FORTY-SIXTH YEAR

SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Excited Over the Reciprocity Treaty With Brazil, They Also Want Concessions.

A PARAMOUNT PROBLEM.

Lancashire Manufacturers Demand That Something Be Done to Save Them From Ruin.

EFFORTS OF THE FAIR TRADERS.

Their Chief Apostle Pays His Respects to America and Says That This Country Will Go Down a Peg

FROM ITS LEADING TRADE POSITION.

The Policy of the Fair Trade Club Appears to to Completely Shut Out All Foreign Competition.

WORKING IN THE INTEREST OF CANADA

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, May 16 .- By direction of Lord Salisbury the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office is at present engaged upon an earnest study of the last commer-cial treaty between Brazil and the United States, and of reports thereon forwarded by the British Ministers at Washington and Rio. This one fact, among others, that by this treaty American cotton manufactures, among other things, are to be admitted in Brazil at rates of duty 25 per centum less than those imposed upon similar articles made in this country, has stirred Lancashire to its deepest depths of sorrow and indignation, and not unnaturally, for of the merchandise affected, England sends every year to Brazil £6,250,000 worth, whereof over £2,500,000 are cotton goods.

Lancashire, represented in the House of Commons by more than 50 members, of whom a majority are supporters of the Tory Government, exercises great influence upon the present administration, and every onnce of this weight is at this moment being brought to bear upon Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, several of whom are Lancashire men, in order to induce them to make some arrangement with Brazil, whereby British goods may be admitted upon the same or better terms as those about to be enjoyed by American manufacturers.

Dure Not Disregard It.

Birmingham, too, is deeply interested, and Joseph Chamberlain, spurred by his constituents, insists that something shall be done. Lord Harrington, who represents the important Lancashire constituency, is equal- They Will Be Put Through for Bringing ly insistent; so that the Government dare not remain inactive. The problem with which at the moment the commercial department is wrestling is how to find some tempting quid pro quo to offer Brazil.

Not much has been heard lately of the British protectionists, or, as they prefer to hibits the importation of alien contract labor. call themselves for the present, the fair | On Monday last he detained at the Barge traders. But this week they have obtained an occasional corner in such newspapers as could spare the space devoted in most journals to the influenza epidemic, the royal drawing room and other more interesting

Howard Vincent, M. P., Honorary Secre tary of the United Empire Trade League, and second in command of the movement to the Rt. Hon. James Lowther, M. P., secured quite a respectable audience, considering the influenza, at the Royal Colonial Institute, with the Earl of Albemarle in the chair, for his reading of a paper entitled "Inter-British Trade and its Influence on the Unity of the Empire." The title had to be carefully chosen, in order not to frighten the good folks who form a majority of the members of the Institute and regard doubts as to the all-saving power of free illegal practices are to be found. trade as the rankest blasphemy.

The Address Was Harmless. Yet Howard Vincent managed to drag in a good many heresies into an address, which, on the whole, was innectious enough, and in truth rasinly composed of platitude respecting the greatness and glory of the British Empire. Britons are always worrying themselves and boring other people by their lamentations about the vast importations of breadstuffs from the United States, which, they think, should come from

Canada. Howard Vincent, however, does not be lieve that America will always be on top, and he predicts that when the principles of his league shall have prevailed throughout the empire "Western Canada will be peopled with loyal Britons, who will send hither from their broad acres a portion of the 28,-000,000 hundred-weight of grain now annually purchased from American farmers, and that national policy which, since 1879, has done so much to advance the interest of Canada, would soon devise means to supply the mother country with all the wheat, meat, cattle, farm produce, timber and minerals now obtained from the United States and raise the export trade to £50,000,000

A Big Free Trade Blowout.

A more imposing demonstration took place Thursday evening in the form of a public banquet, under the auspices of the Fair Trade Club. Mr. Lowther presided. Sir Charles Tupper and the Newfoundland delegates were among the guests, and the general company was composed almost ex-clusively of jovial free traders. Mr. Lowther, who, as a rule, is most at home at race meetings, being an honored member of the Jockey Club, found himself in congenial company, and spoke his mind with more frankness than he is accustomed to show in the House of Commons, where he always seems hampered by the consciousness that

he was once a member of the Tory Cabinet. He deplored the blindness of the free traders; rejoiced that nearly every colony had declined to follow the pernicious example of the old country; argued that the time had come to bind the empire in a commercial union against the world and neatly summarized his views in a remark that the country had now to choose between the maintenance of two institutions, the Cob-

den Club and the British Empire. Policy of the Club It may be worth while here to explain the

policy of the Fair Trade Club. It is offi- the navy to fill the vacancies, reported for cially declared to be "that all competitive final graduating examination at the United articles which come into this market for States Naval Academy to-day. This is the sale, except raw material, and especially class which entered the Academy in those which we do not ourselves produce,

those which we do not ourselves produce, should be loaded with the same burdens of imperial and local taxation which every article produced in the United Kingdom bore within its value when it went into the markets of the world."

In other words, foreigners are to be tariffed out of all power of competition. But the foreigner need not be at all alarmed. The Fair Trade Club makes a brave show of names in its lists of councils and committees, but among its members there are not half a dozen men of real political influence; and, although it has not been starved in the matter of money, for many of its promoters markets of the world."

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FIRE-SWEPT MUSKEGON. TWENTY BLOCKS OF THE MICHIGAN

CITY ARE IN ASHES. A Fine Court House and Jail Destroyed,

and the Prisoners Released.—The Entire Loss About Haif a Million.—A Little Child Missing. MUSKEGON, May 16 .- This city suffered

a visitation from the flames this afternoon. Fire started at 6:30 o'clock in the Launkowell Motel barns from some unknown cause, and, aided by a strong wind, swept with lightning-like rapidity ten blocks up Pine street, one of the chief business thoroughfares of the city. Then by a sudden shift in the wind the flames were driven toward Terrace avenue, one of the finest residence streets in town, where they swept unchecked, and are now burning with unabated fury near Evergreen avenue, in the southern edge of the city. Twenty-two blocks are devastated, as it swept by a hurricane of fire. Pine street business houses for ten blocks are entirely wiped out.

Among the more valuable blocks were the Pine Street House, Phil A. Bourne block, the Eckman drugstore, Mathew Wil-son's residence, Sedgwick's wholesale store, McMichael's shoe store, the Launkowell Hotel, the residences of S. F. Outhwaite, L. A. Miller, Wanty & Manning, Peter Steketee and Alexander Van Zant. The elegant Fleming residence and others were also reduced to ashes.

The \$100,000 Court House was gutted, but ts public documents were saved. Prisoners in the county jail, which occupied the base-ment of the Court House, were liberated. Several cows and horses were burned, and a little child who was sleeping in the Launko-well Hotel barns, where the fire started, is missing. The loss cannot be accurately stated at this hour, but will probably reach

By 9 o'clock fire had reached the southern district of the city where there was space ceeded in reducing the further progress of the flames. To-night 20 blocks of business houses and dwellings are in smouldering ruins. The total number of dwelling burned may safely be put at 350. Frequent reports from exploding boilers are heard. Dynamite was used in someinstances to clear buildings.

CHICAGO LABOR IMPORTERS.

Over Eleven Austrians.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] EW YORK, May 16. Weber has determined to ascertain whether it is possible to enforce at this port that portion of the emigration laws which pro-Office 11 Austrian immigrants of that kind, who, according to their own statements, had been brought here under contract to work for two companies in Chicago. Their pass-age to this country had been paid by an agent, or contractor, who had agreed with them that they should get a certain fixed rate of daily wages in Chicago.

As in these cases there seemed to be a

lear violation of law, Mr. Weber gave or ders for the detention of the men. They were not shipped back to Austria at once. The Secretary of the Treasury was notified of their arrival and of the advisability of keeping them here as witnesses in a suit to be brought against the violators of the alien contract labor law. Mr. Weber desired that a trial might be held, in order that the exact application of the provisions of the law might be obtained for his guidance. It is probable that the cases will be tried in Chi-

SALVATION ARMY ECHOES.

John L. Sullivan's Wife's Name Likely to Figure in a Divorce Suit.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PROVIDENCE, May 16 .- Captain and the Rev. H. E. Howland, of Salvation Army fame, whose relations with the wife of John L. Sullivan a year or more ago created quite a scandal at River Point, has applied for a divorce from his wife, Mary A., and his case came up before Judge Wilbur this morning. Captain Howland tes a that his wife was in the habit of using household utensils, such as forks, pitchers and that sort of thing, in trying to persuade him to do as she desired. He denied ever treating her in any but a proper manner and said that his church sent her money

and said that his church sent ner money each week, averaging \$14 a week.

The church fed her sumptuously and yet he had to leave the place because his wife acted so badly that she broke up his meetings. He denied tar and feathers were ready for him if he did not leave the place, but said that he went because the mission was broken up. The case was continued a week and some lively testimony will prob-ably be introduced on both sides.

MONUMENT TO JEFF DAVIS

A Day Set Apart for Concerted Actio

Throughout the South. NASHVILLE, May 16 .- At a recent meeting of the Southern Press Association at Memphis, a committee of three was appointed to co-operate with General John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the Confederate Veteran Association, in raising a fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis. This step was taken in furtherance of a scheme set on foot shortly after Mr. Davis' death, and which was intended to secure the co-operation of Southern newspapers for this end. Some money has already been raised, but the efforts in this direction have been desultory and lacking in system.

and lacking in system.

The committee has, therefore, appointed June 18, 1891, as a day upon which the people of every town and county in the Southern States should meet and take the proper steps to forward the enterprise of voluntary contributions.

Thirty-One Cadets Undergo Final Gradua [SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.]

ANNAPOLIS, May 16.—Thirty-one naval adets, all of whom expect to be retained in filed.

Supported her since in any way. Her mother, Mrs. Pierson, a widow, told the same story, and the decree was ordered filed.

1885, and which, after completing

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE WEDS. he Informs Parents and Friends of He

Marriage to Dr. Lutz.
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 16 .- A cable dispatch says that the parents and friends in En-gland of Amy C. Fowler, known in religion as Sister Rose Gertrude, and who went last year to nurse and teach the lepers at Molo-kal, Sandwich Islands, had received letters from her, announcing her marriage on April 11 with Dr. Lutz, the physician in charge at the settlement. Richard F. Down-ing, who has befriended Sister Rose Gerrude in many ways and was greatly inter ested in her work, said: "I have not heard any thing about it, but as there have been similar stories published before, all purporting to be authoritative, I do not put much faith in it. Her friends in Brooklyn received a letter from her last week dated April 5, but

she did not say anything in it about getting married." Sister Rose Gertrude arrived in this city in December, 1889, from Bath, England, where her father, the Rev. Mr. Fowler, is a Protestant clergyman. A few years before that she became a Catholic and determined to go to the leper settlement at Molokai as s urse. She was informed that only mem bers of religious orders were allowed to work among lepers, and joined the third order of St. Dominic. Sister Rose Gertrude may have married Dr. Lutz and remain a member of the third order.

THE JACQUES ASSAILANTS.

They Were Italian Workingmen Who Stoned Mr. Jacques and Danghter

[SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.] BOSTON, May 16 .- In a letter received in Newton from Mr. William Jacques he gives an account of the assault at Florence upon himself and his daughter, which differs in at least one important particular from the cabled reports. According to his story the assault took place, not on May 5, as cabled, but on Friday, May 1, which had been set apart by the laborers of Europe as a day for demonstrations against existing relations be-tween labor and capital. All through the day there were excited gatherings of work gmen in different parts of Florence, some which became so turbulent as to be dis-

ersed by the police.
One crowd of about 300 was listening to One crowd of about 300 was listening to inflammatory speeches when Mr. Jacques' carriage came into view from a side street. Immediately the mob set up a howl and began to throw stones at the carriage. Mr. Jacques held an open umbrella, so as to protect his daughter from the stones, and ordered his coachman to whip up. The mob attempted to prevent the escape of the carriage, but were unsuccessful, and the only personal injury done was a gash cut in the check of young Miss Jacques by a stone,

STILL AFTER STEWART'S MILLIONS. A New Suit Brought Against a Benefiel

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 16 .- The astute lawyers who have spent 36 months in pre-paring an attack on behalf of the Irish relatives of A. T. Stewart upon the deceased merchant's millions, executed a new movement to-day. When Joseph H. Choate submitted the argument which exploded the case of Mary Branagh, namely, that there is no statute under which a non-resident alien can transmit her right of inheritance to another non-resident alien, he admitted that were Sarah Branagh, the mother of Mary, alive and able to prove her rela-tionship to A. T. Stewart, her position in court would be perfectly secure. Judge Wallace confirmed this expression in his de-

The new feature of the case, brough forward by Mr. Secor and General Butler as counsel, lies in another suit of ejectment against William P. Smith, A. T. Stewart's former butler, who lives in a house on East Thirty-fifth street given him by Mrs. Stewart. This time two Stewarts sue-Thomas and Alexander, uncle and nephew. Thomas, who will be the more conspicuous figure in the case, is, Mr. Secor says, a resident of Belfast, Ireland, and a first cousin of the dead merchant. The second Stewart, Alexander, lives somewhere in New York.

LAWLESS HUCKLEBERRY FARMERS.

They Cultivate the Berry by Burning Down the Large Forests.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CORNING, N. Y., May 16,-Any one who has ever lived or traveled through the wooded countries of this State or Pennsylvania can't have failed to notice, in the early spring or late fall, pillars of smoke rising among the trees on the mountains, at regular intervals in the woods. The fires are the work of the shiftless bushwhackers, who live in the mountains of all such rewho live in the mountains of all such regions. They start the fires in the woods simply to increase the area of huckleberry bushes in the picking and marketing of the fruit, on which they largely depend for eking out the miserable existence they

There is only one way in which the huckleberries can be cultivated, and the linckleberry farmer does not need to own an inch of land. If he has the title to only one lucifer match he can put thousands of acres under cultivation in a very short time. He has only to light it and touch it to the dry leaves and brush, either in early spring or late fall, and his cultivation is soon under life and property does not concern him, and nine out of ten forest fires that devastate the Pennsylvania woods annually may be traced directly to the torch of these outlaws.

YOUNG TIFFANY'S BASENESS.

His Wife Tells a Sorrowful Story in a Providence Divorce Court.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PROVIDENCE, May 16.—A divorce case, alleging desertion and non support, brought by Mrs. Emma N. Tiffany nee Pierson, against her husband, B. F. Tiffany, son of the noted New York jeweler, was heard this afternoon in the Supreme Court. Her story was that her husband Court. Her story was that her husband left her eleven days after they were married, and sailed for Europe. Her board had been paid for a month and she stayed till the time was up and then went to live with her mother, and has made her home in Providence, where she intends to live.

She has never heard from her husband. He did not leave her a cent, and he has not supported her since in any way. Her

Uncle Sam's Crack Cruiser Charleston Puts Into Port Without Her Prize.

THE ESMERALDA WITH HER,

But the Fugitive Hasn't as Much as Been Sighted Up to Date.

SHOULD RESISTANCE BE OFFERED

Our Navy Would Send the Insurgents to the Bottom of the Sea.

MEXICO IS KEEPING HER. HANDS OFF

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Foster talked freely to-night about the Itata affair during a pleasant' interview with the correspondent of THE DISPATCH. He said, in substance, that his department is in constant telegraphic communi-cation with its officers at all points where it is probable any information about the escaped Chilean rebel gunboat Itata could or is likely to be obtained, but although the United States crusier Charles-ton has arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, where she found the Chilean rebel cruiser Esmer-

alda at anchor, nothing is yet known of the whereabouts of the Itate. In answer to the direct question, "What will be done with the Itata after she is cap-tured," Secretary Foster said: "She will be tried, primarily, for violation of our neutrality laws, and it is probable other complaints will be made against her."

Will Not Offer Resistance. Scoretary Foster does not share the belief of some persons that the Itata or the Esmeralda or any other of the Chilean insurgent vessels would resort to force to prevent her capture. He says that when our vessel or vessels come up with her she will be promptly and peaceably surrendered. The insurgents know that it would be suicidal for them to make any offensive or warlike demonstration toward the United States, and therefore they will

avoid the possibility of incurring any greater opposition toward them or their cause on the part of this Government than has already been caused by the Itata inci-The first news received to-day was a dis-The first news received to-day was a dispatch from Acapulco stating that the Chilean insurgent cruiser Esmeralda had put out of Acapulco harbor yesterday and had returned to port to-day. Later on through the State Department a dispatch came saving that the Charleston had arrived at Acapulco; that the Esmeralda was still in port, but giving no news of the Itata.

What the next step is to be no one at the department knows or feels free to tell. The Charleston is to take on coal, as her supply has probably nearly run out during the week's chase. Whether the Esmeralda is to have the privilege of taking coal aboard cannot be learned here, as it is a matter entirely within the control of the Mexican Government; but the presumption at the department is against it, as the neutrality laws would be strained by the Mexican Government. laws would be strained by the Mexican Government if it allowed anything beyond water and food supplies to be furnished a belligerant

The theory at the department is that the The theory at the department is that the Charleston, whose commander, Captain Remey, has orders admitting large discretionary movements, will now lie at or near Acapulce for a time, trusting that the Itata, which is a slow seven-knot ship, has not yet passed down the coast and will try to coal in that neighborhood. If she is sighted the Charleston will doubtless try to ceize her. She cannot do this in Mexican waters, so that it be would necessary to head her off so that it be would necessary to head her off outside the three-mile line, or if unsuccess-ful in that, to follow her to sea when she

goes out. Will Rely on Strategy.

What the Esmeralda will do meantime is problematical. The general impression is that the officers of the vessel will rely more upon strategy than force to obtain the supplies carried by the Itata, and some officers believe that she is trying to entice the Charleston away from the Itata's real

Recourse to force to prevent the Charleston from capturing the Itata would, it is said, be the deathblow to the insurgents of Chile, as the entire naval force of the United States in the Pacific would, in that case, be called into play to destroy the in-

surgent navy.

A cablegram received at the department from Admiral McCann announced that the Baltimore and San Francisco were both at Iquique, Chile, to-day. So it appears that the Baltimore has come North and the San Francisco has been stayed in her Southern course just at the point where the Chilean insurgent navy is now nearly altogether assembled. This point is almost in the extreme North of Chile, and where the Itata would naturally find her destination if she eluded the Charleston.

The Stand of Mexico

A message from the City of Mexico, via Galveston, says the Mexican Government denies the truth of the published rumors that the Chilean steamer Esmeralda succeeded in buying even a limited amount of coal at Acapulco, but says that on the con-trary she was ordered out of the port and is now lying off the coast in neutral waters the coast in neutral waters waiting, it is thought, for the steamer Itata. The Esmeralda's steam launch was patroling all last night. The general opinion at Acapulco is that the Itata has passed that place and gone South, and that the Esmeralda waited for the United States steamer Charleston. The officers of the Esmer-alda have been using the telegraph wires at Acapulco freely.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon an unusua

commotion was observed on the Esmeralds by persons who were watching the insurgent vessel through glasses at Acapulco; but a thorough search of the water failed to show any sign of an approaching vessel.

A message from Iquique, Chile, via Galveston, says the United States warship Baltimore, from Valparaiso, arrived there this morning. The Baltimore and the San Francisco will remain on that coast under command of Admiral Brown. Admiral McCann, who is on board the Baltimore, will be transferred to the United States tages are Penesscola which is exceeded these

in a few days, and will then leave for the ENGLAND MUST BE NEUTRAL.

Pensacola, which is expected there

The Insurgents May Have an Alab

-Suco Is Not Dead. PARIS, May 16 .- A delegate to the Chilean Progesso party, in an interview, declares that Balmaceda's adherents have given contracts to the Armstrongs to provide big guns for the cruiser President Pinto, but that the garded the Congress party intend, when the struggle is ended, to present a claim similar to that in the case of the Alabama. Similar claims would also be made on France if she allows the new cruisers to depart.

The delegate denies the New York telegram stating that Barras Suco had been drowned by the sinking of the Blanco Encalada, and that his signature had deen illegally employed since. The British Consul at Iquique, he said, has cabled that Suco is alive.

BUSSEY UNDER

For His Action in All Young Raum to Results alive.

FORMED A NEW REPUBLIC.

surgents Have a Government With Iquique as Capital—Officers Shot.
LONDON, May 16.—To-day's advices from Chile, by way of Buenos Ayres, state that President Balmaceda is concentrating his

force for an advance upon the revolutionists, and that as soon as he receives the war ves-

sels built in France he will attack the insurgents by sea.

The country from the Atacama desert to the straits remains faithful to Balmaceda, while the insurgents are concentrating a government in the districts taken from Peru in the late war. They have practically established a new republic, with Iquique as the capital, while old Chile remains true to the Balmaceda administration.

All the officers captured on both side have been shot, except in the case of a cap-tain named Velasco who was accused of be-traying his post in Atacama, and who was hanged after a brief court-martial.

A PHENOMENAL VOYAGE. THE PUERST BISMARCK ECLIPSES ALL

MAIDEN OCEAN RECORDS.

This Newest Racer Makes the Trip From Southampton in 6 Days, 14 Hours and 15 Minutes - Nothing on Record Approaching This Fine Performance. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamship Fuerst Bismarck, of the Hamburg-American line, the newest of the ocean racers, eclipsed all maiden voyages and made the unsurpassed record of 6 days, 14 hours and 15 minutes from Southampton on the trip she gloriously completed off the Sandy Hook lightship late on Friday night. Nobody on shore knew that she had arrived until early this morning, when the mists cleared away

shore knew that she had arrived until early this morning, when the mists cleared away enough to reveal her handsome proportions to the expectant observer at the Hook. She dropped anchor outside the bar a few minutes before midnight.

Her performance is altogether marvelous, and distinctly presages her ultimate possession of the proud title of queen of the twin screw fleet. It was a phenomenal first voyage. There is nothing on record approaching it. The Columbia, also of the Hamburg-American line, held the best maiden record from Southampton, 6 days 21 hours and 28 minutes, and the Fuerst Bismarck's passage is 7 hours and 11 minutes better than that. The best maiden trip from Queenstown was made by the Majestic. It is 6 days 10½ hours.

Over the same course covered by the Majestic, the Fuerst Bismarck would have made the first-class time of about 5 days and 22 hours. Over the same course (2,788 miles), pursued by the City of Paris when she made her famous run of 5 days, 13 hours and 18 minutes, the promising new ship of the Hamburg fleet, allowing that she maintained the average of 19.61 knots that she developed on her trip hither, would have got over the distance in 5 days, 22 hours and 64 minutes, or only 3 hours and 36 minutes less than the Imman crack.

In accomplishing this unsurpassed run the City of Paris burned every day about 330 fons of coult. Since the Fuerst Bismarck, according to her commander, Captain A. Albers, burned only 280 tans. She was built at Stetten by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, and is the finest vessel in the German merchant marine.

A PHILIPPIC AGAINST CLARKSON.

Service Commission.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16 .- An elaborat panquet was given this evening by a num ber of gentlemen interested in civil service reform to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. About 90 covers were laid. The principal address of the evening was made by Mr. Roosevelt, who, after speaking at some length of the working of the civil service, launched out in answer to the recent article of John S. Clarkson in the North American Review, in a way that tended to fully awaken those of the banqueters who might have been inclined to drowsiness. He characterized Mr. Clarkson's article as a loose diatribe, equally compounded of ram-bling declamation and misstatement. He vigorously denied the truth of Clarkson's assertion that the Civil Service Commission was more opposed to the Republican party under Harrison than it was under Cleve-

The commission is merely enforcing the The commission is merely enforcing the law. He said it was just as foolish for Mr. Clarkson to say that the Democrats had purchased the Mugwump papers as it was to declare that they had purchased Mr. Clarkson to write the article which really played into Democrat's hands. Then Mr. Roosevelt accused Mr. Clarkson of running the Postoffice Department as a "spoils machine—treating fourth class offices as simply the property of Congressmen—good or bad—in whose districts they were situated." In conclusion, Mr. Roosevelt said President Harrison tion. Mr. Roosevelt said President Harrison and the Civil Service Commission under him were doing everything in their power to enforce the civil service laws and extend

A YOUNG DESPERADO.

He Is Wanted for Many Crimes, Among Them That of Murder.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] COLUMBUS, May 16.-C. H. White, who has been held at Louisville, Ky., for several months on the charge of securing money under false pretenses and bigamy, was brought to the Columbus Barracks to-day, from where he deserted about four years ago. He is also wanted in Columbus, Ga., on the charge of murdering a policeman two years ago. On arrival here it was discovered the correct name of White is Louis Scheikowaetz and his father resides in this city. The young deserter is not yet 21

years old.

He has been roaming for nearly five years, during which time he has committed many crimes, and his father supposed he was dead. Application was made to-day to the Secretary of War for his discharge from the army on the ground that he is a minor. Should he be released, he will be taken to Georgia for trial.

THE IVETT TRIAL ENDED.

Alleged Murderer of the Ranci Acquitted for Want of Evidence,

MERCED, CAL., May 16 .- The jury in the ase of August Olsen, charged with the murder of John Ivett, returned a verdict of not guilty this afternnon. Ivett was a wealthy ranchman living near Merced Falls. He was found murdered at his home last November, and investigation led to the arrest of August Olsen, his brother-in-law, who was supposed to have killed Ivett for the purpose of getting control of his preparety. for the cruiser President Pinto, but that the Congress party has demanded that the British Government should not allow the guns to be delivered. If this demand is disre-

For His Action in Allowing Young Raum to Resign With 30 Days' Pay,

BECAUSE OF HIS FAMILY.

A Higher Authority May Interfere and Make an Example.

RECALLING CLERK RENAUD'S CASE.

He Was Simply Under Suspicion and Summarily Bounced.

A QUESTION FOR PRESIDENT HARRISON

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The action of Assistant Secretary Bussey, of the Interior Department, in allowing Green B. Raum, Jr., to resign, with 30 days' loave of absence on pay, when it was found that he was guilty of the grossest irregularity in his conduct of the office of Assistant Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, has aroused the most indignant criticism. General Bussey does not hesitate to make public the scandalous charges that led to Raum's resignation, but instead of promptly dismissing the culprit, permits him to hand in a resignation, and then makes him a present of 30 days' pay as a reward for hav-ing been a participant in a most disgraceful

The Raum case is the first one on record up to date where the power of the Executive department has been used to shield an evil doer, continued after a fair and full investigation. General Raum, the Commissioner of Pensions, made a grave error when he appointed his son to a place in the Pension Bureau. The young man had been in partnership with his father in the prose-cution of pension claims and after both members of the firm went into the department the pension claim agency continued with another son in charge and the family name was used extensively for advertising

General Raum, however, was not the first member of the Harrison administration to appoint members of his family to office. President Harrison himself set the first example, and the family appointments which he made during the first few months of his

Cabinet felt justified to follow his example, and Secretaries Blaine and Noble and Attorney General Miller and lesser officials took occasion to find places for relatives.

Secretary Blaine, it, was generally supposed, was not inclined to the practices of nepotlsm in an offensive way and the appointment of his son, therefore, to accompany General Foster to Spain in a diplomatic mission was increased when it became known that the United States Representative abroad made much of the young man and presented him to the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family. It is quite probable that had the young man borne any name but that of James G. Blaine, Jr., he would not have been thus honored.

The Question at Issue.

thought that he had the defense of precedents set by men much higher in the official scale than himself. The question is, however, will President Harrison allow Secre-

scale than misseit. The question is, however, will President Harrison allow Secretary Noble and Assistant Secretary Bussey
to use the power of the Interior Department
to Shield a man whom they do not hesitate
to Brand as an evil-doer? If Green B.
Raum, Jr., sold appointments and promotions for cash, as neither Secretary Noble nor
Assistant Secretary Bussey hesitate to admit, to say nothing of his action in "borrowing" \$72 of the public funds, why was he
not summarily dismissed?
The Secretary says they were "lenient because of sympathy for those upon whom the
burden of his wrong-doing would fall."
This probably means that Raum was presented with 30 days' pay as a gift to hand
over to his wife and family. But on at
least one previous occasion Secretary Bussey did not exercise similar leniency. It
was not many months ago that Commissioner Raum suspected that some clerk in
his office was furnishing the newspapers
with the facts regarding the conduct of certain branches of the Pension Bureau.

The Discharge of Renaud.

The Discharge of Renaud. It was necessary to make an example of some one, and so a clerk hamed Edward Renaud, of whom the Commissioner was suspicious, was summarily discharged, without one day's leave of absence, and in the face of a sworn affidavit that he was innoent. There was no evidence against him, except of a purely etreumstantial character, yet he was dismissed (not permitted to resign, as the Commissioner's son was), and the man who signed the order of dismissal was the same General Bussey who found was the same General Bussey who found young Raum guilty of charges infinitely more serious than those brought against Renaud, and presented him with 30 days' pay. Renaud was never convicted of any irregularity whatever, and to this day loudly protests his innocence.

Secretary Noble is not in the city at pres-

ent, but in a public interview he has expressed the opinion that young Raum was guilty of the charges against him. Whether General Noble consented to the order allowing Raum to resign, with a gift of 30 days' pay, is not known. It will not be strange, however, if some higher authority than however, if some higher authority than General Bussey will decide to make the Raum case an example and discipline some of the officials who 'but of sympathy' place a premium upon jobbery in public office. omee.

It looks as if Raum, Sr., must eventually follow the example set by his son and resign, with 30 days' leave on pay.

A dispatch from Chicago says: Concerning the resignation of his son and the published statement that he, himself, would take like action, General Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, said to-day: "If because of this unfortunate affair about my the control of the provident is at all displacements." because of this unfortunate affair about my son, the President is at all displeased with me, I shall resign. Whether he is displeased I cannot say, for I have received no intimation from him. I am very sorry for my son, and am deeply humiliated by it. But he is innocent of wrong-doing. The \$72 was satisfactorily accounted for, and the colored man, who has an excellent reputation denies having received any money.

Commissioner Raum Talks.

"In the department are about 2,000 employes. Many enmities exist. Complaints ployes. Many eminities exist. Compining unjust about him have been made to the Secretary, and to prevent further annovance to that official, my son resigned. He could not afford to remain while any suspicion remained on him. As to myself, I don't care to say anything further. I shall leave remained on him. As to myself, I don't care to say anything further. I shall leave for Washington to-day. What I do will be done on what I learn there."

"I did not seek the office," he said. "It came to me unsolicited. During my incumbency its affairs have been conducted with honesty and dispatch. I have nothing to conceal. On my record there does not appear a blot. I have been in public life a

long time and no man can point to a dis-honest or even questionable act of mire."

HARRISON RESUMES BUSINESS. After His Long Trip.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The Presiden resumed his official duties at the White. House to-day, just as though nothing un-usual had occurred. He was at his desk usual had occurred. He was at his desk from 9 o'clock until 6, with the exception of an hour for lunch, and a portion of this time was spent in the East Room, shaking hands with a party of excursionists from Pennsylvania. He disposed of considerable routine business during the day and had conferences on important official matters with Attorney General Miller, Secretary Foster, Secretaries Moore, Grant, Chandler and Spaulding, Senators Hawley and Morrill and John W. Foster, who had just returned from a special mission to Spain.

to Spain.

There are a number of important questions pinding in each of the Executive Departments, and it is the President's purpose to rapidly as possible. dispose of them as rapidly as possible.

Although there was no meeting of the Cabinet about every Cabinet officer in town called during the day and had a short chat over matters pertaining to the departments.

THE BERING SEA CAMPAIGN.

Coulson of the Rush Ready

Begin Chusing Sealers. WASTINGTON, May 16.—The Revenue Marine Office has received a dispatch from Captain Coulson, commander of the revenue cutter Rush, now at San Francisco, in which he says the vessel is now ready for orders to sail on her cruise in Bering Sea at

The captain has not yet received his final instructions in regard to the dealing with vessels found illicitly sealing in Bering Sea, which, it is understood, will not be issued until Secretary Foster has by BLAINE STILL IMPROVIDED

BLAINE STILL IMPROVIMENT OF THE PROVIMENT OF THE PROVIMEN who has been ill since May 8 at the house of his son-in-law, Walter Damrosch, has passed the serious part of his sickness, ac-cording to his physician, and seems to be on cording to his physician, and seems to be on the way to speedy recovery. Dr. Dennis called at 9 o'clock to-day and found that there was considerable improvement. Mr. Blaine was not suffering the slightest pain. The swelling of his feet had gone down, and all the signs indicated that the gout was passing away. Another favorable indication was the increase of his appetite. A dispatch from Washington says:
Dr. N. S. Lincoln, of this city, who is Mr. Blaine's physician, in speaking about the Secretary's present condition, said he knew nothing about it except what he had seen in the newspapers, and, judging from what he saw there, especially the statements attributed to the members of the family, he did not think that Mr. Blaine was seriously ill at all. Mr. Blaine, the

was seriously ill at all. Mr. Blaine, the doctor said, had been working very hard for months and now that he was away from his desk, he supposed his family would like to keep him away from work for a time and not hurry back to Washington.

bench warrant by Judge Nelson, of the United States Court, and on Monday next

liberty. of her imprisonment, the right of the State of the Superintendent of the Reformato to release a Federal prisoner at the order of a State court and the right of a Sheriff to inquire into the legality of a writ before serving it. All these important questions will arise, and General Buller will have a legal fight on his hands which will give him all the latitude he wants.

PITTSBURG LEGISLATION.

The Street Bills Will Be Signed, but the

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, May 16 .- Governor Pattison has until Monday to decide what disposition he will make of the several Pittsburg street bills passed by the Legislature and in his possession since they were messaged to the Executive Department. The approval of all of them is probable. Among these are the curative bills. The Governor is understood to have discovered nothing in them calling for dis-approval in the light of recent decisions of

the Supreme Court. It was lucky that the Pittsburg charter bill was recalled by the Legislature, as the Governor had determined to yeto it, not only because it contained two subjects, but on account of other objectionable features. THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for the Readers' Convenience. The issue of THE DISPATCH to-day consists of 20 pages, made up in three parts. The local, telegraphic and cable news of yesterday and last night occupies the first nine pages; class news occupies a portion of the second part, and the special features will be

PART II. Speaker Reed Interviewed at Rome. Cable News. An Insult to Stanley. Theosophists Will Split. Mail Robbery in New York. Three-cent Fares. Page 10. Confession of a Liar......JOSEPH MULHATTON Page 11. The Want Column,

found as follows:

Page 16.

The Society World. Musical Small Talk. Page 13. Secret Societies. Markets by Telegraph, Local Trade News. Henry Clews' Letter. Page 14. Gossip of the Stage. Page 15. Amusement Notices PRINGLE Review of Sports. South Sea Ghosts

The Grand Army.

FANNIE B. WARD Justice in Chile. from this man Smith. And it is not shown that my son received any money."

"Then why did he resign?" The Witch of Prague F. MARION CRAWFOR Page 18.

Page 19. Flower of the Island... Puzzle Department......E. R. CHADBOURN Pastimes for Ladies....Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood The Lake District ...

HEBER NEWTON NEXT

FIVE CENTS.

Bishop Potter Asked for a Commission to Investi-

A FORMAL PETITION MADE.

gate the Minister.

Signed by High and Low Representatives of the Episcopal Church.

NEWTON'S ASSAULTS ON DOCTRINE,

Many of His Fellow-Clergymen Feel, Should Be Inquired Into.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL MAY RESULT

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, May 16.-The smothered anger with which the strict churchmen have regarded the immunity accorded to Heber Newton's long-time dissemination of doctrines not merely akin to, but identified with those held by Mr. MacQueary, has burst out anew in the form of a petition to Bishop Potter, asking for the appointment of a commission to make an inquiry regarding the teachings of Heber Newton. Although the procedure of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches is different, a report adverse to Mr. Newton may produce in the end the same result as the report of the Presbytery's committee on Dr. Briggs' heterodoxy. It may, however,

of the different phases of precept and practices in the Episcopal Church. Broad Churchman E. Walpole Warren signs the petition as well as High Chuschman George H. Houghton. This is the petition: The Petition as Presented.

To the Right Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, D. D.
LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of New York:
Whereas, Grave and widespread rumors
are now going abroad regarding alleged violations of the doctrine and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church
upon the part of the Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., rector of All Soul's Parish, New York City: and, Whereas, It is declared in canon 1, title 1 of the canon government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, that when a minister of this church shalf be accused by public rumor of

cabinet felt justified to follow his example, and Secretaries Blaine and Noble and Attorney General Miller and lesser officials took occasion to find places for relatives.

Secretary Blaine, it, was generally supposed, was not inclined to the practices of nepotlism in an offensive way and the appointment of his son, therefore, to accompany General Foster to Spain in a diplomatic mission was increased when it became known that the United States Representative abroad made much of the young man and presented him to the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family. It is quite probable that had the young man borne any name but that of James G. Blaine, Jr., he would not have been thus bornered.

When General Raum appointed his son to office he probably consoled himself with the confice he probably consoled himself with the thought that he had the defense of precedure of the royal family. It is quite probable that he defense of precedure to the probable was seriously ill at all. Mr. Blaine, the decoration of had places for relatives.

When General Raum appointed his son to office he probably consoled himself with the thought that he had the defense of precedure to the practices of precedure to the practices of precedure to the practices of the course of the case of the c

petition that the inquiry provided for by the canons above cited be instituted, with a view to ascertaining the truth concerning the public rumors respecting the teaching of the Rev. R. Heber Newton.

One of the signers of the petition said in regard to it: The paper, which is drawn up by a most competent hand, has the cordial approval of prominent clergymen in this city of the highest influence, whose names are not affixed. This is for reasons that will readily occur to the minds of persons familiar with ecclesisstical etiq and canon law. The signers may garded as men representing various school thought.

"Among the names are those of the Rev. Dr. George Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration; the Rev. Dr. Isanc Tuttle, rector of St. Luke's; the Rev. E. W. Warren, rector of Holy Trinity: the Backus, of the Church of the Holy Apo the Rev. Dr. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the Rev. Dr. Van Rensselser, chaplain of the House of Holy Comforter; and the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's Church.

"One point to be gained by this action was this: The signers will feel in the future

that they have done their duty, while eccle-siastical authorities will at the same time be unable to say that no encouragement was given by clergymen to deal with the subject. given by clergymen to deal with the subject. Whirling onward, as we are now at present, many feel that we may soon reach a point whence the hesitation of the present hour may be looked back to as disastrous.

"Again, the presentation of this paper will not only give the Bishop a fair opportunity for some special expression on the subject, but it offers the people reasonable ground to hope for it. Should the Bishop fail to act, we may have a statement of any reason that may exist for holding that an inquiry at the present time wouldn't be in the interests of the church. Beyond question, if such reasons exist, their statement would be without effect upon the public mind, and perhaps it would relieve the anxiety of multitudes who are now so pained by silence.

now so pained by silence.

Leaving Scope for Jurors.

"The first intention was to have only a few "The first intention was to have only a few names attached to the petition. The remonstrance that lately went to the Bishop was numerously signed, for the reason, perhaps, that it was intended to serve in connection with possible action in the next General Convention. It was impersonal and did not point in the direction of any trial. The present communication may probably result in ecclesiastical proceedings, and for that reason the list of possible jurors should be left as large as the necessity would require. Otherwise it might be found impracticable to find men who would not be considered disqualified.

This movement has no connection with

disqualified.

"This movement has no connection with the proceedings taken some years ago. One criticism made upon the petition by a lay canonist of distinguished ability and long established reputation is to the effect that it is not a case of 'rumor,' but of well known fact, flagitious in character, and that assaults upon the doctrines of the church should be made the subject of a formal presentment."

DOINGS OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH. Their Congress Closes To-Day With a Cove

nanters' Meetingt LOUISVILLE, May 16 .- At the Scotch-Congress to-night Dr. McIntosh spoke upon The Scotch-Irish of the Past, Present and Future." John Echols received a number

of telegrams of regret. Prof. T. M. Hawes, of Louisville, read an original poem by Mrs. Sophie Sea, dedi-cated to Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, a lineal descendant of John Knox. The meeting

ELLICE STREET Green Complexions. SHIRLEY DARK
Piracy of a Poem Howard Finlding will close to-morrow with an old-f Covenanters' meeting.