

# DRIVEN FORTH FROM CONGRESS.

## Colonel Stewart Unseated and His Chair Given to Alex. Craig.

### HE BASED HIS FAITH On the Partisan Majority and It Voted for the Other Man.

### A FLIMSY TRICK OF THE LAW Was All That the Seated Victor Had to Rest His Claims Upon.

### Dalzell's Voice Had Charms for All Within His Hearing—A Report on Immigration That Is Likely to Create a Sensation—The Russian Representative Objects to Having His Country's Treatment of the Hebrews Inquired Into by Representatives of This Govern- ment—Allegany's Postoffice Site Obtains a Hearing—Protests Held Against the Condemnation of the Property of the Monongahela Corpora- tion—Little Possibility of Money Being Appropriated at This Session for the River's Improvement.

**SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTERS.**  
**BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH,**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.

By a vote of 150 to 58 Colonel Andrew Stewart was today driven from his seat in Congress to which he was elected and Alexander K. Craig was seated in his place. The chief and only interesting speakers today were Representative Stone, of Warren county, and Representative Dalzell. Both gentlemen made masterly legal arguments. The speech of ex-Secretary Stone bore largely upon the construction of the law by the court and its constitutional aspects, and was characteristic of the man, scholarly, refined, clothed in elegant language, delightful to hear and read, for its literary structure as well as for its legal profundity.

Mr. Dalzell presented a masterly review of all the law and the facts of the case. He took up the case step by step and analyzed with marvelous minuteness each point, sifting legal axioms and questions of fact from the sophistry and errors that had been thrown around them by the partisan opposition, and actually leaving the contestant so grounded in the law that he would be liable to a fine and imprisonment if he accepted an illegal vote, and that the presumption must be that the votes they accepted and counted were legalized either by affidavit or by registry.

He showed how almost impossible it could happen under the system of registry that citizens could have been left unregistered, and clinched this with an exhibit of the unreliability of certificates of officers that the registry lists in question were correct. He made a strong point of the fact that every election officer knew he would be liable to a fine and imprisonment if he accepted an illegal vote, and that the presumption must be that the votes they accepted and counted were legalized either by affidavit or by registry.

He described how these ballots were accepted by Democrats as well as Republicans, and how all of the alleged illegal voters had passed the challenges of the opposite party who are always in attendance at the polls. He gave the details of the rape of the ballot boxes by Brennan, the counsel for Craig, which had not been touched upon by any other speaker, and told of other cases in which ballot boxes had been handled illegally and carelessly.

All on a Legal Technicality.  
With all this and much more of fact and law, it seems to me that the strongest point in his whole argument was that not a suggestion of fraud had been made by the contestant. The technicality of the contest and a partisan opposition was based upon a legal technicality, and the very arguments of his opponents were an admission that Stewart had an honest majority of the legal voters of his district.

Mr. Dalzell was followed by Chairman O'Ferrall, of the Committee on Elections, who made a characteristic speech, full of rant, bluster and partisanship, the talk of a man who knew he was wrong but was determined to keep up the fight by making a deal of noise. Closing his speech he called the previous question, which was ordered.

The vote was taken on a substitute offered by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, declaring that Stewart was legally elected and was entitled to the seat. It was a party vote with a few exceptions. Bourke Cockran, the brilliant New York lawyer, voted with the Republicans, as did Hall, of Minnesota, and Babbit, of Wisconsin. Baker, Glover, Watson, Simpson and Otis, of the Alliance party, all voted with the Republicans, because, as they said, they believed Stewart was honestly elected.

Sorry They Signed the Majority Report.  
Haugen, of Wisconsin, and Doan, of Ohio, the two Republicans of the Elections Committee who signed the majority report and were so sorry for it afterward that they did not dare to open their mouths to sustain their position, had to vote with the Democrats to be consistent, and Judge Powers, of Vermont, who made a short speech in favor of Craig, also joined the Democrats.

After the result was announced Craig was escorted to the Speaker and there had the oath administered to him, and so became a part of the great Democratic majority of the House.

show that they were not legal voters except for this neglect on their part or on the part of some officer of the law.

**Craig Knows Stewart Had a Majority.**  
Mr. Craig knows that that law was not enacted for the purpose of disfranchising honorable citizens who had the right to vote, but for the purpose of preventing fraudulent voting, "representation," "intimidation" and such tricks of political tradesmen. Mr. Craig does not deny that Mr. Stewart had a majority of legal voters though not of legal votes, to continue the admission, but he knows that Stewart, morally speaking, is the only person who can claim the right to represent the people of the Twenty-fourth district. If Mr. Craig sits in his seat, he is not only conscious of the fact that he gained it only by a flimsy trick of the law, which he cannot even claim the poor credit of discovery, he is certainly more callous than most hardened politicians and that is callous indeed.

Senators got in such fashion only bring contempt on the beneficiary, and I fancy Mr. Craig will soon find that a contestant seated under such circumstances is not entitled to the honor of being even in the estimation of persons of his own political faith in the halls of Congress. He will be compelled to make a brilliant record indeed to wipe out the stain of having gained and taken a seat to which he was not elected through a mere legal technicality, admitting that his every claim was true.

**Dalzell's Hold on the Law.**  
Coming back for a moment to Mr. Dalzell, the hold which he has upon the great majority of the House, who delight in the unraveling of complicated legal tangles, is something which is the envy of every attorney who listens to one of his arguments. It was a curious spectacle to-day to see Democrats and Republicans, the finest legal minds of the House, who had left the chamber or were conversing or writing while Mr. Moore, of Texas, used the floor for an hour's speech which was not intended to bear, to the room or wheel about in their chairs to catch every word of Dalzell's argument.

From first to last these men listened to him with scarcely a change of position and the applause and gratulation which followed his conclusion was spontaneous and unpartisan. There are members with a larger fund of humor than Dalzell and with a more pungent sense of humor, but not one of the humorists of the House can present a purely legal argument as pleasingly to both professional and lay understanding, not one can build up an argumentative speaker so impressively. Not even ex-Secretary Reed could hold the attention of the House so well as he, were it not for his inimitable flow of wit, intermixed with his earnest presentation of serious matter. Mr. Dalzell's earnestness and his antagonism grant him this need of praise.

**Bad Treatment of Russian Hebrews.**  
There is much gossip abroad in regard to report made by the Special Commissioners of Immigration appointed a year ago to go abroad and investigate the whole question of immigration. Two ex-members of Congress, Kempster and Weber, and Shulites, a representative of the labor element, were chosen commissioners. The report just issued, however, goes profoundly into the ill-treatment of the Hebrews in Russia.

It seems that Weber and Kempster set out from St. Louis and took a run with the fact-finding through the States, and much affected by the horrible treatment of the Hebrews in that country that they collected specimens of the State Department. Had the report been made to the State Department it would have been promptly shelved, but it got out through the unscrupulous and unscrupulous of the Treasury Department.

**The Russian Charge of Affairs.** Now here, is much increased at the matter of the report, and proposes to submit it to his Government and to the State Department, and whether this Government is in the business of sending out special agents to inquire into the treatment of citizens of other countries, or to report on the same.

**Working for the Steamship Companies.**  
It is whispered that Weber has been in the employ of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company all this time and that the real business of Weber and Kempster was to represent the interests of the steamship companies in their report, and to the manner in which agents of steamship companies drum up immigrants in every part of Europe to bring them across the ocean and harbor them in the States.

Some months ago the attorney resident in Washington of several steamship companies took over to New York a party of Washington correspondents to the contest, and set down upon Kempster and Weber, and has no part in the making of the report. The matter bids fair to make quite a scandal and certainly will if it is presented to the State Department with a demand of inquiry from the Russian Government.

**The Allegany Postoffice Hearing.**  
The committee of Allegany County appointed to argue for an additional appropriation for the postoffice at Allegany, had a hearing this morning before a nearly full attendance of the Committee on Appropriations. The presentation of the case was made by Mr. J. C. Johnson, of Allegany, who described forcibly the necessity for the structure and why it should be built on the most prominent point on the northwest corner of Ohio and West Virginia streets. They were listened to with much interest, and numerous questions were asked in regard to population, available sites, etc., which were answered to the satisfaction of the committee.

Chairman Holmes seemed to be much impressed with the statement of the necessities and the need of the postoffice, and consideration. The Allegany building would not come under the ban of prohibition sought to be imposed in regard to new Government buildings. It is already recommended and an appropriation is made. At the same time when this hearing was in progress, Attorney John McCleave was before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and the interests of the Monongahela Navigation Company.

**Object to Confiscation of Their Goods.**  
He gave a very interesting presentation of the protest of the company against the condemnation and what he called the almost confiscation of their property, going back to the beginning of the war and describing how the Government would not pay for the goods, and how a private corporation took the work out of the hands of the State and constructed the dam and locks, which had done so much for the wonderful development of Pittsburgh and all the surrounding region, and which had given fuel to all the Southern inland country.

He laid much stress on the fact that most of the stock of the company is in the hands of heirs to estates, trusts, widows and orphans, and that the Government would acquire it for a price worth \$4,000,000 in the market were taken as proposed for about \$2,000,000. Mr. McCleave was given all the time he desired for his address and certainly made the most of it. There is little

probability that any money will be appropriated at this session of Congress for the requirement of any portion of the Monongahela improvement.

**Representative W. A. Stone** is reported to have somewhat recovered from his illness of yesterday, and if no relapse occurs will probably be out within a few days.

**President Cleveland** is to-day for a week's outing and without appointing a Collector of Internal Revenue for the Pittsburgh district. Mr. Harrison has a great deal of patience with himself in this matter. Senator Quay will probably be here about the time of the President's return, and then doubtless there will be a composition of the matter by the President to Miller or Mr. Harrison agreeing to a compromise.

**LIGHTNER.**  
**WAR BETWEEN COMMITTEES.**  
No Public Buildings Means No River and Harbor Appropriations—The Amount to Be Demanded for Improvements Said to Be Steadily Growing Larger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—War has been declared between the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Senators and Representatives from Interior States, not only interested in the river and harbor appropriations, are indignant at the determination of the managers of the House to summarily cut off all appropriations for public buildings. They held informal conferences to-day and declared that they will oppose all appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors unless the check is removed from public buildings.

Chairman Blanchard, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, is making a desperate effort to hold his bill so that it will come within \$10,000,000, but the pressure upon him and his associates is so great that they may beyond their original estimates. A number of public building bills, not carrying appropriations, have already passed the Senate, and are awaiting action in the House. Before the money necessary to construct them is provided, the Committee of Appropriations has to pass upon the amounts recommended.

Some members of the appropriation committee were questioned on the subject to-day, but they were non-committal as to what bills they proposed to "chop down." Mr. Dockery intimated that there will be a large reduction in the sundry civil bill which is the measure sometimes said to be honeycombed with jobs. In connection with the proposed reductions in the river and harbor bill, a veteran Republican member of the River and Harbor Committee offered to make a wager to-day with big odds that the aggregate amount of the bill he had introduced in the House would be reduced in the House to the amount of \$24,000,000.

**INVESTIGATING THE READING DEAL.**  
**A New Jersey Committee Falls to Obtain Information on the Subject.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The committee of the New Jersey Assembly charged with the task of investigating the "combine" recently made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, held its first session this afternoon at the Taylor Hotel, Jersey City. Two members of the committee and several reporters were in attendance, but the railroad officials who had been subpoenaed, were conspicuous by their absence.

Frederick F. Chambers, Secretary of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was the only railroad man who appeared. He denied that there had been any agreement entered into by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company or by any of the officers or directors in behalf of the company with the Lehigh Valley, the Central Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad concerning the management of the roads and the marketing of the coal. He said all such matters were handled by the combination of what the newspapers said. In answer to further questions Mr. Chambers said he did not know what holdings of stock J. Rogers Maxwell had in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Mr. McDermott suggested that, as there were no other witnesses present, the committee rise and report to the House on next Monday night that its proposed report is ready. The committee adopted the suggestion.

**ONE INDEPENDENT FIRM.**  
**Coxe Bros. & Co. Have Not Accepted the Reading's Proposition.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The representative in this city of Messrs. Coxe Bros. & Co. says there is no truth in the statement that they have accepted the proposition said to have been made by President McLeod, of the Reading, to individual operators. They mine over 2,000,000 tons of coal yearly, and their position is an independent one. Mr. McLeod's offer was the subject of much discussion among the anthracite coal men, but none of them were willing to be quoted on the subject. The usual monthly meeting to regulate production was held to-day.

**Agents of the Reading Company** says: Agents of the Reading Company have secured control of a majority of the individual mines in this section. Negotiations which had been going on for some time with a view to consolidating the mines in this section closed this morning. The Pennsylvania Company was a competitor for the control of these mines, but the Reading bid higher and secured the mines.

**JAY GOULD SAID TO BE ILL.**  
**A Story to Account for His Giving Up His Seat on the Erie.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The Evening World prints a story relative to the condition of Jay Gould's health. The article says: "The reason why Jay Gould did not start for the Southwest Wednesday, as was announced, is understood to be because his health would not permit. According to the statement of a gentleman intimately acquainted with the great financier, he has been confined to his bed since Tuesday night, and Dr. John P. Munn, his physician, has been in constant attendance.

Mr. Gould's family insists that he is not prostrated, George Gould being very emphatic in his denial. On Tuesday evening there was a reception at the Gould residence, and after reference to that fact, the World story admits that the boom will not be interrupted by next Thursday.

**THE IMPRESSION GOT OUT** that the Cleveland adherents were going to capture the meeting to-night which it is thought, but the syndicate is to take the Ontario election the followers of the ex-President now announce that within the next few days they will hold a meeting and proclaim themselves the representatives of the people. The boomers here that Hill cannot muster enough close followers to organize a club in his interest. The programme of the Cleveland men, as agreed upon at the Detroit conference, is to express themselves in behalf of Cleveland and Springer as the Presidential ticket.

**WILL NOT RUN AGAIN.**  
Congressman Griswold Decides to Allow Another to Take His Place.  
ERIE, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—To-morrow's Dispatch will contain an official announcement from Congressman Matthew Griswold, to the effect that on strictly personal

# BOOM FOR RUSSELL.

## Massachusetts Mugwumps Are Bound to Massacre Hill's Warrior Band.

### THEIR RAZORS ARE SHARP, And if They Cannot Have Cleveland They Will Fight Hard.

### WILLING TO TAKE SECOND PLACE For Their Governor if They Cannot Put Him at the Ticket's Top.

### THEY WILL TAKE HIM ON TO CHICAGO

**SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.**  
BOSTON, Feb. 26.—There is an interesting scheme in the Mugwump camp by which they hope to have their revenge on the Hill warriors and win a partial victory at least, while at the same time they help the man who laid them low in New York. It is so plainly intimated that Mr. Cleveland cannot get the nomination at the Chicago convention that his followers in Massachusetts have about given up the hope of leading him. But while they acknowledge themselves beaten, they also take comfort in the knowledge that the razors are sharp and that Mr. Hill will feel them if perchance he should win the prize.

The Mugwumps have made up their minds to take half a loaf if they cannot get a whole one. Their plan is to throw their support to some Western candidate—after Cleveland is hopelessly beaten, of course—then they will claim the right to name the man for second place on the ticket. That man will be William E. Russell, Governor of Massachusetts. They will argue that he will hold the Mugwumps in the Democratic party in spite of Cleveland's defeat, but they will offer this compromise only with the understanding that Senator Hill is left out of the calculations as well as Cleveland.

**Russell Will Go to Chicago.**  
According to present plans Governor Russell will go to the Chicago Convention, not as a delegate at large, but as the guest of the entire State delegation. Chairman J. W. Corcoran, of the Democratic State Committee, says that the State is sure to be a factor of no small importance in the contest for the nomination. The Mugwumps are not to be taken for granted, and the candidate aside from the two who have been talked about, and the possibilities of Mr. Russell are growing all the time.

Senator Hill's great amount of personal contact with public men, and he has a way of making himself felt and appreciated under such circumstances. Even if he is not given a place on the ticket, he will be an advantage to him and to the State. He is a man of high character and a national reputation, which will be very much for his credit in the future, and that will be an advantage to him and to the State.

**He Will Be a Big Card for Them.**  
"Russell will be a big card for us out there," says a prominent Bostonian, "and he will not only captivate the leaders, but he will be received in the convention, when it comes time for him to go in, with the wildest kind of enthusiasm. The New York extremists have made it end of extra trouble with the party in the East, and Russell's name must go on the ticket for his salvation. We shall have a big crowd in Chicago and amount to something this time."

**A Close Political Friend of the Governor** says: "We propose to make Governor Russell the central figure of our delegation and to surround him with a loyal crowd of old and new Democrats, who will be invited to go to Chicago with us. That will give Massachusetts prominence not only at the convention, but in the campaign. The Governor is beginning to be well known all over the country. He received a big send-off at the meeting of the Southern States in New York, and his name is being mentioned in the West and Northwest he is being quoted about and discussed. It is not at all beyond the bounds of probability that the Governor will get the second if not the first place on the national ticket."

**As a delegate to the convention** his chances could be very much lessened. Hendricks lost his opportunity very largely because he was himself a member of the convention, and in many parts of the country, one who would tower above the rest of the body could have any show at all. But standing outside the delegation the situation would be different.

**He would be on hand** when wanted, and would occupy a commanding position. There is one thing about it certain, if Governor Russell goes to Chicago, his name will be on the ticket, and he will be compelled to go there also.

**HILL'S BOOM DYING OUT.**  
He Cannot Muster Enough Men in Columbus to Start a Club.  
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A meeting in the interest of Senator Hill was held Wednesday evening, owing to the severity of the cold, it was concluded to adjourn to-night and affiliate with the proposed organization of a club in another part of the city. Owing to some misunderstanding or through a want of interest, less than a half dozen persons appeared to-night and it is now given out that the boom will not be interrupted by next Thursday.

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grounds, he will not be a candidate for renomination on the Republican ticket at the primaries.

**The names of W. G. Powell, of Shadeland, and E. O. Emerson, of Titusville, are conspicuously mentioned in Erie county** in connection with that of Dr. Flood for the nomination.

**A Southern Snip at the Third Party.**  
ATLANTA, Feb. 26.—The Alliance men of the second Congressional district met in secret session at Culbert last night to agree on a platform for the coming year. They decided, despite the action of the St. Louis convention, to remain within the lines of the Democratic party.

**A NEW YORK SOLOMON.**  
**JUDGE DUFFY'S PLAN OF SETTLING A DOG'S OWNERSHIP.**  
A Little King Charles Spaniel Recognizes Its Mistress in a Court Room—The Animal Claimed by a Girl Who Found It at the Dog Show.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—A long-haired King Charles spaniel in a wicker basket was put on the bench before Judge Duffy this morning, and the little Judge found himself in a quandary as to whether the animal was named Daffodil and belonged to Miss Anna Willetts, a pretty young English girl living at 275 Clinton place, Brooklyn, or whether it was Mrs. B. Brothchild's dog Jersey.

Miss Willetts told the following story: "When my family came from England about six months ago we brought Daffodil with us. She was a very nice dog, and I was very fond of her. She was found by my father, and all efforts to recover her by advertising were in vain. At the dog show on Thursday I recognized Daffodil in a spaniel's number, and I set down as 'Mrs. B. Brothchild's Jersey, date of birth, breed and pedigree unknown; price \$500.' It was marked 'very highly commended' and I bought it. I obtained a summons for Mrs. Brothchild."

Mrs. Brothchild is a dog fancier living at 184 West 29th street. She says she brought the dog from England, and she was very fond of her. She was found by my father, and all efforts to recover her by advertising were in vain. At the dog show on Thursday I recognized Daffodil in a spaniel's number, and I set down as 'Mrs. B. Brothchild's Jersey, date of birth, breed and pedigree unknown; price \$500.' It was marked 'very highly commended' and I bought it. I obtained a summons for Mrs. Brothchild."

**Let's see the dog,** said Justice Duffy, and the dog was produced. "There was no doubt as to the spaniel's opinion on the question of ownership, for with delighted bark she ran across the high railing in front of the bench, put her paws on the railing, and she was very much tickled the girl's face. To the whistling and cries of 'Come, Jersey,' from the Rothschild contingent, Daffodil was deaf. At the same time, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

**COLLEGE BOYS IN A BATTLE.**  
**Black Eyes in Plenty at a Columbia Freshmen's Dinner—A Caning Scheme to Prevent Some of the Freshmen Getting a Feast at Other's Expense.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—There was a pitched battle to-night before the Columbia freshmen got a chance to sit down to their class dinner at Morrell's, in West Twenty-ninth street. The fight was a real one, and it was very much to the credit of the freshmen, who were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves. They swooped down on the freshmen, and they were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves.

**The freshmen were very evenly divided,** and a scuffling blow upon a nose that was broken, and the freshmen were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves. They swooped down on the freshmen, and they were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves.

**A mounted detachment of policemen** were attracted to the scene, and galloped to the spot. The officers rode straight down on the crowd, and scattering them right and left, reached the side of their comrades just in time to prevent the rioters from carrying out their threats of drawing him in a canal.

**The riot in the Michaelkirche** street was at its height yesterday, and the rioters were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves. They swooped down on the freshmen, and they were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves.

**Between 7 and 8 o'clock** a disorderly crowd assembled in Robert street, but was soon dispersed by the police. Several arrests were made. Crowds of youths and roughs also assembled in the Lustgarten, but were speedily dispersed by mounted police, who were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves.

**The press of all shades of opinion** applied to the public to remain indoors. The fact that many innocent persons were injured by the rioters, and the fact that the exercise of more discretion on the part of the public. Many ugly saber cuts were treated at local surgery to-day.

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# BERLIN COOLS OFF.

## Socialists Disown Any Connection With the Mob of Rough Rioters.

### TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING.

### The Emperor Drives Through the Thickest of the Crowd, and Is RECEIVED WITH WILD CHEERS.

### Police Charge Repeatedly With Drawn Swords on the Rowdies.

### HOURLY CROWDED WITH INCIDENTS

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Another and a worse day of rioting has convulsed this city. Never since the revolutionary ferment of 1848 has matters assumed so much the aspect of civil war in this peace-loving capital. At this hour (7:30 P. M.) the crowds have thinned and the streets are generally taking on their normal appearance. The authorities have concluded that the outbreak has spent its force, and so confident are they that there will be no further trouble that they have withdrawn from duty the extra police.

**As the day wore on** the riotous element, evidently tired out by their long and repeated efforts to make as much trouble as possible for the police, began to disperse and make their way to their homes. Late this afternoon a crowd attempted to hold a meeting on the street in front of the Dresden Bank, but the police dispersed them without much trouble.

**Crowds Dispersed in the Afternoon.**  
Numerous crowds gathered throughout the afternoon in the central parts of the city. As soon as they gathered they were dispersed by the police, for the most part with little resistance, but in a few instances serious encounters occurred and a number of persons were injured.

**The newspapers warn** the people against overestimating the importance of the disturbances, which, they say, are due to roughs who are always ready to commit outrages. The *Tagblatt* says that the disturbances are senseless and without special significance. The *Borsen Courier* expresses the belief that the rioters were not the persons who attended the workmen's meeting.

**The Socialist paper, the Vorwarts,** in an article on the trouble, disclaims on behalf of the Socialist leaders any connection with the rioters. The paper declares the members of the mob belong to the lowest dregs of the city's population.

**Drink May Cause Trouble To-Day.**  
It is claimed that only a few genuine workmen took part in the riotous demonstrations to-morrow is regular pay day for the workmen here, and there is great danger that the men, being supplied with money, many of them will indulge in drink, and that they will be more violent than they have been on previous occasions.

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looted it of its contents. Then they amused themselves by breaking windows.

**A body of 200 men took possession** of Landberg street, and forming an irregular procession, marched to Grunewald, shouting, yelling and smashing the windows of stores and dwellings along the route. In the same manner a mob of about 1,000 men marched from the Frankfurter quarter to and along Schilling street. They also acted in a most disorderly manner, smashing windows and breaking up shops. Similar scenes were enacted in the Koenigsberg district.

**The Police Unsuccessful to the Task.**  
The police were utterly unable to cope with so many disturbances in so many different localities, and for some time the rioters had things all their own way. When the police did meet a mob, however, they had little difficulty in dispersing it.

**Inflamed by their excesses of yesterday** and last night, many members of the riotous crowds passed the night on the streets. At an early hour menacing crowds of workmen began to assemble in the Unter den Eichen. There was a strong force of police present, and they kept the crowd of idlers continually moving.

**By noon the crowds had been augmented** to such an extent that the police felt it would be dangerous to allow them to remain in the streets, especially as threats of looting shops were being made. They therefore charged the crowds, but were met with a determined resistance, and repeated charges were necessary before the crowds dispersed.

**During the disorder** workmen assembled at several other points in the city, but when ordered to disperse by the police they did so. At noon another large crowd congregated in Opera House square. This mob was exceedingly unruly and refused to obey the police orders to move on. The police charged the mob with drawn swords, and dispersed them with little resistance. Seven of the ringleaders were handed off to jail.

**At 1 o'clock this afternoon** a relief detachment of soldiers, headed by a band, was marching toward the opera house. The places of the guards on duty there. They were accompanied by a large mob of roughs, who in every way taunted them with uprisings of the riotous mob. With measured step and eyes to the front the soldiers marched as though they were on dress parade.

**A body of police had been drawn across** the street near the opera house to prevent anyone but the guards from entering the Castle square. The roughs tried to break through this line, and a violent encounter followed. The roughs were scattered through to the Castle still heedless of the riot between the mob and the police.

**Finally a detachment of mounted police** charged the riotous mob. The rioters were scattered in every direction. Many of the rioters were knocked down and trampled upon by the horses, but the policemen had no mercy on the fugitives.

**Resistant Pled into the Kaiser's Speech.**  
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—The Russian newspapers, with scarcely an exception, unfavorably criticize the speech of Emperor William at Brandenburg. They declare that the Emperor's speech was calculated to inspire doubt and anxiety as to the stability of Emperor William's pacific intentions.

**It is believed that this purpose** was not to be attained, but by the riotous element, and that the riotous element was more actively engaged in consuming the "deal" and that they were generally come in some illegal way.

**A demand was therefore made** upon the resigned board for payment to the receiver of this \$2,000. Three of said officers have, without legal authority, used simple demands for full restitution at present in their power, and the amount of \$2,000 has been received under the order of the Court. The receiver has asked for the return of the \$2,000 which he paid to get in and presumably to make other large profits in addition thereto.

**It is believed that this purpose** was not to be attained, but by the riotous element, and that the riotous element was more actively engaged in consuming the "deal" and that they were generally come in some illegal way.

**Between 7 and 8 o'clock** a disorderly crowd assembled in Robert street, but was soon dispersed by the police. Several arrests were made. Crowds of youths and roughs also assembled in the Lustgarten, but were speedily dispersed by mounted police, who were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves.

**The riot in the Michaelkirche** street was at its height yesterday, and the rioters were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves. They swooped down on the freshmen, and they were very much to be commended for their achievement of last year in stealing the freshmen's seats and eating the dinner themselves.

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