



Pittsburg





FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.



The Wicked Lobbyists Cease to Trouble and Weary -Solons Are at Rest.

END OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A Comprehensive Review of the

Things Done and Left Undone During the Long Session.

ACTION ON THE PARTY PLEDGES.

Reasons for the Failure of All the Measures Intended to Regulate and Curb the Corporations.

SUCCESS OF THE ALLEGHENY MEMBERS.

Any Number of Bills Which Must Still Run Gauntiet of Governor Pattison's Willing and Watchful Veto Ax.

THE CLOSING SCENES IN HOUSE AND SENATE

FROM & STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 HARRISBURG, May 28 .- When the gavels fell at noon to-day the session of the Legislature for 1891 ended. The members, who, for nearly five months, have been talking and voting, and sometimes dodging, go back to their constituents and their work, or what the Governor leaves of it when he has gone over it and pruned its luxuriance with his veto ax, goes before the people for their

verdict. It has not been a very exciting session. There have been few very interesting de-bates, no particularly bitter contests, and the proceedings from start to finish have been rather of a "go-as-you-please" order, More than any Legislature that has assembled here within the past 25 years, the one just adjourned has been free from control or dictation. Its members have been left practically free to work out their own will and judg uent, and if their work is not satisfactory to the people, upon the Legislature and not upon the "boss" must the blame be placed. There was an excellent chance this session to make a good record upon some questions of deep importance to the Commonwealth, and if it has not been taken advantage of the fact only proves that the Legislature was not equal to the occa-

sion and the opportunities within its grasp. An Opportunity That Was Not Improved. So far as protecting the people against the exactions and encroachments of corporaions enters into the consideration of this question, it must be said that the opportunity

was not improved. The Burdick bill, which would have tested the question as to how far the State can regulate and control the corporations it has created, and the antidiscrimination bill, a measure to enforce the plainest provisions of the organic law, were oth defeated.

And yet there are circumstances in conof both th

cils of cities of the second class; charging street car companies vehicle licenses for cars for use on streets in cities of the second class; authorizing the appointment of deputy coroners; changing the proportion of resi-dation of boroughs and townships from one-half to two-thirds; abolishing the office of poor director in cities of the second class; prohibiting the impairment of contracts under the mechanics' lien law; allowing constables 50 cents for each visit to saloons under the Brooks' law; authorizing the in-corporation of distillery companies; the Morrison Foster appropriation, and regulat-ing the sales of baking powder. His bill re-quiring executions to take place in the pen-tentiaries and that authorizing the selling of pois were defeated. indeed, of both Houses, sincerely favored the Australian ballot system, but the great the Australian ballot system, but the great majority of both parties were satisfied with the present system, had little if any demand from their constituents for a change, did not believe in the ballot bill and didn't want it. It is only stating a plain, unvarnished fact to say that, outside of the newspapers there has been little agitation for this bill. The country districts certainly have not asked for it. It is a question whether one voter out of every 500 in the State knew what changes the bill would work. Half the members of both branches could not have explained its provisions.

mbe. A few members, and a very few

A Senator's Ridiculous Amendment. A Senator who had sat and heard the bill

ebated for a week, moved the other day to becrease the number of booths, or compart-ments where the voter is to go into to make up his ticket, and which are only intended to hold two per-sons, gravely arguing that the booths could such, gravely arguing that the coots could just as well as not be made large enough to hold 80 as 2 voters. If both parties had not pledged themselves to ballot reform, it is doubtful whether the Baker bill would have

got a corporal's guard of votes in the House. But the parties were pledged, and something But the partness were piedged, and something must be done. The Republican party, in keeping its pledge, very naturally tried to do it in such a way as would best protect its own inter-ests. The Democrats, just as naturally, were on the watch for a chance to make political

capital out of whatever action the Republi-can party might take. This may not be exactly ideal statesmanship, but it was the case, just the same. The two parties occu-

pied proceeding the same position on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. Neither party believes that the people really desire one, and the bill to call a convention submits the question to them at the

Whether the Republican party has kept faith on ballot reform is a question over which there will be endless dispute. Its representatives here argue that the fact that the Democrats, at the dictation of a member

of Mr. Pattison's Cabinet, were anxious to accept even the bill which came from the Senate bars them from crying down the much-superior measure which came from the conference committee last night.

A Variety of Insurance Bills. Nearly 60 insurance bills have been intro-fuced this session, but only nine or ten have

reached the Governor. One of the most im-portant of these is the Skinner bill, which provides that foreign casualty insurance

provides that foreign casualty insurance companies shall only be permitted to do business in this State, when the Superin-tendent of Insurance in the State where their home offlee is located shall have certi-fied to the Superintendent of Insurance of Pennsylvania that the company has de-posited with him securities to the value of \$200,000, to be held by him absolutely for the security of policy holders. The same amount must be deposited for every branch of busi-ness in which the company is engaged. The bill prescribing a uniform policy of insur-ance to be issued by all insurance com-panies taking fire risks on property has been signed by the Governor, as were those regu-lating the issuing of policies of insurance and certificates of inspection made by steam boller insurance companies, and allowing fire and marine insurance companies to in-crease their capital stock. The Lytle insurance bill, which caused so great a commotion, failed in the Scante. All the bills against bond investment companies and fraternal societies are dead. Labor legislation had a rather hard row to hoe. The anthracite dockage bill, the check-waterbuan bill and the biltuningue union

Labor legislation had a rather hard row to hoe. The anthracite dockage bill, the check-weighman bill and the bituminous mine commission bill passed the House, but were negatived in Senate committee. Jones' em-ployers' liability bill was defeated in the House. The anthracite bill passed after be-ing materially amended. The store order bill and the two weeks' pay bill passed finally, and the Governor has signed the latter.

Wages Paid Every Two Weeks. It requires payment of wages of persons

WILL HAVE TO SETTLE. ate Refuses to Confirm Pattison Eleventh-Hour Appointments - That Body Also Kills the Factory Inspector

It requires payment of wages of persons employed in mining or manufacturing upon the first and fifteenth of each month, and the refusal by an employer to do so is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of 2000. No assignment of future wages by an em-ploye, nor any agreement which relieves employers from the oblightions to pay semi-monthly, and in lawful money, shall be valid. It is made the duty of the Factory Inspector to bring action in the name of the Commonwealth for viola-Bill. HARRISSURG, May 28 .- The closing hours of the Senate were made interesting by a hot debate between the leaders of the two Valid. It is made the duty of the racordy Inspector to bring action in the name of the Commonwealth for viola-tions of this law. The store order bill, intro-duced by Senator Robbins, of Westmoreland, prohibits mining and manufacturing cor-porations from encoding in mercantile busi-ness, and from erecting any building and leasing it to anyone in their employ to be used for that purpose. The bill to provide additional factory in-spectors fell hast night. The Jones' con-spiracy bill passed finally. Under its pro-visions there can be no conspiracy by em-ployes in furtherance of trade disputes unless felonies are committed. Only overt acts, or the use of force, are permissible under its provisions, and only those actually com-mitting these nots, or using force, come under the penalties of the bill, and each offender is entitled to a separate trial. There have been a great many attempts to tinker with the license question, but until Senator Henninger's bill amending the Brooks' law went through with a rush with the lorense fees in cities of the third class at \$300, and allowing bondsmen to be taken from any part of the county, was knocked out, as was Senator Meek's bill grading the number of licenses issued upon the basis of one for every 700 population. The Brooks wholesale license bill, passed finally the last night of the session, has already been given in detail. Senator Neeb's bill allowing bondsmen to be taken from the county at large passed this morning. This is the only crumb of comfort the liquor men arties, Senators Ross and Gobin, over the juestion of confirming the nominations sent in by the Governor last night for State Su perintendent of Instruction and Factory Inspector. Senator Ross defended the administration, arguing that even after a nomina tion had been sent in and confirmed by the Senate, the Governor may, at option, withhold the commission. In support of this position, he quoted Chief Justice Mercur in the case of Lane versus Commonwealth, 105 Pennsyl vania, 485, wherein it is laid down that "until the Governor executes the commission the appointment is not made." The course taken by the Governor has been manly and honorable. He might have waited until the adjournment of the Senate and then ap-pointed, but knowing that he was in the exercise of his right, he had sent these names to the Senate for confirmation, ex-posing that they will perform their plain duty peofing that they wan percent duty. Senator Gobin took the position that the Superintendent of Public Instruction can-not be removed except to fill a vacancy caused by death, expination of the term, or by impeachment. There is a constitutional inhibition to this effect. He took a similar position with respect to the appointment of a Factory Inspector. Charged With Broken Faith. county at large passed this morning. This is the only crumb of comfort the liquor men have got from this Legislature. Senator Robinsoa said he loved Demo crats personally, but hated them as a party, and hated their record and their political Work of Commissions Wasted. and hated their record and their political perfidy. The Democratic Senators knew that they had an agreement with the Be-publicans on this matter, and they knew they had broken it. But it was not the first time Democratic paper had gone to protest. Their course now had been dictated by the same masterful political and Jesuitical control which dominated the administra-tion Commission bills had hard luck. The road law, poor law, revenue bill and bitum inous mining bill, all the work of costly commissions, fell by the wayside. The an-thracite mining bill was the only commis-sion bill which passed both Honses. Among the general measures passed were bills creating a commission for the prome-tion of uniformity of legislation in the United States; prohibiting unlicensed per-sons from hawking, pedding or vending fish, fruit or vegetables in cities of the first class; authorizing notaries public to take acknowledgement of certificates of associa-tion or articles of incorporation with like effect as though acknowledged and sworn to before the Recorder of Decks; prohibiting the catching of pike or pickerel between February 1 and June 1 of any year; requir-ing clerks of county commissioners to take fore entering upon their duties; authoriz-ing grants and convergences by mar-ried women who are trustee; mak-ing New Year's Day, February 22, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Christins and every Sat-urday after 12 o'clock noon, from June 15 to September 15, legal holidays; providing that claims for wages shall be preferred and paid first out of the proceeds of the sales of property of insolvent debtors; allowing boroughs to manufacture electricity for the supply and use of the inhabitants thereof; appropriating \$100,000 for monuments to Meade, Reynolds and Hancock at Gettys-burg; amending the chattel morizage not so as to include bollers, engines, oil, gas and artesian well supplios, crude or refined oil in tanks, reservoirs or barrels, slate, asphaltum blocks and manufactured cement in barrels, baga or bins; making the wilful and matiesions weeking of tunins whereby life is destroyed murder; requiring the plugging of abandoned oil or gas wells so to prevent the events of water unifit for use for domestin inous mining bill, all the work of costly commissions, fell by the wayside. The ancontrol which dominated the administra-tion. The yeas and nays were called on the ques-tion of confirmation of Dr. Snyder, as State Superintendent, and Robert Watchorn, as Factory Inspector, and the Senate, by a strict party vote, refused to confirm. Immediately after the Senate bill to increase the number of deputy factory inspectors came over from the House with amendments. Senator Flinn said that, in view of the action of the Gov-ernor in removing the Republican Factory Inspector, the Republicans in the Senate should defeat the bill. Senator Porter, of Philadelphia, agreed with Mr. Flinn, assert-ing that the bill had passed the House through an agreement with its friends, and that they had failed to keep their contract. The agreement referred to was the deal be-tween its supporters and the friends of the judges retirement bill. Couldn't Deliver the Goods. tween its support bill. judges retirement bill. Couldn't Deliver the Goods. Both measures were defeated in the close ing hours of the House session, but a trade was made between the friends of both, was made between the friends of both, which resulted in their reconsideration. The supporters of the judges bill carried out their part of it and, passed the factory bill, but the other side couldn't deliver the goods and the former measure was again snowed under. The Senate agreed with Mr. Flinn on the yeas and mays being called. The fac-tory bill was indefinitely postponed by a straight party yote. on the yeas and mays being called. The fac-tory bill was indefinitely postponed by a straight party vote. State Superintendent Waller will decline to yield his office to the Governor's ap-pointee, and the matter will doubtless go to the courts for settlement. Section 4, article 6, of the Constitution, says: "Appointed offi-cers, other than Judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public In-struction, may be removed at the plensure of the power by which they shall have been appointed." Nextion 8, article 4, empowers the Governor maticious wrecking of trains whereby life is destroyed murder; requiring the plugging of abandoned oil or gas wells so to prevent the escape of water unfit for use for domestic steam or manufacturing purposes. Waiting the Governor's Signature.

To Be Attained by a Practical Yankee Inventor's Mammoth Kite.

A REVOLUTION IN WAR

SIZE, POWER AND SPEED SECURED.

These Were the Difficulties in the Way of a Flying Machine.

Success of Other Allegheny Members.

IT WILL DROP DYNAMITE ON AN ENEMY

Senator Upperman introduced the tw bills prepared by Chief Brown, one relatin to the cremation of human bodies, the other for the better protection of the public health by regulating the manner of the burial of persons dying from contagious discusses [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 28.—A heavily built but short and muscular man sat beside a table in the Murray Hill Hotel talking to a rediseases. Senator Steel introduced several bills, among them those requiring the bonds of tax collectors in Allegheny county to be made to the County Commissioners instead of the County Treasurer; permitting women porter to-day. He is one of the greatest men of the age, and if what he was talking about of the age, and if what he was talking about comestrue, it will be difficult to see why he will not be regarded as the greatest man of his time. He is Hiram S. Maxim, the in-ventor, the head of the great gunmaking house of Maxim & Nordenfeldt; the electri-cian, the Yankoe who has gone abroad and built works in half a dozen countries, one of them all but rivalling the great works of Krupp. to serve as notaries public, and prohibitin the placing of carcasses of dead animals

to serve as notaries public, and prohibiting the placing of carcasses of dead animals in streams furnishing water supplies. In the House Mr. Lemon got through all his Allegheny county appropriations. They were those for the Mercy Hospital, Be-thesda Home and the State Board of Health. Mr. Cotton got through his appropriation for the Southside Hospital and his bill mak-ing the misappropriation of funds of unin-corporated ascociations by the officers thereof embezzlement. He had also charge in the House of the Pitteburg street bills. Mr. Marshall got through the appropria-tions for the Children's Aid Society, Alle-gheny Home for the Friendless, Pittsburg Newsboys' Home and the Home of Ladies of the G.A.R. He also introduced the \$850,000 appropriation for the indigent institutions. Mr. Marshall got through the appropria-tions for the Children's Aid Society, Alle-gheny Home for the Friendless, Pittsburg Newsboys' Home and the Home of Ladies of the G.A.R. He also introduced the \$850,000 appropriation for the indigent institutions. Mr. McCullough succeeded in passing his bills to establish more uniform game laws giving street railway companies anthority to bridge streams; providing penaltics for pharmacy act; defining the competiency of husbands and wives as witnesses; providing plantics, He also had charge of the road bill. A Number of Local Appropriations. them all but rivalling the great works of Krupp. He is beyond 50 years of age, white bearded and with only a shading of dark in his white hair, slightly deaf, still carrying hints of his Connecticut origin in his speech. He has made his own fortune, and a princely one. While he has traveled about taking orders for guns in Italy, Russia, Spain, France and England, something entirely different has been turning over and over in his mind during the last two or three years. This is his experimental flying machine, This is his experimental flying machine, with which he expects not only to revolu-tionize warfare, but communication be-tween the nations of the carth; to alter man's relations with man in a thousand respects, in short,

#### A Huge Kite of Silk.

A Huge Kite of Silk. A Huge Kite of Silk. Is tells in his own way how he conducted the experiments that have led up to the building of the machine which now awaits his return to England before it shall be actu-ally tried. But as his language is more or less technical it may be best to say in a few words that it is simply a flying machine upon which he has been at work. In form the machine is a huge kite of silk, to which will be hung a platform carrying the engines and the screw propellers, which they are to move and which are to force the kite through the air. He believes that he has mastered thesecret of imitating the action of birds in terested themselves in the study he is an emimently practical, hard-headed Yankee, in this world to do something and toget money or it. He is no dreamer. The screects his machine to make 100 miles and an hour or better, and to carry great loads of whatever you please, passengers or freight in peaceful times, or dynamite to popper the inhabitants and works of an ememy in time of war. He has gone at the dynamic every step with pencil and paper, taking nothing for granted, and always soccess. The ne invented gruns that will automati-A Number of Local Appropriations. A Number of Local Appropriations. Ex-Speaker Graham got through finally two bills, making appropriations to the Western Penitentiary, one for Morganza, one for the Allegheny General Hospital and one for the Allegheny Home for Destitute Colored Children. He also introduced in the House the bill fixing the ratio of repre-sentation in councils of cities of the second class.

sentation in councils of cities of the second class. Mr. Jones made an enviable reputation on his fight for the employers' liability bill. Although defeated, he set a great many to thinking on this question. His conspiracy bill had an eventful career. It was de-feated in the House, reconsidered and, passed. The Senate Committee put in an amendment which virtually killed it, but it-was stricken out on the floor, and then passed finally with flying colors. It is now in the hands of the Governor, with his other bill making bolisterous disturbance of the peace in townships a misdemeanor. Mr. S. E. Stewart secured an appropriation for the Western Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute at Wilkinsburg, and had charge of a number of Senate bills which went unrouga. Mr. Rynd introduced the Kirk road bill

success. He has invented guns that will automati-cally load and fire 1,000 shots by machinery set in motion by the mere kicking or recoil of the explosions. He knew what difficul-ties lie in the path of successful invention. Mr. Rynd introduced the Kirk road bill and anumber of other measures, all of which, however, with the exceptions of the me-chanics' lien bill, for which he had a similar Scante bill substituted, failed of passage. Dr. Kroesen introduced a bill to provide that the rules of evidence in equity proceed-ings shall be the same as those at law, and the answer of the defendants shall have no other or greater effect than a counter state-ment at law verified by affidavit, but it did not get through. HENET HALL, The Problem to Be Solved.

"The question governing the problem of flying has always been how to get a minimum of weight and maximum of force or power," said he. "You know that. For a power," said he. "You know that. For a long time the amount of strength or power exerted by birds in their flight has been more or less ridiculously estimated. Two centuries ago a French mathe-matician calculated that a goose in flying exerted a force of 200-horse power. After-ward another French mathematician proved the goose's force to be 100-horse power; still another stimated it at 10-horse power; and finally the has of his race made the calcula-tion at one-twentieth of a horse power, which is nearer the trath. "Bichard A. Proctor discussed the science of the art of flying in a thorough manner, which aroused a great deal of comment, be-cause he believed that the force exerted by birds was much less than others had at-tempted to prove it. In Florida, after a care-ful study of the turkey buzzard, he again ANOTHER PRETTY FIGHT THE COURTS

Y, MAY 29, 1891. To make a machine so large that the weight of one or two and carried by it should prove """, it make a machine so large that the weight of one or two and carried by it should prove """, it make a machine so large that the weight and so first are hinge of its capacity. """, it make a machine so large that the weight planes, serverae, "M. Marim coattra-planes, and to first are hinge of rame of its capacity. These since should be the machine its of the solar planes, server much smaller, which are used for keeping the equilibrium correct and its of appartule. Weight is 300 pounds. The other things the steering steer is 16 feetions. The machine is weight is 300 pounds. The other things the steering steering the equilibrium correct and its has been a solar the generator, weight is 300 pounds. The other things the provide with two compound engines, carrent weight is 300 pounds. The other things the steering steering the equilibrium correct and its has boller that generator the sing stood traced joints in the generator the sing stood brazed joints in the generator the sing the that the solar is the steel with solar the steering steering steering steering steering is the steel with solar the generator the sing stood brazed joints in the generator the sing stood brazed joints in the generator the sing steering the stored for generators the sing stood brazed joints in the generator the sing steering the stored for generators the sing steering the stored for generators the sing steering the stored for generators the sing steering the stored of the stored stored is perfectly terrific. The boller the sing steering the stored for generators the sing steering the stored

It Looks Like a Kite.

It Looks Like a Kite. "You call it a kite-does it look like one?" the reporter inquired. "Very much like a kite," said he; "indeed that if what it is, a huge kite, with the ma-chinery hanging beneath it from its under-side. If I were in the air in flight you would see a great sheet of silk and a little platform under it, between it and the earth." "Well, what then?" the reporter asked, simply to urge the inventor onward. "Why, then, if the thing works-and I think anough of it to have spent \$45,000 on it -I am going to take a great package of straw and label it dynamite, and drop it into Woelwich Dockyard or on the roof of the House of Parliament, and then go to the British Government and ask for an order to make a lot of them." "How far will it go-how much fuel can it carry?"

"How far will it go-how much fuel can it carry?" "If it proves as I figured it, there should be room for fuel to carry it 1,000 miles; indeed, it looks as if it might carry two tons of fuel or sufficient to propel it across the ocean. But I cannot tell about that; a trial alone will determine what unforseen things wfli arise. It will be possible to burn 200 pounds of fuel an hour, but I figure that 40 or 50 pounds will produce a moderate speed, or high speed 100 pounds. The highest speed I got on the small machine was 90 miles an hoar, but I believe this big one will go 100 miles an hour. It is easily steered and it can be managed so that it will descend gradually and gracefully."

be managed so that it will descend gradually and gracefully." "We will have to make roots of armor plate on our houses, will we not?" "No, there will be no way to guard against it. It will drop a ton of nitro-glycerine into a place and you can't stop it. It will go into an enemy's country and drop dynamite on the gas works, the water works and the bridges-those are the things to destroy. In-stead a of soldiergoing abead, musket in hand and standing the brunt of the fighting, the Suffer. The first thing we will do will be to fly over the Emperor's palace and drop a ton of dynamite on the root. A Russian officer sold to me when I explained the thing to him: That will revolutionize the whole world in six months."

secret clause exists in the commercial treaty with the United States relating to Cubs and Paerto Rico and that a hitch has occurred in the neutronic and the second states of the second states tates Is Preparing for a War Emergency by Stocking Provisions in Fortified Towns. [BT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 28 .- There has been no ch

LONDON, May 28.—There has been no change for the past two days in the financial condi-tion of Europe. Both the stock and money markets show a hesitating disposition and are apt to remain duil until the outcome of the Paris monthly settlement is known. The favorable bank statement published to-day and the receipt of nearly £1,000,000 in gold have made no improvement in the prevailing duliness, since it is now under-stood that most of the recent additions to the stock of gold in the Bank of England will be reshimed to Russia within the next will be reshipped to Bussia within the next few weeks. The only movement of conse-quence has been an advance in rupee paper, due to a rumor that Sennor Marianno Cerval-house, the new Portuguese Finance Minister, proposes to introduce the bi-metallic system

due to a rumor that Sennor Marianno Cerval-house, the new Portaguese Finance Ministes, proposes to introduce the bi-metallic system into Portagal. A sensation was caused to day by a special telegram to the London Times, stating that the French Chamber to-day agreed to a bill empowering the Minister of War, as a pre-caution against an emergency in time of war, to lay in a two months' stock of wheat and flour for the population comprised within entrenched camps or fortified towns. A proposition to the effect that the expense should be shared by the municipalities and the State was carried by 250 to 257 votes. In explana-tion of the measure, it was said that railway commineation has caused a tendency to keep the stock of provisions very short, and that and southeast and southeast of the full for the population comprised within entrenched camps or fortified y the municipalities and the State was carried by 250 to 257 votes. In explana-tion of the measure, it was said that railway commineation has caused a tendency to keep the stock of provisions very short, and that aris's hast report had only 54.000 quin-tals of the full 5000,000 people, and a bill of the full 5000 on people, and a bill of the full 5000 on people and a bill of the section of the more sary money. Eac. The lan. The lan. The bar the orpense of keepin. The bar of the section of provisions would in-volve on Paris is estimated as the doed function the procession of the section of the pro-tex until a marge fail-ing upon Paris is estimated as the 3000 finance. This is due chiefly to the accumulation in America in order to anticipate the tariff which comes into effect on the 1st day of July. It is argued that at present there is no demand for delivery after June. Unless, therefore, the present stock can be reduced by 1,000,000 boxes by the stoppage agreed on, only prices leaving no margin for profits can prevail. The workmen have been loyal to their employers in the whole of this matter for, though prices have been so high during the last nine months as to leave a profit of 8 shillings and 6 pence per box, they have reshillings and 6 pence per box, they have re-frained from any agitation for any increase in their wages. Now, however, they feel very strongly on the decision of the manu-facturers to lock them out for a whole month and they have made an appeal that if a four weeks' stoppage is necessary it should be made at four separate times at certain inter-vals so they could not be deprived of their

The Ban Provisions would in-volve Joseph Jo wages for a whole month at once. This proposal they brought yesterday be-fore their employers for the second time, but they were met with a firm but courteous rethey were met with a firm but courteous re-ply that it was impossible for the manufact-urers to make any variation from their original decision. The Secretary has re-ported to the association that 70 works, rep-resenting a capital of £95,000,000, or over 80 per cent of the whole invested capital in South Wales, Monmouth and Gloucester, had agreed to stop operations for a month, the bulk of them in July, although some have already ceased working. A faw will stop for four separate weeks during a period extending over the next two or three months.

NEWFOUNDLAND IN PARLIAMENT. Action on the Knutsford Bill to Be Post

poned for a Time.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Com-mons to-day William Henry Smith, in regard to Newfoundland, said that on the promise of the Newfoundland delegates a bill would be passed to carry out the modus vivendi and the award of the Arbitration Commis-A standing the brunt of the fighting, the standing the brunt of the modus viendi and the award of the Arbitration Commission officers and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for the former's palace and drop a ton for your the former's palace and drop a ton for the former's palace and drop a ton the former's palace and drop a ton for the former's palace and drop a ton the former's were preparing to the former's palace and the fo refuge in the United States, but that does not seem likely to have been the case, judging from the following events. A lively agita-tion was being carried on by the revolution-ists all over South Russia. A man called Ivanoff was suspected by the authorities of being the leader; this Ivanoff had been sec-retary to the Governor of Kostroma for five years. A detective being set to watch him, was struck with the extinordinary resemblance of Ivanoff to Dega-ieff, upon whose head a large reward was placed, but, not having sufficient proof to warrant his arrest, the detective adopted a stratagem, so disguising himself as a chimney sweeper, he climbed the roof of the house in which Ivanoff lodged and de-scending into the latter's room late at night

of the house in which iranoff lodged and de-scending into the latter's room late at night suddenly emerged from the stove and pre-sented himself before the astonished in-mate, quietly saying, "How do you do, Degnieff," at the same time putting a re-volver at the scarcelary, who lost his presence of mind and became deadly rais with terror. He was quickly handenfied and upon searching his papers the whole of his former conspiracy was discovered. Many people in Kostroma, students of the various uni-versities, veterinary colleges, agricultural

DEATH CALLS A HALT DULLNESS STILL RULES Upon the Vigorous Debate on IN THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF the Briggs Case in the EUROPE AND WILL CONTINUE. General Assembly. he Receipt of a Million Sterling in Gold at London Does Not Better Things-France

VICTIM OF HEART DISEASE

CENTS.

Judge Breckinridge Falls to the Floor as He Closes His Address.

ALL PROCEEDINGS NOW DELAYED.

The Opponents of the Accused Theologian Seem in the Majority.

ARGUMENTS OF THE LEARNED DIVINES

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) DETROIT, May 28 .- Just as a crisis was DETHOFT, May 28.—Just as a crisis was reached to-day on the most important issue before the Presbyterian Assembly the un-heralded angel of death put a sudden stop to the proceedings. Judge S. J. Breckfuridge, of St. Louis,a member of the theological sem-inary, and one of the most eminent lawyers of the South, had just completed a vigorous argument on the legal phases of the Briggs case, when he was stricken with heart case, when he was stricken with heart disease, fell to the floor and died in a few seconds. An adjournment of the Assembly was speedily taken, and the banquet an-nounced for to night declared off.

This was to be Briggs' day in the Assembly The coming up of the case brought out a The coming up of the case brought out a large attendance for even the devotional services. Before the Assembly opened the church was crowded. Even the Moderator got so excited that he called for the report on theological seminaries before the reading of the minutes. When the subject came up, Dr. Patton stepped to the front and ex-plained the action of his committee, which he was sure had the credit of the whole As-sembly for being honest and anxious to do the best thing. The question had been con-sidered in its broadest light, and no new thing was likely to be said. The Professor's First Defender.

The Professor's First Defender.

The Professor's First Delender. Dr. Henry Smith, of Cincinnati, who is ranked in advance of Dr. Briggs, took the floor for Dr. Briggs, He held the Union professor could not be condemned simply because he was misunderstood and specu-lated as to certain doctrines. There was no The Czar Frightened by the Great Extent of [BY DUNLAP'S CARLE COMPANT.] Sr. PETERSBURG, May 28.—News comes from Kostroma of the arrest of Degaieff, the Nihi-list assassin of Colonel Soudiken, whose cap-ture has been reported a dozen times since the murder took place at St. Peters-burg eight years ago. Degaieff was believed by many to have sought refuge in the United States, but that does not seem likely to have been the cake indefine

because he was misunderstood and specu-lated as to certain doctrines. There was no index of heresy. A man should not be judged on a syllabus. Dr. Briggs' position with regard to James Martineau is all right, do is as sound with regard to such men as use to the sound with regard to such men as use to the sound with regard to such men as the discourse the source of the source of the book. The address attempted to vindicate the was program and the had written four book. The address attempted to vindicate the source when he had written four book. The address attempted to vindicate the source when he had written four books. The address attempted to vindicate the source when he had written four books. The address attempted to vindicate the source of the impression upon many that he was pleading for himself. Schlier, macher came to the knowledge of Christ by his reason, and Charles Hodge believes he for heaven, why may not Briggs put Martineau thet the Bible sometimes put at the door. "Book Dr. Smith want to to say that during the base stopping the bulkets and verses where the bullets had stopped were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hought the Hibles were taken as prom-ses from God. Soldiers and their mothers hough the prover frame that man is a hereitor voils onvicted by a Presbytery as holding for-prines different. The confession must be in-strent docurrine.

If the ipsissima verba subscription doc-trine is to prevail, most of us must leave the church. If the departure of Dr. Briggs is to be judged, then other departures by other men must be considered. Inerrant trans-mission of the original text is taught in the mission of the original take is tanget in the confession-teaching that it is not corrupted by interpolations. Dr. Warfield, of Prince-ton, holds that the last 12 verses of the Gos-pel of Mark should be taken out as not gen-uine. He holds the same as to the doxology of the Lord's Prayer and other portions of the New Teatoment. of the Lord's Prayer and other portions of the New Testament. Dr. Briggs is no more heretical than Dr. Warfield. The strictest Calvanism proceeds on the ground that the whole race of Man could justly be condemned forever. But God chose out a number, which could not be increased or diminished. It involves a definite method of a general atonement, the revision making the confession include all manking, which is slimply the teaching of Dr. Briggs. He furnishes the basis for the salvation of all infants and incapables. A Host of Condemned. Dr. Smith said he did not altogether under stand Dr. Briggs on progressive sanctification, and that was no reason why it was not perfectly clear. The doctrine of the confession was that those who are not perfectly redeemed at death are sent to punishment forever. Not one-half who die are redeemed. forever. Not one-half who die are redeemed, so about 30 drop into hides every minute, and in one hour sver 1,500, and at this rate in awful procession has gone to hades. Be-dection on these facts is enough to send a man of the second second to send a man of the second second be-man of the second second be-regeneration begins in some souls here and goes on after death. Those who believe all infinite are savet should not condemn a multitudes are sent to hades. Dr. Briggs has gone of these not believe that such awful multitudes are sent to hades. Dr. Briggs has ground for such a hope as he expresses, tread to the second resolution for modified to say in the first resolution "for the present," in the face of crites of "Not" and applause. In the second resolution has and applause. In the second resolution has been been set works a more com-perience he had never known a more com-perience he whole case. In all his 40 years' ex-perience he had never known a more com-perience he whole case. In all his 40 years' ex-perience he had never known a more com-perience he whole whole like to postporm and review, and he would like to postporm and the whole case. The second head head never the whole system of control of both parties were who so about 30 drop into hades every minute, and in one hour over 1,800, and at this rate

ures which may possibly extenuate in some degree the action of the Legislature. From the defeat of the Billingsley bill in 1887 there had been little, if any, agitation over the principle embodied in that measure. It did not enter directly into last fall's campaign, nor was it laid down in any party platform. The Burdick bill was introduced this session without any notice of its coming, and there certainly had been no great popular sgitation of which it was the outgrowth.

The members were suddenly called to act upon a question which many of them had brought to their attention for the first time, and the very great divergence of opinion upon the bill among those directly interested, a condition of affairs which did not exist when the Billingsley bill was up four years ago, afforded many of them what seemed good grounds for voting against it. Though these facts may not wholly excuse their action, they at least had their influence in bringing it about.

#### Indifference of the People.

Neither is the Legislature alone to blame for the defeat of anti-discrimination. Since the failure to keep the promises made on this question in 1886, the people seem to have grown comparatively indifferent. This indifference not unnaturally led members to believe that their constituents cared very little whether anything was done to enform the provisions of the Constitution. A Legislature which keeps squarely abreast of pub-lic sentiment is somewhat of a rarity. It is too much, perhaps, to ask for one which

keeps in advance of it. The question upon which the only real interest of the session was centered was that of tax equalization. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of the contest over the Taggart tax bill. Although based upon what is doubtless the true principle, it is a question whether, without thorough revision and modification, it would have worked satisfactorily had it paesed. It was framed by men who wanted to reform everything all at once, and who burdened it with unnecessary provisions, which gave its enemies a club with which to beat out its brains. The Boyer hill, substituted for it, will afford consider able relief to local taxation and will be accepted, as was said by members of both Houses when voting for it, by the country districts as a step toward equalization of taxes, but it only postpones the fight for the principle for which they contend-the taxation of all properties for all purposes.

## A Substantial Fulfillment of Pledges,

The Bover bill, however, may be claimed to be a substantial fulfillment of the pledges of the Republican platform relative to tax equalization. That declaration promised increased appropriations for public schools, and \$10,000,000 for the next two years, an increase of \$5,000,000, may not unreasonably be claimed to carry out this pledge. Senator Robbin's bill requiring the State to pay the several counties \$1 25 per week for the support of each indigent insane person in county almshouses is a practical keeping of another platform promise, while the amounts returned to the county treasuries from liquor licenses and the 3 mills to be retained from

the 4 mills tax on money at interest will, in all probability, fully cover the jail and jury expenses, and thus fulfill that promise. The appropriations for roads necessarily fell with the veto of the road bill. In order to meet these increased appropriations the platform declared that, if necessary, the tax on corporations and money at interest would be increased. An increase of 33 per cent on

the latter, and 55 per cent on corporations is the response to this plank. The Republican

The bills above named have nearly all been signed by the Governor. The great mass of legislation, however, went through in the last week of the session, and yet

awaits executive action. The Allegheny delegations in both House took no unimportant part in legislation. Senator Flinn's street bills have been so Senator Finn's street only invo been so thoroughly discussed that further reference to them is unnecessary. Among other bills which he succeeded in passing are the two wharf bills, the bills defining the duties of wharf bills, the bills defining the duties of what only, the bills defining the duties of police magistrates, that prohibiting the smoke nuisance and the bill providing for the sale or lease of street passenger railway property and franchises to motor power com-panies.

the inter, and 60 per cent on corporations is the response to this plank. The Republican members are generally satisfied with the rysult, and assert that their constituents will indorse their action on these questions. The struggle over the Baker ballot reform bill, to speak plainly and candidly, has been largely a combination of burlesque and bun-

WALLER WILL STICK.

# appointed." Section 8, article 6, empowers the Governor to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, or Superintendent of Public Instruction."

Public Instruction." The Republican position is that as Mr. Waller was appointed by Governor Beaver and confirmed by the Senate he cannot be removed, and therefore there is no vacancy the Governor can appoint to. The Reremoved, and therefore there is no vacancy the Governor can appoint to. The Be-publican Senators are very sore over the situation, and their view of the whole mat-ter was very succinctly stated by one of their number to-day, when he said: "The Governor has played us for suckers the whole session."

## DIED IN CONFERENCE.

atorial Apportionment Bill Killed Through Disagreement.

#### HARRISBURG, May 28 .- Whatever the fate o Continued on Sizth Page.

tempted to prove it. In Florida, after a care-ful study of the turkey buzzard, he again wrote a treatise, in which he went on to prove that the actual amount of force re-quired was far less than had been supposed, and in which he said that the flight of the and in which he said that the flight of the buzzard could not be accounted for on any other hypothesis. Prof. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, tried a series of experiments with elaborate apparatus, and proved that as much as 200 pounds could be lifted at the expense of ope-horse power. Any observant person, or any fhoughtful one, must admit that the esti-mates that have been made of the strength exerted by birds must be ridiculous, for it can't be possible that a bird exerts more strength in flying than is required by a jack rabbit in running up a hill. You observe that is all purely theoretical. Thus far there has been nothing given out to the world upon the subject that has not been theoret-ical.

## Hired a Park for Experiments.

"I began two years ago to experiment for the production of a flying machine. I hired a large park at Begley, in Kent. I have up at enormous wooden shed and provided myself with every requirement for conducting my experiments. These were not in the realm of ballooning, but were on the mo-plane system—to propel a plane set at an angle, so as to ride upon the air as fast as the air yields, and so to keep up an approximately

evel course. "I put up a steel column, like an upright "I put up a steel column, like an upright post with a long wooden arm arranged to rotate on top of the column-anarm riveted, fixed to the column, simply to swing around and long enough to describe a circle ex-actly 200 feet in circumference. This arm was stayed in every direction so as to be perfectly stiff, and it was as sharp as a inife, so as to offer very little resistance to the air. To the end of this arm I attached what might be called a small flying machine, arranged in such a manner that power could be transmitted to the machine through the post and arm. ost and arm. "The machine had a steel shaft that could

"The machine had a steel shaft that could be rotated at any speed, and was also pro-vided with a dynamo meter or instrument for measuring force. To this shaft of the flying machine were attached various kinds of propeller screws—one at a time—which cansed it to be rotated at various speeds. The caused it to be rotated at various speeds. The apparatus, when complete, was arranged to correctly indicate the number of turns per minute, the actual push or propeiling force of the screw and the slip of the screw. When the arm was allowed to free and the screw was rotated at a high rate of speed, the flying muchine would travel at from 30 to 90 miles an hour.

#### How the Power Is Acquired.

"The machine was also provided with a system of levers similar to those used in ordinary druggists' scales, and to this was at tached planes, generally made of wood and arranged in such a manner that they could be placed at any angle above the horizontal

arranged in such a manner that they could be placed at any angle above the horizontal. By carefully measuring the power re-quired for a certain speed without any planes attached, and then attaching the plane and running the machine at exactly the same speed, the difference in the force required for both operations indicated the actual force required to propel the plane. "In these experiments if was found that with every pound of push given by the plane. The skin friction on the sorew and on the plane was so small as to be inappreci-able; it was nothing like the friction of a screw in the water. With the angle of 1 in H everything ran smoothly, and experi-ments were tried with all speeds between 90 miles and 90 miles an hour These experi-ments proved that nearly as much as 135 pounds can be carried with the expense of one-horse power. These are the data I per-sonally obtained, and which I know to be true. They do not depend on theory at all. The small planes experimented with were from 2 feet to 15 feet long and from 6 inches to 4 feet wide. Fifty different kinds of screws or screw propellers were used in con-ducing these experiments." These results having been obtained in the manner Maxim desorthes, he was ready to begin the construction of the actual flying machine. It will be seen that he made a very large one. He did so because, he sys, he mas satisfied himself that the great faulty with previous experiments has been disat the inventors have made small machines to be run with slight force at slow speed. **Features Which Are Necessary.** 

Features Which Are Necessary.

Size, power and speed, he is convinced, are necessary to the proper trial of all reason-able experiments looking toward mechan-ical flight. He found that it was necessary

Shiras said: "There is no need of going further with the case. What I shall say is the oplinion of this Court, but not of my col-league. It is said on my own responsibility." The Judge then said in substance that, guilty or innocent, the crime turned upon the ques-tion as to whether or not a state of actual war existed at the time of Casey's death. In the oplinion of the Court, it has been shown beyond a doubt that such state of war did exist.

eat in order to stay the cravings of his

beyond a doubt that such state of war did exist. Immediately upon adjournment, Plenty Horses was surrounded by ladies and other spectators, who shook hands with him for some time, after which Attorney Powers, with beaming face, led his still silent and undemonsrative client to his hotel, where Plenty Horses spent some time writing auto-graphs for bystanders. The testimony of Captain Baldwin, aid of General Miles, was an important feature in establishing the important fact as to war. He came with all the official papers of the War Department bearing upon the through the trane with all the official papers of the War Department bearing upon the time of Casey's death, and although the documents had only been offered by the defense and their admission had not been decided upon by the court, the Captain's own testimony was of the same character. At noon to-day White Casey at the time of his death and who has been hore as a wit-ness, attempted suicide by stabbing himself in the base of the neck. He was fomesick and despondent. He is not seriously hurt and will recover. and on opening it several hard bodies were observed in the intestines. The alimentary

## NEARLY GOT THE READING.

A Great Plan of the Pennsylvania Company Which Failed to Connect.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, May 28 .- A conspiracy to wreck the Reading Railroad property and to place that corporation as well as the trade the McCarthy faction, which has left the batof Philadelphia at the mercy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just leaked out. Had it succeeded Mr. A. J. Cassatt would have been elected to succeed Mr .Mc-Leod as President of the Reading Company, in January last.

The Harrisburg extension converting the Reading into a trunk line would have been stopped, ocean steamship lines in which he Reading is affiliated would have been driven away from Philadelphia, its Atlantic City branch would have been rendered unofitable, the terminal project would have een defeated and Philadelphia would have een at the mercy of one railroad. A block of syndicate stock was behind the scheme.

## LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

Lake Michigan Schooner Believed to Be a Total Wreck.

mended by mended by the committee: Mutton, 32 frances; pork, 12 frances; beef, 25 frances; salted pork, ham and bacon, 20 frances maximum, 15 frances minimum; salted beef, 30 frances maximum, 37 frances minimum. M. Le Cour advocated a duty of 35 frances on pork, in order that France might not be poisoned by American pork. M. Jourde de-clared that the fear of trichinosis was only a pretext to exclude American mean. France CHICAGO, May 28 .- The schooner Thomas Hume is believed to have gone down in Lake Michigan with all on board, involving a loss of seven lives. A dispatch received here to-day from the owners of the schoon Hackley & Hume, of Muskegon, reports that

Hackley & Hume, of Muskegon, reports that nothing has been seen of the craft since she left Chicago a week ago to day. A terriffic squall came up shortly after the Hume sailed, and other vessels hastily put back into port. Vessel men express the opinion that the Hume was overcome in the tempest, or got into a collision and went down head to. It is thought the catastrophe occurred within 20 miles of Chicago, and that the wreck must have dragged toward the head of the lake. The Hume was in the lumber trade and valued at \$6,000, partly insured.

## TO REOPEN THE TOBIN CASE.

## The District Attorney Will Com Inquiry Next Week,

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORE, May 28 .- District Attorney Thomas W. Fitzgerald, of Richmond coun said to-night that he had decided to reop

the investigation into the death of Mary F. Tobin, whose body was found on the rocks at the shore in Clifton two years ago.

The investigation will be commenced some time next week before Judge Acker, at New

was then approved.

# NO WONDER HE DIED.

PARNELL HARD TO KILL.

pite the Priesthood's Opposition.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

FRENCH DUTIES ON MEAT.

bill adopting the following duties recom-

meat annually, with only one case of trichi-nosis having been reported. He begged the Chamber to adhere to the old duty of 3% rancs. The House rejected the proposals.

THE TEMPLARS OF THE WORLD.

Their Next Meeting to Be Held on Prohibi

Beciprocity Treaty Rumors Den

ded.

the committee: Mutton, 32

deal of talk in Ireland at the inactiv

#### Buttons, Cog Wheels, Screws and Old Iron Not a Safe Diet in This Case. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

Acstroma, students of the various infor-versities, veterinary colleges, agricultural academies and students of other schools in Moscow, Odessa and Kharkoff, to the num-ber of 300, were arrested. This happened last week. The Nihilist conspiracy now seems to be more active than ever, extend-ing even to the army, of which 46 officers have been arrested. The Czar is more frightened than ever he was before. LONDON, May 28 .- The Lancet has just re SOME RED-HOT POLITICS. corded a remarkable case, which adds one more to the list of those which have been placed on record to show what a man will Tories Resort to Assafeetida to Break Up

#### the Liberal Meetings. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

MORE ARRESTS OF NIHILISTS.

the Conspiracies. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

stomach and the pain he suffers when he is starving. The body of an Arab, who was a LONDON, May 28.—The electoral campaign in Buckinghamshire is becoming exciting. At a Liberal meeting the other evening, the towaway on a ship, was conveyed to the aman's Hospital at Greenwich, where a Tories, despairing of breaking up the post mortem was made. The physicians noticed that the body was greatly emaciated ing by any other means, introduced a bottle of assafatida with the usual results. In

of asafortida with the usual results. In North Bucks, where Captain Verney's sent is being contested, the Gladstonian Liberals claim a majority of 300. They also declare that if Captain Verney had protested his innocence instead of confessing his guilt, the dissenters would have voted for him again. As that gentle-man took the more manly course, his party friends have been compelled to find another candidate in the person of Mr. H. S. Leon. The Conservative candidate is Hon. Evelyn Hubbard, who won the seat fram Captain Verney in 1886 by a majority of 71 in a poll of 8,849 votes, the latter having been originally chosen at the general election of 1885. At the byc-election of October, 1889, Captain Verney mgain wrested the prize from his rival by 208 majority in a poll of 9,562. At the present time there are 12,565 votes registered, and a close fight is ex-pected. The election takes place early in June. observed in the intestines. The alimentary canal was thereupon open and in it they found the objects, which practically turned the man's intestines into a sort of mussum. The articles were-20 trouser buttons, \$ cog wheels, apparently portions of a watch, a two-inch steel screw, which was bent double, a one-inch screw, 6 pieces of a lock, the largest being half an inch long and half an inch broad, a dircular piece of brass, several pieces of iron wire, some bits of brass and lead and 2 key tailies on a ring an inch several pieces of iron wire, some bits of brass and lead, and 2 key tallies on a ring an inch long. The weight of these various articles en masse amounted to exactly half a pound.

He Manages to Maintain His Position Des-LONDON, May 28 .- There has been a good

## REBELLION IN SICILY.

A Community Revolts Against a Tax, but Is Speedily Suppressed. tle to the priests. Parnell certainly requires a great deal of killing. The Archbishops Roxs, May 28 .- The populace of the Comand Bishops of Ireland were down upon him and Bishops of Ireland were down upon him like the preditional cartload of bricks, while the priesthood in general was in deadly hos-tility to him. It might have been thought that Archbishop Croke gave him a crushing blow a short time ago, but Mr. Parnell sur-vived it, and now Archbishop Walsh and Bishop Nulty are pitching in to sweep Par-nell out of their path. Somehow or other he manages to maintain his footing wherever he goes in Ireland and gets crowds not only to listen to him, but even to cheer him. The reason for this is that there is a growing feeling against the dictations of the Church of Ireland. nune of Misterbianco, in Sicily, rose in revolt to-day against a local tax, and, invad voit to day against a local tax, and, invad-ing the town, set first to several buildings. Troops were dispatched to the scene. The revolt was soon suppressed and the leaders arrested. A judicial inquiry into the trouble has been opened.

# ANOTHER SOUTH AFRICAN FIGHT.

## The Portuguese Said to Be Defeated in Battle With the British.

LISBON, May 28 .- A dispatch received her This on, may be a signification of the second secon The American Hog Finds Stanch Defenders in the Chamber of Deputies. PARIS, May 28 .- The Chamber of Deputies ese were defeated. to-day continued the debate on the tariff

## GERMAN GRAIN DUTIES

The Municipal Council Ask That They Be Removed Because of Bad Crops. BERLIN, May 28 .- The Municipal Council

day approved the proposition that in view of the bad harvest prospects the Reichstag be asked for an immediate suspension of the tariff on cereals, followed by an early aboli-tion of the taxes. onsumed 40,000,000 kilograms of America

# A YOUNG LAWYER OF COLOR.

## He Graduates From the Law School of th

New York University With Honors. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 28.-The commencer exercises of the law school of the New York tion's Stamping Ground. EDINBURGH, May 28.-At the session of the University were held to-night in the Carnegie Music Hall. Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Chan-

Templars' Congress to-day it was resolved that the organization hold a celebration on cellor, presided. Rufus Lewis Perry, a young colored man, was in the graduating class the 17th of March of each year in memory o He delivered an oration on "The Term Lib-erty Under the Constitution." the lith of March of each year in memory of I. B. Finch. The ballot for the place in which the congress would hold its meeting in 1893 resulted in the selection of Des Moines, I.a., which received 86 votes over all the other places voted for. The American delegates expressed much satisfaction over the fact of the capital of a prohibition State being selected as the place of meeting. Mr. Perry was heartily applauded when he Mr. Perry was heartily applauded when he stepped forward to meak. Many in the audience arose and cheered him. He is 22 years old and has just completed a four years' term in the law school. He is the son of Rev. Rufus Perry, pastor of the Messiah Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and is managing clerk for H. D. McBurney. In the examina-tion for admission to the bar, held inst Feb-ruary, Perry got 100 per cent. His address was lucid and was forcibly delivered. MADRID, May 28 .- The statements that a

ago. He said he was loyal to his church, no mat-Continued on sizth page.

The Way to Peace.

Then he believed in doing the prophets of God no harm. Dr. Logan thought the way to peace was no action for the present and a renort by the committee to the next Assembly. But he would vote against Briggs, be-

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## A Plea for Expediency.

Its spirit and animus have distressed the friends of Dr. Briggs. But he was in favor of practicing expediency, as St. Paul advo-cated it. When the strain is so severe and the situation so delicate, it is better t slow than act hastily and suffer in slow than act hastay and suffer in the future. We all seem to want to wait if we can. Dr. Dickey advocated postponement, and held the compact between the seminary and the trustees could be interpreted by this Assembly as well as the Assembly of 20 years