

A WEEK OF WORK COMES AT LAST.

Congress Beginning to Get Down to Business in Tolerable Shape.

A BRILLIANT RECORD

Of Three Months' Inaction Broken by a Semblance of Industry.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

Under Serious Consideration, and an Important Amendment Made.

The Days of the Indian Agent Numbered—Jerry Simpson's Sarcastic Fling at the Army—A Date Set to Be Set Soon for the Consideration of the Bland Silver Bill—Anti-Free Coinage Men Desperate—How the Oates Blackmailing Bill Came to Be Presented—The Move to Get Along in Congress Without Chaplains—Chief Justice Fuller Not to Resign Except He Is Nominated for the Presidency—Tom Reed's Joke on Alger or Hittself.

Under Serious Consideration, and an Important Amendment Made.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTERS.

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S WORK.

The week closes with a brilliant record of hard work in the House of Representatives. On Monday it met at the usual time, and after 15 minutes of arduous industry, listening to the Chaplain's prayer and to the reading of the journal, it adjourned.

This is the work of the last week of the first three months of the session, and it might fairly be said to be the work of the whole three months. The Indian appropriation bill has dragged its slow length along for two weeks. Two days should have sufficed for its consideration and passage. By far the greater number of speeches made ostensibly on the bill have really been the most partisan harlequins.

A Resolute Discussion at Last.

The first really serious and enduring discussion occurred to-day on the proposition to place the Indian agencies in charge of army officers. It was opposed by nearly all the members in whose districts there are Indian agencies. To part with this bit of patronage is to them like pulling eyes-teeth.

In saying that the proposition was opposed by all members whose districts are Indian agencies, I should except Hon. Jerry Simpson, who favored the amendment because it was the first intimation he had had that there was any use for an army in the United States, and he would be glad to assist at furnishing these pets of the Government some useful and honorable occupation and take the agencies out of politics.

Advantages of Army Supervision.

Not a single good argument was advanced in opposition to the amendment. The officers of the army are capable, trained to methodical work, and would be responsible not only to the Interior Department for the proper performance of their duties, but also to the War Department as officers liable to be dishonorably dismissed from the service in case of malfeasance. Moreover, the change would furnish employment for a number of capable young gentlemen whose chief labors now are to spend their salaries at the Army and Navy Club.

Of course, it will be understood that the proposition is not to sweep out at once all of the civilian agents and put in their place the military agents. The substitution of the latter is to take place only as vacancies occur.

Mr. McMullen, of the Committee on Rules, tells me that a date will surely be assigned within a few days for the beginning of the consideration of the silver bill. That is, the committee will report a rule to that effect, which is equivalent to the assignment of a fixed time for the debate on free coinage. The rule will limit the period of debate to about four days, but whether it will prescribe that at the end of four days of speaking a vote shall be taken is still in doubt.

Anti-Free Coinage Men Desperate.

McMullen thinks that a day in the last week in March will be designated for beginning the fight in a formal way, which has been in progress, after a very bitter fashion, among the Democratic members ever since Congress convened. The anti-free coinage members are desperate. They declare they will fight, filibuster, do anything to defeat the Bland bill. Mr. Harter, of Ohio, proposes to kill the measure with amendments, and that even the most radical free coinage men will then be compelled to vote against the bill thus amended. But Mr. Harter may count too much on the demagoguery of Congressmen.

Why the anti-silver members should be so ludicrously concerned for the defeat of the bill in the House is not clear, as there is really no danger of their bill passing. The President will certainly veto any bill providing for unlimited free coinage, and it would be impossible to secure a majority of two-thirds, either in the

Senate or the House, to pass the measure over the Executive veto.

Advices to the Big Majority.

The vital aims of Democratic politicians in the House should be to prevent the consideration of the bill at all and thus silence the question until after the elections. To do this they should induce the Committee on Rules to refuse to fix a date for consideration of any bill, and to keep their eyes on the bill in their own way if they can. If the leaders who really control the movements of the House will utterly ignore Mr. Bland and his bill, they can prevent consideration. A very pretty fight would result, but I fancy that would be well enjoyed by the newspaper-writing public. At any rate, this vexing matter, which has been postponed from day to day, and which the House majority was actually afraid to tackle after it found itself in a caucus called expressly for the consideration, will probably reach a culminating stage within a very few days.

A WESTMORELAND SCANDAL.

PROMINENT EDUCATOR IN JAIL ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

His Assistant in the Kensington Schools the Prosecutor—Her Life Hanging by a Thread—A Rising Young Physician Arrested but Afterward Released.

Prof. J. M. Anderson, principal of the Westmoreland county, and Dr. E. E. Patton, a young and well-known physician of that place, were arrested yesterday on complaint of Miss Jennie McClelland, assistant teacher in the Kensington schools. The charge is a most serious one. Dr. Patton was discharged by Magistrate Hare, of Kensington, who heard the case, but Prof. Anderson was sent to jail to await a hearing in court.

The arrests have created great excitement in society circles in Kensington and Westmoreland county. Prof. Anderson, as it appears, has been keeping company with the young lady for some time. The girl's serious illness brought her parents to her bedside, and to them she related the story of her folly. Information embodying the case was sent to the district attorney, Hare, and the arrests and hearing quickly followed.

Miss McClelland is 25 years of age, very handsome, and was a figure in the best society in Allegheny City, where her parents reside. Her life is in danger. Prof. Anderson was formerly principal in the St. Pleasant school, and was considered a model by the large corps of teachers in the county. He has a wife and four children living at Stahlstown, Westmoreland county, but it is alleged that he was not known at Kensington. He first became prominent in Kensington through his connection with the Presbyterian Church there, in which he was an active worker and the leader of a flourishing congregation.

KEELEY CURE AT CUT RATES.

CHLORIDE OF GOLD BY MAIL FOR \$10, CASH IN ADVANCE.

A Cure Guaranteed by the Under-Cutter. At First It Isn't a Success Another Trial Can Be Had at the Same Price.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A cure Keely institute has been opened on West Forty-second street, which proposes to cure all ailments by the use of a gold chloride of gold in advance. The managers of the new institute say they can cure anything from a hard cider jug to Bourbon jim-jams. They have cut prices on the White Plains Keely Institute, and the gold cure is now cheaper than a good spree.

The proprietor and manager of the place is Dr. J. H. Keely, who has worked in Dr. Keely's institute at Dwight, Ill. The place is called the Chloride of Gold Medical Institute. One of the men in charge is Dr. H. J. Keely, who has been established to cure such drunks as did not have the time and means to go to the regular Keely institute. He said the treatment was the same as Keely's, except that they call their injection chloride of gold instead of bi-chloride of gold. This, they explained, was a mere distinction without a difference.

The guarantee cures at the Forty-second street place. The guarantee is a verbal one. At this institution they also give patients injections three times a day. They also give pills, and the pills are made up of gold chloride of gold. They are sold for \$75 in advance for three weeks. If there is no cure, they say there is no pay. But the great feature of Dr. Henry's method is the system of curing drunks by means of gold chloride of gold.

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THE DAKOTA DIVORCE BILL.

Latest Applicants for Legal Separation at the New Mexico.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cornelia E. Betts has become the most conspicuous of the many applicants for divorce here. After he had been served with the summons in his wife's complaint, Mr. Betts went from New York to Peekskill and shot the proprietor of the Eagle House, Charles P. Blish. Mrs. Betts' lover, whom she married as early as possible, is now in the United States.

Christian Borstel. Vice Consul to Bogota, Brazil, under the Cleveland administration, is one of the latest. Shortly after Harriet's election to Congress, she left Cleveland and returned to this country. Mrs. Borstel remained in Brazil nearly two years. When she returned, Borstel was advised that for \$25 a divorce could be had in 24 hours. Borstel thought this was the customary way. When he learned that legitimate divorces are obtained in South Dakota, he came here.

Mrs. Ida Tyson, wife of a New York broker, is the very latest applicant for divorce. She has her champagne by the case. She was married to her husband, nurse and her maid, and dreads matrimony.

THE PENNY MAY FIGHT.

Report That It Has Leased the D. & H. Canal to Down the Reading.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The stock of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company took a sharp turn to-day on the Stock Exchange. It opened at 153 1/2 and advanced to 154 1/2, and then fell to 153 1/2.

Secretary F. M. Olinhart, of the Delaware and Hudson, denied the report without any reservation. Mr. Snyder, a director of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, said: "There are some negotiations pending between our company and the Pennsylvania in regard to tonnage from some of our mines, but they are comparatively unimportant in character. I know of nothing that would lead me to believe that any steps have been taken by the Pennsylvania looking toward a control of the Delaware and Hudson."

the last year been married to worthy and thrifty young men. The Chief Justice will resign only in one contingency, and that is if he be nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic convention at Chicago.

Touching the discussion in regard to General Alger's war record, which still wages fiercely, "Tom" Reed's latest most biting comment was to him: "The world Reed and Alger do—brains and boodles!"

"I fear," said Reed, gently and with childlike simplicity, "I fear you overestimate the extent of my private fortune."

ALL OVER GERMANY

Extends the Same Distress Which Bears Riotsous Fruit in Berlin.

FIGHTING LAST NIGHT.

Real Hunger, Not Socialism, Is Causing the Demonstrations.

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Now the Military Must Act, as the Police Are About Worn Out.

THREE MAY BE GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

Had Beer Gens in Its Work.

The Police Made Another Charge on the Mob and Repeated It Again and Again; but the crowd, after giving way a little, charged, reloaded their tanks and fought the police with desperate energy, using as weapons sticks, stones, heavy billets of wood and anything they could lay hands on.

The rioters were broken up and scattered, as they had only used the flat blades of their swords in striking; but when they saw the tide of battle turning against them, they did not hesitate to turn right and left, carrying for the wounds they inflicted, but determined to overcome the riot.

A large number of rioters had already been broken up and scattered, and a large number of the wounded were taken to hospitals in the vicinity. By 10:30 the rioters were under lock and key in the police stations.

Stores Looted and Wrecked.

As on Thursday, some of the rioters took advantage of the uproar to smash shop windows and seize upon the goods displayed in them, or anything else that came within their reach.

A feature of to-night's rows has been the large increase in the numbers of working-men who were arrested. It was a great part of the crowds have consisted of men who are never known to work—professional agitators and the dregs of humanity which infest the city.

The difficulties under which the police labored were greatly added to by the streams of people who paraded the streets, and to create an disturbance, but to watch the "fun" when it did occur. The police did not desire to injure peaceable citizens, and consequently they were not as free in their actions as they otherwise would have been.

A BALEFUL RUMOR GATHERS A CROWD.

A rumor gained currency that all the unemployed of the city were to form a monster procession and march down Friedrichstrasse, and along the Unter den Eichen, and other streets, and to demand of the Government that it should give them work.

The rumor was spread by a crowd of unemployed men, and was taken up by the press, and the authorities were obliged to issue a statement to the effect that the rumor was unfounded.

The rioters in the Haackesche market and Rosenthal strasse showed the determination of the mobs to resist the authorities to the utmost.

The advice given to the Socialists by their organ, the Vorwaert, does not seem to have had the excellent effect that was expected upon the Socialist working-men.

As the rioting increased the authorities issued an order calling upon the people to disperse, and to leave their houses at once. This order, however, did not suffice to keep the curious of the streets, and many unemployed persons must have suffered for their impudence at the hands of the police.

At a late hour the central authorities were warned that the disorders were spreading to Tegel, an outlying suburb where a crowd, which was certainly not composed of the unemployed, had gathered.

The rioters in the Haackesche market and Rosenthal strasse showed the determination of the mobs to resist the authorities to the utmost.

should serious disturbances occur to-morrow it will be necessary to appeal to the military authorities. The police are tired out with their struggle with the mob these three days and are in no fit condition to handle the situation energetically.

The Causes and Origin of the Riots.

Tracing the immediate genesis of the riots, it will be found in the appeal of the unemployed masons to Burgomaster or Zorkenbeck for employment in municipal work.

A meeting at Friederichschain followed. Herr Roche, one of the delegates, told the 3,500 unemployed masons, carpenters and painters that there was no chance of the municipal authorities furnishing them with work.

There is not a single word of truth in the report that the rioters were organized by the Government furnish them with work or bread. The respectful suggestion was made that the rioters should make extraordinary exertions on the part of the authorities to alleviate the distress they were suffering.

The rioters were broken up and scattered, as they had only used the flat blades of their swords in striking; but when they saw the tide of battle turning against them, they did not hesitate to turn right and left, carrying for the wounds they inflicted, but determined to overcome the riot.

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The only witness, the girl Nellie Yetman, corroborated the testimony of the injured boy. The defendants made a general denial, but did not attempt to account for the boy's injuries.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S RULES FOR THE COMING FAST.

He Makes No Provision for Localities Where the Grip Has Held Sway—The Paper Reprint Not Considered Necessary in an About New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—In all the churches of the Catholic archdiocese of New York a circular from Archbishop Corrigan, announcing the regulations for Lent, which will begin on Wednesday, will be read to-morrow morning.

Recently the Pope, owing to the ravages of the grip, issued a rescript dispensing Catholics from the usual fast and abstinence of Lent. The Pope gave power to Archbishops and Bishops to abrogate the people of their charges from fasting and abstinence as long as, in their judgment, the state of public health required this indulgence.

A few of the Bishops of this country have given their people the benefit of the Pope's rescript, and in their dioceses there will be neither fasting nor abstinence during Lent. Archbishop Corrigan has not deemed it necessary to abrogate the regulations which include the usual fast and abstinence of Lent.

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