observations have been made elsewhere in Greenland, and Lieutenant Peary intends to earry them out as far North as he goes, giving science its first authentic informs-tion about the surface of the country as well

civil engineer he will have unusual advan

tages for this sort of work.

The expedition is not connected with the Government in any way, and none of those who go with it will go for hire, or even glory. Experience has shown that there is no salary big enough to inquee a man to do what is necessary to be done in the Arctic regions if he hasn't the pure scientific enthaliant. thusiasm. Four or five young Philadel-phians, whose ideas about exploration are like those of Lieutenant Peary, and whose arder is almost as great as his, have volun-teered to go with him for the love of it. The expectation is that they will do much more effective work and have much better chances MANY TOUNG ENTHUSIASTS VOLUNTEER of getting out alive than if they were paid

Onite Confident of Spece As to the chances, Lieutenant Peary is convinced they are all in his favor. His experience in the frigid zone makes him believe that a man who knows how to take care of himself is as safe there as anywhere -safer, in fact, than in a crowded city or on the Western plains in winter, for instance. The chance of disease is less, the chance of an accident is less. In fact, the Lieutenant, who is a modest young man, doesn't think he is undertaking anything wonderful, and wishes people would leave him alone about

As to his outfit he will probably have the best that ever was taken into the ice regions. When he was in Greeland in 1886 he made a special study of what was necessary to enable a man to live there safely, and even in comfort, and he thinks he has found out what it is. He will take scientific instru-ments or course, and will collect some speci-mens that will be interesting to zoologists as well as facts of value to other scientists. Starvation will have no menace for his party. They will take along enough condensed food to last them their entire trip. Then before they start over the ice they will prepare enough game to meet every possible exigency and leave it along their route.

The precautions about these things will be so ample that there will be no chance of any of the horrors that betell the Greely party. Then these men will be under no or-ders but their own, so they can go where they want to and when they want to, and there will be no waiting for reliefs or any of those fatal instructions that have caused so many deaths up there. Since the publica-tion of his projected trip Lieutenant Peary has got letters from scientists and scientific societies abroad asking about the details of his plan and expressing great interest in his

REV. DR. BRIGGS' BELIEF. DISCUSSION OVER IT AMONG PHILA-DELPHIA PRESBYTERIANS.

The Opinion of a Well-Known Minister and a Prominent Church Lawyer-The Latter Says They May as Well Close Up if Briggs Is to Be Followed. PHILADELPHIA, April 19.-Philadel-

phia Presbytery's overture to the General

Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, con demning the doctrine of Prof. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, has brought out an ingenious and purely legal plea from Henry Day, a lawyer, and an elder in Rev. Dr. John Hall's Church in New York, defending Dr. Briggs' status with the church. The paper incidentally declared that the stand of the Philadelphia Presbytery, and the other bodies of that denomination in this city, indorsing it were virtually prejudging the case without a hearing. Presbyteries all over the country, are taking one by one, similar action, disapproving Dr. Briggs' utterances and the topics is likely to be most prominent matter of argument before the General Assembly this summer. As already printed, Prof. Briggs in an address at the seminary, declared a doctrine, which shorn of externals, distinctly advocates the use of individual judgment in deciding what por-tions of the Scriptures are actually inspired by God, and what are not to be believed. Rev. J. D. Paxton, pastor of the West Spruce street church, gave his views of Mr. Day's defense. He said:

There were three points covered by Mr.

There were turee points covered by Mr.
Dily in his presentation of the Case, First:
he regarded the action of the Presbytery as
a prejudgment of the case. I think this was
scarcely true as it had mildly called attention
to the case, and referred the whole matter to
the judgment of the General Assembly.
"Second: Mr. Day's position, that the New
York Presbytery alone has jurisdiction in the
case, I regard as manifestly incorrect; the
Presbytery has a right to adjudicate when a
minister is heretical, but a theological professor occupies different ground. His views are
of interest to the whole church, and the General Assembly alone is the guardian of the
whole church. The New York Presbytery
could not try Prof. Briggs as a professor. They
might try him as a minister, but a minister's
views are far less important.

"As to Dr. Briggs having before occupied a
professor's chair, it should be remembered that
the chair of Old Testament Literature, where
Hebrew was taught, is quite unimportant compared with the chair of Biblical Theology, immediately concerning doctrines.

"Third, this third point that Mr. Day makes
is that the Directors of Union Seminary cannot
give their authority over to the General
Assembly; that they cannot bind the directors
in future years to any such course. Union
Seminary, in common with all other seminaries, has already delegated these matters to
the General Assembly and cannot take it
back."

Oue of the most prominent lawyers of the

One of the most prominent lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, himself a theologian by taste and study from his youth up, and a lay delegate to former General Assemblies

n which he has made his mark as a national figure in Presbyterianism, was asked for his opinion concerning the legal aspect of the "There is no legal aspect." he replied with some warmth, no, I don't care to see Mr. Day's paper, nor any summary of its points, nor to discuss his views in favor of Pro-

tessor Briggs at all.
"If Dr. Briggs is to be followed, we Presbyterians might as well shut up our churches. We teach and believe that the churches. We teach and believe that the Bible is God's word; not that it contains it, as a pile of grain on a barn floor may contain wheat, but is not wheat until it shall have

STABBED WITH A STILLETO.

Two Italians in New York Have a Fight With the Usual Result. NEW YORK, April 19.-Two young Italians had a quarrel on the sidewalk in One Hundred and Fourth street this afternoon when one of them, Charles Moro, stabbed the other, Ferdinand Magrano, in the left side with a stilletto. The injured man was taken to a hospital in a critical condition and Moro was arrested. The weapon with which the injur-ies were inflicted was a murderous affair

THE FIRE RECORD.

with a 12-inch blade.

A FIRE occurred early yesterday morning in the Chipman building, Court and Hanover streets, Boston. It is a five story brick structure, and is principally occupied by Bailey and Rankin, jobbers and retailers of carpets. The loss on the building is estimated at about \$5,000, and to the several tenants about \$15,000. While the fire was at its height the roof fell without warning to the men who were pouring streams upon it from underneath. Beams and burning timbers imprisoned nearly 20 firemen. Chief Engineer Webber was among those who were caught, and although bruised and burned, he did not relinquish his command. Through a hole made in the roof District Chief Reagan was one by the first to emerge, and his injuries, although painful, are not serious. Captain Willet, of Engine 28, who followed him, was injured about the back and shoulders. Captain Griffin, of Heok and Ladder No. 8, had been planted down by heavy timbers, which had to be sawed apart before he could be released. District Engineer Creswell was one of the sast ones taken out, and it took nearly an bour to reach him. He is badly hurt. District Chief H. W. Pope, of Charlestown, had his hand badly cut by glass and was severely hurt in the back. Assistant Engineman John Long was scriously injured by being streek in the abdomen by a piece of hose which blew off its coupling. warning to the men who were pouring streams

Fell Off a Bridge.

John Burke, while tipsy, fell off the Alle-gheny end of the Ft. Wayne bridge. Both arms were broken and he was hadly cut about the face and head. His cendition is not se-

THE PANAMA CANAL

Lient, Wyse Urges That the Colombian Concession Be Extended.

EFFORTS TO SAVE SOME MONEY.

How He Advocates Having the Work Car-

TALKING ABOUT THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

ried on to Completion.

PARIS, April 19 .- A report on the Panama Canal has been sent to the liquidator of the company, M. Monchicourt, by Lieutenant Wyse, who has been negotiating with the Colombian Government to prolong the concession. The report is a voluminous document. It was probably prepared with the object of concealing, amid an endless mass of words and reiterated expressions about sanguine prospects, the actual hope-lessness of any further enterprise in that lirection. After detailing the negotiations, Lieutenant Wyse concludes:

"If success with Colombia is not to remain sarren, the hour has come for a strong resolution to take immediate and energetic action to save the capital invested in the work, and to preserve from destruction the vastest project of the epoch. If underground maneuvers, against which it is time to arm, do not cause pending financial combinations to fail, the unfortunate French public will

places the time required to execute the work at five years, and the maximum cost at 600,000,000 francs. He expresses the conviction that before the expiration of ten years the profits of the new company, if it completes the canal, will suffice to pay a progressive propertionate share to the shareholders of the old company, besides paying a dividend on shares of the new company. M. Monchicourt personally considers that the report offers a favorable basis for the new financial operations. The report was issued to-day, and the press has had no time as yet to criticise it.

That Visit of Empress Frederick. A statement reproduced here from Ger man papers, declares that the French Government is chagrined by a communication from the Czar, regarding the demonstration made during the visit of Empress Frederick to Paris. This statement also says that when the attitude of Emperor William seemed menacing, the Czar, being sounded to whether he was prepared to support

as to whether he was prepared to support France in the controversy, replied that he disapproved of the laxness of the French Government in permitting an insult to an imperial personage, his relative. The statement adds that this rebuke was keenly felt for a time, and had the effect of modifying the pro-Eussian programme of the foreign A striking example of French subserv-

ency to the Russian alliance has just occurred in club circles. Young DeGiers, an ttache of the Russian Embassy, son of the Russian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, introduced at a leading club a friend as a temporary member. At the expiration of the term of temporary membership, M. DeGiers proposed his friend for permanent membership. The committee found the candidate objectionable, and wrote M. DeGiers, advising him to withdraw his nomination. M. DeGiers was irritated and refused to do so. The committee again advised the withdrawal of committee again advised the withdrawal o the nomination, whereupon Baron DeMoh-renheim, the Russian Ambassador, inter fered and wrote to the committee that if the candidate was blackballed he would cause every member of the Russian Embassy to re-

Interest in the Chicago Fair. e of Europe . He reports that business houses are taking a greater interest in the fair, and that the continental press is treating the fair more justly. Mr. Kohlsaat will start for Chicago at the end of the month, after making unother tour of Europe.

General J. W. Foster and J. G. Blaine, Jr., have arrived here from Madrid. They went to church to-day with Mr. Reid, the United States Minister. Mr. Reid will present Mr. Blaine to the Prince of Wales. General Foster will proceed home without

The past week has been a festive one at the United States legation. On Monday Mrs. Reid gave a reception, which was followed by two large dinners and a musicale. On Thursday a dinner of 24 covers was given in honor of Bishops Doane and Whipple, among the guests being Count von Munster, the German Ambassador; Mr. McLane, the former American Minister to France; T. W. Barnes, J. G. Blaine, Jr., Stanford Newell, Mrs. Stratford Dugdale and Mrs. Admiral Baldwis. The guests at another dinner were Baron and Baroness Alphonse Rothschild, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bassano, the Mar-quis and Marchioness of Bailleul, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Justice John Davis, Mrs. Governor Wetmore and

Count Louis Turenne.

According to a leading Marseilles paper, the Government, in view of the prospective ness of bread, will propose in the chambers a temporary suspension of the tariffs on cereals. That the report is true is improbable, but it is notable as an indication of the difficulties that are awaiting the Gov-

THE WEDDING PEAST POISONING. It Is Likely That There May Be Sev

More Deaths. LOUISVILLE, April 19.-The sufferers from the poisoning at Lindon are in nearly the same condition as reported last night. Those considered out of danger are gradually improving, and one or two of those more seriously affected are growing better. On the other hand Mr. and Mrs. William Terry, at Anchorage, are worse, and Mrs. Robert Graham and Mrs. Clarence Warren, of Louisville, are unable to take nourishment and are slowly sinking. George Beacham, the colored driver, is also much worse and is not expected to live until

Mr. and Mrs. Snooks, who are sick at Eminence, Ky., are the father and mother of the groom. He and his bride are at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, both quite ill.

REAR ADMIRAL TAYLOR DEAD.

f the Oldest Retired Naval Officers Passes Away at Washington. WASHINGTON, April 19 .- Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., retired, died in

this city this afternoon from pneumonia and scute bronchitis, following an attack of the grip. His children were with him at the here several days ago.

He was born in Fairfax county, Va., in 1810. He reached the grade of Lieutenant in 1837, and in the Mexican war, during the blockade of Vera Cruz and other naval operations along the Mexican coast, he served with the frigate Cumberland. He was on duty in the steamer Mississippi, with Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853-'55. Two of the sons hold commissions and Coast were northwest, from 15 to 30 miles

NEW CARMELITE CONVENT.

The Corner Stone Laid by Archbishop Jans sens at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, April 19.-The corner

in the army and the third lives in New

York City.

stone of the new Carmelite Convent was laid to-day with imposing ceremonies. Archbishop Janssens conducted the ceremonies. Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, assisting.

Judge Paul E. Theard delivered an oration in French, and J. D. Coleman, President of the Catholic Knights of America, spoke in

English.

John T. Gibbons, a brother of the Cardinal, was Grand Marshal of the affair, but Cardinal Gibbons declined an invitation to be present, not desiring to set a precedent and intending to avoid publicity while here and devote his entire visit to needed rest. The convent is to be built by a co-operative association composed of leading citizens and ladies.

NEW ORLEANS BANKRUPT.

It Cannot Pay the Judgment Won by the

NEW ORLEANS, April 19 .- A final judgment, based on the mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the matter of William Wallace Whitney, administrator of the succession of Myra Clark Gaines against the city of New Orleans, has been rendered in the United States Circuit Court by Judge E. Billings. The decree is for about \$561,000, with interest at 5 per cent, for ten years, making the total nearly \$850,000. An execution was duly issued, and United States Marshal Donnelly to-day made formal demand on Mayor Shakespeare for the amount of the judgment, and was told that the city

was bankrupt.

The case is still complicated by the Evans will, which a number of experts, familiar with Mrs. Gaines' handwriting, have declared was written by her. If this will be admitted to probate the heirs under its provisions, who have taken no part in the litigation thus far, and who are not bound by the decree, even if the city paid the judgment to Whitney as administrator might will be in a position soon recover through the completion of the canal the greater part of the savings recklessly squandered."

Proceeding to make practical suggestions, Lieutenant Wyse advocates six locks with a single artificial lake in the center. He can before the courts ever since. was made by her father, Daniel Clark, was be eaten up by promises to pay, which Mrs. Gaines is said to have issued quite freely some time before her death.

FAITH IN BLAINE.

Seth Milliken, Says the Flumed Knight Is More Popular Than Ever.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- Represents tive Seth Milliken, of Maine, is not a Blaine enthusiast; in fact, he rather sides with Reed in the factional fight in the Pine Tree State Nevertheless, he is a steady-going believer in the destiny of the Plumed Knight. Mr. Milliken regards Blaine's reciprocity scheme as a new Mercator's projection, upon which the Republicans can map their course of

plain sailing.

"There is no necessity for Mr. Blaine to resign from the Cabinet," said Mr. Milliken, "and go off on a hippodroming tour through the country to boom himself. Let him keep on sawing wood and the Republi-cans will do the rest. All Mr. Blaine's friends ask is that he will write no more Florence letters that will interfere with their plans. We don't want him to decline the nomination in advance. In the last few weeks I have been to the Pacific coast by one route and back by another. I passed through 20 States and territories. I talked with Republicans in all sections of the country and I found that Blaine was first in their thoughts and their hearts. H. is more popular now than he ever was Despite stories to the contrary Mr. Blaine's health is good and no man in the country has brighter prospects."

MOONSHINERS UP NORTH.

The Mountains and Hills of Vermont In fested With Them.

CORINTH, VT., April 19 .- For several years the mountains and hills in this see tion of Vermont have been infested with H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Fair gangs of moonshiners, who carried on their Directory, has arrived here after an extensive | unlawful business, and who have up to Wednesday avoided capture. That day, however, was a disastrous one to illicit distillers of the ardent, and as a result of the craft of Sheriff John Buzzell, of Orange, and Sheriff Dan C. Jones, or South Royalton, four moonshiners will have to

> closed for a time at least, On Wednesday night the officers suspecting illicit distilling, surrounded Eastman's house, near Corinth, and arrested him and his son and Charles Barnes, the latter tend-ing the cider brandy still, which was in full operation. The prosecution was commenced by State's Attorney Peckett Bradford, and the trial is now in progress with 100 witnesses in attendance to prove sales of liquor. Deputy Collector C. S. Forbes appeared on the ground to-day and took possession of the still, and the moonshiners will have to appear also before the United States Court.



VIRGINIA: FAIR, NORTH-WESTERLY WINDS, SLIGHTLY COOLER, EXCEPT IN EXTREME NORTHERN OHIO STATIONARY TEMPERATURE.

SPECIAL WEATHER BULLETIN. Severe Local Storms Prevailing Near Chi cago and Ohio and Indiana.

IPREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH.

The warm wave remained over the Middle Atlantic States yesterday. It was also warm in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, but decidedly cooler in Northern New York and throughout the lake regions, West to Minnesota, the temperature throughout this entire area registering close to 40° in the morning, with about 60° for maximum. The warm est place was Montgomery, 86°. Generally cloudy weather and rain covered the States west of the Mississippi. A storm area was moving eastward from Kansas, and should cause rain in the Mississippi Valley to-day. There were indications last night of severe local storms near Chicago and in Indiana and Ohio. Fair weather prevailed in the Eastern half of the country, save for light rain in Northern New England in the morning. The winds on the Middle Atlantic and New Eng-

River Telegrams :RPECIAL TELEGRANS TO THE DISPATCE.! WARREN-River 3 feet and falling. Clear and

BROWNSVILLE-Hiver 5 feet and falling. Ther-BROWNSVILLE-River 5 feet and falling. Ther-mometer, 75° at 4 P. M. Clear.

MORGANTOWN-River 5 feet and stationary.
Thermometer, 64° at 7 r. M. Clear
WHEELING-River 9 feet and falling. Clear CINCINNATI-River 16 feet 8 inches and falling.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"I know precisely how you feel; it is that nervous, irritable feel ing, your back troubles you, and when you try to read a little, your head aches. Isn't that so? I knew it. Oh, bother the doctor! Get a bottle of Vegetable Compound, and take it faithfully, as I have done. I've been through this thing myself, but am never troubled now. Do as I tell you, dear."

Prudent women who best understand their ailments, find in the Com pound a remedy for all those distressing ills that require **prompt** and **effective treatment** as a guaranty to good health. Send stamp for "Guide to Health and Etiquette," a beautiful Illustrated book

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VECETABLE

Is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy COMPOUND for the peculiar weaknesses and aliments of women.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, that Bearing down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and is invaluable to the Change of Life. Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor. Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headlache, General Debility, Indigestion, etc., and invigorates the whole system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pilis of Leginger, on receipt of \$1.00.

Lydia E. Pinkham MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

YDIA E PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE LYDIA E PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE ND—sold By-sold By-JOS. FLEMING & SON, 412 Market Street, Pittaburg. ND—

-60LD SYJOS. FLEMING & SON,
412 Market street,
Pittsbur

THE LAST THREE MONTHS

We have nearly doubled our sales, but have not accomplished all we desired. The great overstock is larger than we want. We'll not stop until the entire stock is closed out. Spring, summer and all the year round goods.

We believe if you knew how much money can be saved you would see our clothing before purchasing. The 20 per cent discount that has been in force will be retired-Saturday, April 25, will be the last day. You that want one-fifth to go back into your pocket, now is the time to buy. The store is full of seasonable goods-spring, summer and medium weights-20 per cent clear off. We're having an immense business in making to measure. This week will be the last opportunity to get a discount of 20 per cent on the new Spring Suitings and Trouserings.

There are no restrictions or reservations-all and everything at the same discount. Keep in mind on every \$20 expended \$4 in clear cash is handed back to you.

WANAMAKER& BROWN,

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TO ESCAPE LA GRIPPE

Take 7:15 A. M. or 8:10 P. M. train, Pennsylvania R. R., for Atlantic City.

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Enlarged and Remodeled. Heated by Steam. Open Wood Fires. Private Baths attached to Chambers. Steam Elevator. Late Dinners. Capacity 400 Guests.

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