mbers of Parliament Talk of Nothing Else Than Ireland.

VERAL MEASURES INTRODUCED.

. Balfour at a Banquet Fires Hot Shot at the Gladstonians.

BUDGET FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

ONDON, Feb. 17 .- In the House of Comus to-day, the bill introduced by Thomas Condon, member for East Tipperary, exding the municipal franchise in Ireland that municipal authorities in that counwill have powers similar to the same ss of officials in England, passed its ond reading. The Government did not pose the measure.

Chomas Sexton, member for West Belfast, expressing regret for the absence of W. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland. ring the discussion of the first Irish bill the session, said that Mr. Balfour's Irish al government bill would not be received thout contest when it is produced torrow. He promises the Government a ely fight.

Balfour Opposes One Bill.

John P. Nolan, member for North Galy, moved the second reading of the bill enlarge Irish laborers' allotments and to power local authorities to purchase land the erection of laborers' houses. In king the motion, Mr. Nolan said the bill uld enable the laborers to improve their cition as they had done in the colonies

l in the United States.

4r. Balfour opposed Mr. Nolan's motion.

said that the bill would take the money ovided by his own (Mr. Balfour's) Irish d purchase act for the creation of small idings, in order to purchase cottages a cylittle cheaper than they could otherse be obtained. Mr. Balfour denied that land act was a failure, and declared that was yet too soon to judge of its operation. Mr. Sexton said he did not see why a small rtion of the land act funds should not be voted to the present scheme. John E. amond demanded the application of the ture, but the Speaker refused to close the

Gladstonians in a Dilemma.

The Constitutional Club gave a banquet, night in honor of Arthur J. Balfour. speech to a toast, Mr. Balfour said that side their inability to define their Irish licy, Gladstonians were in a dilemma, ey had made one set of promises to the iglish electors and another to the Irish ectors. The question was, Who would be ested? Who would be the dupes?

He believed that the general election suld show that the patience of the English ectors had been exhausted. If the home le bill was carried the Irish members ould be so many soldiers of fortune, suprting any government willing to extend already undue limits granted by the bill an Irish Parliament. The Gladstonians ought no pressure upon the Government dissolve Parliament. In fact, they eaded nothing more than a return to power th a majority dependent upon the Irish

### HANGED HER OWN CHILD.

eDaughter of an Irish Nobleman Held for Trial for Murder. COLERAIN, IRELAND, Feb. 17 .- Mrs

ana Margaret Montagu, daughter of Lord bert Montagu, was committed for trial is morning, on the charge of causing the ath of her daughter, Mary Helen Mongu, a child only three years of age. The verness, for some childish escapade on e part of her charge, locked the little girl in a dark room and then informed the other. Going to the dark room Mrs. Mongu tied her child's arms behind her back th some stout string and then connected e other end of the cord to a ring in the ill, fastening her to the wall, in order, parently, to prevent her from moving out while she was under punishment. ion mentioned, the latter's cries grew nter and fainter and then ceased entirely. en the door was opened and the little one is found hanging downward, the body bethe string fastened around r arms and secured to the ring. The ild's face was horsibly discolored and disrted, and a further examination showed at she was dead, having been choked to ath. It is not generally believed that rs Montagu had any intention of taking r child's life. It is said, however, that other serious instance of cruelty upon the rt of Mrs. Montagu to her child will be sclosed at the trial.

## THE CZAR'S MOVEMENTS.

World of Misery in Russia Which He Has Time to Attend to.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17 .- Trains bearg physicians, medicines, disinfectants and erything that can be used in combatting ntagious diseases have been dispatched to e typhus provinces, and every effort will made by the Government to stamp out is disease, as well as the black smallpox, hich is ravaging several sections of the untry. The reports received here show at the disease is less deadly in the disicts affected by famine than in other aces. The outbreak is attributed to bad inking water.

The Famine Relief Committee has arnged with the Holy Synod to erect a imber of schools and churches, and by is means furnish employment for numbers the starving.
The Czar and Czarina will leave Moscow

r the Crimea in March. The object of eir visit is to see the Grand Duke George, eir son, who is an invalid there. They not intend to visit the distressed discts. After their visit to the Crimea they ill go to Copenhagen to be present at the enmark, the parents of the Czarina, the anniresary of which occurs on May 20. It is obable that they will travel to Copenagen via Berlin.

The Steamer Cavour Certainly Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- If any hope was enterined that the missing steamer Cavour had at been lost, and that the wreckage that me ashore at Roundstone showed only at she had been damaged in the storm and ould probably reach port in safety, that ope must be abandoned now. A life boat om the ill-fated bark has been washed hore on the Irish coast, and, to make as-trance of her loss doubly sure, there has so come ashore a model of a ship on which the name of the Captain of the Covour. is believed that the only way this model ould have got adrift from the cabin of the ayour was through the capsizing or founding of the bark.

The Rich Monopolizing Relief Fuel. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb 17 .- The Novoe remya asserts that the wood from the State rests which was placed at the disposal of ie famine sufferers by order of the Czar, oes not go to the poor, but to the profit of easants who take the logs to build houses, hile their unfortunate brethren are perishig with cold because they do not possess rses to transport fuel.

A Polish Rising Threatened. CRACOW, Feb. 17 .- A large number of amphlets have been scattered broadcast trough Lithuania and Russian Poland, illing upon the peasants to arise against se Government and the landowners.

Irish Moonlighters at Work Again. DUBLIN, Feb. 17.-Several houses at

Kanturk, County Cork, were attacked Monday night by "Moonlighters," who fired a number of shots at the doors and windows. The Moonlighters afterward raided some neighboring farms, seizing all the firearms they could find. Nobody was injured. No arrests have been made. arrests have been made.

SNOW STORMS IN EUROPE.

The Fall Is General Throughout Great Britain and in the Alps.

LONDON, Feb. 17. - The snow storm which began again this morning in Wales and the Highlands of Scotland has become general throughout the country. The snow tall since Sunday has been heavier than all the other snows that have fallen during the whole winter. To add to the general discomfort, the weather remains intensely cold. This in itself hampers the work of restoring telegraphic communication, which was greatly interfered with by the breaking of wires and the blowing down of poles Sunday night and Monday, and it is expected that further damage will be done by the present storm. The snow is so deep and the weather so cold that the coursing for the Waterloo cup, one of the great sporting events of Great Brit-ain, has been suspended. There is every indication at present that the severe weather

will continue. A cable dispatch from Vienna says: The snow fall in the eastern and central Alps has been incessant since Friday, and it now lies to a depth of from 12 to 16 feet in Hocheveitsch passes. A large number of cottages in Styria are almost buried. The weather moderated to-day and a thaw set in. This has caused the utmost alarm among the people dwelling on the Lower Alps and in the mountain hamlets, as it is feared that much destruction will be caused by the avalanche that is now threatening.

#### DAISY NO LONGER A HEROINE

Miss Hopkins, of Cambridge, Sent Up for Being Drunk and Disorderly.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Miss Daisy Hopkins, the "Cambridge heroine," was sentenced today to seven days' imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly and for using vile language and assaulting the police. Daisy Hopkins will be remembered as the "heroine" of the Cambridge spinning house "outrage." She was locked up some months ago by the pro-proctor, Rev. Frederick Wallis, under an old law which gives the University authorities jurisdiction over the towns-

people of Cambridge for walking the streets with a college student.

This "outrage" caused a storm of righteons indignation to sweep over Great Britain, and caused the unhappy pro-proctor to release his fair prisoner. Daisy told a sensational story of her experiences while a prisoner, and incignation meetings were held in Cambridge and elsewhere. Finally, on February 4, the Cambridge Council almost unanimously approved a draft of a bill abolishing entirely the jurisdiction of the University over the townspeople of Cam-bridge borough. This bill was to have been presented in the House of Commons to-

MORE CLERICAL THAN BEFORE

Is the Prussian Education Bill as Amended

by the Committee, BERLIN, Feb. 17 .- The Committee of the Prussian Diet, which has been considering the measure, to-day adopted the fourth clause of the sectarian primary education bill. This clause establishes the denominational principle, providing that children belonging to religious denominations recog nized by the State shall be instructed by teachers of their own denomination, except in popular schools already established, where present arrangements remain unchanged.

The committee has accentuated the de The committee has accentrated the de-nominational principle by inserting a para-graph, to the effect that religious teachers professing the creed of the minority may only teach secular subjects with the consent of school managers who would represent the creed of the majority.

### LIKE AN IRISH ELECTION.

The Government Obliged to Stop the Voting in a Japanese Town Because of Riots.

VONOHAMA. Feb. 17.—Dispatches r ceived here from various places throughout Japan, show that the elections for members of the House of Representatives have been attended with disturbances in many places In Ogi, where, in common with the whole empire, political feeling ran very high, all the male inhabitants became involved in a general riot. The police were powerless to disperse the fighting crowds, and though they several times charged the rioters, they were each time repulsed and several of them were quite severely injured.

A dispatch from Saga, capital of the pro-vince of Fizen, on the island of Kioo Sioo, where serious election riots were reported vesterday, states that several persons were killed in the fighting. In consequence the government has ordered that the elections there be stopped.

# BIG POLISH GAME CAPTURED.

The Son of the Patriot Who Drove Russians

From Warsaw, Bound for Siberia. St. Petersburg, Feb. 17. - General Fredericks, Chief of the Warsaw police, has arrested at Dumbowa the son of the famous patriot and historian, Joachim Lelewell, who was prominent in the Polish uprising of 1830, when the Russians were

riven from Warsaw.

General Fredericks' prisoner was escorted by a strong military force from the place where he was arrested to Warsaw, whence he will be banished to Siberia. The charge made against him is kept a profound secret. There is much mystery attached to the case.

Coming to America En Masse. ODESSA, RUSSIA, Feb. 17 .- As a protest

against the imposition of military service, the members of a German colony which had been established in the vicinity of Tashkend, a town of Asiatic Russia, have decided to emigrate en masse to the United States.

Cullings From the Cables.

GALLICIA is snow bound. Mr. VESUVIUS has broken loose again.

SIGHY has been shocked by an earthquake. ANOTHER Spanish anarchist band has been

A NUMBER of duels has followed the Hungarian elections. THE Khalifa of the Soudan is marching upon Egypt again.

Tux latest English gales caused the usual number of shipwrecks, Typeus fever, smallpox and politics are three evils afflicting unhappy Poland. GOVERNMENT leaders at London are still

talking of an early dissolution of Parlia-ment. Banon Nathaniel Rothschild narrowly escaped being hurled over a precipiece dur-ing a runaway accident in Austria Monday. An insane mother at Liverpool hanged her two children to death and then slashed herself into unconsciousness. She is in a criti-

Matthew Arnold, has committed suicide with prussic acid. Cause, grip and sleep-

DR. HOWARD ARNOLD, nephew of the late

FOR fine close-grained light bread that will keep sweet and moist, use Minnehaha THE largest line of room molding ever brought to the city at John S. Roberts' new store, 719 and 721 Liberty street, head of Wood street.

Special Bent Advertisement To-day in The Dispatch. See third page, Mondays and Thursdays are special rent days.

the Capital's Citizens.

THEY HANG OUT ON THE LINE And Flaunt in the Eves of the People as

They Pass by the Spot.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS MAY ARISE

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17 .- A thrifty instinct has got Herr P. W. Buddecke, Chancellor of the German Legation, into a curious quarrel with his neighbors. Herr Buddecke has in front of his house one of those pretty, but small parked enclosures common in Washington. In this enclosure poles and lines have been erected, and upon these lines the Buddecke family washing is hung out to dry once a week.

As regularly as washday comes the Buddecke garments, large and small, mentionable and unmentionable, flaunt the air, and merrily swing in the breezes. When the wind blows hard these various garments are inflated into rude balloon-like caricatures of the Buddecke household's vanious figures. There in swelling outlines are the nether limbs of the Chancellor himself, rudely dismembered from the official trunk, which appears upon another part of the line in bulging magnificence. There are pitiless effigies of the Buddecke ladles, done to shameless perfection in many colors and textures.

The Neighbors Protest in Vain.

There, too, are the figures of such other members of the family as may have the privilege of being hung on the line. Herr Buddecke's neighbors made frequent and courteous protests against these exhibitions, partly upon grounds of propriety, and partly because this voluminous family wash cut off the street view from neighboring windows. But the Chancellor was unmoved by these protests. None of his neighbors used the little parks in such fashion, but that was little parks in such fashion, but that was their look-out and he kept up his thrifty habits with due regularity. At length the disturbed neighbors, tired of valn protests, began to look up the law. Its a difficult matter, however, to deal with an attache of matter, nowever, to deal with an attache of a foreign legation. International law guarantees foreign representatives from arrest in most cases, and they are really almost a law unto themselves. At length, however, steps were taken to obtain a warrant for Herr Buddecke. It has not been issued as at however, and warrant been issued as yet, however, and meanwhile the aggrieved neighbors are talking to the reporters.

Object to Having Their Views Cut Off. Dr. B. Nelson, who lives in the second house from the Chancellor, said: "This is an old matter with us, and Mr. Murphy and myself talked over the drafting of a bill to be presented to Congress to give us relief. You see, Mr. Murphy's view down New Jersey avenue is thoroughly shut off on wash days, and it is a regular habit for me to pull down the blinds every Monday in

order to keep out the sight.
"I have no yard of consequence and am forced to send out my washing to a laundry. If I should attempt to hang out the clothes in front the police would quickly stop me. But the Chancellor can do as he pleases. It But the Chancellor can do as he pleases. It seems to me he should be amenable to the law, as he owns the house and lot and pays taxes on them." One of the district officials said: "This may lead to an international question. The complaint will most likely be investigated and perhaps a note sent to the Chancellor with the intimation that hanging clothes on the parking is objectionable to the neighbors. ectionable to the neighbors.

An International Question May Arise. "Then if the Chancellor refuses to abate "Then if the Chancellor refuses to abate the nuisance a letter might be sent the German Minister, reciting the facts in the case, and calling his attention to such a pronounced infraction of the proprieties on the part of his subordinates. If the Minister fails to come to time and admonish his Chancellor, the next step would be an appeal to the Secretary of State to exert his diplomacy in securing the desired concessions. It promises to become a celebrated case before the end is reached."

thought of international complications over a question of drying linen, but the sturdy German stands by what he believes to be his rights and is determined to have his washing done at home so long as his superiors do not interfere. It has been pointed out that the Chancellor's neighbors are lucky in that the Buddecke family do not cling to the rural German custom of having a monster washday once in three months instead of a little one once a week.

# TEXAS REPUBLICANS ANGRY.

They Think Attorney General Miller Isn't Treating Them Fairly.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 17 .- [Special.]-The Republicans of the Western district of Texas are greatly exercised over the issued by Attorney General order Miller that an investigation be instituted by United States Court Examiner Dougall into the charges made against United States Marshal Paul Fricke by United States Dismarshal Paul Fricke by United States Dis-trict Attorney John Evans, alleging that he has been seriously derelict of duty, in his efforts at subduing the Garza revolutionary movement on this side of the Rio Grande The citizens of the turbulent territory.

irrespective of party, uphold Mr. Fricke's actions, which they claim have been decisive and of good effect throughout the whole trouble. Fricke claims to have abundant testimony showing that all the valuable services on the border have been accomplished by the deputy marshals and not the United States troops, although the latter have received nearly all the credit.

## SCARED BY A DUMMY BOMB.

How a Village Gets Even With a Butcher Who Fences Boads,

NEW YORK, Feb. 17. - [Special.] - A dummy bomb was thrown into John M. Sammis' butcher shop at the head of Audrey avenue, in Oyster Bay, last night. It shattered a pane of glass and landed on the floor. Mr. Sammis has been waging war against the village. He opposed the opening of two streets through his land. The village opened both streets, however, and since then Mr. Sammis has amused himself by building fences across

The fences have been destroyed repeatedly and as often rebuilt by Mr. Sammis. Some think the missile was thrown as a warning to Mr. Sammis not to interfere with public improvement. The matter is being investigated.

## ANTI-BOWMANITES HUSTLING

To Get Possession of Evangelical Church Buildings in East Pennsylvania.

READING, Feb. 17 .- Bishop Dubs, of Chicago, left Reading this afternoon for Lebanon to preside at the annual meeting of the anti-Bowman East Pennsylvania Evan-gelical Conference, which will be in session there next week. As all the anti-Bowman pastors will be at the Lebanon conference rext Sunday extra precautions have been t ken to secure their churches throughout

Several claim they have information that the other side may attempt to get into the edifice by forcable means, but this the Bowman followers deny. Bishop Dubs is now under an injunction, forbidding him from giving any advice whatever in the present church fight.

No Reading-B. & O. Deal. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17 .- President McLeod and other officials of the Reading Railroad were questioned to-night concerning the report that the Reading Company

EMBLEMS OF WASHDAY had secured control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were emphatic in denying that any deal had been effected, or that negotiations looking to that end were in progress.

THE TONGUELESS MAN.

STRANGE PENANCE OF A GAMBLER

IN PRIESTLY GARB. He Is the Black sheep of a New York Family and Has Just Inherited a For-

tune-His Family Looking for Him at Los Angeles. Los Angeles, Feb. 17 .- [Special.]-One of the greatest mysteries of this city has been that of the Tongueless Man, which has just been solved. Last November a priestly-looking man hired a room at the lodging house at the corner of Fifth and Broadway. He was quiet, well-behaved and a great church member. One morning he was found in his room, blood issuing from his mouth and a bloody razor in his hand.

On examination it was found that he had

cut out his tongue with the razor. Bloody tracks to the door, out in the hall and the bathroom indicated that he had been there. Search showed that he had thrown his tongue down a drain-pipe. Nothing could be learned from him about his identity. He had plenty of money and paid his bills. After his wound healed he dis-appeared. He was thought to have been a Catholic priest.

Catholic priest.

It now turns out that his name is George Wilson. He goes garbed as a priest, but he is a professional gambler. His family is wealthy and live in New York. His father has just died and left an estate of \$150,000, \$50,000 of which was left to him. The estate cannot be settled up until George has been found, and detectives from New York are now in this city looking for him. They state that George has been the black sheep of the family, and that his conduct has caused them untold trouble. This statement suggested that the man's strange act of cutting out his tongue was prompted by of cutting out his tongue was prompted by remorse and humiliation for his past deeds. When last seen in this city he was still, wearing his priestly garb, and was believed to be staying at St. Vincent's School.

#### TWO MILLIONS IN ASHES.

Fire Begins Before Midnight and Is Still

Raging at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17 .- At 11 o'clock o-night fire broke out in the drygoods store of A. Scharz & Sons, corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, and in less than ten minutes the place was ablaze from ground to roof. The skylight gave way and the flame shot up more than 100 feet above the

flame shot up more than 100 feet above the walls, and the heat was so great that the firemen could not go near the burning building. In half an hour the place was completely gutted and the walls fell in.

The fire then spread to Phillip Werelein's music store east, to Cluverie's drug store west, and extended on Canal street and consumed the stores of Runkle, drygoods and notions look McCluskey could and consumed the stores of Runkle, drygoods and notions; John McCloskey, confectionery; Kuhn, gloves and fancy goods;
Kreeger, gloves and fancy goods; the
Nickle Plate Shoe Store; Quibble, gloves
and fancy goods; Kraus Brothers, fancy
goods and notions; Hoffman, worsted and
fancy goods; Brill's saloon; Wenger's beer
saloon. The fire is still burning fiercely.
The buildings and stocks already destroyed The buildings and stocks already destroyed will approximate \$2,000,000.

### FATAL BLAST IN A MINE

Four Men Killed and a Fifth Has a Very Narrow Escape.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 17 .- [Special.] -Three men were instantly killed, one fatally injured, and another slightly hurt in the Arnold ore mine between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. Those killed are William Nolan, married, wife and nine children; Cornelius Dewey, married, wife and one child; Henry-Patrow, unmarried, aged 17.

The accident was caused by a blast which

caused the roof of the mine to give way, letting down 200 tons of ore and burying the three men under it. The body of Dewey has been recovered, but the bodies of Nolan and Patrow are under the fallen mass. The mine rapidly filled with water, and Russell had a narrow escape, being drawn from the mine with a rope by the united efforts of ten men when the water was within a few inches of his mouth.

## OPERATORS ASK AN ADVANCE

A Very Polite Request Made of Lake Shore

Railroad Officials at Toledo. TOLEDO, Feb. 17 .- At a meeting of the representative telegraph operators employed on the several divisions of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, to consider the advisability of asking an increase of salaries, there were over 40 present. A petition had been prepared for presentation to the officials of the road, representing that the the omerats of the road, representing that the telegraph operators were insufficiently paid, their salaries averaging only \$40 and \$50 monthly, less than the pay of section hands, it was claimed. It was decided to ask for a stated increase for all the operators, and an extra day's pay for Sunday work, whether

night or day men.
Resolutions were adopted expressing con fidence of the operators in the officials of the road, and hoping for a continuance of the pleasant relations. A committee was appointed to present the claims to Superinendent Kline.

## HAYES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

the Ex-President Before a Committe the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 17. - Ex-President Hayes made a strong plea to-night before the legislative committee having in charge what is known as the Nichols bill, pro-posing to divide the levy of one-twentieth of a mill for Ohio State University with the other colleges of the State. He opposed the bill in the interest of higher education, and desires a manual training school for the training of teachers for the higher departments of educational

## LUZERNE IN DANGER.

The Upper Workings of a Mine Caving in and Threatening Disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 17. - The upper workings of the Cooper vein in W. G. Payne & Co.'s mines, Luzerne, have caved in. Three or four houses on Cooper Hill ere more or less damaged, and it is feared that the settling is not yet ended. The cave has occurred at intervals for some time, but the last one seems to be the

most extensive that has yet occurred. To-night the people living near the place were much excited, fearing it may extend.

The Very Latest Gold Discovery.

OURAY, COL., Feb. 17 .- A new placer gold field discovery is reported at the head of Portland creek, in the Paquin district, five miles from here. It has run from 20 to 40 ounces of gold to the ton. One hundred claims have a ready been staked out, and hundreds of miners are on their way there.

A Dynamite Accident Near Altoons ALTOONA, Feb. 17 .- An accidental explosion of dynamite occurred on a new railroad extension near Carrollton this morning. Seven Hungarians were more or less in-jured. One is dead.

If you have an unsightly hearth, come and get some washable English tile paper and make it look like a genuine tile hearth.

JOHN S. ROBERTS,

719-721 Liberty street, head of Wood.

Special Rent Advertisements To-day in The Dispatch. See third page. Mondays and Thursdays are special rent THE SILVER QUESTION

Bobs Up in the Hearing of Protests to the Anti-Option Bill.

PURCHASING POWER OF A DOLLAR

Questioned by a Miller Who Thinks It Worth a Good Deal New.

THE BROKER AGAINST THE FARMER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- The silver question was broached this morning again, and this time it was in the hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture on the anti-options bill, which has been under discussion by the committee for the past two weeks. Charles A. Pillsbury, the Minne-apolis miller, was on the stand. He stated in the course of his remarks that the world's surplus supply of wheat was steadily dwindling. He said if a man owned the wheat crop raised in this country this year it would have been possible to get \$1 50 for it from Europe just as easy as 90 cents, because Europe had to have it. Russia had

none to export and India had shipped its surplus of previous years.

Mr. Lewis—Then the statistical position of wheat has been growing better for five years past, and the price (except for a spurt this year) has been growing weaker?

Mr. Pillsbury—That is so. Mr. Lewis—Doesn't the value of money have a great deal to do with it? Isn't money worth more than ever?

Mr. Pillsbury—I think, as a whole, the dollar will buy more goods now than ever.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar. Mr. Lewis-If we had \$1,500,000,000 in-Mr. Lewis—If we had \$1,500,000,000 instead of \$650,000,000 in circulation, would
not the farmers get more for their wheat?
Mr. Pillsbury—More nominal dollars, but
perhaps they would not buy so much.
Mr. Lewis—It would give the farmers
more debt praying capacity?

more debt-paying capacity?
Mr. Pillsbury—Oh, yes.
Mr. Lewis quickly retorted: "That is what is the trouble with them, is it not?" There was a general laugh in the com-There was a general laugh in the committee. In reply to a further question from Mr. Lewis, Mr. Pillsbury admitted that short selling alone would not account for the decline in wheat. It was too great to

be chargeable to one cause alone.

In his address to the committee, Mr. Pillsbury advocated the passage of an anti-options bill. He said that the owners of the immense wheat fields of the Northwest had less to say about the price of that wheat than some young man howling prices on the Chicago Exchange, who, perhaps, could not tell the difference between a grain of wheat and a grain of barley. He (Mr. Pilisbury) was one of the largest buyers of actual wheat, but his buying had less actual effect on prices than someone at the wheat pit, whose office was in his hat. All persons agreed that the bucket shops should be wiped out. The difference between the bucket shop and the Chicago Board of Trade was that in the former 99 per cent of all sales were illegitimate, and in the latter 90 per cent were illegitimate.

Short Seiling an Injury to Farmers. He believes a bill could be drawn which would prohibit illegitimate dealings without interfering with legitimate dealings. Brokers had said this "short" selling was necessary, but there was no short selling in the real estate nor in the dairy business, which overshadowed all others. It had been stated that the millers sold flour months ahead. That was true, but he would stake his reputation that 99% per cent of all flour sales were followed by deliveries. He had never known a speculative offering of flour. Formerly millers kept large supplies of wheat and flour on hand, but supplies of wheat and hour on hand, but they now hardly recognize that it was hard-ly safe for a man to be "long" over night of a large amount of wheat unless he had contracts already made, for he could no longer reckon the law of supply and de-mand. It seemed to him as plain as the rule of three that this short selling of "wind" wheat injures the farmers by de-pressing prices. The buyers of wheat had to take care of all actual wheat, and in ad-

dition care for millions of bushels of wind. That wind was just as heavy as actual wheat, and was so much more of a load to Mr. Pillsbury said there should have been high prices for wheat this year, but partly in consequence of this short selling, millers and others were living from hand to mouth. The world was drawing on the surplus sup-ply of wheat each year, for consumption

was steadily increasing. The Two Kinds of Sales.

Mr. White asked for a difinition of legitimate and illegitimate sales.

Mr. Pillebury thought contracts should be negotiable, and that sales of contracts were legitimate, providing the first maker actually had the wheat. Where a contract was made and the wheat was not behind it, the sale was a mere gamble. The burden of proof, in his opinion. should be put upon the seller to show that he had the wheat he sold. To Mr. Wilson he said he thought all hours.

sales for future delivery tended to depress prices and should not be permitted unless the wheat was about ready for delivery.

Mr. Cheatham said the Southern people were wheat consumers, and asked if the present system gave them cheaper bread.

Mr. Pillsbury replied in the affirmative, provided the question were looked at from a purely Southern standpoint, and with nothing save wheat taken into consideration.

A question having been asked relative to the terms of a good bill, Chairman Hatch said the published statement that the bill was to be railroaded through the committee and the House was too ridiculous for denial. The committee would give very close and careful consideration to the provisions of any proposed bill, would listen to all criti-cisms, and would give ample time for public discussion of the bill before calling it up in the House.

How England Has Acted.

Mr. Gifford, of Kankakee, Ill., said that in a surplus-producing country no good ef-fect could follow "short" selling, for the "shorts" always wanted lower prices. England, being an importing country, had passed years ago a law against the bulls, and America, being an exporting country, should pass a law to prevent a depression of prices that was contrary to the law of sup-ply and demand. He thought the law should be so framed as to give the right to buy for future delivery, and when delivery was contracted for, to sell those contracts, either before or after delivery. He pro-posed a number of other modifications in the terms of the bill before the committee. The hearings will close to-morrow.

#### ROBBERS, NOT COLONISTS.

A Sensational Exposure of German Rule in Fast Africa-Only a Pretense of Tilling the Soil-Growing Fat Off Customs-Shocking Barbarity.

BERLIN, Feb. 17 .- Eugene Wolff, the newspaper correspondent whose reports to the Tageblatt on the disaster of the Zelewski expedition and other matters caused Chancellor von Caprivi to order his expulsion from German East Africa in November last, has published an amplified attack on Baron Soden's administration of the Governorship of the East African colony. Wolff says that all officers of experience in East Africa have either been dismissed from the service or have resigned in disgust, and that the Soden regime has destroyed public confidence and stopped progress and is bound to end in disaster. Wolff's article will form the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag.

Dr. Marseille, the medical adviser of the Sultan of Zanzibar, gave two years ago details with regard to the causes of the troubles in East Africa and how the Germans acted toward the natives. He said the attempts at plantation made by the German colony in the vast territory ceded by the Sultan were never serious. In the meantime, the Germans led at Zanzibar a luxurious life, and the greater part of the money was spent in champagne. For the administration of this territory, which they had obtained from the Sultan, they had enhad obtained from the Sultan, they had engaged to pay annually 300,000 rupees; but their chief object was the receiving of the customs duties. The contract, however, was drawn up in such a way that the 300,000 rupees never had to be paid, the Sultan being made their debtor for the opening of ways of communication and for other im-

The convention came into operation on the 14th of August, and within two months from that date the German civilizers had despoiled everything. The Germans be-haved with exfreme brutality, and for the haved with exfreme brutality, and for the merest trifles shot down the natives. The Germans commenced by suppressing the flag of the Sultan, which was to float with the German flag on the custom houses, and even to have the chief position, as the Sultan remained sole proprietor of the territories administered by the Germans. The protests of the natives were met by acts of protests of the natives were met by acts of

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Ilmost Solid Ore in Massive Chunks Taken Out by the Carload. CRIPPLE CREEK, COL., Feb. 17. - [Special.]

-The greatest strike yet made in this camp was made yesterday, in the Blue Bell, on Squaw Gulch. About 4 P. M., a in the tunnel opened body of silver glance 26 inches thick. The ore comes out in massive chunks, weighing as high as 300 pounds. The entire matter is almost solid ore. Mr. Guyot, the assayer, save it is the finest silver ore he has seen in

Stock in this property, which is stocked at \$50,000, went up in an hour from 10 cents to 25 cents per share. Three shifts of men are working night and day, and the first full car of ore from this prop-erty will be shipped this week. If the vein continues at its If the vein continues at its present thickness at least a carload of high grade ore per day can be shipped if the roads are improved. On Galena Hill, just south of the town of Lawrence, over 50 claims have been staked within the past 24





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