# NO LESSON LEARNED

By the Legislature From the Verdict of the People Last November.

A TOY OF CORPORATIONS.

Solemn Party Pledges and the Expressed Wishes of the People Disregarded.

MATTERS NOW ALL IN A MUDDLE.

Bills Which Are Made Republican Measures in the Lower House Slashed to Pieces in the Senate.

AN APPARENT LACK OF LEADERSHIP.

Improved Reads, the Oil Interests, a Revised System of Taxation and Ballot Reform Have Ali Been Sacrificed.

BUT LITTLE TIME IS LEFT FOR REDEMPTION

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
HARRISBURG, May 17.—It is to be hoped the Republican caucus will agree upon some plan of action which will satisfactorily straighten out the tangle in which the majority seems to find itself placed. If the final adjournment is to be had on May 28, the course mapped out must be promptly followed, and must be such as will commend itself to the members and bring all into

ne in carrying it through. In fact, this action should have been taken long ago, for it has been apparent since the ese of the first month of legislation that things were running loosely and liable to end in a most unsatisfactory way. There has been from the first little, if any, leadership in either House, and matters have drifted along until, with final adjournp at close at hand, and that after a session almost three weeks longer than that of two years ago, the majority party's pledges are vet unfulfilled and its representatives practically at sea as to how they shall be kept.

Ideal, but Hardly Practicable. A Legislature without a "boss" is an ideal body for which some people have long hoped. Their desires in that direction have been attained this session, but it can hardly be said that the result has been entirely satisfactory. There has certainly been no outside dictation this session. The majority has been left free to think its own thinking and do its own doing, and, thus far, whatever its thoughts and motives, its achievements have hardly been up to the standard which might have been expected of a Legislature without a "boss."

It will be said that "bosses" and leaders are two very different kinds of people, and that it was the work of the Republican steering committees to determine the course for the party to pursue upon legislation. They have essayed to do so, but the result has not as yet justified their judgment. It can scarcely be called good management which led the House Committee to declare, when the Baker ballot bill was up for consideration, that it was the child of the Republican party, cradled on its knee and nurtured at its bosom, and altogether too hely for the hand of the Democratic minority to be laid upon even for amendment, and then have the Senate end of the Legislature stand idly by uhile a Republican Electors Committee so mangled the bill that hardly a trace of its original purpose was left. In what position would the Republican majority of the Honse be placed, were the Senate to pass the Baker pill as it left the Electors Committee the week before last? Could they, with any respect for themselves, concur in the amend-

Bedemption of Party Pledges.

Neither was it an evidence of any concerted, well-considered action, especially in view of the fact that the party was pledged to equalization of taxation, to pass the Taggart tax bill in the House without any attempt to materially amend it, and then have the Republican majority of the Senate Finance Committee substitute in its stead a totally different measure, and one which entirely ignores the local taxation of corporate property for which the people clamor. State aid for roads was promised in the

Republican platform, and yet the bill appropriating it has just been negatived because the Senate bill prescribing a definite and practical method for its expenditure, and for the much needed improvement of the roads of the State, was so emasculated in the House that even its friends scarcely regretted its veto by the Executive.

No Lesson Learned From Defeat.

The Republican candidate for Governor last fall owed his defeat largely to his position upon the Billingsley bill, and the Grangers' tax bill, and yet the course of the present Legislature upon the Burdick bill, the anti-discrimination bill and the Taggart tax bill has not been of a character to prove that the corporations have lost one lota of their power to influence legislative action.

The platform of the Republican party last year was very specific in its promises, and I these pledges are not, to a reasonable degree, at least, carried into effect, the maority will have a great deal of explaining to do this fall. There is time yet to do nuch in the direction of fulfillment of party pledges, but it must be gone about in an arnest, systematic way.

The appropriations for common schools should be increased \$1,000,000 annually, which would fulfill the promise in this lirection. Some of the granger members leclare that they will only be satisfied with in appropriation large enough to support he schools for the six months' term rejuired by law, leaving the amount necessary o run them the remaining three months in which most of them are kept open to be eaised by local taxation. It is not probable lowever, that there will be enough addiional revenue to do this.

The Necessity of the Hour

If the Taggart tax bill, even with its most bnoxious features stricken out, is not to go brough, the Boyer bill should be passed, hrough, the Boyer bill should be passed, with the rates raised even higher than it sow provides. The increased proportion to with sand, where she had fallen completely

be retained by the counties from the tax on noneys at interest and the retail license fees may be sufficient to pay the jury and jail expenses, as it was promised the State would do for the several counties. The bill making the State pay for the support of indigent insane confined in county almsouses, if passed, would in a measure carry out the promise that the State would assume the maintenance of this class of unfortunates. The bill for the furnishing o free text-books may yet be passed, which

would satisfy another pledge.

The Baker ballot bill should be, withou further monkeying, put in decent, reason able shape and passed. As this bill left the House, much as it has been lauded and House, much as it has been lauded and praised, it was not a practical measure. It was framed by men who handle politics with kid gloves. There is business in politics, as well as sentiment, and the business side of the question cannot be ignored. The bill can be amended so as to secure to the people the three vital points of ballot reform—an official ballot, an opportunity to vote without being bulldozed or impor-tuned, and fair recognition of independent voters—and it should be done at once. The people will be satisfied with a bill embodying these provisions. They won't be satisfied with any other, and the Legislature may as well recognize the fact.

No Demand for a New Constit If the people want a constitutional con an, they certainly are not doing much av of manifesting their wishes. bundles of petitions calling for in the Taggart tax bill porters here avalue ar convincing reasons why one should be raied. The only argument given is 'at the "ballot numbering' be stricken from the constitu clause she tion, yet there is no general sentiment among the members for this change. It would be interesting to know who really demand it.

Whatever is wrong with our present elec-tion system now does not manifest itself after the vote is east. The evils complained of all have their effect before the ballot goes Give the voter an official ballot and hance to vote free from interference and intimidation, and there will be left little room for complaint. It may be that this demand for the striking out of the "ballot numbering" clause comes from those who fear that under the new system they will lose their power before the ballot is cast, and want, therefore, to be able to wield it when it comes to the count. If this be the case, it will be of little advantage to the voter to give him a chance to cast his ballot free from inter-

ference and then give some one else a chance to count it free from interference. With so much on hand which their party promised the people, and which the people expect, it would seem as though the Republican majority in both Houses had better, in the brief period yet left for work, address itself seriously to the task of keeping results. ing specific pledges, and let other matters for which there is no real demand, severely HENRY HALL

AN ALL SORTS CONVENTION.

THE UNIQUE GATHEBING THAT IS TO MEET AT CINCINNATI.

Delegates Invited From Nearly All Political and Labor Organizations in the Country A Third Party May Result From the Action of the Meeting.

CINCINGATI, May 17.—The coming week will bring to this city a political gathering of unique form, in whose action there is a wide interest. It is not a convention in the call as a basis. It is perhaps best describe as a National Union Conference. Originally it was called, not by the Farmers' Alliance Convention at Ocala, Fla., last year, but by members of that convention, and the time was set for February 23 in this city. That call was addressed to all who have stood up for independen; political action on the questions of finance, transportation labor and land, and asked for delegates to a national conference from the following

organizations:
The Independent party by its representatives; the People's party by its representatives; the late Federal and Confederate soldiers by their representatives; the Farmers Alliance, North and South; the Farmer Mutual Benefit Association; the Citizens Alliance; the Knights of Labor; the Col-ored Farmers' Alliance and all other industrial organizations that support the principles of the St. Louis agreement of Decem-ber, 1889. The ratio of representation was one delegate from each Congressional distriet by State organizations, and two at large from the State; not less than three egates to each district organization, and not less than one to each county organiza-tion. In addition to this the editor of each newspaper supporting candidates nominated on the St. Louis agreement was invited to This call was signed by come a delegate. about 70 persons from 17 States. It met with objection from various sources, partly because its purpose was announced to be to form a National Union party, based on the fundamental ideas of finance, transporta-

tion, labor and land.

This opposition had the effect of necessitating a delay and the date of the conference was changed to May 19. The State Executive Committee of the People's party of Indiana, composed of some of the origina call, enlarged the representation so as to include the American Federa tion of Labor, trades unions and trades as semblies, the Federation of Railway Em ployes and the Nationalists by their sentatives. The Citizens' Alliance of Kan sas, at a convention at Topeka, February 2, reissued the call, stating the object to be to adopt a platform and make such arrangement for the conflict of 1892 as the conferment

ence may deem fitting.

From this outline of its call it is plain hat difficulty will arise in settling questions, if any arise, upon credentials and also that the real purpose of the conference is not clearly defined. Already two views are being urged in various quarters upon the question of forming a third party, and it has gone so far in some places as to cause organizations opposed to the third party to re-fuse to send delegates, while others are electing delegates for the avowed purpose of defeating the formation of a third party.

# LOST IN THE SAND HILLS.

Two Little Girls Miss Their Way and One Is Found Dead.

OMAHA, May 17.—The entire male popu-lation of Thedford, Thomas county, has been engaged in a search for the two little girls of John Hanamond, who were lost in the sand hills surrounding that town last Sunday. The children, one 8 years and the other 10, went to visit their sister, who lives about six miles north of Thedford, and between 4 and 5 o'clock they started home. They had to go about a mile, and the road led through the sand hills. The children lost their way, and never reached home Monday a general alarm was given. Then the citizens of Thedford and the surrounding country turned out. They took the trail, and soon found where the children had

wandered from the path to gather flowers.

All day Wednesday the search went or All day we enter the scarch went on and Thursday it was renewed. They came to a place where the youngest had lost one shoe, and could see where the older one had carried her little sister a short distance. exhausted. The little one was unconscious, and her tongue was swollen so that it protruded from her mouth. She was soon restored, however, and when asked where her sister was she said: "Sister went on home." The search went on; it continued until this afternoon, when the searchers discovered the dead body of the older child ten miles north of Dunning. Blaine county, fully 75 north of Dunning, Blaine county, fully 75 miles from the place where the children lost their way.

A DISGUSTING CROWD.

MOONSHINERS WHO ARE NOT AT ALL WELCOME IN COVINGTON.

Five Hundred of Them Brought in by Reve nue Officers-Some Are Prisoners and Some Witnesses-The Latter Arouse the Wrath of Decent People.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH COVINGTON, May 17 .- For the past fortnight United States revenue officers have been bringing moonshiners under arrest for illicit distilling and mountaineers under arrest as witnesses into this city, until there are now fully 500 of both classes here. The latter class are not locked up, as they have no means of escape, and wouldn't leave if they could. The money they get as witness fees is more than they can earn in any other way. Men, women and children comprise the lot, and they are a particularly disgust-ing crowd. They act more like beasts than

human beings.

All are illy clad, seem to have no idea of decency and have become so turbulent that an indignant public is up in arms. The Government provides no place for them to sleep, and they have been quartering in the city prison and on the floors of the custom house and jail. Men and women lie scattered about the floors at night like so many pigs. The women, like the men, drink, chew, smoke, swear and play cards. During the day they swarm about the sidewalks and corridors of the Government building, bespattering everything with tobacco juice. If a lady forgetfully enters the verteble of the surrounded by the the postoffice, she is surrounded by the women, who examine her clothing, handling it with their filthy fingers, ask insolent questions and often become so bold that the ladies have to appeal loudly for aid.

It is no uncommon sight to see a score of

It is no uncommon sight to see a score of men asleep on the sidewalk at one time, in the middle of the day. Boarding houses will not have them because of their filthy ways. They never bathe and their hair days. doesn't know what a comb is like. Many of the women are young, and they behave in the most shocking manner. Most of them are barefooted. They wear calico dresses and sunbonnets. They loaf around the saloons, block the pavements, and have become so outrageous in their con-duct that a protest will be sent to Washing-

#### NO HOPE FOR BRIGGS

From the Committee to Judicially Inves tigate His Case.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 17 .- Eleven Presbyterians assembled to-day and appointed the committee voted for on Tuesday to carry out the judicial investigation of the case of Prof. Briggs. The committee, as named by Moderator Shearer and confirmed by the Presbytery, consists of the Rev. G. W. F. Presbytery, consists of the Rev. G. W. F. Birch, Chairman; Dr. J. J. Lampe, Dr. R. F. Sample and Elders J. J. Stevenson and J. J. McCook. Drs. Birch and Lampe and Prof. Stevenson were on the committee which pronounced on the orthodoxy of Dr. Briggs inaugural address on taking his present professorship, and signed the majority report declaring the address to contain hereflest opinions, and recommending a judicial investigation. They are, therefore avowedly injunical, and They are, therefore, avowedly inimical, and the other members of the committee, Dr.

to his doctrines. The report to be made by the committee will, therefore, have as much the force of a prosecuting presentment as the powers delgated to the committee will permit. are to determine the mode of procedure at the proposed trial for heresy, which is what is meant by the "judicial investigation." The committee is expected to report at the next meeting of the Presbytery on June 8.

# SAVED HIM FOR A HUSBAND.

A Pretty Romance With Dr. Gregory' Marriage to a Handsome Mulatto.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW HAVEN, May 17 .- A romantic story goes with the marriage of Dr. Charles W. Gregory and Miss Elizabeth Coe, in this city recently. Dr. Gregory came from England a few years ago, and has been very successful. His bride is a bright, lively and handsome mulatto. He became acquainted with her at Newport last summer. He was bathing in the surf, became exhausted, and Miss Coe, who is an expert swimmer, rushed into the billows and rescued him. She brought him ashore without aid. Dr. Gregory, who had practiced his profession in Boston, removed to New Haven about five months ago.

The wedding took place at the bride's handsome home at 127 Cedar street. The Rev. Mr. Meserve performed the cere-mony. The bride was attired in a magnificent satin gown, wore diamonds and carried an elegant bouquet. Among the wedding gifts received by the bride was a check for 5,000 from her father, Sidney Coe, who is wealthy. Dr. Gregory is 58 years of age, and had been a veterinary surgeon in the English cavalry. He used to do professional work in the royal stables. He had een married twice before. His bride is

SWITCHMEN TO BIDE THEIR TIME. The Northwestern Men Say They Are Victims of a Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, May 17 .- By refusing to call out the trainmen on the Northwestern road. the Supreme Council of the United Orders appear to have possibly opened the way to the ultimate disruption of the Federation. The Council's action was severely condemned at a meeting of the switchmen's leaders held to-day. It was at a session of the Grand Lodge of Switchmen and the members discussed the Proceedings of the Council at length. At one time the lodge determined to withdraw from the Federation, but eventnally decided to let matters rest as they are at present, trusting to time and o bring about an improved condition of things. Grand Master Sweeney, the Switchmen's Association, said t switchmen had been victims of a diabolical

"The trainmen and firemen, by the cornivance of their officials," said he, "corspired with the Northwestern Railroad to the control of the co drive out the switchmen, and they did so temporarily. We shall bide our time, however, and will pay them back with interest before we get through with them."

# BLAINE MUCH IMPROVED.

His Family Thinks He Will Leaves New

York Some Time This Week. NEW YORK, May 17 .- Secretary Blaine s improving. The gout is less troublesome and his general condition is such as to give rise to hopes of his leaving the city this week. He left his bed in the afternoon and reclined on the lounge, reading the papers. Mrs. Damrosch looked very cheerful and satisfied as she spoke of Mr. Blaine's condi-

At Dr. Dennis' house early this evening t was stafed that the Doctor had gone over to the Damrosch residence simply to make a social call. Mr. Blaine's condition was so not considered necessary. reception. A sensation was created yester-

Who, but for an Act of Parliament Might Be on Victoria's Throne,

DYING IN A LONDON WORKHOUSE

The Official Account of the Attack Made Upon the Czarewitch.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE FRENCH TARIFF.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 17 .- The marriage of the nother of Miss Caroline Guelph, who is now dying in the workhouse, to George IV. been shown to have taken place, as the ecords of the church at Kensington bear mention of it, but it was never legally recognized owing to a law that was passed at the direction of George III. that none of the immediate children of the monarch be allowed to marry a subject of Great Britain. will be remembered that this law expired with the death of William IV., the last son of George III.

Had it not been for the existence of this act of Parliament the marriage would have been duly recognized and Miss Caroline, who is now dying of poverty, might have occupied the throne now filled by Queen Victoria. This unhappy condition and circumstance has made the situation very difficult for Miss Caroline to bear. Until taken to the workhouse she had lived at 41 Parkhurst row, Rye Lane, Peckham.

#### . A PORTABLE RESIDENCE.

It Was Built for Germany's East Africa Governor and Cost \$300,000,

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) BERLIN, May 17 .- Next week the Government steamer will leave Hamburg carrying the new residence which has been con structed for the Governor of German East Africa. The building, which is of wood, and capable of being divided and subdivided, if necessary, has been made by German engineers at a cost of about \$300,000. Quite an army of skilled engineers and workmen will embark at the same time for Dares

Lieutenant Wissman has been writing laintive epistles from Africa to the German papers, in which he professes to be very much astonished that the public does not side with him in his dispute with Emin Pasha. He mantains that he had a perfect right to recall the Pasha. The subscriptions for the proposed Wissman fleet, on the Victoria Nyanga, are not coming in as they ought and promises of donations are being withdrawn; facts which, taken with the Emin unpleasantness and the Kaiser's unconcealed indifference to his schemes, should be enough to convince the Lieutenant that he is very rear the end of his tether.

#### FLOCKING TO BERLIN. minent Americans Seeking the Prussia

Capital Ahead of the Season. in the Hands of the Police. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY]

BERLIN, May 17,-Distinguished Americans are flocking to Berlin, although the season has searcely yet begun. Henry Villard, with his wife and daughter, are living in the famous front suite at the Kaiserhof, which was occupied by Lord Beaconsfield during the conference of 1878, and which, at one time, served as the American Legation. The Villards were entertained at dinher the other day by their old Berlin friends and acquaintances, and the dinner party included the French Ambassador and Madame Herbette, the Brazilian Minister and Countess Ilaguba, the Swiss Minister and Mrs. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Prince Radolin, the Greek Minister and Madame

James P. Montgomery, the Republican boss of Oregon, who spent the winters of 1889 and 1890 at the Kaiserhof, has also returned to his old abode. The Montgomerys and Horace White, of the New York Evening Post, met at the festive board of Minister Phelps previous to Mr. White's departure for Constantinople.

# THIRSTING FOR FAME.

A Thrifty German Who Wants to Circur navigate the Globe on Horseback.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] BERLIN, May 17.-A man named Gwascher, a native of Sorst, Westphalia, but now residing at Brandon, Minn., has written to the authorities of his native town, asking them to collect funds to enable him to make the tour of the world on horseback. He assures them that he will never quit the saddle except for the purpose of sleeping and embarking at San Francisco for Shang-hai and at Havre for New York. Thus, he is certain, great honor will be reflected upor

Up to the time of writing this the citizens have not exhibited any enthusiasm for the scheme, and the local papers can find no better headlines for it than "American Humbug," "The Fraud on Horseback," etc.

# A BARONIAL LAWBREAKER.

He Is a Fugitive From Austrian Justice and Posing as an American.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY,] BERLIN, May 17 .- Sensational paragraphs have appeared in the Vienna papers, in Baron Somoskey is alluded to as being a fugitive from justice. The Baron is at present living at the Hotel Continental in Paris, where he is thought to be a rich American. He goes by the name of Victor Boysey, and lives in a style worthy of his adopted nationality.

He claims to be an American citizen, and says that he changed his name with the consent of the New York County Court.

# SNOW AND SLEET IN ENGLAND. Fearfully Cold Weather Prevailing and

Crops Badly Damaged. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 17 .- The weather con tinues to be still fearfully cold and altogether exceptional for the middle of May. snow and sleet have alternated during the

day, and everywhere complaints are to be heard, as well as regrets for the damag which was done to the crops, and fears that the epidemic of influenza will break out A SCOFFER AT ROYALTY. He Gets Eight Months for Inviting His So ereign to Emigrate to Hottentot. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, May 17 .- A citizen of Gera has

been sentenced to eight months' imprison-

#### ment for saying that his sovereign, the Prince of Reuss, might emigrate to the land of the Hottentots if he desired adulation, but that he, the citizen, would certainly re-fuse to recognize him as a superior being, reigning by the grace of God.

PARNELL WELL RECEIVED.

A Big Demonstration in His Honor and Spirited Speeches Made. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) DUBLIN, May 17 .- Mr. Parnell attended demonstration to-day at Maryborough, places have been filled by female operators from the Manningham and Bradford mills, England.

Queen's county, and met with an excellent

day by the announcement that Mr. Mehan,

day by the announcement that Mr. Mehan, the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, one of the most energetic of Parnell's supporters, had decided on withdrawing from that gentleman's side and going over to the McCarthy faction.

A large number of contingents from various places in the county attended at Maryborough, and 20 addresses were presented to Mr. Parnell. Richard Lalor, member of Parliament for the Leix division of Queen's county, presided over the meeting, and many spirited specehes were made.

# VIOLATED THE TEMPLE.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE CZARE WITCH'S TROUBLE IN JAPAN.

He Visited the Shrines With His Boots On-The French Chamber of Deputies Has Made Little Advance in Considering the Tariff.

PARIS, May 17.-The French Embassy at Tokio has telegraphed the official details of the attack upon the Czarewitch. From these it appears that the Czarewitch's assailant was a policeman named Thunda, who had been eight years in the service. The Czarewitch and his suite were leaving Otsu in a jinrikshas, having just visited a Buddhist temple. Both the Czarewitch and Prince George went to the shrines with their boots on, and the Chief Bonze, on their retiring, complained to th Japanese guards about this offense against the national religion. The Princes were entering the jinrikshas, when Thunda, who was standing guard, dealt the Czarewitch solow with his sword. Prince George's return blow with his stick threw Thunda several feet. The policeman rose and made another rush at the Czarewitch. A Japanese closed the front of the carriage and another Japanese wrested the sword from Thunda and cut him down, inflicting a severe wound. The Chief Bonze, with several guards averted the several guards. vere wound. The Chief Bonze, with several guards, arrested the man. The Czarewitch's injury has already healed.

The Diz-Vieumee Siecle states that advices have been received at Marseilles from

Trebizonde to the effect that a new volcano has appeared in Armenia at the summit of Mount Nimrod, in the district of Van, vomiting forth flames and lava. The villages at the base of the mountain have been destroyed, and many persons are said to have been killed or injured. The fugi-tives are camping outside the range of de-struction. They are almost entirely destistruction. They are almost entirely desti-tute, and the greatest misery prevails among them. The Turkish Government has taken

measures to aid the sufferers.
Although the Chamber of Deputies has bated the tariff for a fortnight, the measgenated the tariff for a fortnight, the measure practically has not advanced a step. The house is tired of the whole business before the real business part of the discussion on the articles of the tariff has begun. So much time has been wasted that it will be impossible to deal with details this session unless they are rushed through, in which event the Government will bill be preferred to the increased tariffs upproceed by the corresponding to t to the increased tariffs proposed by the com-mittee. In spite of the appeals of the free traders a reduction of the G posals is out of the question Government pro-

#### MRS. DUNCAN WILL DIE.

Sensational Evidence Against Dun

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, May 17 .- In order to obtain the latest and most accurate details of the supposed murder of Mrs. Duncan, near Carnarvon, Wales, a Dunlap reporter visited Solw Yddelan, where Mrs. Duncan lies at the Benar View Hotel, and there discovered but the telegram announging that the lady was better was incorrect. He was informe at the hotel that the doctors did not entertain the faintest hope of the patient's recov-

icians in North Wales, who has charge of the case, has extracted several pieces of bone from Mrs. Duncan's skull. The patient has short lucid inter-The patient has short lucid intervals, during which she has kept crying out 'Oh, don't hack me: oh, don't hack me Mrs. Duncan's two male relations, at present residing in Birmingham and Sheffield, arrived yesterday. After visiting the scene of the attempted murder, the relation from Birmingham was painfully affected at the dreadful sight and took the train back again. The police are in possession of important evidence given by a quarryman named Evans, which is of a sensational character, although the officers are very reticent as to the particulars. Extraordinary rumors are

#### isted between Mr. Duncan and anothe woman, whose name is unknown. MUSKEGON'S BIG FIRE.

current respecting the relations that ex-

Many People Homeless and the Loss Placed

at Half a Million. MUSKEGON, MICH., May 17.-Light from the smoldering ruins of vesterday's fire illuminated the heavens for miles around until the early hours of this morning. Firemen continued to battle the dames till daylight, when they were practically extinguished. Men, women and children continued to search in the neighborhood of their recent happy homes for what might have escaped fire and water. People whose homes were saved stood in their doors and welcomed ich and poor alike providing quarters until others could be secured. There was open-hearted sympathy on every hand and nearly all the homeless ones were provided with shelter. In a few cases homeless people

slept out of doors in tents.

The most costly building burned was the stone court house. It was valued at \$50,000 and insured for \$35,000. The large vaults, containing all the important documents, are supposed to have stood the ordeal. To-day those families who were just outside the burned district and who had removed their goods are busy moving back. It is simply mpossible to give any accurate figures on sses and insurance, as the figures have not been compiled. Insurance men say the total loss will be easily \$500,000 and the insurance \$300,000.

# MURDERED BY BRIGANDS.

The Terrible Fate of a Salvadoran Couple a the Hands of 25 Flends.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 17 .- Brigands have com mitted more crimes recently in Salvador. The last outrage is the murder in Tocolowya of Don Jose Alayo Silva and his wife, while they were sitting before their house at 7 o'clock in the evening of May 7. Twenty-five men, dressed as soldiers, sud denly appeared and shot them down without warning. The brigands mutilated the bodies by cutting off the heads, and then ransacked the house, carrying away \$3,000 in gold, much silverware and valuable

ft is believed that these bandits are the same ones who secretly raided the city of Apaneca and robbed the people of \$10,000 worth of money and jewelry.

#### A BIG STRIKE THREATENED. Fifteen Hundred Employes of Dobs

Carpet Mills May Go Out. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, May 17 .- The 1,500 mployes of Dobson's mills, at the Falls of Schuylkill, threaten to institute a strike beginning to-morrow, because of the dis-placement of 20 velvet weavers, whose

CHILEANS TO FIGHT

Before They Will Allow the Charles ton to Capture the Itata.

NOTIFICATION TO THAT EFFECT

Indications That the Cute Rebels Have Fooled Their Pursuers.

INFORMATION FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

CITY OF MEXICO, May 17.-The Ameri can warship Charleston and the Chilean man-of-war Esmeralda are lying at anchor near the entrance to the harbor of Acapulco. The Chilean captain says his vessel has not called at any American port. Consequently he says it is not probable that the United States authorities will interfere with the movements of either himself or his vessel. An officer of the Esmeralda, in reply to a question put to him in the telegraph office at Acapulco, as to the probability of an oldfashioned sea fight between the Charleston and Esmeralda, said in a jocular and rather ambiguous way: "Oh, the Itata is already out of danger. She has plenty of coal and provisions to carry her to her destination."

A Ruse of the Chileans.

This remark has given rise to the report that the Itata coaled at sea and proceeded to her destination, while the Chilean warship steamed for Acapulco to throw the United States authorities off the track. El Universal, the only Government organ that has so far made any mention of the ar-rival of the Esmeralda at Acapulco, says that in addition to the Esmeralda other Chilean warships are expected at Mexican ports. A telegram from Guatemala states that a schooner captain just arrived reports having seen two strange looking vessels under full sail proceeding in a southerly direction. A dispatch from Acapulco from a naval officer on board the Charleston, dated Saturday, says in part: "The Charleston arrived here early this morning, passing closely to the Esmer-alda as she entered the harbor, the Charles-ton anchoring and clearing the ship for action, to be ready for emergencies. Later in the day a formal interview took place between Captain Remy, of the Charleston, and the captain of the Esmeralda, the latter stating that the Charleston should never take the Itata until the Esmeralda was sunk. that the Charleston should never Captain Remy replied: 'I have orders to take the Itata. The fact that the Esmeralda is present will make no difference what-ever.' In Acapulco a fight is expected if the Itata appears." No Signs of the Itata Yet.

A dispatch from Washington says: No in-rmation has been received at the Navy Department regarding the movements of the Itata, nor has any further orders been sent to the Charleston directing her future sent to the Chanleston directing her future movements. The only telegram received to-day was one from Captain Remy, saying the Charleston was still at Acapulco taking in coal, and that nothing had been heard or seen of the Itata. The Esmeralda was also in port, and had been refused coal by the Mexican authorities.

An order was sent to-day by Secretary Tracy to Commodore McCann, now on his flagship, the Baltimore, at Iquique, Chile, placing the Charleston under his immediate command, so that in future the movements command, so that in future the movements of that vessel will be under his direction instead of under orders from the Navy Department, as she has been since leaving San Francisco in search of the Itats. This order will give Commodora McCann practically discontinuary powers regarding the future course the Charleston shall pursue in her charge of the insurance and in the course of the insurance of se of the insurgent vessel.

As there are now two acting Rear Admirals the Baltimore, and Commodore Brown on the San Francisco, command of the Squadron will devolve upon Admiral McCann as the senior officer, both Admirals, however, keeping their individual commands and will in future act in concert. Still Maintaining the Same Polley It is not thought the order of the Secre

tary to-day placing the Charleston under the direction of Commodore McCann, will make any change in the policy to be pursued by the Navy Department relative to the pur-suit of the Itata. The order was issued be-cause the officials of the Navy Department were of opinion that the movements of the Charleston, as well as those of the other vessels of the Pacific squadron in search of the Itata, could be better controlled under orders of Admiral McCann than under orders from a place so far from the scene of action as Washington,

Secretary Tracy said to-night that he ex-pected nothing new from the Charleston for at least 24 hours, and that the situation remains practically the same as it was yester-day. McCann, he said, would remain as the senior officer in command of the naval forces on the Pacific until the Chilean difficulty was settled, and would ultimately return to his command of the South Atlantic station, when Commodore Brown would assume command of the Pacific station. It is thought the Charleston will take a least two days and perhaps longer to coal, as ships of her class can't load fast, owing to the location of some of the coal bins. This will depend, however, entirely upon the quantity of coal she needs to fill her bunkers. By the time she has coaled, some new light may be thrown on the where-abouts of the Itata, but for the next two days the Charleston will likely remain a Acapulco, in the meantime keeping a look-out for the Itata and watching her consort, e Esmeralda.

No Coal for the Esmeralda. An official of the Navy Department said to-night that it was not likely the Esmeralda would seek to procure coal at any of the sea coast towns on the Central American or Columbian coast, as these countries would indoubtedly act as Mexico has done, in re-using to violate the neutrality laws by aiding the insurgents to replenish their coal supplies or procure munitions of war. Newspapers from Valparaiso state that Balmaceda has bought in Argentine a steamer called the North American, and that the ships of the revolutionary squadron are looking for her. In an account of the fight in Caldera bay, which resulted in the nght in Caldera bay, which resulted in the blowing up of the Blanco Encalada, a Peruvian paper states that during the fight the ironclad was at anchor. The Almirante Andett launched 72 torpedoes, but only the last one exploded. The twelfth torpedo went off directly under the Encalada, and blew a big hole in her, killing 180 of her crew, many of her officers, and the Secretary of the real pays. Valley Vergers. of the rebel navy, Valdez Vergara.

A private letter from Pisagua, dated

April 21, says that everything was at that time quiet and orderly there. No appre-hension of further fighting was entertained, and many of the old residents, who had and many of the old residents, who had sought safety in Peru and elsewhere during and after the bombardment, capture and recapture of the town, had returned. The Bank of Tarapaca and London, which had been closed for six weeks, reopened its doors on April 6, and business was being resumed gradually. Provisions, however, were scarce and costly. On March 29 beef was in the market for the first time in two weeks, and sold at \$1.50 per pound. Potatoes brought \$35 a sack. per pound. Potatoes brought \$35 a sack, and flour \$22. Other food was sold at correspondingly high prices. Water was also yery expensive, two barrels of the size of beer kegs, brought from Arica and other places, 40 miles or more distant, and carried around on the backs of small donkeys, cost-

# ESMERALDA SHORT OF COAL.

She Was Looking For a Supply When Met By the Steamer Newbern. SAN DIEGO, May 17 .- Purser Walter, of the Pacific coast steamship Newbern, said today that the Chilean man-of-war Esmeralda was short of coal when the Newbern passe her, on the 1st instant, off Cape San Lucas. The officers of the Esmeralda visited the Newbern at San Jose, Del Cubo next day and said their destination was some port in

the United States where they could get coal. They also inquired as to the quantity of coal the Newbern was carrying, and seemed disappointed when informed that the steamer had only a small quantity. Walter says he has no doubt it was the purpose of the Esmeralda to hold the Newbern up at sea and take her fuel from her, but she gave up the idea when she found that the amount carried by

the passenger steamers was so small.

The purser corroborated Captain Von Helms about seeing another warship much larger than the Esmeralda on the night of the first. He thinks she might have been an insurgent ship, for the officers of the Esmeralda knew of her whereabouts and did not appear to be alarmed, as would have been the case if the ship had been Balmaceda's. The officers of the Esmeralda refused to tell the name of the other ship when questioned.

#### CORTE IS NOT WANTED.

NEW ORLEANS' MAYOR SAYS THE CONSUL IS A STREBRAND.

He Appeals to the Governor to Ask Secretary Blaine to Recall His Exequatur-The Man Has Outlived His Official Usefolness in That City.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17 .- Yesterday after-100n Mayor Shakespeare addressed the following letter to Governor Nichols: To His Excellency Francis T. Nichols, Gover of Louisiana:

of Louisiana:

GOVERNOR—V

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of May 6, 1891, the

Consul of Its.

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of the grand jury.

remarkable letter. The
in which it was written

copies of the letter by the han
tary to the daily papers for pm.

Your Excellency, being a resident b.

orleans, is fully aware of the fact that a er
since the assassination of Superintendent of
Police Hennessy on October 18, 1890, the papers have teemed with all manner of yapororients, is fully aware of the fact that a crince the assassination of Superintendent of Police Hennessy on October 18, 1890, the papers have teemed with all manner of vaporings from Mr. P. Corte in the shape of interviews, etc. For these reported sayings he could not properly be held as an official responsible, and since he was scarcely credited with one statement before another was made, either exactly the opposite or largely qualifying the first, his vagaries and blusterings were regarded by all but his own people as either laughable or contemptible. His letter of May 6 to the foreman of the grand jury was very properly returned by that body to the writer as being impertinent. Besides being impertinent, the letter contains statements absolutely false and beyond question known to be false by Mr. Corte.

If, as Italian Consul, Mr. Corte has ever had any usefulness here he has outlived it, and has become, though his own acts, not only an unacceptable person, but an element of danger to this community, in that by his utterances he incites his inflammable people to rlot or sullen opposition to the laws and customs of a country they have sought as an asylum. Being the depository, as he confesses himself to be, of criminal secrets relating to the individuals of his race resident among us, he refuses to give to the Department of Police and Justice the information he has, and thereby increases the danger to the community from these criminals.

For these reasons I have the honor to request that you ask of the Honorable Secretary of State at Washington the recall of Consul Corte's exequatur by the President. This application would have been made to you sooner but for the reason that I desire to place in your hands, to accompany your note to the Secretary of State, a report made to the Mayor and Council of Fifty. I inclose a copy and beg leave to cfill your Excellency's attention to that part of it relating to Mr. Corte.

If hye the honor to be your obedient servant.

Corte,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SHARKSHARK,

Mayor of New Orleans,

Two Hundred Negroes Substituted Strikers in the Northwest.

SEATTLE, WASH., May 17 .- At 1 o'clock his morning 400 negro miners with their families arrived at Stone Siding, a small station on the Northern Pacific, about 50 miles from here. The negroes will be marched immediately to the coal mines of he Oregon Improvement Company at Franklin. They were recruited in Hannibal, it is said, by Superintendent T. B. Corey, of the Oregon Improvement Company's mine, and brought here to take the place of white miners with whom the company had been having trouble. About six weeks ago Superintendent Corey attempted to force the miners to sign a contract displeasing to them, and a strike was the result. The company was the result. pany then withdrew the contract and Corey resigned, ostensibly to take a position with the railway company elsewhe superintendent was appointed and the men returned to work at the old terms. When it became known among the miners

hat the negroes were on the mines every camp was notified and all miners went out on strike. Manager C. J. Smith, of the Oregon Improvement Com-pany, said: "The company has determined to get rid of the necessity of bowing to every caprice of the labor unions. The negroes will be put into the mines and will be pro-Smith, of the Oregon Improvement Com tected if it takes more guards than miners.

#### WELCOME RAIN IN KANSAS. It Falls Over Nearly the Entire Wheat Belt

of the State. KANSAS CITY, May 17 .- The crop re ports from Kansas have been getting worse day after day for weeks and there are few among local grain dealers who did not feel anxious over the outlook. The temper of advices is completely changed to-day. Soaking hins fell last night and to-day throughout the wheat belt. Telegrams from Larned, Hutchinson, Topeka, Ellsworth, Salina, Abilene, McPherson, Great Bend, Delpho and Independence state that good rains fell, and at some of these places it is still rain-ing. The rain is moving eastward and it is probable that before to-morrow morning the entire State of Kansas will have had a good

wetting down. rain will do an immense amount of good, but there is some question still as to whether, in some sections, the ravages of nsects have not gone too far to be comhis rate it seems certain that the State will wheat.

#### DAVID DUDLEY FIELD BETTER. His Heart Trouble Has Left Him and He Is Almost Recovered.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 17 .- It looks as if the recovery of David Dudley Field, who has been confined to his home with heart trouble, is only a question of a few days. When Dr. Burt called to-day he found Mr. Field up and at luncheon. was better than he has been at any time since he was taken ill. The family also onticed the change for the better.

Mr. Field stayed up nearly all day and read the newspapers. Dr. Burt said Mr. Field might go out driving for an hour tomorrow if the weather is favorable.

Killed by His Chum. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, May 17 .- Fifteen-year old David Lopas lies dead at his home with a bullet in his brain, and his chum, James Pitts, aged 14 years, who accidentally shot him, is detained at the First district

# MURDER AT A PICNIC.

THREE CENTS

Henry Schample Fatally Felled in a General Row at McKeesport.

LAID OUT WITH A FENCE PALING.

Seven Men Are Locked Up to Await the Coroner's Inquest To-Day.

#### ANOTHER CRIME DUE TO DRUNKENNESS

Henry Schample died at noon yesterday

from injuries received in a drunken riot at the Auberle picnic grove in the East End. McKeesport, about 5 o'clock Saturday evening. For complicity in his killing seven men occupy cells in the McKeesport police station-Thomas Shafer, Stewart Cherry, Charles Fiddler, James Gray, Samuel Rotherauff, Thomas Quinn and Tom Andre. Seturday afternoon a picnic was given at the grove. A crowd was en route to the place. Besides those arrested there were about 20 or 30 others, including a colored man named Morrison, who was under the special care of Rotherauff and Quinn. There had been considerable drinking all around, and the colored man was furnishing a drunken amusement for the crowd. He was the butt of the humor of all, and was pushed and hauled around with impunity. At last Schample seemed to tire of simply bumping Morrison and jumped on his back. Rotherauff protested, and Quinn declared that an insult to the colored fellow was an insult to him as well. At this a general fight started. Stones flew in every direc-tion and clubs and fists played and havon with the color of the combatants' eyes.

Fatal Blow With a Fence Paling. The fight had been on for several minutes without any great damage being done, when Schample and Stewart Cherry met. It was then give and take, for a moment. was then give and take, for a moment. Cherry was armed with a fence paling, and with it he struck Schample a terrific blow on the head, just above the left ear. The man dropped as though dead, and it was several minutes before he came around, but even that did not stop the fight. Thomas Shafer drew a revolver and fired several whots at Cherry, but all mixed their shots at Cherry but all missed their mark, The general low continued for several minutes, and apparently every man in the party was bleeding from the nose or some cut on

the head. When the riot finally stopped Schample's friends began to look after him. After he regained consciousness he seemed only a little dazed, and was apparently not specially hurt. Accompanied by Shafer and Fielding, the latter his cousin, he walked to the home of Schafer, a distance of more than half a mile. A doctor was sent or, who remained with Schample all night. This morning he seemed to be growing worse, and another physician was called in. About noon Schample quietly went to sleep, and in a few moments was found to have died. Schample's skull was not crushed, and the only disfigurement was a cut in the care and the county of the county o crushed, and the only distinguement was a cut in the ear and there was a bruise at the place where the blow was struck. The physician in attendance says that death re-sulted from concussion of the brain.

Kept Quiet Till Death Resulted. The facts of Schample's injury were kept very quiet until after his death, when the police were notified and the seven men were positive were notified and the seven men were arrested on charges of riot and murder. The arrests were made by Constable W. S. Downey and Police Officers Tillbrook and Miller. The men were all brought to the police station. Black eyes predominated, while cuts and bruises were numerous. They looked as though they had been through a riot, and each man have gotten the worst of it. Stew-art Cherry, the man who struck the blow which is supposed to have caused Schample's death, told the story substantially as given above. He admits using the fence picket, but says it was in self defense. He was a stranger to the others in the party and was watching the fight from a safe distance. One man's hat was knocked off, and Cherry says when he went to pick it up for him he was attacked by

After being struck at several times he used Cherry claims to have been perfectly sober. He looks like a square man, and may be the victim of circumstances, as his may be the vicinity and the story is corroborated by all, including Schample's friends. In fact, they were all friends until the fight occurred. Rotherauff says that Schample got into a fight after this one was over, and may have received some of his injuries then. All the men ad-mit that they had been drinking, but they say they were not drunk. James Grays says he was acting as peacemaker, and exhibits a black eye as evidence. Tommy Quinn, who caught for the Pittsburg Players' League team last year, is one of those locked

Something of the Murdered Man. Henry Schample was about 26 years old and unmarried. He lived with his widowed mother, on Welseer alley. He has of late been a heater at Demmler, working for Thomas Shafer, at whose house he died. He has always lived here and had many friends who say his only fault was his tendency to disk. When soler he is said to have been drink. When sober he is said to have been a first-rate fellow. One peculiar thing about his history is that his three brothers and his father all met violent deaths. The latter was killed on the railroad, and the three boys all met death in rows similar to that in which Henry was killed.

Coroner McDowell was expected to turn from Atlantic City last midnight, and he will probably conduct the inquest, to be held at McKeesport this morning.

#### NEGROES SURROUNDED THE JAIL. Soldiers Called Out to Prevent the Releas of a Prisoner.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 17 .- Several negroes having been heard making threats to attack the jail last night and release Kit Huggins, the driver of an omnibus which ran over and killed a little white boy, yesterday, Sheriff Stedman with 20 armed special-deputies took charge of the jail and the police force of the city received special instructions to be on the alert. By 10 o'clock crowds of negroes began assembling near the jail. Officer Hall with a detachment of policemen went to the scene. The mob moved from one point, but quickly re-assembled. This continued for more than two hours, but there was no actual violence and no feature of special interest till be-tween 12 and 1 o'clock. Then the negroes

ssembled in force.

Mayor Rickaud, after consultation with a number of citizens, ordered the military alarm to be sounded from the fire bells. This was done and the members of the Wilming ton Light Infantry came rushing to their armory from all parts of the city. This had the desired effect. As soon as the first tap of the alarm bells was heard the negroes began to disperse. Twelve or 15 of them were arrested by the police and by 3 A. M. everything was quiet.

# DEBARRED FROM LANDING.

Nearly Two Thousand Immigrants Stopped at New York Since April 1. NEW YORK, May 17 .- Up to this time.

since April 1, about 1,800 undesirable immigrants have been debarred by the inspectors at this port. The number is not large, but it is large

enough to serve as a warning to all steam-ship companies to be careful about bringing over passengers whom they will be com-pelled to take back. station house to await the action of the