FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891-TWELVE

Green B. Raum, Jr., Son of the Commissioner, Investigated and Forced to

OFFER HIS RESIGNATION

Because of the Most Flagrant Sale of Subordinate Positions in the Department.

A STILL MORE SERIOUS CHARGE.

One Contribution to the Conscience Fund Borrowed by the Young Man for His Personal Use.

NO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS PROBABLE.

The Eurean, However, Will Be Given a Thorough Shaking Up, and Possibly the Father's Official Head May Fellow,

THERE CTHEE CLERKS ALREADY DISCHARGED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, May 15,-The details of a very unsavory scandal were made public to-day, when General Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, accepted the resignation of Green B. Raum, Jr., Assistant Chief Clerk of the Pension Bureau and son of General Raum, the Commissioner

An investigation of the official conduct of this young man developed the fact that he has for some months past made a business of selling for eash appointments and promotions in the Pension Bureau, and that in addition he had purloined money be-longing to the Treasury of the United

Secretary Noble, instead of promptly dismissing young Mr. Baum when his crime became known, allowed him to resign after investigating the case, and the resignation was not accepted until after the "borrowed" money had been replaced. But for the leniency of Secretary Noble and Assistant Sourcturies Bussey and Chandler, young Raum would probably have been arrested on the criminal charge of embezzlement.

The Source of Much Adverse Criticism

Ever since General Raum was made Comper of Pensions the actions of his son have been the source of much adverse criticism, and during the investigation of the ioner by a House committee last winter some unpleasant facts were brought to light about the young man's habit of using Pension Office employes to attend to his private affairs. The fact has often been published, too, that young Raum was the manager of a pension claim bureau, and that he had his father's name and public office as an advertisement to drum up busi-

Commissioner's son from time to time, but none of them were serious enough in the eve of the father to prevent him from apinting the son to a responsible place in he Pension Bureau and keeping him in it. The result of this callousness on the part of the Commissioner is a scandal that will disgrace the name of Raum, and in all probability will cause the head of the Commissioner to follow that of Corporal Tanner into the official basket.

How Appointments Were Given Out. It was a matter of general comment among

the clerks in the downtown departments for some months that appointments and promo-Rureau on application to the proper person, and that person, it soon became known, was Assistant Chief Clerk Green B! Raum, Jr., son of the Commissioner. These rumors became so numerous and persistent that Secretary Noble was at last obliged to take official notice of them.

Explicit charges were made. that Mr. Raum had appointed persons to the bureau in return for financial benefits received or promised, and one of the cases was laid before the Secretary. The story told to General Noble was that a South Carolinian advertised in one of the local papers for a Government office which would pay not less than \$50 per month, and in that same adverisoment the office-seeker declared his will. inguess to reward the one who could get him the place with the sum of \$200 cash.

The advertisement was replied to by a colored man, who is employed in the Treasury Department and who had been connected in a domestic capacity with the Rann family. This man informed the advertiser of his ability to secure him the

The first step was to introduce the South Carolinian to Assistant Chief Clerk Raum. That was done by the colored man, and in a short time the recommendation for the Southerner's appointment went through the regular channels, and the appointment was made. In some way or other the commission got into the hands of the Treasury emplove, and he met the appointee near the erior Department. An exchange was effected, the colored man getting his \$200,

while the gentleman from South Carolina walked away with the precious document.

The colored man testified that he paid the greater portion of this money to Mr. Raum, but Raum denied this statement. Before these matters became known the case developed still further. The South Carolinian wanted a promotion. He needed a \$1,200 salary and was willing to pay for it. A job was put up by which a clerk in the pension effice personated Smith, for that was the South Carolinian's name, before the Civil Service Commission. The substitute passed a good examination, and when Smith's name was drawn from the eligible list Smith himwas drawn from the eligible list Smith himself put in an appearance. The photograph of Mr. Jackson, who was the pension office clerk, not being on the papers, there was no way to identify Smith, so he got the ap-

Three Other Clerks Discharged As soon as Secretary Noble was aware of

these things he promptly discharged Smith the best advertising medium. All classes can be reached through its Classified Advertisement Columns. If you want anything you can get it by this method.

Jackson and a clerk in the Indian Bureau, who was in some manner concerned in the affair. Then the Secretary called upon Green B. Raum, Jr., to bring forth his resignation. To this Mr. Raum demurred, but the Secretary was obdurate and the resignation was finally forthcoming.

Before it was accepted, however, which was not until to-day, the facts as to the stolen money were discovered. These facts showed that about three months ago the sum of \$72 was received by the Pension Office from a pensioner who, claimed to have received that much more than was due him. A letter accompanied the money, and this was signed "Honesty." As was customary, the \$72 was placed in the safe of the assistant clerk for safe keeping until it could be turned into the Treasury. When the money was called for it was not there. The chief of division, who was responsible for it, made inquiry as to its whereabouts, and as was developed in testimpny given to-day before Assistant Secretaries Chandler and Bussey, it was found to be in the possession of Green B. Raum, Jr., he having borrowed it and applied it to his personal uses. Several days after Mr. Raum's demanded resignation had been handed in the money was returned by Mr. Raum. This is the history in brief of one of the most surprising cases of petty cor-ruption that has disgraced any administra-

The Commissioner in Ignorance. The officials of the Interior Department who investigated the case and accepted Mr. Raum's resignation, knowing him to have taken money that did not belong to him, hasten to say that the Commissioner was entirely ignorant of his son's actions. It only proves that he conducts the Pension Bureau in a very careless and haphazard style. Not to know what appointments

and promotions were being made, and by whose order, is to convict the Commissioner of great carelessness. But whether or not he is directly or indirectly responsible for the misconduct of his son, the revelations will lead to a more thorough investigation of the Commissioner and his official actions than was permitted by the vestigation Committee last winter. President Harrison may undertake to inves-tigate General Raum himself. He told him last spring, it is reported, that as the House last spring, it is reported, that as the House of Representatives adjourned without adopting the whitewash report made by the committee his tenure of office would be short. General Raum did not secure the adoption of the report, and in the light of the present scandal the President may carry out his threat. If he does not, or even if he does, the next House of Representatives will conduct an investigation resentatives will conduct an investigation of the Pension Bureau that will be an in-vestigation indeed, and that will not allow a chance for a whitewashing report of any-one who has used the Pension Bureau to

NO CONTRACT LABOR THERE.

Secretary Foster Denies the Employment of

Aliens by the Government. WASHINGTON, May 15.-The Federation of Labor has secured an official recognition of its complaints that the contract labor law has been violated by Government officers, in the employment of certain alien laborers in the Washington Navy Yard. Formal complaint having been made, it was referred by the Treasury Department to the Navy Department and prompt response was made, in the nature of a broad denial, to the effect that no agreement, contract, arrangement or understanding, direct or indirect, was or had been entered into between the Navy yard officials and the diagram of the contract. the aliens, or any repres entative of them,

Therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury Therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to-day to the President of the Federation of Labor, states the opinion of his department to be that no violation of law is involved in the employment of these men, but notwithstanding all this, Secretary Foster suggests to the President of the Federation of Labor that if he has information to show that there has been a violation of law he will be pleased to receive a commu-nication citing the law that is claimed to be

JACK ROBINSON'S ERRAND.

He Runs Down to Washington to Lo After a Few Friends.

(PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
WASHINGTON, May 15.—State Senator and Congressman-elect John B. Robinson has been in Washington to-day, busily engaged in looking after the interests of constituents, some of whom aspire to official preferment at the hands of the powers at

Washington.

He is not disposed at this juncture to talk very freely about his candidature for the Presidency of the National Republican

CARE OF THE INSANE.

THE CHARITY CONVENTION LISTENS TO INTERESTING PAPERS.

Great Difficulty in Sometimes Distinguish ing the Sane · From the Insane-The Problem of Caring for the Children in Cities Discussed. INDIANAPOLIS, May 15 .- At this more

ings session the charity conference listened to a paper on the "Care and Treatment of the Insane" by A. R. Moulton, of Boston. Dr. Dewey, Superintendent of the Illinois Insane Asylum at Kankakee, Ill., followed with a paper on "Voluntary or Self-Commitment to Insane Asylums." He said that the idea that a person would voluntarily enter an insane hospital unless he were a newspape reporter would be commonly received with incredulity. As a fact, however, he said voluntary commitment has been legally recognized in Massachusetts for years and has been recognized in Pennsylvania and Connecticut and is likely to soon be Illinois. A line between sanity and insan ity, distinct in theory, is very hard to find in practice. It is about as hard to decide whether a person is sane or insane sometimes as to decide whether blue fades into

on "The Care of Delinquent Children." In the nine years since its organization, the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania has made provision for 3,927 children. Having he said, come to distrust the reformatory he said, come to distrust the reformator system we have tried in earnest the bold ex ment of placing such children in fami The results have been more encourage ing than most of them had dared hope.

SANITARIANS IN SESSION.

Meeting at Altoona. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] ALTOONA, May 15 .- The State Sanitary Convention held its opening sessions in Library Hall to-day, Hon. John Dean pre-The members of the State

siding.

siding. The members of the State Board of Health are present. Mayor Burchfield welcomed the Sanitarians, and Dr. G. G. Groff, President of the State Board of Health, responded. Dr. Pemberton Dudley, of Hahnemann Institute, Philadelphia, made some opening remarks in which he congratulated himself and the members upon the fact that in the meetings of the State Board of Health, the Allopathic lion and the Homeopathic lamb lie down together, the former retaining his skin and the latter escaping a fit of indignation.

ing his skin and the latter escaping a fit of indignation.

During the morning Drs. Lee and Mc-Clelland spoke in pointed terms of the action of the Legislature toward the State Board of Health. Dr. Wagoner, of Johnstown, read a paper in which he pleaded for educated physicians. At the afternoon session Dr. A. L. Flick, of Philadelphia, read a paper in which he held that consumption is a contagious disease and should be reported to the State Board of Health. Dr. Horace Smith, of Altoona, read a paper on "Some Neglected Points in Railroad Sanitation." Charles McIntyre read a paper, "The Ostrich and the Camel," and Prof. G. G. Groff one on "The Earth Closet in Country and Towns."

STANDING BY BRIGGS.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNION SEMINARY.

They Do Not Believe the Inaugural Address Was Heretical, Though Perhaps a Little Abrupt-An Appeal for Fair Play

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 15 .- To offset all possible machinations of his enemies, some of the friends of Prof. Briggs began to-day to circulate a pamphlet, of which the main expressions are these:

In view of the general comment and dis-cussion called forth by the recent inaugural cussion called forth by the recent inaugural address of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., the members of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary deem it their duty to make the following statement. With the conviction that Christian courtesy, modesty and mutual respect for difference of opinion should characterize theological controversy, we distinctly recognize and deprecate the dogmatic and irritating character of certain of Dr. Briggs' utterances in his inaugural and others of writings; while, on the other hand, we do not recognize, even in these any warrant for persistent misrepresentations of his views and for the style and temper in which he has, in manyleases, been assailed. views and for the style and temper in which he has, in manyicases, been assailed.

First—The views propounded by Dr. Briggs in his inaugural are not new.

Second—The address in our judgment, contains nothing whith can be fairly contained into heresy or departure from the Westminster Confession, to which Dr. Briggs honestly subscribed at his recent inauguration.

tion.

Three—After years of familiar acquaintance with Dr. Briggs and his teaching, we
are moved to utter our emphatic protest
against the spirit and language with which,
in so many cases, he has been assailed. If,
in any of his writings, Dr. Briggs, as is
charged, has wantonly offended the honest
convictions of good men, or has in any other
way sinned against the ethical code of
Christian scholarship laid down in the New
Testament, it is not our business to defend further private interests, as General Raum and members of his family have undoubtway sinned against the ethical code of Christian scholarship laid down in the New Testament, it is not our business to defend him therein. He must answer for it to his own conscience and to God. But in the public discussion of matters of opinion it is neither right nor decent that an earnest, learned, devoted scholar and faithful teacher, even though mistaken, should be attacked with virulence, contemptuous flippancy and imputations of unworthy motive. In too many instances it seems to have been assumed that all the sacredness of personal conviction is upon one side; that a higher critic can have no convictions nor rights which the lower critic or the uncritical censor is bound to respect; and that the fact of his differing with them justifies his opponents in laying stempaids in discussing the character of Christian gentlemen. We know Dr. Briggs to be an earnest Christian, a devout student of the Bible, an indefatigable teacher and worker, and one who holds the standards of the church with intelligence based on the exhaustive study of their history and literature. The numerous testimonials of his students during 17 years prove that he inspires them with a deep reverence

and enthusiasm for the Bibla.

In like manner we protest against the matter and temper of the assaults on Union Seminary. By its history of over half a century, by the character, standing and services of its graduates, and by the amount and value of its contributions to Christian literature, this institution should be insured against such assaults. Its value to the Presbyterian Church needs no demonstration. From the days of Edward Robinson, the pioneer of Palestine explorers and the founder of American Biblical lexicography, Union Seminary has steadily pressed forward on the lines of advanced Biblical study.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will spin some more South Sea ghost stories in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. Illustrations from

photographs taken on the far-off islands. BLAINE'S GOOD AND BAD TURN.

An Attack of the Gout in Both Feet Bothers Him Considerably. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 15 .- Secretary Blaine had a good and had turn to-day. Very early in the morning he was attacked with the gout. This is an old complaint with him, but coming just at this time when he was recovering from an attack of indigestion, it caused a little worry. The disease attacked him in both feet and made him spend all the day in bed. It was not serious enough, however, to make it neces-sary for Dr. Dennis to be sent for. He suffered a great deal of pain for several

hours and then came his good turn. The pain nearly all left and his slightly swollen pain nearly all left and his slightly swollen feet were all that told of his trouble. Besides discouraging him a little the disease left no bad effects. Mrs. Damrosch, the Secretary's daughter, said that during the afternoon her father had improved rapidly and was in almost as good condition as he was before his attack of the gout.

NOMINATED THEIR TICKET

John Young Brown the Candidate of Ken tucky Democrats for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, May 15 .- The State Deme eratic Convention resumed its session this morning and after much sharp maneuvering on the part of the managers of the cand dates nominated ex-Congressman John Young Brown, of Henderson, for Governor. Under a rule adopted at the open-ing of balloting last night, the name of Dr. Clardy, the Farmers' Alli-ance candidate, having the smallest number of votes, was withdrawn on the eleventh balthe twelfth Wat Hardin, Attorney General, was lost, and left after speeches by Brown, Clay, Hardin and Clardy. The convention adjourned to 8

P. M. At that hour M. C. Alford, of Lexington, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor with little opposition. The convention is to nominating speeches for Attorney General.

TO REMOVE TO LIMA.

The Lafayette Car Shops to Be United Unde

One Management. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] LIMA, May 15 .- In an interview this vening, with H. W. Master, Vice President and General Manager of the Lafayette Car Works, he said that it was about determined to remove the Lafayette branch of the works to this city from Lafayette, and that the two works would be united under the name of the Onio Car Manufacturing Company, and that a department for the
manufacture of coaches will be added.

He said they received a large number of
orders recently, and that Eastern advices
were to the effect that the steel rail market
was looking up. The Lake Erie and Western road has placed an order with the works

END TO THE WAR.

All Indications Now Point to an Extended Struggle in Chile.

THE ORIGIN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Both Sides Control Some Ports and Are

Collecting Revenues. PERU KEEPS A STRICT NEUTRALITY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 13.—Mr. Edward Eyre, a nephew of ex-Mayor William R. Grace, arrived on the steamship Colon from Aspinwall on Thursday. Mr. Eyre is a representative of the firm at Calleo, and this is his first visit home in 24 years. Speaking today of the reported concessions to Mr. Grace's firm by the Peruvian Government, he said: "The Perusian Government in settlement of its external debt ceded to the December of the Charleston of the Charleston or the Itata. NEW YORK, May 13 .- Mr. Edward Eyre, settlement of its external debt ceded to the Peruvian bondholders all the railways that had been built in Peru with the proceeds of the different loans raised by the Peruvian Government in 1869, 1870 and 1872, amounting to £32,000,000, besides interest, making

an aggregate of £56,000,000. "The Peruvian bondholders formed an sociation called the Peruvian Corporation, Limited, which is now managing those roads and handling the other concessions ceded by Peru to the bondholders. Our firm in Peru is supervising and managing all the con-tracts made for the extension of those roads, and they are being carried on to a satisfac-tory result. Another contract has been made for the extension of the southern system of railways from Santa Rosa to Sicuani, and also for the construction of 100 miles of road in different parts of the country. The corporation has placed these roads under the management of our firm in

Peru." The Origin of the Revolution. Mr. Eyre having been such a close eighbor to the fighting Chileans, was asked for his views concerning the situation in Chile. He said: "I have not come from Chile. He said: "I have not come from Chile, but from Peru, consequently I am not acquainted with full details. The origin of the revolution in Chile was a deadlock between the Chilean Congress and the Executive. I understand that Congress felt dissatisfied with President Balmaceda's measures, and especially the preparations made for coming elections, and Congress, to bring pressure on the Executive, refused to yote the budget. The President convened an extraordinary session of Congress, exwhich he claimed was vested in the President convened an extraordinary session of Congress, expecting that the budget would be voted. When he saw that it would not, he exercised for the first time in Chile, the prerogative, which he claimed was vested in the President, of declaring the extraordinary session closed.

"Several attempts were made to settle the differences between the executive and legis-lative branches of the Government, but all lative branches of the Government, but all failed, resulting in the revolution which broke out on January 7 last, when the leaders of the two houses succeeded in inducing the navy to declare for Congress against the Executive, claiming that Balmaceda was maintaining the army and navy against the law, which stipulates that they can only be maintained with the consent of and by an averaged law authorizing their continuous. maintained with the consent or and by an expressed law authorizing their continuance and maintenance passed yearly by Congress. It is generally thought that the members of Congress believed that when President Balmaceda saw the action taken by the navy he would come to terms.

Not Giving Up Without a Fight.

"In this, however, they were deceived, she has been most energetic in trying to crush the revolution, getting together a larger army than ever before existed in Chile—said to be 30,000 men—but as he had Integer army than ever belove existed in Chile—said to be 30,000 men—but as he had no control on the sea the congressional party were enabled, after some fighting, to secure possession of Tarapaca, Arica and Tacna, which are the provinces that were taken from Peru. The opposition has also got control of the coast south from Iquique as far as Caldera, at which latter port the Chilean ironelad Blanco Encalada was blown up by a torpedo after landing the troops that took possession of this port.

"The two large and very fast torpedo boats, the Almirante Lynch and Condel, which have arrived since the revolution commenced, are acting under the President's orders, and I understand he expects a couple of vessels now being finished in Europe will soon be on the way to Valparaiso, that is, if the French Government permits their sailing from French ports."

"From what source do the insurgents obtain funds to continue this warfare?"

"They have secured control of all the ports from which pitrate is shipped they

"They have secured control of all the ports from which nitrate is shipped, they receiving the export duties payable to the Chilean Government, which amounts \$10,000,000 annually."
"How does Balmaceda get the funds

carry on his warfare?"

A Large Issue of Paper Money. "From the general revenues of the country, principally the custom houses of Valparaiso and Talcahuano; but as these were not sufficient to meet his requirements, he issued \$12,000,000 of paper money which was taken by the people and used to pay the army. The currency of Chile consists of notes issued and guaranteed by the Government. This currency was worth 50 cents on the dollar when the revolution broke out, but according to my last advices has declined to 30 cents."

"Do you know of any firms in New York that are supplying the insurgents with

"How long do you think the struggle will

"It is very hard to say, but I am afraid it will last for many months yet, as the opposition is not likely to accept as a solution of the difficulty the man who Balmaceda proposes shall succeed him as President (Senor Vicuna) when his term expires, on September 18 or 18. ber 18 next."

"How is the credit of Chile with foreign nations?"

"Chilean bonds have declined a little, owing to the revolution, but not to the extent that might have been expected. Chile has enjoyed such an excellent reputation that the effect has not been in her case as it

would have been in others, and her total ex-ternal debt is only about \$35,000,000, which is, no doubt, in any case perfectly good."
"If necessary, could Chile get any
material assistance from London in the way Peru Wants a Peaceful Solution

"Under present circumstances it is not likely that she could obtain any assistance in the London mint, but in normal times she could have had all the money she desired for public works and other uses. Her last loan, a million pounds sterling, was placed close to par—to speak accurately, I believe it was 99, and is, I understand, held principally by the Rothchilds."
"What interest is taken in the affair in Paru and what symmetry if any in a party and what symmetry if any in any in a party and what symmetry if any in a party and what symmetry if any in any in a party and what symmetry if any in a party and what symmetry if any in a party and what symmetry if any in a party and what symmetry is any in a party and what symmetry is a party in a party

"What interest is taken in the affair in Peru, and what sympathy, if any, is extended to the two parties in Chile?"

"In Peru the general desire is that a peaceful solution of the difficulty should be reached, as it affects the business of that country considerably; but beyond this neither the people nor the Government have

have become involved in such a condition of internal strife."

DANGER IN FRONT. AMERICAN WARSHIPS WAITING FOR THE ITATA AT CHILE.

The Esmeralda Does Not Seem to Be Afraid of the Yankee Guns-No Official News

Yet Received From the Charleston WASHINGTON, May 15 .- A long cable dispatch in cipher was received at the Navy Department this morning. It appeared later in the day, when the cable dispatches had been deciphered, that it had been sent by Admiral Brown from the San Francisco, which is now at some Chilean

port. Information as to its contents

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: The Chilean insurgent cruiser Esmeralda is evidently not afraid of the United States evidently not afraid of the United States cruiser Charleston. A dispatch from Acapulco, received here at a late hour last night, says that the cruiser Esmeralda entered that port Wednesday and sailed again yesterday. Several of her officers were ashore and ased the wires, and made various inquiries regarding the action of the United States, showing that they had been informed that the cruiser Charleston had been sent in pursuit of the Itata. It is believed that she has steamed north to intercept the Itata, and protect her should the Charleston attempt to capture bould the Charleston attempt to capture

her.

The officers who came ashore were very reticent, but from one of the sailors it was learned that they expected to sight the Itata and act as her consort down the coast. The Esmeralda has a numerous crew, and in appearance they are veterans and will fight. The opinion prevails here that should the Charleston attempt to capture the Itata in payal engagement. should the Charleston attempt to cap-ture the Itata in naval engagement will take place and the United States cruiser will get the worst of it. The re-ceipt of the dispatch was confirmed at the War Department. A prominent official said the Chilean cruiser had been warned not to remain in port, as Mexico was not harboring insurgent vessels, and did not recognize any other Government in Chile than that of Balmaceda. That was the rea-son why the cruiser had saield.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

The Insurgent Forces Win a Battle Lasting Five Hours.

PANAMA, May 15 .- Some of the recen engagements in the Tarapaca district, and other events, are thus described by the Nacion and others of the Chilean Govern-ment organs: The Robles, Gana and Arrate divisions of the Government troops effected a juncture, and, after cutting and tearing up a portion of the Pisagua Railroad, took

up a portion of the Pisagua Railroad, took up a position on the Sebastopol Hill, which commands the nitrate works, the water and the railway. Colonel Canto, with his insurgent army, took up a position at Molle station, Iquique.

After some reconnoitring on both sides Robles abandoned his advantageous position on Sebastopol Hill and posted his army on the plain at Pozo Almonte, first of all tearing up the railway in his rear. The damage was home realway in his rear. The damage was home realway in his rear that damage was home realway in his rear as the damage was accurate promptly repaired by Canto's army, and he followed up Robles and gave him battle, and after a stubborn and sanguinary encounter of five hours' duration the Government forces were completely defeated and routed.

STEWART'S MILLIONS

WILL NOT BE HANDLED BY THE CLAIMANTS FROM IRELAND.

their Plan for the Conquest of the Gre Estate Knocked in the Head-Judge Wallace Destroys Their Hopes-Maste Stroke of Lawyer Choate.

*SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR ? NEW YORK, May 15 .- It took A. T. Stewart's Irish heirs between seven and eight days to come to this country to upset his will, but Judge Wallace consumed only as many minutes in knocking their plans the head. There has not many a year so well developed and important a plan of procedure for the conquest of millions of money as that of these heirs, and in an equal period of years there has not been so dramatic and sudden a destruction of a great case in the courts Judge Wallace said:

I have concluded that the statutory lav of this State gives the right of transmission by descent only from resident aliens and naturalized or native citizens. Mary Branagh, the mother of the plaint iff, was not one of these. Secondly, it gives the right only to land acquired by purchase, that is, by grant or device, and Mary Branagh, the mother of the plaintiff, acquired this land by descent, by operation of law, of Mr. Stewart, died inestate; it being conceded that he was a naturalized citizen when Mary Branagh acquired title as one of the

a naturalized citizen when Mary Branagh acquired title as one of his collateral kindred. Thirdly, these statutes, in my judgment, contemplated only one step of transmission to alien heirs. When that step was taken, by transmission from Mr. Stewart to the mother of the plaintiff, the operation of the statute ceased. For these reasons I must hold that any title to the real estate which may have been acquired by Mary Branagh has not been transmitted at her death to the plaintiff by descent. Consequently, he gave a verdict for the

Consequently, he gave a verdict for the defendant. As far as the present case is concerned, the lawyers for the defense, and some other famous counselors whom they have consulted, have been unable to find any statute or ruling to upset the point raised by Mr. Choate against Sarah Branagh, and it is certain that none can be found. As to the criticism that it was a peculiar thing for Mr. Choate to re-serve his master stroke until the case actually came into court, lawyers may or may not disagree.

One thing is certain, the Irishmen and Scotchmen who combined to bring the suit

here expended a great deal of energy, as well as the money it has cost them to live in this city four or five weeks, and it would seem that they may not be as likely to continue their efforts to rank the Stewart estate with that of Anneke Jans and with the hidden treasures of Captain Kidd, as if they had merely tossed a few odd dollars into the speculation.

HALL TALKS TO THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

He Tells About His Late Trip Across the Big Pond. LOUISVILLE, May 15 .- At the Scotch-

Irish Congress Dr. John S. Hall, who last year bore the greetings of the congress their brethren in Ireland, he had frequently returned to Ireland, said his 24 years' residence in America, and he never saw Ulster present such a look of prosperity as last year. He thought Ireland did not so much need home rule as to educate her people and inspire them with the thoughts, purposes and convictions which have made the United States blessed.

At the meeting of the congress today and that the two works would be united under the name of the Ohio Car Manufacturing Company, and that a department for the manufacture of coaches will be added.

He said they received a large number of orders recently, and that Eastern advices were to the effect that the steel rail market was looking up. The Lake Erie and Western road has placed an order with the works for 500 cars, to be built as early as possible.

REALLY A BANKRUPT.

England's Heir Deeply Involved, Not-

withstanding All Denials,

COULD NOT BLEED BARON HIRSCH.

The Queen Finally Put Up, But Will Deduct the Amount in Her Will.

LLNESS OF THE EMBARRASSED PRINCE

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 15. — Many statements have appeared in regard to the debts of the Prince of Wales; and Mr. Edmund Yates inted at half the truth in one week and denied it in the next. The facts, however, are very simple, and are all explained in he fact that the Prince lives for beyond

The Prince had borrowed £160,000 from that late Anglo-India nabob, MacKenzie, and in order to discharge the debt he put a ortgage for £250,000 on the Sandringham state, made out to Messrs. Murrietta. Then followed the Argentine collapse and the Murriettas were hit very hard and suffered Murriettas were hit very hard and suffered great losses. There was nothing for them to do but to realize on their available assets. Baron Hirsch, who may be regarded as the Prince's latest friend, might and would probably very gladly have come to the rescue, but the Prince hesitated about allowing him to do so, because he realizes how exceedingly unpopular the idea is in English society and at both the English and German court that he should be on such close terms with the Hebrew financier.

Could Not Call Upon Hirsch. Then the approaching visit of the Kalser to England was another reason why Baron Hirsch could not be called upon, for the presence of the Kalser would make it impossible for the Prince to push his protego on English society at present, and the on English society at present, and the Prince fully realized that this would be the price of such a loan, because the Baron is reputed to figure very closely in such matters, and outside of his magnificent charitable bequests he exacts full return for any

ble bequests he exacts full return for any money he may put out.

This return, the Prince clearly understood, was to be made on social lines. All hope, therefore, of relief from the Baron being at an end, the Prince, in his dilemma, sought the Marquis of Salisbury, and suggested an appeal to the country. This proceeding is so unpopular, and recognized as such by the Premier, that he pointed out to the Prince its objectionable features and showed him that his position would be very invidious if the country refused to vote the necessary sum.

necessary sum.

This made the situation embarrassing and critical for the Prince, but Salisbury was firm in this unwillingness to take the step in the matter that the Prince desired. He finally, however, consented to make a personal appeal to the Queen in the matter.

An Act of Courage for the Premier.

This must be regarded as a courageous act, for owing to the Prince's name being so unpleasantly associated with the recent baccarat scandal Her Majesty has not been favorably disposed toward her eldest son. The Premier, however, addressed the Queen on the subject, and after a great deal of persuasion induced Her Majesty to take up the Saudringham mortgage, but only on condition that the sum so advanced should be deducted from the amount left by the Queen in her will to the Prince of Wales.

The Prince by the very situation of affairs was compelled to accept this offer, but it has evidently irritated him exceedingly, for it is known that he does not consider that the treatment is either liberal or generous, and he has caused it to be conveyed to the An Act of Courage for the Premier.

and he has caused it to be conveyed to the Queen, his mother, that he shall withdraw more into private life for the future unless ance upon which to maintain the semi-royal state necessary for the proper discharge of his duties, which should properly fall upon the Queen, but which he has discharged for

many years purely as a relief to her.

The health of the Prince gives cause for some anxiety. He has aged a great deal of late and looks as though the sturdy condition for which he has always been marked

TRUE TO PARNELL.

Harrington Denounces as False the Report of His Intended Desertion. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY] LONDON, May 15 .- Timothy Harrington M. P. for Dublin Harbor, was in receipt to day of a telegram from New York, which informed him that a statement had appeared in the newspapers there that he and his brother, Edward Harrington, M. P. for West Kerry, and Mr. Dwyer Gray, had seceded from Mr. Parnell. Mr. Harrington seeded from Mr. Parnell. Mr. Harrington said on this subject, when seen to-day by a reporter: "There is not a shadow of ground for that statement with regard to any of the gentlemen. The statement is one of the false reports started by the Irish Liberal party to deceive the Irish in America." For himself, Mr. Harrington stated that he holds Mr. Parnell as firmly as he ever did, and he has always been any of the tearty.

and he has always been one of that gentle-man's most ardent supporters.

He concluded by saying he adhered to the belief-he has always had, that only an independent Irish party, under the guid-ance of a skillful independent leader, can win home rule for Ireland.

A PHOTOGRAPH FOR A PENNY. The Latest Drop-a-Nickel-in-the-Slot Ma

chine Reaches England. FRY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 15 .- The latest of the "drop-a-penny-in-the-slot machines" to be introduced is the automatic photograph producing camera. Although they have been in use in America for some time past, they have just found their way over here, and so far have been doing a very good business, although, it must be confessed, that the tiny picture which drops out after you have gazed for a few seconds into the machine is a very have specimen of the photographer's art.
Still, the cost is only a penny, and one must not be exacting in what he expects from that humble, but heavy coin.

LABOR DEMANDS FALL OFF.

Skilled English Workmen Are Appare Content With Present Wages.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, May 15.-The labor correspo ent of the Board of Trade says that, although signs are apparent this month that labor demands in some of the more import-ant of the skilled trades are falling off, yet the returns of the trade societies to the board show that there is a diminution in the number of the unemployed. The number of strikes show a slight increase as compared with April, being 77 for that month and 53 for March. The increased demand in the building trade continues.

Gladstone Is a Dramatic [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, May 15 .- It is not generally known that Mr. Gladstone, in addition his other accomplishments in literature, his other accomplianments in literature, is the author of a tragedy, which, although it has never been acted, was offered to Mrs. Langtry for production, but much as this lady would like to have done so, she found

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 15 .- Mr. Truxton Be

the United States Minister to Persia, arrived in London and was entertained this afternoon by Minister Lincoln, together with other distinguished guests, at his official residence.

YOUNG DUNCAN'S CRIME.

A POSSIBILITY THAT IT WAS A PRE-ARRANGED AFFAIR.

His Wife Must Have Lain Still While He Attempted to Kill Her-He Intended Taking His Own Life After That of His

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

CHESTER, May 15.—Richard C. Duncan of Washington, D. C., who was arrested at Bettivs-Y-Coed, North Wales, for assaulting his bride while walking on Mount Snowden on Tuesday, was married in February at Stockholm to the daughter of a cigar manufacturer. The pair were discovered by an old man named Evan Evans. Duncan had in his hands a heavy stone, while his wife was lying on the ground, her head crushed and bleeding. When Duncan was arrested he said that if he had been left alone a min-ute or two longer he would have taken his own life, adding that it was a prearranged plan between him and his wife.

From the position of the parties when found, this seems possible. Mrs. Duncan must have lain still while her husband was inflicting the injury, as the stone in his hands was so heavy that he could not possi-bly have wielded it with one hand. When the unfortunate woman was being conveyed to the farmhouse, she tried to wave her hands toward her husband with a gesture of horror. No weapon was found on Dun-can's person with which he could have committed suicide, nor is any motive known

can's person with which he could have committed suicide, nor is any motive known for the erime.

Duncan has cabled to his brother Louis in Washington to send him £100, wherewith to defend self from the charges against him.

So the could have cousin, who resides at Sh leafing with her. The place where the like recess between the heavy stone with white tered his wife's skull is with the charges at the wife's skull is with the charges on the rocks and on the stone that so we many of the blows struck must have missed their aim, while deep blood marks indicate that others were more successful.

A DOUBLE VERDICT RENDERED. 3oth Sides in a Telephone Bent Suit Re ceive Their Awards.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] PORTSMOUTH, May 15 .- An action affecting telephone companies came before Justice Leonard in the County Court yesterday. The Western Counties Telephone Company sued Harry Wainscot, solicitor, for £10, be-ing rent for use of an instrument. On the other hand the defendant set up a counter claim of £10 on the ground that the service claim of £10 on the ground that the service had been frequently interrupted. He claimed that he had been subjected to much annoyance in the practice of his profession, owing to the irregularity with which the plaintiffs had performed the work they had contracted to do.

Justice Leonard awarded the plaintiffs £10 and the defendant £5 on their respective claims, on the ground that he considered

tive claims, on the ground that he considered that the defendant had not received the service that the company had contracted to

GOATS' BLOOD IN CONSUMPTION. Prof. Bernheim Says It Has a Good Effec

to the First Stages.
PARIS, May 15.—Prof. Bernheim has submitted his report to the Academy of Medi-eine regarding experiments made to cure tubercules by the transfusion of goats' blood. The professor in his report says system and that two of them in the last stage of anaemia were cured. Ten of the remaining number, suffering from tubercuremaining number, suffering from tuberculosis, the report adds, have greatly improved
under the new treatment and the last 2 of
the 14 patients, both of whom were in an
advanced stage of consumption, died six
weeks after receiving the first transfusion of
goats' blood.

Prof. Bernheim declared that the goats'
blood treatment has an important effect in
the first stages of consumption, but adds it
should not be used in the last stages.

ENGLISH ROYALTY SHOCKED.

Teck's Fondness for the Stage. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 15 .- The Queen and the Prince of Wales have a complaint now that brings them together once more in sympathy and indignation. It is on account of the action of Prince Francis of Teck in associating himself with an amateur dramatic company and starring about East Anglia. The company has been playing the burlesque of "Ali Baba, or the Forty Thieves," and Teck has made a hit in the character of

Prince Francis has been stationed at the Colchester Barracks, and the royal family is inexpressibly shocked at his preference

HOW THE BANK WAS WRECKED.

Examiner Drew's Startling Testimony as the Keystone Swindlers' Methods. PHILADELPHIA, May 15 .- Gideon W. Marsh, President, and Charles W. Lawrence, Assistant Cashier of the suspended Keystone National Bank, were given a partial hearing before United Commissioner Bell this afternoon, charged with making false returns to the Controller of the Currency as to the condition of the bank. Bank Examiner Drew dition of the bank. Bank Examiner Drew told of the way in which the shortage was covered up as follows: President Marsh and Mr. Lawrence would remove from the individual deposit ledger, whole leaves. After the examination of the book these leaves would be reinserted. The effect of this work would be to show that the deposits were much less than they really were.

Mr. Drew characterized this as

heard of method in bank wrecking. They falsified accounts as well. The entries showed that the Chase National Bank and York owed the Keystone sums, but their accounts sums, but their accounts were swelled so as to show that they owed \$78,000. At one time Mr. Drew found that \$50,000 of discounted paper alleged to be held by the bank was missing. Altogether the present deficiency amounts to \$998,000.

ENGINEERS GETTING TOGETHER.

They Are Preparing for an Internation Convention in Chicago in 1893.

CHICAGO, May 15.-Representatives of the principal engineering societies of the country are in the city to attend a convencountry are in the city to attend a conven-tion for the purpose of making plans for the establishment of an engineering head-quarters and an international engineering congress during the World's Fair in 1893. It is designed to make the headquarters a bureau of technology for information of all sorts for the convenience of engineers from all parts of the world, and to establish in connection with it a publish all parts of the world, and to establish in connection with it a publishing concern for the advance issue and distribution of whatever literature upon engineering subjects that may be presented.

Some opposition has been expressed to a proposed assessment scheme to defray expenses, and one of the chief objects of the present convention is to settle upon a better financial arrangement.

BOUND FOR THE POLE

Bold American Party of Arctic Explorers to Sail June 1.

THREE CENTS.

GREENLAND'S NORTHERN SHORES

Will Be Thoroughly Examined and May Solve the Vexed Problem.

THE SCIENTISTS OF THE EXPEDITION

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, I PHILADELPHIA, May 15 .- The following band of Arctic explorers will start from this city on June 1 and sail from New York on the same day for the Greenland coast; Lieut Peary, United States Navy, in command; Prof. Angelo Heilprin, of the Academy of Natural Science, zoologist in charge; Dr. Ben Sharp, of the Academy of Natural Science, zoologist; Dr. W. E. Hughes, arnithologist in charge; Dr. J. S. Holt, surgeon; David McCadden, of the Zoological Garden, and four assistants.

Garden, and four assistants.

They will accompany the lieutenant to his farthest journey North, where he expects to find the northern boundary of Greenland or the North Pole. The Lieutenant thinks that his daring journey will be successful and will lead to more important discoveries than have been made since the finding of the Northwest passage. The expedition will be under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences of this city.

It is claimed that the discovery of Green-land's northern coast will solve the much vexed North Pole question. The Lieutenant will go from New York by steam whaler to Whale Sound, arriving at the latter place about July. The balance of the summer will be spent in building a house and laying in a store of provisions for the winter. If practicable a reconnaisance will be made over the island ice to Humboldt glacier and a supply depot established.

The balances of the winter will be occupied making aledges, clothing and traveling equipment and in snowshoe practice. Early in the spring several of the party will go out and establish stations along the proposed route. The extra men used on this work will then return with two or three of the party, who will remain at Whale Sound, and the time here will be utilized in hunting, collecting specimens and making me-It is claimed that the discovery of Green-

and the time here will be utilized in hunting, collecting specimens and making meteorological observations.

The expedition in the interior will be carried on by the remainder of the party and their mission being accomplished they will return to Whale Sound and take the first favorable opportunity for returning Small Exploring Parties the Best.

Lieutenant Peary says that experience has taught him that small parties are the best for interior explorations, and that every increase in the number beyond those essentially necessary is an element of langer.
"My estimate," he said, "is that we can asily travel from 18 to 20 miles a day and easily travel from 18 to 20 miles a day and as the distance from Humboldt glazier to the supposed Greenland terminus and return is estimated at 1,200 miles, the time consumed in traveling this distance would be 66 days. Former attempts to explore the coast have been made on dog sledges over the frozen sea, but as the floes are liable to break at any moment the explorer is in danger of being cut off from the ship and supplies. "It is also difficult to examine the coast in this manner, as it is indented with deep.

in this manner, as it is indented with deep, narrow bays that reach for miles into the interior. The journey over the inland ice will eliminate all these dangers; hundreds of miles will be saved and we will be able to look down from an altitude of 2,000 feet into all the indentations,

rately as if spread upon a map. The only danger lies in storms, and a pit dug in the bow always affords complete shelter and protection from those. "Four or five gentlemen besides myself will compose my party, and these will be selected specially for their robust and hardy natures, and also for the interest they manifested in the discoveries to be made. Starvation will have no mensee for us, our food having been selected with a special care and construction of pemmican, hard bread, baked beans, condensed milk, cranberry sauce, compressed tea, etc. A spirit lamp will boil the tea. The results to be attained will be the solution of a great geographical problem—the northern extent of Greenland second only in importance to the discovery of the North Pole; the possible discovery of the most practical and direct route to the Pole and the certainty of important additions to our knowledge of geography, ethonology, meteorology, geology and glaciation."

Licutenant Peary speaks confidently of his project and its undoubted success. The only element of hardship, he says, will be from exposure to the cold, and this for a well-fed, well-clothed and healthy set of men, will be only a physical annyance, not "Four or five gentlemen besides myself

en, will be only a physical annyance, no a danger. CHARLES T. MURRAY contributes for THE DISPATCH to-morrow a pretty sketch of how a New York postman won the heart of the daughter of a Crosus. Also bright

A CONTEST FOR A JUDGESHIP. Affidavits Are Plentiful in the Brubaker Livingstone Case at Lancast

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LANCASTER, May 15 .- The Committee on Contests, appointed by the Republican return judges to decide the vote for judge in the late primaries, met again to-day. The committee decided to have the investigation committee decided to have the investigation private, admitting only candidates and their counsel and representatives from the papers. This conclusion was reached by a vote of 4 to 3, the three Livingatone members favoring an investigation open to the public. Mr. Brubaker was present to-day with his counsel. Judge Livingstone was absent but was represented by counsel. with his counsel. Judge Livingstone was absent, but was represented by counsel.

Lincoln Schoolhouse was the first district taken up. The returns showed Brubaker, 28; Livingstone, 117. The affidavits of 32 persons were presented, setting forth that they had voted for Brubaker. The affidavit of a man who had voted for Delamater last fall showed that his vote for Brubaker was refused at the primary. The Democratic County Committeeman swore that three of the men who voted at the election were Democrats. Counsel for Judge Livingstone stated that they had counter affidavits showing that men who had made oath that they voted for Brubaker were coreced into doing so, fearing they would lose their employment in Sadsbury Township.

DUNBAY FURNACE BLOWN IN.

Coke Will Be Obtained From the Company (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

UNIONTOWN, May 15 .- The Dunbay Furnace, which has been idle for nine weeks, blew in last night. This furnace employs 200 hands. They will be furnished with coke from their own plant at Ferguson, which they have been running in full on the Frick scale for several weeks past. The

rough THE DISPATCH. Investors no, bargain hunters, buyers and s osely sean its Classified Advertising