29.

THE ENVELOPES EMPTY.

BANK LEFT AT HIS DEATH.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

expressed in banking circles when John T.

Hill, President of the Ninth National

Bank, died at his home at New Brunswick

on March 1. Mr. Hill had been President

of the bank since 1877. He had been

a soldier and entered the bank

shortly after the war closed. The bank dates its history from February, 1864, and Mr. Hill succeeded J. U. Orvis and Thomas G.

Vyse. In the early days the capital stock was

\$1,000,000, but this was reduced several years ago to \$750,000. With the ink scarcely dry on the

Found Missing.

BEAVER'S DEBT

Governor Pattison Signs the Measure to Reimburse Banker Kemble,

IT WAS A DIRE EMERGENCY

And the Executive Only Acted on Inherent Rights and the State's Police Power.

NOT TO BE TAKEN AS A PRECEDENT.

The Present Incumbent Takes Advantage of the Occasion to Compliment . His Predecessor.

TIGHT SQUEEZE FOR THE ROAD BILL

The Rawised Edition of That Much-Dirensed Act Get Through the House by fome Lively Changing of Votes.

LARGE NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, April 28 .- Governor Pat-

tison notified the Legislature to-day that he had signed the bill authorizing the settlement of the account against the State for the money expended at Johnstown and else where after the memorable flood of May 31, 1889. Accompanying the message was the following memorandum:

"In approving this bit! I am not unmind-11, article 3, of the Constitution, upon the enactment of laws providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth without previous authority of law. The obligation that this bill is intended to discharge cumstances, as appears in the preamble, and anything practical or beneficial. Mr. Skinner anything practical or beneficial. Mr. Skinner wealth. A calamity wholly unprecedented and one which no foresight of lawmakers could anticipate, fell upon various sections of Pennsylvania; it affected all of the people and was followed by results which threatened to further and far more seriously disturb their safety, peace and happiness,

The Inherent Executive Authority. "The conditions were so startling, the suffering so enormous and the dangers so imminent, that not only was the generousympathy of the people of the Commonwealth excited, but an unprecedented flow of contributions set in from all parts of the country, and even from foreign lands. Actng upon his inherent executive authority. to faithfully execute the laws, regardful of the safety of the people, which is the first free government, my distin guished predecessor undertook and performed, through the lawfully constituted State authorities, the work of clearing and purifying the public streams and of abating and removing the nuisances daugerous to

the general health and safety, 21"In the discharge of this duty he was necessarily without any previous appropriation of public moneys to meet the expenses iscurred, and he was compelled to individually pledge the honor of the Commonwealth or the repayment of a loan made for this purpose. Special tolerance is given by the Constitution to the creation of a State debt to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war and to maintain the credit of the Commonwealth by meeting its existing debt.

A Lawful Exercise of Police Power. "The Executive, too, is authorized by a

law to pay, without previous specific appropriation, the expenses of the National duard called out under certain circumstances of threatening danger. On a nature thin to these emergencies was the occurrence which has passed into history as the Johnstown flood. The expenditures made by the Commonwealth in connection therewith were neutred to the lawful exercise of its police power. They have been duly vouched to the satisfaction of the Legislature, and the moneys appropriated by this bill are to be paid out mly after due examination and inquiry by the

fiscal and appliing officers of the State.
"In view of these considerations I cheerfully approve this bill, without fear that it will esaudish a precedent which will ever be abused ambent of the executive office. I certainly will not find in it any warrant for the expectation that the General Assembly will, in contravention of section 9 of article 6 of the Constitution assume for the Commonwealth the debt, or any part thereof, 'of any city, county, borough or township, unless the same HENRY HALL

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN

SCHOOLS MANAGEMENT TO BE INVESTI-GATED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Its Powers Are Greatly Enlarged by the House-They May Inquire Into the Improper Expenditure of Money, and Who Responsible Therefor,

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 HARRISBURG, April 28 .- By a very emblatic vote the House decided again to-night at the management of the soldiers' orphan schools should be thoroughly investigated. Mr. Baker, chairman of the foint committee appointed some weeks are to investigate the charges of misappropriation of public funds in connection with the schools, offered a resolution to-night for an enlargement of

the committee's powers. The resolution directed the committee to ascertain not only how much money was expended on the soldiers' orphan schools, but how much was illegally or improperly expended, and by what persons, and if any befound Hegally or improperly expended to ascertain the amount thereof and state the ac-

count as between the Commonwealth and those who illegally or improperly received or misap-propriated the same. Did Not Like the Suggestion.

Mr. Johnson, of Cameron, disliked to object to the resolution, but it was questionable whether the House ought to extend the powers of the committee. He did not know what the committee expected to find, or what it might find, but he did doubt the effectiveness of the resolution. He did not know where the movement for the investigation got its inspiration. ent for the investigation got its inspiration at he had heard where, and he did not like the source of the suggestion. This investigation might continue for two years, cost a great deal of money and accomplish very small results. If it is to recover money wrongfully taken from

the State, by what process was this to be done? From whom is it to be recovered? If the State has been defrauded, by what kind of legal process would it be repaid?

Mr. Baker said that under the joint resolution they could only report that so much money had been appropriated and that much expended. It now asked power to state and account. The committee did not desire to whitewash anyone. All it asked was power to carry out the intentions of the Legislature when it had been appropriated.

ocen appointed.

Mr. Skinner said it was the duty of the Legsistature to probe this matter to the bottom. Scrious wrongs had been charged, and if these things were true those who had done wrong should be punished and held up to public opprobrium. Give the committee all the powers

Big Profits From the Schools. It had been demonstrated that the children could be as well cared for as they ever had been at \$25 a year each less than had been paid those at \$25 a year each less than had been paid those who had run the schools, and remembering that there had been 2.500 children in these institutions at one time, these profits must have been enormous. Let the committee go to work, and if frand was unearthed it need not wait until the Legislature meet, but let their report be made to the Governor and the Attorney General, and they would take the matter into the courts.

Mr. Gillan, a member of the committee, said he had not expected to see the men who were

Mr. Gillan, a member of the committee, said he had not expected to see the men who were charged with fraud find their apologists on this floor. He had had his inspiration only from the resolution. The committee only desired power to do its work. If this was to be an honest investigation, if it was really to find out whether orphans had been robbed and the State defrauded, give the committee power to do its work. If the investigation was not to accomplish this, he would resign, and possibly that would gratify the apologists for alleged thieves and robbers.

Mr. Johnson denied that he was an apologist for those who had oppressed the orphan and defranded the Commonwealth. He had no objections to an investigation, and favored all proper means to that end, but he was opposed to enlarging their powers without limit, and allowing them to roam over the State and not producing practical results. The yeas and nays were called on the resolution, Mr. Tewkesbury, who seconded the call, saying: "Let us know who are on the Lord's side," and it was adopted by a vote of 126 yeas to 27 nays.

BY THE SKIN OF ITS TEETH

THE ROAD BILL PASSES THE HOUSE AFTER A LIVELY FIGHT.

An Appeal to the City Members Which Met With but Little Sympathy-Efforts to Be Made to Have the Measure Rec in Order to Defeat It.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISBURG, April 28.-The closest contest of the session was waged to-day in the House on the road bill, and if ever a bill got through by the akin of its teeth it did. Its friends had concluded it was not ful orregardless of the inhibition of section | wise to go into committee of the whole for inserting such amendments as they deemed necessary to perfect the bill, preferring to let it go to a conference committee of both Houses, but its opponents made the attempt, and a long and heated debate ensued. Messrs. Kuntz, Potter, Skinuer and Wherry attacked the measure, all claiming that the bill was not deentreated the city members not to ram this bill down the throats of the country members. Mr. Baker, while saying that be would vote for it, criticised it as being but little mere than a

criticised it as being but little mere than a makeshift.

The bill was defended by Mr. Shilteto, of York, and McCullough, of Allegheny, both of whom made able and convincing arguments. The motion to go into committee of the whole was voted down. During the entire discussion a vastamount of electioneering was done on both sides, and whom the roll was called the House was in a state of confusion and excitement, which required all the efforts of Mr. Fowler, who was in the chair, to caim. Tallies of the vote was kept by a number of those interested, and it was soon noised around that the bill had only received 19 votes, or 4 less than the constitutional majority. Then the hustle began to get those four votes. Several members who had not answered to their names tried to get in their votes, but a score of ebjections greeted every attempt, Finally Mr. Kinney, of Philadelphia, who had voted new stated that he had voted under a misapprehension and desired to change his vote. Mr. Skinner objected on the ground that the Speaker had voted before the privilege to change was asked for, but the Chair decided the point of ner objected on the ground that the Speaker had voted before the privilege to change was asked for, but the Charr decided the point of order not well taken, and the change was made. He was followed by Messra Dingee, Reed and Rose, or Philadelphia, who had all voted no. There was a perfect roar of objection from the opponents of the bill, but the Chair upheld their right to change, and the four votes thus gained gave the bill the required 163, just enough to pass it finally. The mays were 78.

Mr. Gillan said that he washed it to go on record that this bill had been passed by members going to the clerk's desk and finding out how many votes it needed and then changing bers going to the cierk's desk and finding out how many votes it needed and then changing their votes, claiming they had voted under a misapprehension. The man who had voted under a misapprehension on this bill, after hearing it discussed as it had been that morn-ing must be very dull. The city members voted practically solid for the bill. The entire Allepractically solid for the bill. The entire Allegheny county delegation was present, and all voted yea except Mr. Rynd. Of the Philadelphia delegation, 28 voted for the bill and 4 against it. From the western counties the members present voted as follows: Yeas-Flickinger, of Erie; Quay and Sterling, of Beaver; Hays, of Venango; Phillips, of Lawrence; Beatty, of Fayette; Stocking, of Washington; McKee, of Armstrong; Bigger, Ellwood and Lafferty, of Westmoreland, and Weber and Farrell, of Clearfield. The nays were Whitley, of Erie; Brown, Potter and Malinee, of Crawford; Fruit, Harshaw and Hines, of Mercer; James, of Venango; Cochrane, of Armstrong; Williams and Thompson, of Butler; Kane, of Fayette; Morrow and Seanor, of Indiana; Stayer, of Blair; Patterson, of Washington. ndiana; Stayer, of Blair; Patterson, of Wash-ngton, and Cribbs and Hess, of Clarion. An effort will likely be made to reconsider the bill for the purpose of defeating it, but it

will hardly snoceed. A BANKING DEPARTMENT.

The Bill Passes the Senate, but May Be Recalled for Amendment.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT 1 HARRISBURG, April 28.—The bill creating : Banking Department passed the Senate finally to-day, but will likely be recalled from the House to-morrow, and an effort made to radic-ally amend it. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction over some of its provisions, chief among which are these: The number of special ex which are these; The number of special examiners which may be appointed is not specified, nor is the sum the banks are required to pay for examination fixed by the law. The Superintendent may appoint as many special examiners as he pleases, and fix the fee for examination at such a figure as suits him, and need file no report of the amount received. This could be made to lead to practical levying of tribute. There are only 136 State banks in the State, and a single officer could examine all of them without the aid of clerks or special examiners.

aminers. It is also urged that to examine State banks It is also urged that to examine State banks and permit private bankers to conduct business without regulation is an outrage on State banks, as it is well known that private banks, as not nearly so well run as are the State institutions, while the action of the Legislature implies exactly the reverse. In the last eight years there have been 8 State bank and 13 private bank failures. A strong effort will be made to recall the bill and amend or defeat it

MUNICIPAL LIENS.

Senator Flinn's Bill Is Amended in Mir.

Particulars. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, HARRISBURG, April 28.-When Senate Finn's bill relative to municipal Hens came in the Senate to-day for concurrence in the House amendments, Senator Ross, of Bucks, objected on the ground that where a scire facias is issued to revive a municipal lien, the mere iosting of a notice on a property whose owner-cannot be found is not sufficient, and asked that the bill be amended to provide for the publishing of the notice in two newspapers for three weeks.

three weeks.

Mr. Flinn had the bill go over, and afterward an amendment was arreed upon between him and Senator Ross, which will be inserted in conference. The other bills were not called up. The three bills introduced yesterday were read a first time to-day.

BOARD OF TAX REVISION.

The Bill Is Finally Passed in the Hous by a Large Majority. IFRON A STAFF COURSPONDENT.1

HARRISBURG, April 28.-Captain Nesbi called up to-day his bill to create a board of tax revision. Mr. Kearns, of Allegheny, en-deavored to postpone action, but on D. R. Jones stating that Mr. Nesbit had just been

called home by the death of a brother, and desired to have the bill disposed of before his departure, the House proceeded to take a final vote.

Mr. Kearns had read an opinion by Lyon, McKee and Sanderson, of Pittsburg, against the constitutionality of the bill, while Mr. Nesbit presented one exactly contrary from Major A. M. Brown. The bill passed finally by a vote of 125 to 38.

THE RAILROADS OBJECT

TO THE TAGGART TAX BILL BECAUSE IT WILL HURT COMPETITION.

Farmers, Says Mr. Hancock, Are Not in a More Depressed Condition Than the Steel Lines-The Objection to the Proposed Method of Taxation.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISBURG, April 28.-The railroads had their innings on the Taggart tax bill today. J. D. Hancock, general solicitor of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, stated that the road he represented randhrough parts of New York and Pennsylvania, carrying from the latter State coal and lumber to the Eastern markets. Its ompetitors were the Lake Shore, New York, Lake Erie and Western and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg. The effect of this bill would be to impair the company's ability to compete with these lines, its power to meet its obligations to its creditors, and prevent proposed extensions of its lines to meet the de-mands of business. It was about to build a onnecting link between Oil City and Stone-ore, but it was doubtful whether it would be

mands of business. It was about to build a connecting link between Oil City and Stoneboro, but it was doubtful whether it would be constructed if this bill passed. This would be highly detrimental to the business interests of Venango, Mercer and Lawrence countles.

He denied that farmers were in more depressed circumstances than the railroads. The last report of the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that 62 per cent of the capital stock of the railroads of the country paid no dividends. The road ne represented paid no dividends, no interest on its second mortgage bonds, and only 5 per cent on its first mortgage bonds, and only 5 per cent on its first mortgage bonds, and only 5 per cent on its first mortgage bonds. Mr. Olimstead attacked the friends of the bill for making erroneous statements in its support. They had asserted that the cost of the railroads in Pennsylvania was \$1,100,000,000.

The summary included \$81,000,000 as the cost of construction of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, which line extended through six States, and less than one-tenth of it is in Pennsylvania; also \$161,000,000 for the construction of the Eris Railway, which is a New York corporation entering Pennsylvania only for a very short distance; \$3,000,000 for the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, but only one-tenth of its line is in Pennsylvania; \$61,000,000 for the Western New York and Pennsylvania, and many other companies whose lines were mostly in other States.

A tax bill based upon such erroneous statistics as these could not commend itself to any intelligent; jndgment. It could hardly be deemed an equalization of taxes to impose 4 mills for county purposes upon railroad property in addition to State taxes they already pay, while real estate pays no State tax and does not pay for county purposes more than 2 mills. If the Legislature believes that corporations the tax equitably among the counties for such purposes as might be designated. Property of all kinds is to be taxed to support a vast army of commissioned of

MANY OFFICES FILLED.

The Governor Sends a Number of Nomin tions to the Senate. PERCIAL TREEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, April 28.-Governor Pattison to-day sent to the Senate the following appoint-Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, Tim Inspector of the western reintentary, Timothy Casey and J. Pressly Fleming.
Inspector of steam engines and steam boilers
for Allegheny county, Frederick J. Manley.
Aldermen—M. J. Rafferty, Sixth ward, Pittsburg: Frank J. Schellman, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Joseph A. Bryan, First ward, Monongahela City, Washington county.

hela City, Washington county.

Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital, R A.
Lamberton, Northampton; Samuel Small,
York; George P. Baer, Reading, vice James P. Wickersham, deceased.
Inspectors Eastern Penitentiary, Thomas W.
Price, vice Stuart Patterson, resigned; W.
Frederick Snyder, vice J. William White, resigned.
Manager Western Penitentiary, Hay Walker,
Jr., vice Nelson P. Reed, deceased.

BOUND TO KILL CIGARETTES,

he House Passes Three Bills, Any One

Which Could Do the Act. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE HARRISBURG, April 28 .- The members of the House evidently agree that the smoking of House evidently agree that the smoking of cigarettes is something that should not be allowed. The tobacco dealers of the State for some time have been awaiting the action of the Legislature, but after to-day, without the Senate takes contrary action, the cigarette is doomed in Pennsylvania.

The House passed three bills, all aimed at the cigarette. The first was to prevent the adulteration of cigarettes. The next bill passed was to prevent the sale and manufacture of cigarettes, Finally another bill was passed to prevent the smoking, burning and using of prevent the smoking, burning and using of

NEEE'S LIQUOR BILLS. The Incorporation of Distillers and the

Bonds of Retail Dealers.

HARRISBURG, April 28.-Senator Neeb's bil authorizing the incorporation of distilling com-panies and that permitting the bonds of retail liquor dealers to be taken from the county in stead of from the township or ward where the liquor is to be sold, passed second reading to-

The latter bill is the Franklin bill, recently defeated, with the clause stricken out which reduced the license fee in third class cities to \$360. It may strike trouble when it reaches the

The Direct Tax Claim

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBUBG, April 28.—In response to the communication from Governor Pattison enciosing a certified copy of the resolution adopted by the Legislature relative to the State's share of the direct tax, Secretary Fos-ter to-day sent a telegram saying that the claim would be taken up early in May and disposed of as rapidly on pressble.

RESULT OF A CLERK'S RASCALITY An Important Suit Won Against the Bank o

the State of New York.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 28.-Shipman Laroque Cheate won an important victory in the Court of Appeals to-day, when a decision was handed down in the suit of William D. Shipman and others against the Bank of the State of New York. The action was brought by the firm as depositors to re-cover from the bank a balance of \$198,045, and the judgment awards the plainteffs \$223,083, in-

the judgment awards the plaintuffs \$223,083, including interest.

The dispute between the bank and its depositor arose out of the forgeties of James B. Bedell, confidential elerk and real estate man of the law firm, who is serving a term of 25 years in Sing Sing. Part of the firm's business was lending money on bolid and mortgage. The money lent was drawn from the bank on a check papable to the borrower or order. Fedell used to apply for loans in the name of some customer, or in a fictitious name, pretend to search title and report favorably, get the check, inderse it with the name of the supposed borrower, and cash it through other banks. Out of the money he kept up interest payments on the fictitious loans, but he lost most of it playing policy.

A CATHOLIC EDUCATOR DROWNED. The Boat Carrying Him and Two Students

Goes Over a Dam.

TERRIBONE, QUEBEC, April 28.-Rev. Father Lacasse, director of the college here, left this afternoon in a boat with two students to cross the river. The boat was carried over a dam by the swift current, and the director and one of the students named Courtemanche, were growned.

The other student, named Bastien, managed to hang on to the boat and was rescued,

PITTSBURG. WEDNESDAY. APRIL A CARNEGIE BOYCOTT

the Omaha indemnity lands recently restored to the public domain.
Colonel Knight made application for patents under the act of March 3, 1887. Register Carrington recognizes him as a bona fide settler, the Receiver dissenting. Both rendered written opinions. The land in question has been settled upon over a year, and some of it is located within the city limits and estimated to be worth \$200,000. The case will be taken to the Interior Department. It is a test case and will be one of the hardest fought land cases tried for some time. Senator Vilas, it is said, is interested with Colonel Knight, and the points involved have already been passed upon by the Sopreme Court. Justice Harlan and Justice Lamer have both rendered decisions in this particular case. Proposed by Competitors Who Object to His Business Methods.

MEETING OF BIG MANUFACTURERS

To Arrange for a Plan of Campaign to Carry Out Their Ideas.

THEY CANNOT INJURE THE IRON KING

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 28.-There is war in the iron trade. The fight is to be made against Andrew Carnegie and his associates, and the opposition to him will be directed through the house of J. B. & J. W. Cornell and other New York iron manufacturers allied with them. The trouble is, apparently, an old one, although up to the present time the iron founders have not taken any action, rather currying favor with Mr. Carnegie. The Carnegie associations do not make any cast iron, and as the girders on buildings are usually of east fron, Mr. Carnegie has to give out contracts for all the girders he requires. Instead, however, of contracting indirectly with persons buildof contracting indirectly with persons outling. Mr. Carnegie's agents make what is known as a direct contract. The result of this is that only such cast iron firms as Mr. A. R. Whitney, the agent of Andrew Carnegie, considers in a position to do the work satisfactorily get the preference of all others.

Trying to Arrange a Boycott. Last week a meeting, attended by the representatives of the firm of J. B. & J. W. Cornell and other members of the combine was held to formulate a boycott against Mr. Carnegie, and to-day the matter was freely discussed by prominent iron men. A reporter met Mr. A. R. Whitney, who said that he had just spoken with Messrs. Carnegie and Phipps in relation to the matter, assuring them that they had nothing to fear from the combine whatever. Mr. Whitney "We have made it a rule to contract directly with proprietors instead of taking their orders for iron indirectly through con-tractors. We can get as much cast iron as we require, and no such boycott as this can injure

require, and no such boycott as this can injure us in the least."

Mr. S. W. Baldwin, of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, with offices at No. 2 Wait street, spoke with the reporter on the matter and said he couldn't see how such a boycott could possibly succeed. He had not been approached on the matter by any of the iron men nor did he intend being anything more than a friendly competitor of Mr. Carnegie in steel rails.

than a friendly competitor of Mr. Carnegie in steel rails.

A number of other iron workers expressed their opinion on the matter very freely, each and every one interviewed giving it as their opinion that it was impossible for such a boy-cott to do even the slightest harm to Mr. Car-

The Other Side of the Case The version of the story from the side of the fron men in the city who are opposing the fron mills was learned from Mr. William H. McCord, of Post & McCord, at No. 102 Broadway, McCord, who was present at the meeting.

way. McCord, who was present at the meeting, denled that the movement is directed against Mr. Carnegie or against any particular mills. He said that after the meeting last week a circular letter was sent to all mills impartially protesting against their contracting directly with owners or builders.

"We do not believe." said he, "in letting our business slide out of our hands in this way. It is against a principle we are aghting. We want to make the contracts ourselves, furnish the material ourselves, and do the setting of it ourselves. We are not intimidating the mills and we are in no sense employing beyouting methods. We are simply protesting. If the mills do not follow our suggestions we will take no measures, through strikes or anything else, to bring them to terms."

Mr. McCord added, however, that as far. as, he was concerned he should do no work with material furnished to owners by direct contract with the mills. The inference is that all the iron firms represented at the meeting will follow the same course.

BLAINE NOT A CANDIDATE, He May Shortly Announce That He Must Be Counted Out.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Washington, April 28.—The report from New York of an interview in which Hon. S. B. Eikins is made to say that Secretary Blaine will shortly announce in a formal and positive way that he will not consent to the use of his name as a Presidental candidate, is confirmatory of the story which was first published in these telegrams to THE DISPATCH two months ago. Had THE DISPATCH correspondent been permitted to give the source of his information the matter would have been as finally disposed of there and then as it will be when Mr. Blaine makes his formal amnouncement. There is

of there and then as it will be when Mr. Blaine makes his formal announcement. There is little doubt that Mr. Elkins gave exactly the information attributed to him, or that it was reiterated, as is stated, by Smith M. Weed and W. J. Arkell.

Mr. Blaine has made no secret of his determination to his intimate friends, and while they regret his course they know that he is sincere and positive. The substance of the Elkins interview is indorsed as true by many iriends of Blaine who read it, and it is reluctantly believed by many who have wished it otherwise, that Blaine must be counted out of the list of candidates for the Presidency. It is the general conclusion that the next Republican convention will be little more than a meeting to ratify the policy of the Republican party and of the current administration.

THE STANLEY FUND.

riptions for the African Steamer May Be Returned to Subscribers

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.1 LONDON, April 28 .- A meeting of the Stan ley Fund Commission is to be held at the office of Sir Edward Lee to-morrow for the purpose of deciding what steps are to be taken with regard to the £5,000 subscribed for place regard to the £5,000 subscribed for placing a steamer on the waters of Victoria Nyanza, the dilatory action of the commission having called forth adverse criticism. As the object for which the money was subscribed has already been attained, through the action of the German East African Company, it is probable that the subscriptions will be returned and the scheme abandoned. The silence of the press since the return of Mr. Stanley, has only been broken by the publication of the Dalziel interview on his arrival at Liverpool.

THE DELEGATES ANXIOUS.

Newfoundland Envoys Complain of the Slowness of British Ministers.

LONDON, April 28.—The Newfoundland dele gates, when interviewed to-day, expressed themselves as generally satisfied with the ton of yesterday's speeches in the House of Lords, Although the Ministerial speech made yesterday practically accepted most of the delegates' suggestions, the Ministers had not officially inicated with the delegates since refu ing the same suggestions, nor had they ex-pressed any desire for further negotiations with the delegates.

This increases the annoyance and anxiety of the delegates, for if anything is to be done is must be done quickly. Lord Salisbury called upon the delegates at their hotel this evening

GRANITE PRODUCERS COMBINE

abor Troubles Probably the Cause of the New Organization. CHICAGO, April 28.—A big combination of granite producers was formed here to-day by

granite producers was formed here to-day by representatives of almost all of the large companies engaged in that industry in the West, South and North.

The reason for the combine is not clearly stated, but it is maintained that labor difficulties are at the bottom of the matter. Over 30 different firms and companies were represented at the meeting. The organization is to be known as the United States Granite Producers' Association.

EX-SECRETARY VILAS INTERESTED. Interior Department to Decide a Tes

Land Case in Wisconsin. ASHLAND, Wis., April 28,—Intense interest is aroused here in the decisions rendered to-day by the Register and Receiver of the land office on a test case of land alleged to have been

CHINCH BUG CHOLERA

ease Among the Pests, Which

THREATENED THE WHEAT CROP.

Thousands of the Infected Insects Sent Out to the Parmers.

THE METHOD SEEMS A CERTAIN ONE

WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF A NEW YORK ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATE hn T. Hill's Simple Scheme by Which He Robbed the Ninth National Bank for Many Years-\$400,000 Is the Amount

> ease, which he termed chinch bug cholera, that last season no damage was reported in Kansas from chinch bugs. The State experimental station by an act of the Legislature was located at the State University at this place under the immediate charge of F. H. Snow, Chancellor of the University.

Infected Bugs Sent to Farmers. During the winter Prof. Snow has been parrying on his experiments by infecting fresh bugs received from different points of the State. Just now the chinch bug is again making his appearance in the western coun-

yellow and appeared to be dying. Chancello Snow left this afternoon for that city. It is re ported that a small greenish insect not yet matured was undoubtedly the cause of the blight Hessian files and chinch bugs are regarded t

ably very little damage has been done yet chance for it outgrowing the flies

S1,000,000, but this was reduced several years ago to 5750,000. With the ink scarcely dry on the resolution of condolence upon Mr.Hill's death it was discovered that he had appropriated the bank's funds to his private u-a. Securities taken for collateral loans were missing, and the loan envelopes which were thought to contain them turned out to be empty. With all the directors adding President Garden in the investigation it was soon developed that Mr. Hill had appropriated all told about \$400,000 of the bank's money. It was known that Mr. Hill was the co-trustee with several well-known citizens of New Branswick on several large estates. Most of the securities of estates had been kept at the bank, and Hill's co-trustees, with the directors, made a search and found them to be intact. They were then to the co-trustees at New Brunswick, and a fresh search was begun to discover how Hill had been able to rob the bank for so many years. The clerks were kept in ignorance of the defalention. The Clearing House people, who, by the laws of the association, had a right to know this information, were not consuited. No lap of it was heard until to-day in Wall, street, It was known then that the national bank examiner, A. B. Hepburn, was looking over the bank's accounts, and that he had thought it advisable to notify the Clearing House that their investigating committee should visit the bank. The first visit was made on Saturday and there were others on Monday, and to-day it was determined that the Clearing House that their investigating committee should visit the beat. The fiftill would hand him over his collateral and pocket the check the customer handed him for his interest. Then Hill would for the time being, and especially toward the end of years. It was the simplest on record, and it also demonstrated the faith the directors had in him, as their examination of the bank's collateral must have been exceedingly superficial. Under this system Hill could have gone on for another lifetime, and would not have been discovered. the money he appropriated is not clearly known, and the authorities of the bank are ap-Weds the Sea at 'Frisco.

BLAINE HAS THE REPORT Upon the Lynching of the Italians in the New Orleans Prison. WASHINGTON, April 28.-Attorney General Miller this afternoon received the report of District Attorney Grant at New Orleans on the

He immediately sent the report to Secretary Blame, for whose use he said it had been obtained. The Secretary refused to give the report out for publication or to indicate in any

way the nature of its contents.

A BLIGHTED LIFE Fyffe, the Historian and Liberal Candidate

parently ignorant.

Cuts His Own Throat. LONDON, April 28.-The hearing of the charge preferred against C. A. Fyffe, the well-known historian of Modern Europe, was to have been held to-day, but owing to the critical condition of the accused, who, overwhelmed by the charge made against him, cut his throa by the charge made against him, cut his throat yesterday, the Court granted an adjournment. Mr. Fyfie is the candidate of the Laberal party for the vacant seat in the House of Commons for a division of Wiltshire, and his character has always been above suspicion. The charge against him of indecent conduct created con-siderable discussion among a large number of people, and it is believed to be utterly un-founded.

founded.

In the expectation that the hearing would proceed to-day, a large number of persons holding high positions in the church, and others who are emment in literary circles, were in the courtroom for the purpose of testifying to the blameless character of the accused. As a token of the estimation in which Mr. Fyffe is held, it may be stated that the Election Committee having his political interests in charge has adopted since the charge was made against him a vote of confidence in him.

INDIANS NOT LEGAL BELLIGERENTS.

The Court in the Plenty Horses Case Decider

a Vital Point. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 28.—Judges Shires and Edgerton, in the United States Court, rendered a decision upon the question raised by the defense in the Plenty Horsesicase, in which they disputed the jurisdiction of the court for the reason that a war existed between the Government and some Indians when the killing of Lieutenant Casey took place. The court

ing of Lieutenaut Casey took place. The court denied that the Indians had a right to go to war, and affirmed that they were not a separate nation, but upon the same level as Americans, subject to laws made by Congress.

This theory is an entirely new one, and important upon the admissibility of evidence relating to the existence of war. The court permitted it to be given, believing it might be one of the causes that led to the calamitous act. The defense devoted the day to the presentation of evidence upon their theory that there was a belligerent condition of affairs, and that the killing of Casey was an act in consequence of such condition. He Dog, an Ogalaia chief; Living Bear, father of Plenty Horses; Bear That Lays Down, and Philip Wells, chief of Government secuts, were all examined upon the war point. Plenty Horses was finally put on the stand, and withdrawn because the Court refused to allow an interpreter.

THE DEADLY ELECTRIC WIRE.

New York Lineman Hurled From a Pole and Killed.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 28.—John Devine, 24 years old. employed by the Metropolitan Telephone Company, while separating a tangled wire in Fourth avenue to-day, received the full current from an electric wire, lost his hold and fell 40 feet to the ground. He turned a somer sault, struck his head and his skull was crushed. His brains spattered in all directions. A horse and wagon passing a flowent later were caught in the daughing were and held fast until a lineman climbed the noise cut the wire and liberated them. were caught in the uniform climbed the pole, cut the wire and liberated them. Thomas McHealy, who was working with Devine, had his right arm paralyzed and was unconscious eight minutes from a shock received from the wire which caused Devine's death

A COAL FAMINE

The German Strike Is Causing a Painful Scarcity in the Fatherland. BEHLIN, April 28.—One of the results of the German coal miners' strike is that a coal fam-

ine is impending.

The iron foundries in the Sieg Valley have been compelled to withdraw their fires in consequence of the scarcity of coal, and most of the steel works along the Rhine have been forced to stop operations for the same reason.

Kansas Expert Spreading the Dis-

LAWRENCE, KAN., April 24-At the last session of the Kansas State Legislature an appropriation of \$25,500 was made to be used by Prof. E. H. Snow in furthering his experiment in chinch bug extermination. About two years ago Prof. Snow discovered a fatat disease among the chinch bugs in NEW YORK, April 28.-Keen regret was some localities in Kansas, and he imme-

diately begun a series of experiments. So successful was he is spreading the dis-

The sick bugs are being sent out by thou-sands ecah week for the sectioes. Upon receipt of a letter to-day from Russell, Kan., stating

be working in the following counties: Brown, Ottawa, Dickinson, Cloud, Marion, Pratt, Rice, Ellsworth, Bartin, Reno and Sedgwick. Prob-Some localities, however, report entire fields destroyed. The wheat plant is so rank in growth, however, that there is perhaps an even

HARRISON SEES A LAUNCHING. The New Coast Defense Vessel M

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.-The morning President Harrison's marine excursion opened with a fog enveloping the shores of the bay, but as the forenoon were on the fog lifted and left the harbor sparkling in smallght, The City of Pueblo, the steamer which was to convey the Presidental party on the excursion, the steamer Haytien Republic, and other large killing of the Italians in the parish prison there last month.

vessels were also decorated from stem to stern. All the crafts in the bay were crowded with enthusiastic people. At 10:30 o'clock the enthusiastic people. At 10:30 o'clock the Pueblo steamed out in the bay from Broadway wharf, and was soon followed by the warship Charleston, the Government steamers Rush and Marwin with the Custom House officials.

The original intention was to pass through the Golden Gate and steam nine miles out to sea, but when the Pueblo reached the heads a strong breeze was blowing and the sea was rough. Accordingly, at the President's request, the steamer turned around and returned to smooth water. quest, the steamer turned around and returned to smooth water.

The objective point of the expedition was the Union Iron Works, where the new armored coast defense vessel, the Monterey, was launched in the presence of the party. In addition to those on the Pueblo there were probably \$0,000 people who witnessed the launching from the shore. Mrs. Harrison pressed the electric button.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

The Recipient of Heavy Government Claim Money Drugged on a Train. DIXON, ILL., April 28.-A singular case i exciting attention here. On Wednesday of last week, when the train on the Chicago, Burington and Quincy came into Mendota, an old nan was taken from it in an unconscious con dition. On his person were found letters from Major McKinley and other prominent men, as well as papers showing that he had just re-ceived about \$15,000 from the Government a settlement of claims for horses etc., furnished during the war. He has lain in this uncon-scious condition since last Wednesday, unable

scious condition since last Wednesday, unable to speak a word.

Investigation shows his name to be Colonel R. H. Gillesbie, of Columbus. The conductor on the train said that at Aurora a young woman who had been traveling with him got up and left the train saying, "Papa, this is the place we get off." Nothing has been heard of her since. The doctors say the man has been drugged, and it is thought by this woman. The railroad people have had charge of the case. He looks to be a man of about 70 years.

EMORY SMITH COMING HOME. The American Minister to St. Petersburg Is

Taking a Vacation. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. 1 BEBLIN, April 28.—Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, cannot complain of his reception here, where, with his wife, he has been the guest of Minister Phelps. As soon as their ar-rival became known all the members of the American colony and many leading German statesmen left cards at the legation. On Satur-day Minister Phelps entertained his guests by day Minister Pholps entertained his guests by taking them on a special train to Potsdam, and giving them and a large company a picnic on the lakes and among the woods in the vicinity. This was followed by a supper at the legation. Among those who took part in the festivities were the Count and Countess von Pappenheim and the Russian Ambassador. On the morning of their departure from Rome Mr. And Mrs. Smith were entertained at breakfast by Albert Pulitzer. Minister Smith is en route to New York on leave of absence.

PECULIAR SURGICAL OPERATION The Cork in the Rev. Dr. Bothwell's

Throat to Be Drawn by a Corkserew. NEW YORK, April 28 .- Rev. Dr. George New York, April 28.—Rev. Dr. George W. Bothwell, who for the last nine days has occupied the unique position of having his breathing apparatus stopped up with a cork, is still lying at the Brooklyn Hospital wondering when he will be uncorked if ever. He has not been informed of the fact, but it is likely that he will have to submit to the opera-tion performed upon every bottle with a cork tion performed upon every bottle with a cork in it tight. The customary way to extract a cork is with a corkscrew, and Dr. Bothwell may have one thrust down his bronchial tube in a day or two. The cork which Dr. Bothwell inhaled on Saturday forencon, April 18, was half au inch in diameter at the top and an inch long. How so great an object could have entered the bronchial tube through inhalation is a matter of wonder. Even to swallow it would have been difficult. Dr. Bothwell is an unusually large man, however, and his windpipe is probably in proportion. His lungs were exceedingly strong and deep, but now he is inflated to the tightness of a drum. His crest is distended as if a bandage had been tied about him, and in percussing the sound produced is as pronounced almost and as resonant as a slight drum tap with the fingers.

an artificial tube, there is difficulty in breathing.

Dr. Rushmore visited his patient once yesterday, but did nothing in the way of an attempt to remove the obstruction in Dr. Bothwell left bronchus. He made an examination by percussion to learn, if nossible, if the cot had moved, but declined to give the respect in a conversation with Dr. Rushmore in insisted that the newspapers were not ended to know anything about his intended operations. It was talked about among a few up sicians, however, that the doctor contemplated the use of an instrument he is he my specially made with which to extract the took. This instrument is said to be a tube to enter the bronchus, pursuing the course of the cork when it took its sudden flight dwn Dr. Bothwell's lung and put a stop to be slunghter. At the end of the tube is to be a fine screw of the most delicate make. If careful manipulation it is thought that the cork may be penetrated and withdrawn.

MRS. MARTIN ACQUITTED.

THE END OF A NOTABLE MURDER TRIAL AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

esidents of the Town Show Their Approval of the Jury's Verdict by an Enthusiastic Reception - A Collectio Taken Up for the Fair Murderess.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BIRMINGHAM, April 28 .- Mrs. Julia Martin was acquitted of the charge of mur-dering her brother-in-law to-day, and when the verdict was read to the Court such a demonstration was never before witnessed as that which immediately followed. Cheer after cheer filled the controom, and hats, canes, umbrellas and law books were tossed in canes, umbrellas and law books were tossed in
the air by the jubilant crowd. The detendant
stood erect and faced the jury when the verdict was read, her face pale and her eyes flashing, but when the words "not guilty" broke on
her ear she sank down in her chair, only to be
quickly picked up by the crowd, who showed
the widest frenzy of delight.
The ladies who have stood by her ever since
-trouble were also cheered by the crowd and

the wildest frenzy of delight.

The ladies who have stood by her ever since trouble were also cheered by the crowd and farmers.

Diseased bugs are scattered through the fields, and the result is that all the bugs become diseased and die. The results so far this season have been highly satisfactory, and the indications are that the ravages of the chinch bugs will be of short duration.

The chinch bugs have always been the Kansas farmer's greatest enemy, and unlike other ordinary contagious diseases all are anxious to spread chinch bug choiera throughout the State. Live healthy bugs are secured and placed in jars with bugs that have died with the cholera, and within three days are stricken and so die.

Infected Bugs Sent Out by Thousands.

The sick bugs are being sent out by thousands each week for the sectioes. Upon receipt of a letter te-day from Russell, Kan., stating

A DISASTROUS COLLISION.

One Train in a B. & O. Wreck Takes Fire

and Four Employes Killed. WASHINGTON, April 28.-An accident, by which four persons were killed and several in-jured, occurred this afternoon at 4:10 o'clock on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road, about one mile this side of Gaithersburg. The train was the Cincinnati express, and ran into a freight train which was at a standstill at a mill station called Warrings. Engineer Curtis Elliott, of the express, Engineer Henry Groff and Fireman Murphy, of the freight, and Postal Clerk S. C. Burdett were killed. Postal Clerk Peacock and Fireman M. G. Miller, of the express, were seriously in-jured. None of the passengers were danger-

curve, where the express, running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, found the freight on the main track taking water. Engineer Elliott ap-plied the airbrakes, reversed his engine and did early morning. everything possible to avoid the collision, but the speed of the train was so great the til was impossible to prevent the accident. The four The long-winded statesman was on his impossible to prevent the accident. The four forward cars left the track and rolled ever on their side, and the wreck caught fire, destroying the postal car, baggage car and one coach of the express. The bodies of engineers Murphy and Elliot were badly burned in the wreck. The Western mails were partially destroyed. All the persons killed and injured were residents of Baltimore. be rejected.

NEW YORK'S ROASTED POLICE

lave Not Yet Surpassed the Despised Con-

stables of London. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH : NEW YORK, April 28,-The police made n apparent progress to-day in the work of catching the imitator of Jack the Ripper, who murdered the old woman in the East River Hotel last Thursday night. Frenchy No. 2, the cousin dered the old woman in the East Eliver Hotel last Thursday night. Frenchy No. 2, the cousin of the Frenchy under arrest, and the man who, Inspector Byrnes said on Saturday night, was suspected, is still at large. Two or three curious stories were told to-day. One was that, on Monday evening, Inspector Byrnes had said to a citizen, with whom he was talking about the murder: "I think I have the man in custody now." The promptness with which men arrested on suspicion are released was mentioned as a circumstance that gave a color of plausibility to the story. Another story was to the effect that the Inspector believes that the Frenchy he has Is the murderer, and that he is trying to work a confession out of him. Mary Blasco, or Dublin Mary, the young woman who is said to know the Frenchys better than any other person in the city, was arrested to-day and sent to the House of Detention. The body of the murdered woman was not buried to-day.

A cablegram from London says: It is reported that Jack the Bipper has been identified as being the unknown man who committed suicide at Wimbledon some three weeks ago by shooting husself with a revolver. One of the marks of the identification was that in the pockets paper was found identical with that on which the various "Ripper" warnings have been written.

BENEFICIAL EARNEST WORKERS.

Certificate Holders Have the Officers Locked Up in Jail. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The fleeced cer Earnest Workers have determined to deal summarily with the officers of that organiza-tion, and with this end in view they have se-

cured the arrest of two of the supreme officers of the order. Those arrested are Edward W. Harris Supreme President, and Henry C. Gurk, Supreme Treasurer, and they are now locked up. The warrants charge conspiracy and false pretense, and were issued upon affidavits made by Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, who claims to represent

LOCKED OUT WORKMEN RIOTOUS.

One of the Laborers Assailed, Dangeroust Wounds His Adversary. PHILADELPHIA, April 28.-As James Taggart, an employe of the Pencoyd Iron Works, was returning home from work this evening he was hooted and feered at by a number of the locked out puddlers of the works. Finally, it was alleged, Frank O'Neil, one of the crowd, assaulted Taggart, and knocked him down

assaulted Taggart, and knocked him down twice.

Arising to his feet for the second time, Taggart drew a revolver and shot his assailant in the breast, dangerously wounding him. Taggart was arrested. Another employe of the works is also said to have been set upon and beaten by the locked out men this evening. M'KINLEY IN BROOKLYN.

He Delivers a Speech Before the Union League Club There.

New York. April 28.-The members of the Brooklyn Union League Club met at their club ouse to-nightato hear Hon, William KcKinlay of Ohio. Mr. McKinley spoke over an hour. He told his hearers the Democrats them He told his hearers the Democrats themselves were in doubt as to their future course. Many of them thought it was best to follow a policy of masterly inactivity. He quoted from a recent letter of Governor Hill that anyone who interpreted the result of the election of 1890 as an expression of the country in favor of tree trade was wofully mistaken. The speaker praised Speaker Reed in high terms.

THREE CENTS.

China's Government Refuses to Receive the Ex-Senator

IN BLISSFUL IGNORANCE

as Minister.

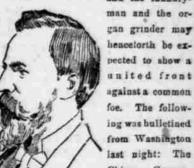
Of This Fact the New Envoy Goes Through Pittsburg on His

JOURNEY TO THE ASIATIC SHORES,

First Informed of His Rejection by a

Telegram From The Dispatch. PREE EXPRESSION OF HIS OPINIONS

China has joined hands with Italy in inviting a diplomatic rupture with America, and the laundry-



Chinese Government has notified Ex-Senator Biatr, the Government of the United States, through the Department of State, of its unwillingness to receive Hon. Henry W. Blair as our Minister

to China. This is all the information that could be obtained at Washington. Secretary Blaine would not talk upon the subject, and the Chinese Minister sent down word to callers that he had re-tired, and his interpreter was not jn the house. Mr. Blair's son was found, and expressed surprise when informed of the action of the Chinese Government. It is well understood at the capital that the objection to Mr. Blair is based upon his utterances concerning the Chinese question, and that the publication of extracts from his speech made a deep impression upon the minds of the prominent Chinese officials, which finally resulted in the notification received by the Department of State.

Blair Goes Through Pittsburg. About the time the news arrived in Pittsburg last evening that the new Minister to China would not be received by the vellow Mongolians, ex-Senator Blair was at the Union station as calm and serene under the glare of the electric lights as a dewdrop nestling in the bosom of a June rose in the

way to Pekin to represent the American Government, and neither he nor the reporter at that time had heard the report that he would tation among the first passengers to alight on the platform was the New Hampshire ex-

fenator. He wore a Prince Albert coat closely buttoned around his athletic frame and a jaunty cap covered his head. "Bound for China?" asked THE DISPATCH On the Way to China. "Yes," replied the new Minister, "I am on my way there at last, I am alone, and will send for my family after I become settled. I will probably remain in San Francisco for a

faw days to see friends before I sail "

few days to see friends before I sail."

"What kind of a reception do you expect from the Chinese," was the next question.

"Well, I am not worrying very much about that," he answered. "I don't know that there will be any trouble. I have no reason to be afraid. My views on the Chinese exclusion bill, I have always been opposed to their admission into America and always will be. In this particular I have not changed my position," and then he stonped and remarked that it was not good policy for him to express himself so freely.

People will easily recall Mr. Blair's bitter arraignment of the Chinese in the Sonate after he returned from the saud lots of the Pacific slope. His biting sarcasm and power of description were at their best, and his address made a profound impression on the country.

Rendy to Repeat the Sentiments.

Ready to Repeat the Sentiments, He looked and talked last evening as if he would repeat the sentiments expressed, if occa-sion required. Mr. Blair has always been hailed as a champion of the cause of labor, and when he was defeated for re-election immigrant Agent Layton said he voiced a fee common to Pittsburg workmen when declared that in Blair's retirement the laboring classes had lost their best friend in the Senate, and he hoped New Hampshire would soon return him to his seat. Late even-ing Mr. Blair asked THE DISPATCH reporter to remember him to Mr. Layton, as he knew him well.

remember him to Mr. Layton, as he knew him well.

Mr. Blair was asked if he was not afraid the Chinese would refuse to receive him. He laughed at the question, and evidently acted on the assumption that as the American policy is to exclude the Mongolians, he represents the principles of the country as well as the Government.

In departing he said: "My educational bill will be passed some day if you newspaper men will take it up. In the South there are two white children to every black one. The colored people are struggling vainly to break through the white crust that holds them down. If we educate the whites first, the condition of the negroes will soon be ameliorated. This is the aim of my bill, and the time is coming when such a measure will force itself on the Government. Now keep the country right side up till I return. Don't turn it over to the Democrate.

Views on the Political Situation. "As for 1892 I don't know who will be nomiated, but if it is Mr. Harrison he will ceptable to me. I have always been a Blaine man, but there I am talking too much. It is not a good plan. In my State so far as I know,

not a good plan. In my State so far as I know, the people have not expressed a decided proference for any candidate."

As the limited with the ex-Senator on board flew westward it was passed by a message on the wires above, and when Mr. Bhair reached Alliance at midnight he found a telegram from THE DISPATCH awaiting him conclaiming the information that there was no place for him in the Flowery Kingdom. This was the first intimation of the rejection received, and the educational orator for once was short of words as he read the unexpected lines. The train stopped only a few moments, and the ex-Senator did not care to make any additional statement on such short potice.

THE FRENCH TARIPP

ment on such short potice.

New Proposals Flercely Attacked in the Chamber of Deputies. Panis, April 28 .- In the Chamber of Deputies day M. Lockroy made a strong attack on new tariff proposals. The proposals, he said, would involve upon France the risk of conomic and political isolation.

The proposals were not justifiable, seeing that French exports continually increased and French commerce and industries flourished.

M. Lockroy advised the Government to recur to the retime of commercial treaties.

Rothschilds Buy the Anaconda Mine.

BUTTE, MONT., April 28.—It is reported here to-night that the Anaconda mines have been sold to the Rothschilds.

ROME, April 28.—An explosion occurred in a dynamite factory at Cengio, near Genoa, to day, by which five girls were killed and 50 persold to the Rothschilds.