He Succeeds in Getting His Anti-Discrimination Bill on the Calendar.

AFTER LONG STRUGGLING.

All Attempts at Dilatory Tactics Were Promptly Squelched.

BUT FEW NEGATIVE VOTES CAST.

Most of the Members Hastened to Get In Out of the Wet.

SMALL CHANCE FOR THE BILL'S PASSAGE

IFBOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT HARRISBURG, April 24 .- "Old Anti-Discrim," for such is the gay and festive way in which the bill to enforce the provisions of the Constitution is usually referred to here, is on top at last. Mr. Seanor's long-deferred resolution was reached this morning, and although there were those who were perfectly willing to resort to the same dilatory tactics used last Friday, the indignation they then caused had its effect, and all attempts in that direction were promptly squelched. The resolution was adopted, and the bill goes on the caleadar. The fuss began while Mr. Wherry's resolution for a committee to devise a better plan of supervision of State institutions and other charitable institutions receiving State ald was being considered. Mr. Wherry said his resolution embedied the unanimous opinion of the Appropriations Committee. At present the Legislature was utterly without facts or figures on which to base appropriations. 1t distributed from \$6,000,-000 to \$9,000 000 annually without a fact or the appropriation. The joint committee appointed by the last Legislatore had filed a report which did not touch the subject, and showed that they had not done that very thing which they had been appointed

Scanor Starts the Ball.

Mr. Finley apposed the resolution, and was followed by Mr. J. C. Johnson, of Cameron, who discussed it until his five minutes expired. The usual motion to extend his time was made, when Mr. Seanor jarred things generally by moving the previous question, saying he was tired of these at-

tempts to waste time.

This was not just aimed at Mr. Johnson, who was discussing Mr. Wherry's resolution in all sincerity, but the promptness with which over 40 members, on both sides of the House, among them Taggart, Corny, Gentner and Gillan, rose and seconded the call, showed there was a leeling that it was time to show colors on anti-dis

The roll was called and the previous mestion ordered by a vote of 84 to 60. Mr. Wherry's resolution was defeated by a viva

The Resolution Called Up.

Then came Mr. Seanor's resolution to place the negatived anti-discrimination bill on the calendar. Mr. Lytle was recognized, in at least two newspapers the charge that the debates last Friday morning had been for dilatory purposes. He had not known at the time that such was the case, He wished to purge himself from offense. He favored the bill, and the principles under-lying it. His constituents wanted the bill, and he would vote for it.

The House represent a manifest disposi-tion to snicker, and Mr. Seanor made a occupied exactly 12 minutes were rapidly reaching for the hour of 11, when the House must adjourn. As soon as be set down. Mr. Gillan said the zeal displayed on this measure by some gentlemen s now showing itself in a destre to talk adjournment was reached, and he therefore moved the previous question. Half the Democratic side and a great many Republicans seconded the call. It was carby 121 to 21 votes, and the roll was called on the resolution itself.

Getting Themselves in Line. Then they began to get in out of the wet. Gentlemen who had exhausted every exsettlent to prevent a vote, recorded them-elves in favor of the bills. Others dodged. The resolution was adopted receiving 114 rotes, and having but 26, of which 20 were from the Phitadelphia delegates, against it. Of the Allegbeny delegation, Messrs. Cotton, Culbertson, Kearns, Marshall, Muchlbronner, McCullough and Nesbit voted yea and Mr. Kroesen no. The other subers of the delegation were not present his overrides the action of the Judiciary Seneral Committee on the bill, and places it on the calendar; but unless a special order made it will never be reached this session The action of to-day, "had it been early, had been kind," but it wasn't early. HENRY HALL.

Much Dissatisfaction Over the Long Post

BAKER BALLOT BILL.

TROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1

ponement of It.

HARRISBURG, April 24.—There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the friends of the Baker ballot bill at the action of the Senate Elections Committee in postponing its consideration for a week. It is ten days since it passed the House, and they hold that a measure claiming so great a share of public interest should

have had speedy attention in the Senate. The Democratic Senators will support the Baker bill solidly, not because they all favor it, for several are really against it, but in order that whatever odium attaches to its defeat, should it fail, may rest upon the Republican majority. On this question, as all others relative to party pledges, the Democrats seem to have the Republicans at a disadvantage. The Republican party is pledged to certain legislation, and has the

les to keep its promise. The Democrats haven't this power and can't be held responsible. Their plan therefore, is to vote for all measures which will reneem the Republican party's pledges. It they pass, the Democrats can claim part of the credit, while, if they fail, the respon-sibility must be borne by the party which the pledges, and then broke them. That the Democratic leaders have not been slow to see and profit by the situation is apparent to all who have observed their party's ourse this session. Their plan of action has been carefully mapped out and closely followed. Thus far they have never lost a point possible to be made.

KILLED IN EARNEST.

D. R. Jones' Contributory Negligence Bill Settled for the Session.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 HARRISBURG, April 24 .- D. R. Jones resolution to place upon the calendar his negatived bill modifying the rule of law with regard to contributory negligence came up this morning, but was defeated, receiving only 66 of the 103 votes necessary, while 96 were recorded against it. That ends the bill this session.

UNLUCKY ROAD BILL

Just When It Comes Up for Third Reading the House Adjourns. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, HARRISBURG. April 24.—The road bill

SEANOR A WINNER, had poor luck in the House this week, when it was reached on third reading the House adjourned, and it went over until next week. The following substitute for the control of the contro section 7, stricken out on second reading, has been prepared, and an attempt will be made to have it inserted when the bill comes up again:

It shall be the duty of the supervisors, wherever practicable, to make all roadbeds not less than 16 feet wide, higher in the center than at the sides thereof, and to remove all obstruc-tions preventing the flow of water from the surface and sides of drains, and to place cul-verts of stone, iron or terra cotta pipes to con-vey the water across and underneath the road-bed.

TAX BILL'S PROSPECTS. ITS FRIENDS FEEL GREATLY ENCOUR-

An Important Modification In the Provis ions of the Bill-Proposal to Tax Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Under One Year -Farmers May Kick.

AGED OVER THEM.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, April 24 .- Mr. Taggart and the other friends of the tax bill feel considerably encouraged over its prospects. It is certain that the discussions on this messure before the Senate Finance Committee this week brought out nothing calculated to hurt the bill. There was no businesslike discussion, section by section, showing the practical results of its workings and its deects, if it has any, but its opponents contented themselves with wholesale denunciaand others, frequently showed that they

it will have to be materially amended before it can be passed, and it is said that they will agree to exempt entirely all the differen kinds of property enumerated in class 4 household furniture, wearing apparel, tools of trade, unsold products of manufacture and agriculture, and horses, cattle, sheep and swine under the age of I year. This latter clause is an important modification. Under existing laws, horses, eattle and swine under 4 years of age are exempt, and sheep

are not taxed at all. The bill as it now stands taxes, all of these different domestic animals under 3 vears, while the proposed amendment brings the age down to I year. There will be conside able kicking among some farmers over this change, but those who favor it maintain that if farmers want all the property of other people taxed, they should not ask exemption for their own.

PROTECTION OF LIFE.

THE BRANT BILL IN THE OHIO LEGIS-LATURE NOW A LAW.

It Provides Better Security Against Rail road Accidents-Stringent Regulations for Engineers-The Bill Preventing Minors From Entering Saloons Also Be comes a Law.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCR, 1

COLUMBUS, April 24.-The Brant bill, roviding better security against railroad accidents, introduced in earlier part of the regular session of the Legislature, was passed by the Senate and is a law. It prohibits a railroad company from permitting any person to operate a locomotive who is intoxicated or in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or to continue the employment of any person in any such capacity. It shall be unlaw ul for an engineer to permit his locomotive to travel at a greater rate of speed than ten miles an hour at any point where, in the day time, he cannot see both rails of the track for a distance of 100 vards in front of the locomotive, or where in the night time he cannot clearly see the headlight of any proaching Jecomotive on the same track at a distance of 300 yards in front of his locomotive, or be intoxicated while operating or in charge of the locomotive, or to fail asleep engineer violating any of the provision shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and

subject to a fine of \$200. Another section provides that in case of an accident or collision, it shall be unlawfu for any telegraph operator to refuse on tender of the usual charge to receive from any passenger a telegram, or to send the same direct without any alteration, revision of approval of any person. It also prevents iscrimination in freight rates to shippers

of the same class. The House directed considerable discus sion to the McKelvy bill instructing the Governor to appoint a commission to selec a site for the new insane asylum in the astern part of the State if they found i impracticable to enlarge the present asy

lums. It was finally defeated.

The Holliday bill preventing minors entering saloons unless accompanied by their parents or guardians is a law, the House having agreed to the Senate amendments.

WILLING TO ARBITRATE NOW. The Detroit Street Car Strike to Re Ende

in 48 Hours. DETROIT, April 24 .- At a late hour this

afternoon the Secretary of the City Railway Company addressed a letter to Mayor Pingree, accepting his suggestion of arbitrat ing the present trouble between the company and the employes. The letter, which is ambiguous to its wording, has thrown considerable oil upon the troubled waters, and it is thought the strike will be a thing of the past within the next 48 years.

The strikers are jubilant at the turn mat have taken, and the city rings with their shouts as one of their impromptu 'busses passes from time to time. Public sympathy is entirely with them, and liberal lections have been taken up in the various parts of the city for them during the past two days. No trouble is anticipated evening on any of the lines. It is not though! that any attempt to run cars will be made till the Committee on Arbitration re

FRANK G. CARPENTER writes a letter about American humorists and the ings for the 24-page issue of THE DIS-PATCH to-morrow. Best paper in the State.

MANY TONS OF NICKEL

A Discovery in South Dakota Second Only to the Big Silver Find.

RAPID CITY, S. D., April 24 .- A find of millions of tons of bright green quartz carrying from 3 to 7 per cent of nickel, has just been made in the Harney City district The ledge is of great width and extends through the heart of the Margett tin group. The rock carries a large amount of white metal pronounced by experts to be nicke glands. The genuineness of the discovery is undoubted, and its importance is second only to that of the recent silver discoveries on Squaw creek.

A MANIAC'S STRANGE DELUSION.

He Shoots Down His Mother and Sister t Reduce the Price of Coffee.

CLEVELAND, April 24.-Near Steubenville, Lorenzo Coleman, the insane son of a well-to-do farmer, fired a shotgun from an upstairs window at his mother and sister, who were in the garden. Both women were stricken down, and when George Cloman, a farmhand, came to their assistance, young Coleman fired at him. The manine's sister is likely to die, but

his mother and Cloman will recover. Cole man said he thought the shooting would reduce the price of coffee. He is in custody.

MANNION'S \$1 spectacles fitted by an expert and guaranteed. 67 FIFTH AVENUE.

TORIES ABOUT FACE They Adopt Disraeli's Tactics, Steal-

ing Liberal Thunder ON THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

Obstacles to Be Surmounted as to the

World's Fair 1xhibit. BAD STATE OF PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS

[COPTRIGHT, 1891, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS. 1

LONDON, April 24.-A free exchange o views among Liberals in the lobbies of the House of Commons to-day showed an absolute unanimity of congratulation upon the fact that the Conservatives have committed themselves to free education, but there was much diversity of opinion as to how the new departure would affect the party's future. No one doubts that the Government has made a coup with a view to a general elec-

The Conservatives, who, in their hearts, dislike the measure, accept it because of their desire to associate the name of the party with an immense boon to town workngmen and rural laborers, but the Liberals eason that the Tory adoption of proposals which they originated and long fought for ions, and when questioned by Mr. Taggart cannot deprive them of claiming the credit for the ultimate success of their scheme. really knew little of existing systems of the ultimate success of their scheme. The opposition has further and stronger reasons to hail the Government scheme, containing as it does abundant possibilities for the friends of the measure recognize that party disruption and widespread national discontent.

Conservatives' Tactical Disadvantage From an ecclesiastical point of view, the Unionists could not have found a better cry to go to the country with than free edueation. Finally, from a tactical point of view, it could not be worse for them, if, after the Liberals accepted the principle of the bill, a coalition of Tory malcontents with the mass of the Liberals, threw out the measure on a question relating to the popular control of schools or interference

with denominational privileges.

As far as the view of the Liberal leaders has been ascertained, the bill will be opposed unless it concedes to rate-payers power to elect representatives in the mannging boards of all schools, including in voluntary and denominational. A small section of the opposition appear to be willing to accept Mr. Goschen's proposal in any form, arguing that free schools must ulti mately imply popular control; but when the party ideas, which are now rather in solution, crystalize under the pressure of party necessity, it is inevitable that the Liberals will present the solidest opposition to the measure unless representative local control is its guiding spirit.

What a Liberal Bill Would Do. If a similar bill had been presented by a Liberal Government, its leading proposals would have been for the institution of School Boards in every parish, with church schools to be managed by these boards. The Conservative Government dare not at-tempt to interfere with the clergy, who now control schools in over 10,000 parishes, nor will Mr. Goschen take the risk or intertering with the control of denominational schools, already drawing over £500,000 from the imperial exchequer

According to a highly-placed informant Cabinet plans, as far as stated, simply in-volve free education in the lower standards, assisted education in the higher standards, and increased grants to denominational schools. No change is to be made in the system of control, excepting that the rents of children attending the schools shall have power to elect a part of the board. This will suit the clerical sections, but will arouse the strongest opposition of the Lib-erals. The Conservatives' untimely jubilation over the old trick of "dishing" their opponents, they are likely to find a disastrous check which will weaken their position on

If England is not properly represented at the Chicago fair the responsibility will rest upon the fair managers, and not upon the English Government, which is evincing the greatest interest in the fair. The Government has already decided to made a handsome appropriation to insure a full exposi-tion of English products. The amount of the appropriation, with the names of the commission to look after the English interests, will shortly be announced in Parlia ment. Interviews with members of all parties show such a general sympathy with the undertaking that there is certain to be a cor-

dial support of the proposed grant.

The decision of the Government to ask a grant is an unusual sign of friendliness. In the case of the French Exhibition no approprintion was made. While everything is avorable, as far as the Government and the feeling of influential persons are concerned. t must be admitted that the probable exhibitors show marked indifference, which is and the absence of anyone to supply infor mation. Everything already do most solely to the spontaneous efforts of Sir John Wood, Attorney General Webster, James Dredge and other members of the Fine Arts Society, who had charge of En-gland's exhibit in France.

The Difficulties in the Way.

Mr. Dredge accompanied the iron and steel men to America in 1890, and it is probable that he and Sir John Wood will be members of the Chicago commission. Mr. Dredge said to-day:

Wd are anxious to do all we can for the Fair Wd are anxious to do an weather difficulties. We have no information such as exhibitors must obtain before preparing exhibits. Chicagoans must bestir themselves if they wish England to be freely represented.

There are many prejudices to be over-come. Among the difficulties is the absence of any one here able to give informs tion in regard to space and transportation of freight from the seaboard. The McKin ley law is still a bugbear. All sorts of false reports are published concerning the Fair, quarrels among the directors about sites, etc. Fables about leaning towers are spread broadcast. Official information is ecessary to counteract these canards. While many of them are on their face absurd, an impression remains which does harm. For instance, the Economist says that the Illinois laws will probably prevent the employment in the Fair building of people sent from abroad in charge of ex-hibits. The people of Chicago ought to act instantly if they expect or desire a creditable display on the part of England.

The Portuguese Question Again. The Foreign Office has received alarming advices from Lisbon. Sir George Glynt Petre, the English Minister, represents the political situation as critical. The Portuguese Cabinet ought to submit the new En glish convention to the Cortes May 5, the dus vivendi expiring May 14, but the Portuguese Premier pleads for an extension of the modus vivendi and delay in the publishing of the convention, in order to give time for the abatement of excitement against England, which is imperiling the position of the Government. The substance of Si George Glynn Petre's communication says that a revolution is impending and will be precipitated if Lord Salisbury insists upon

orcing matters. The Newfoundland people are exceedingly gratified at their reception in the House of Lords. Since their statement to the lord they have received many encouraging promises of support from peers and memb the House of Commons. Yesterday evening they dined with Lord Thurlow and met Lord Herschell, Lord Brassey, Lord Clanwilliam, Lord Gordon-Lennox and others.

The Newfoundlanders Well Treated. To-night they were entertained at the Army and Navy Club by General Dash-wood. Sir William Whiteway considers the prospects of the acceptance of the dele-gates' proposals favorable. Besides having the support of the bulk of the Liberals, the

feeling of many Conservatives is stron against pressing the Knutsford bill. The Chilean envoy, Senor Godoy, has been here, trying to negotiate a loan of £1,506,000 for President Balmeceda. London financiers having declined to advance the money, the envoy went to Paris, where

he continues his search for an Anglo-continental syndicate to take the loan. He has very little chance of success. Senor Godoy says that President Balmaceda still has plenty of money to pay the troops with, and that sooner or later he will overthrow the insurgents. His declarations of regard to the state of the exchequer is doubtful, in built in France cannot leave because two-fifths of the price, which it was stipulated should be paid after the final trial of the vessels, is not forthcoming. Senor Godoy is now about to go to Berlin to seek financial

Grafting With American Vines.

British consular reports from Spain and Portugal announce the remarkable success of the system of grafting American on native vines, which results in preventing phylloxera and producing good wine. The Consul at Madeira writes that a large amount of new vines, mostly American, has been planted in districts most celebrated for their wine, and produces a superior quality.
One the north side of the island, where all the vines were destroyed by phylloxera years ago, the new vines have given their

first fine crop.

Mr. Gladstone has decided to support the divorce reform bill introduced in Parlia-ment by Mr. Hunter. This fact has amszed the Liberals, who believed he would oppose any extension of divorce as a matter of re-ligious principle. The bill entitles a wife to a dissolution of the marriage tie in the event of adultery or four years' desertion on the part of the husband. The bill will be debated May I, and will probably pass; but when carried to the House of Lords it is certain to be rejected, as the bishops will be solid against it. The International Congregational Meeting.

Arrangements for the International Con-Arrangements for the International Cou-gregational Council have been completed." There will be 120 delegates from the United States, including Drs. Dunning, Quint, Yee and Clark, of Boston; Prof. Fish, and Dr. E. P. Goodwin, of Chicago, and Drs. Ross W. Gladden, A. Little and B. Fullerton. The Americans will go on a pilgrimage to Scrooby, from which place the Pilgrim Fathers were expelled to Holland, and will then visit Leyden, the Dutch home of the Pilgrims, where they will unveil the Robinson memorial, erected at the expense of

American churches.

Influenza continues to spread. A large number of members of the House of Commons are now ill. The committee on the Manchester Railway bill has been obliged to suspend its sittings for a week, the mal-ady attacking committee members and wit-nesses. The epidemic is worse in York-shire, Lancashire and the Midland counties. Children who were but slightly afflicted in the epidemic of 1888 furnish a host of cases, Deaths, though, are fewer compared with the number of seizures. The Lancet says the progress of this epidemic cannot be compared with the rapidity with which the epi-

THE POPE SHOCKED.

Details of the Damage to the Vatican by the Powder Explosion. ROME, April 24.—The explosion of 265

tons of gunpowder yesterday created great alarm at the Vatican. All the windows of the Pope's library were broken, and a number of precious relics were destroyed. In addition many valuable nanes of colored glass in the principal windows of St, Peter's Basilica were smashed to pieces. The handsome stained glass window over the chair of St. Peter was also broken. In St. Paul's Church all the stained glass windows are damaged. In fact, the damage done at this church was so great that the building has been close to the public while the debris is being cleared away and the work of tenporary repair inaugurated,
It was learned to-day that the Pope had just concluded the celebration of a low mass

and was engaged in prayer when the explosion snook the Vatican building. So severe and would have fallen had not one of the servants sprung forward and caught the venerable prelate in his arms. His Holiness has now recovered from the shock he experienced through the explosion. The investigation made by the military authorities into the origin of the explosion shows that it was caused by the accidental explo sion of some shanpnel shell capsules.

PORTUGAL BULLDOZED.

The British Government Sends an Ultim tum, Which Is Complied With. LONDON, April 24.-One of the results of the action of the Portuguese officials in firing upon the steamer Agnes, which wa conveying the expedition of Sir John Willoughby, and the seizure of the two cargo boats attached to the expedition, has become public by the action taken by the Portuguese Cabinet to-day. In addition to the dispatch of three British warships to the entrance of the Pungwe river, as announced by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords yesterday, the British Prime Minister forwarded an ultimatum to the Portneuese Government, declaring that unimmediate facilities were afforded to British subjects to open the Pungwe river in accordance with the provisions of the modu vivendi now existing between Great Britain and Portugal, the British Government would resort to force in order to insure respect on the part of Portugal to her treaty engagements, and the result would be disasous to Portuguese enterprise in that part of the world.

The Portuguese Cabinet to-day, under pressure of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum, rave consent to the free passage of the

Pungwe river.

OFF FOR AFRICA. ord Randolph Churchill on His Expedition to Mashonaland.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, April 24.-Lord Randolph Churchill left by a special train this morning for Dartmouth, in Devonshire, where he will embark on the Carth Castle for South Africa. Captain Gales, of the Royal Artillery, who commands the expedition, has already left for Cape Town with stores. and will push on at once to Crocodile river, where Lord Randolph hopes to join him. The latter will be accompanied by H. C. Perkins, a mining engineer, who will explore the gold reefs; Gwynyd Williams, the son of General Owen Williams, and probably by Surgeon Parke, of the Emin

Lord Randolph expects to reach Mashona and about the middle of July, and to be i England again by the end of the year. He proposes to ascertain the suitability of the country for emigration on a large scale from all British countries. A large num ber of friends assembled on the platform to bid Lord Randolph farewell.

Relief Expedition, who goes in his profes

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON describe a short stay on an atoll of the South Sea in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. Twenty-four

They Assaulted a Little Girl. John Tanker and John Driver were sent to jail yesterday by Alderman McMasters, on a charge of aggravated assault and bat tery. Stephen Hellfrick, the prosecutor, says they beat his daughter Lizzie with clubs, and threatened to cut her with a

Montana Strikers Vanguished. HELENA, MONT., April 24.-The strike at the East Helena smelter, inaugurated last Sunday for an advance of 25 cents a day in wages, was settled to-day by the men returning to work at the old rate.

A DAY AMID FLOWERS

The Beautiful Reception Which Southern California Gives

TO THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY

His Route Literally Paved With Finest Floral Offerings,

SANTA BARBARA ENDS THE DAY'S TRIP

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 24 .- The President and party were treated to a beautiful floral display this morning during a twonours' drive through the principal streets of Pasadena. They had a fine escort, comosed of local military and civic organizations. The President and Mrs. Harrison and Mayor Lucken occupied a carriage decorated with acacia blossoms and drawn by four horses wearing feathery plumes. The carriage which contained Secretary Rusk and Postmaster General Wanamaker was ornamented with orange blossoms and red, white and yellow roses. At a point on the drive the procession passed under a large arch, composed principally of California lilies, and having a base of rare tropical plants. A large portrait of the President was displayed at the keystone. About 2,500 school children were congregated about the arch, and they showered the President and Mrs. Harrison with such a profusion of boquets that those who followed passed over a veritable bed of flowers. Soon afterward the procession passed through a gate of flowers operated by two little girls.

The Town Out for a Holiday.

A chilly Scotch mist pervaded the atmos-

phere during the morning, but it was not sufficient to dampen the enthusiasm of the people, who cheered the President all along the line. Business was generally suspended, and all the inhabitants of the city and surrounding country were on the streets. The drive was concluded at the railroad station, at where the party embarked for this city.

The President's train stopped for a few minutes at San Fernandino, where the President was introduced to a crowd at the station by William H. Hawks, formerly of Indiana, and made a short speech. A beau-tiful arch of evergreens had been erected over the railroad track in his honor, and the ladies loaded his car with Spanish bayonets and other flowers. The next stopping place was at Santa Paula, where the President was cordially received. Here was displayed the largest solid floral piece the party has seen since it left Washington. It was in the form of a signboard 12 teet Lord Tentyson, as President of the Society of Authors, has signed a petition in favor of Lord Monkswell's copyright bill. boarded the train and presented the President with a five foot model of an oil derrick made of choice flowers. A speech was de-manded, and the Prezident addressed the

crowd as follows: He Meets Hoosiers Everywhere, He Meets Hoosiers Everywhere.

My FRIENDS—I cannot feel myself a stranger in this State, so distont from home, when I am greeted by some familiar face from Indiana at almost every station. Your fellow-citizen who has spoken in your behalf was an old-time Indianapolis friend. I hope he is held in the same esteem in which he was held by the people among whom he spent his early years as a boy and man. [Cries of "He is."] That you should have gone to the pains to make such magnificent decorations, and to come out in such large numbers for this momentary greeting, very deeply touches my heart. I have never seen in any State of the Union what seems to me to be a more happy and contented people than I any state of the Union what seems to me to be a more happy and contented people than I have seen this morning. Your soil and sun are genial, healthful and productive, and I have no doubt that these genial and kindly influences are manifested in the homes that are repre-sented here, and that there is sunshine in the household as well as in the fields; that there is contentment and love and sweatness in these contentment and love and sweetness in these homes as well as in these gardens that are so adorned with flowers. We have literally driven for miles over flowers that in the East would have been ers that in the East would have been priceless, and these favors have been accompanied with manifestations of friendliness, for which I am very grateful, and everywhere there has been set up as having greater glory than sunshine, greater glory than flowers, this flag of our country. [Applause,] Everywhere I have been greeted by some of these comrades, veterans of the late war, whose presence among you should be the inspiration to increase patriotism and loyalty. I bid them affectionate greeting, and am sorry I cannot tarry with them longer. [Cheers.]

Receptions at Other Points A short stop was made at Santa Buena Ventura, where the President was received by the local militia and the G. A. R. The throng of people passed up to the rear o mittee of ladies presented him with several baskets of cut flowers and Japanese plums. Mrs. Harrison was here presented by the children with a large bouquet of orange blossoms. The President was introduced by ex-Congressman Van Dever, and made a ew remarks expressive of his gratification

at their cordial greeting.

The train was soon again speeding on its way to Santa Barbara, the objective point of the day's journey, where the principal part of the afternoon and evening was spent, and where the enthusiasm and floral aisplays exceeded, if possible, anything heretofore experienced.

SECRETARY TRACV'S IDEAS

Upon the Porter Case Still Seem to Be Somewhat Confused. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENTI. WASHINGTON, April 24.-The authori-

tative interview with Secretary Tracy, sen out from Washington night before last, the correctness of which the Secre tary has since acknowledged, has crea ted some surprise among naval officers on duty here. The Secretary is quoted as saying "the order to Com-mander Reiter did not indicate the slightes modification of the position taken in the letter of censure," and further, "the present detail of Commander Reiter was for purely scientific duty not connected with the nava squadron." An author on naval law said

The evident intention of this interview is to make it appear that Commander Reiter is still in disgrace with the department and has not been restored to his former standing. The idea is absurd. When Commander Reiter was relieved from the command of the Ranger, after the Barrundia affair, he was put on waiting orders, which is the status of all officers not on duty or leave of absonce. His status was not altered in any way by the savace letter of reprimanu afterward addressed to him by the department, and now his order to Thetis reinstates him as fully in his former position as it would be possible to do. He is given a slightly larger and a much more comfortable ship—a vessel that is more like a private yacht in cabin accommodations than a man of war. He is assigned to continue exactly the same work that he was engaged upon when he commanded the Ranger, and the Thetis is a vessel of the navy, and is just as liable to be called away from scientisc work for more serious duty, as the Ranger was when she was sent to Guatemala. If the Secretary's action in restoring the egmmander does not indicate that he has modified his retary's action in restoring the commander does not indicate that he has modified his opinion, it indicates that he believes the offi-cer's punishment has been sufficient.

GREAT FLOODS IN PERU.

Hurricane and Torrents of Rain Ruin in Many Towns. PANAMA, April 24 .- Torrents of rain fell last night at Moche, Peru, and as the houses were not built to resist rain, they soon comof the house and went up-stairs, where the menced to fall, while roofs and walls fell in stole two gold watches, three gold watch many of the streets. The square became an chains valued at \$150, two revolvers and \$88 immense lake. More than 22 kilometres of in money. the Chiama Railroad have been damaged.

Provisions are very scarce. On Thursday, March 12, it commenced to rain in Sayan, and soon the streets were flooded. The water rushed through them with the velocity of a torrent, and the strength of the current was augmented by

such force at Huanaqui that large trees were blown down and in some cases torn up by the roots and raised high in the air. All the plantations and farms have been more or less damaged. Respecting the floods in the department of Libertad, the losses exceed \$2,000,000. In Lims the police, sol-diers and citizens vied in the work of building temporary defenses in order to turn the current of the stream in such directions

that the turbulent waters should not sweet

away the houses in the low-lying district

A PERSECUTED FARMER. WARNED BY WHITE CAPS AND HIS BIG BARN BURNED DOWN

Demand Made for \$500 by His Tormentors-A Horse Trade the Basis of All His Troubles-Powder, Matches and Kerosene Scattered Around.

TEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 24.-Eleazer Dayton, of Upper Mills, near Riverhead, L. I., has had an anxious time of it for the last month. He says Nate Downs has been trying to get even with him because he successfully sued Downs for money paid for two worthless horses. Other people say the boys have been having some fun with the old man. On the day after the decision against Downs a threatening notice was found pinned on the door of Dayton's house. On April 4 there was one note in the same place and another which lay on the ground read: Eleazer, if you eat ham for your breakfast

you will never live to punish N. D. Yours, WHITE CAPS.

Dayton refrained from ham that morning. These notes made the old man afraid, and he strung barbed wire all round his place and put extra locks on his gates. But he couldn't stop the visitation of the White Caps. On April 13, about noon, Downs came up in front of Dayton's house and said: "Eleazer, afore I get through with you I'll shatter and kill you." That night another note was pinned to the door. It said:

Lleazer, you tell Stackbole if he has any-thing to do with us he will be sorry for it. If you will leave \$500 on the corner of Griffin arenne we will let you be. Leave it there Tuesday.

WHITE CAPS. WHITE CAPS. Dayton went to Sheriff Robert Petty, wno took three other men to Dayton's house to watch. They were all well armed. This was last Sunday. They saw a man come stealthily down the road. He walked up to the gate and leaned over it to listen. The man at the gate, after listening a few minutes, gave a low, short whistle and ran swiftly down the road. In from behind the house and raced across the yard toward the swamp. One of them carried a dark lantern. There was a note flapping on the back door in the morning. On Monday night Dayton saw a man sneaking up to the house. Dayton grabbed his gun and blazed away with both barrels, but

vithout apparent effect.
On Wednesday morning when Dayton got up, he found kerosene spilled on the walk by the back door. Powder was lying around, and matches were scattered on the walk. The henhouse was ablaze, but the fire was put out. The next day the barn and a pile of corn stalks were afire. Dayton sat in the

barn all Thursday night with his big double-barreled gun by his side. Early this morning, just after he had gone to bed, his daughter saw the flame leaping up from the roof of the barn. She screamed to her father, who managed to save the chicken pen and house, but the barn was a

BILL NYE does up the hotels of Texas,

and Howard Fielding tells of May Day in New England for the 24-page issue of THE

DISPATCH to-morrow. The best living

A ROMAN EMISSARY

Says Baron Fava Made No Error in Tra lating Rudinl's Dispatch. WASHINGTON, April 24. - Salvatore Coresi, correspondent of the Tribuna of Rome, has been recently sent to the United States expressly to give that paper information on he Italo-American question. Mr. Cortesi denies that Baron Fava has made an error in | could not do so, owing to the prompt action translating Marquis di Rudini's dispatch which demanded that the parties guilty of the New Orleans massacre be brought to justice. He denies that Baron Fava demanded the punishment of the offenders instead of a process at law. Rudini's dispatch was presented to the Secretary translated correctly in French, as it is customary to translate into that language all diplomatic documents before presenting them to the

It it be true that an error occurred in the translation and consequently a misunderstanding, it must not be charged, he says, to the Baron, but to the translator State Department who translated the dispatch from French into English.

FINED FOR STEALING A LANTERN.

rdinance Officer Barclay After the Boy Who Remove Red Lights. Frank Harrison was arrested in Alle gheny yesterday by Ordinance Officer Barclay for stealing a red lantern placed on an bstruction by a contractor. The boy was fined \$20. Officer Barclay says he will enter a charge of larceny against the next boy caught. He says the contractors hang out the red lights in obedience to the ordi-nance, but the boys either steal them or break the globes with stones. The practice is liable to throw heavy

this kind of thieving.

THEY ARE STILL HELD.

ages on the city, and he intends to stop

inspector Whitehouse May Release Giller pie, Burk and Their Roll To-Day. William Burk, the railroader who was arrested at Glenwood by Officer Crehan early vesterday morning, is still in the Fourteenth ward station, with his partner, John Gillespie. When searched \$1,329 88 was found on Burk. The men claimed they were beating their way from Wheeling to Chicago.

Inspector Whitehouse stated last evening that if nothing further was learned of them by this evening they would be released. A RAILROAD TIED UP.

Three Thousand Miners in Colorad Thrown Out of Employment, TRINIDAD, April 24.-The striking witchmen at this place have completely tied up the Fort Worth road. Not a freight car has been moved for 24 hours, and the

Moro and Engleville have been compelled to suspend, throwing 3,000 miners out of em-The trouble will probably be adjusted to

norrow.

coal mines of Sopries, Forbes, Victor, El

Made a Haul of Gold Watches. John Phrilican, David Riley, James Kelley and John Morley were arrested by Officer Thomas Fitzgerald yesterday and locked up in the Fourteenth ward station on a charge of being connected with the Peter Quinn robbery, at Frankstown, Thursday night. Mr. Quinn has a liquor store on Second avenue, and Thursday evening thieves slipped in through the rear

HARRINGTON-On Friday, April 24, 1891, at 12 M., FHANK HARRINGTON, son of George and Emile Harrington, aged 16 years, 7 months and 26 days. Funeral from his late home, in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, MONDAY, 27th the waters which soon came pouring in from the higher outskirts. The wind blew with specifully invited to attend.

BARBARIANS AT WAR.

Both Armies in Chile Are Guilty of Most Inhuman Atrocities.

NEWS OF THE NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Balmaceda's Troops Completely Routed at Pozo Almonte,

FAMINE PRICES AT DOOMED IQUIQUE

NEW YORK, April 2s .- The latest mail advices from the Chilean revolution give fragmentary details of the battle of Pozo Almonte, through which the province of head of the Barbosas column, which arrived at the Pampa after the action, immediately retired toward Camina. The revolutionary army committed a number of atrocities which the commanders and officers could not prevent. Five thousand men were engaged in the Pozo Almonte affair, and rumors state that about 1,000 of the Government force and 800 of the revolutionary force were killed and wounded in that sanguinary struggle.

The town of Pozo Almonte had a popula-tion of about 1,000, many of whom, including women, were slaughtered by the victors. The rebels, after plundering liquor stores, could not be restrained by their officers from committing the most frightful atroci

ties. Both Sides Equally Guilty.

The conduct of the vanquished troops was even worse. It is stated that when the Government torces retired from Pozo Almonte on Camina they shot all the prisoners they had and destroyed all the nitrate establish-ments they passed. The number of men who took part in the fight is estimated at 4 000 and nearly three-quarters of this number were under the orders of the Government leaders.

As a further instance of bloodthirsty cruelty, it is said that at 6:30 on the morning of the 3d upward of 3,000 workmen collected at the Pozo Almonte in order to proceed to Iquique and make a formal representation respecting the searcity of pro-visions. Shortly after they reached the works the manager, William Johnson, gave them ten barrels of biscuits and 1,000 tinsof preserves, which were distributed among them. They remained there that night, and on the following day sent some of their leaders on to Negriros. There more men were to be collected. Suddenly, how-ever, a train appeared loaded with Government troops under Martin Tarrain. With out halting or parleying these troops opened children. Workmen Shot Down by Troops.

Shortly afterward the forces marched forward and killed all the men. Meanwhile the men from the Negriros works, with the commissioners from Ramirez, returned to their houses, otherwise they might also have fallen victims. Some who escaped from the slaughter, took refuge in the nitrate fields, but were subsequently followed up and killed. After this some 890 men were arrested, and of this number 18 were mur-

Previous to the change of the Government headquarters from the scaport of Val-paraiso to the capital secret meetings were held by those favorable to the revolution. The bitter feeling felt at Valparaiso against the Government is caused by the act that ladies and young girls distribute bulletins averse to the Government and in

favor of the revolution. The following nar-rative is from the pen of a newspaper cor-respondent. Santiago is the main bulwark of the Government now:

The Imperial had not, as had been reported, been captured by the revolutionary squadron. She reached Camarones, and there attempted to disembark troops, but

of the revolutionary party. The Naval Side of the War.

She then returned to Antofagasta, and running past the ironelad Esmeralda, entered the port, but she could not land the men there, so she ran out again and was fol-lowed during 14 hours by the Esmeralda, outdistanced the latter and landed the forces she carried in Coquimbo on the 15th. The Maypo was not boarded, but was captured by the forces on board, and with her, they at once joined the revolutionary squadron.

The revolutionary squadron left Iquique

for Valparaiso after receiving on board the men-of-war and transports the whole of the revolutionary shore forces. The object is to attack Valparaiso. Twenty-two men-ofwar and transports compose the fleet. The Balmaceda ironelads, Almirante Lynch, Almirante Condelle and the Pilcomaye were in Valparoiso with the crews, which are principally composed of foreigners, who had declared they would remain neutral; but preparations were under way for naval

Provisions were recently so scarce in Iquique that \$20 was paid for a can of preerved milk, and beef sold at \$10 s pound. These prices were caused by the port being blockaded by the rebel Chilean squadron. The officers and crews of these vessels state that they have signed a "round robin," binding themselves not to lay down arms until they hang President Balmaceda in the principal square in Santiago.

Outrages in the Capital. Telegrams from Santiago say that nobody except supporters of the dictator are safe from insult and imprisonment; that ladies

of the highest families are seized, thrown into foul prisons and treated like the vilest of the vile; that during the elections the soldiery indulged in robberies and outrages upon voters supposed to favor the Parliamentary party; that only Balmaceda's nominees were elected; that Vicini, his nom-inee for the Presidency, received 294 out of 296 votes of the convention, and that all let-ters and telegrams are submitted to a rigorous censorship.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

A Quaker City Bank Embezzier Captured in Havana After Much Trouble. PURCIAL TELEPRAN TO THE DISPATOR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 .- G. Wharton. Ritchie, the defaulting receiving teller of the Commonwealth National Bank, who on February 23 last fled with \$8,300 of the bank's tunds, was arrested in Havana today on a telegram from Chief of Detectives Almonte, through which the province of Woods. Persistently, day after day since forapaca, with its richanitrate deposits, was lost to Balmaceda. The Government forces the Guarantee Company of North America, were routed with the loss of all their artillery and the greater number of the infantry.

The cavalry, which took no part in the combat, joined with the few infantry soldiers, who fled toward the west, and with the head of the Barbeau column which arrived port News, where he had been spending money with a lavish hand. He was next heard from at Jacksonville and St. August

> Then he turned westward and went down South again, and was next heard from on board the steamer Vumiri, bound for Havana. The Consul General telegraphed to the State Department the fact of his arrest, adding that he was awaiting further orders. Ritchie was indicted to-day. He is very highly connected. A woman is said to be the cause of his downfall.

> TWENTY-FOUR Pages To-morrow. THE DISPATCH will have everything from everywhere in this big number. Don't miss

> > TOBIN'S MURDER.

Theory That Attributes It to the Hatred of the Jesuits.

New York, April 24 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Franklin, Pa., says: The murder of Tailor Tobin has completely transformed this usually peaceful town into a camp of detectives, Of the more prominent theories which form the stuple of conversation is the Jesuit theory, which, while very improbable, is certainly ingenious. It is known that Tobin, as a young man, was a devout Roman Catholic, and certain persons are of the opinion that, having joined the Society of Jesus he afterward abandoned and betrayed the organization. There is no doubt that during the later years of his life Tobin, who had become a religious enthusiast, was very bitter in all his references to the Catholic Church. It is also a fact that during a similar period of years Tobin had been pursued, as it were, by some invisible but relentless foe. There are people in Franklin who insinuate with mysterious nods that if Tobin had kept his mouth shut about the Jesuits and he Roman Catholic Church be would have been spared his troubles and been alive to-day. The Jesuit theory has many advocates

TWENTY-FOUR Pages To-morrow. THE DISPATCH will have everything from everywhere in this big number. Don't miss

in this agitated community.

PSORIASIS 20 YEARS.

Body a Mass of Disease. Suffering Fearful, All Thought He Must Die. Cured in Six Weeks by Cuticura Remedies.

I have been afflicted for Iwenty years with an obstinate akin disease, called by some M. D. 's Psoriasia, and others Leprosy, commencing on my scalp; and, in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful doctors, it slowly but swelp extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my eatire person in the form of dry scales. For the last stree years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustinantial of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any celler. The lith of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I i should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. — treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I carnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, æross my ribs, arms, hands, limms; feet badly swollen: toe nails came off: finger nails dead, and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry, and lifeless as old straw. O my Godf how I did suffer. My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Curicuma in the house. Sho wouldn't give up; said, "We will try Cur-Cura." Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terriba burning sensation from the word go. Ther immediately got the Curicuma Curicuma Massia, and such once a day, water about blood heat; used Curicuma Curicuma morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks from the time a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Curicuma can be six weeks from the time.

per. HiRAM E. CARPENTER,
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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.'

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