Are printed to-day in THE DIS-

PATCH. It you are going to move

you should read them carefully. They will guide home-hunters.

BLAINE'S SIDE OF THE STORY

Of Young Jimmy's Marriage and Its End in a Divorce Court.

A THOUGHTLESS BOY

Who Was Entrapped by a Woman Into a Hasty Wedding,

THE SECRETARY'S VIEW OF IT.

Mrs. Blaine, Sr., Exenerated by Her Husband From All Blame.

The Comments of the Deadwood Judge Bring Forth a Public Statement From Much-Abused Man - The Letter of Protest to the Officiating Priest Written Just After the Wedding-The Two Famous Interviews in Maine, as the Blaines Remember Them-Young Blaine's Astuteness Highly Spoken of by His Father-Nothing at All Complimentary for the Now Divorced Wife-Extracts From Some of Her Letters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- Mr. Blain furnishes to the Associated Press to-day for publication the following, under the heading of

"A PERSONAL STATEMENT." Since the separation of my son and his wife, 31/2 years ago, my family have silently borne every misrepresentation, every slanderous attack, every newspaper interview which it has pleased the now divorced wife to inspire. The one person aimed at has been Mrs. Blaine; and we have perhaps been at fault in allowing a horror of the public discussion of private matters, combined with a regard for the future of my

grandson, to permit so much calumy to go in the decision of the Judge at Deadwood, 8. Dak., assumes an official character which makes it impossible to remain longer silent. To remain silent would be to accept and perpetuate a great wrong to my wife-a greater wrong to my grandson than even s publication of the truth can inflict upon

It is necessary, in speaking, that I should give a summary, as brief as possible, of the marriage and incidents which followed it marriage and incidents which followed it and led to the separation. A letter which I addressed to Rev. Thomas I. Due f, at the time of the marriage will distinctly at the school books and his tutor and blindly led.

My son was entirely free. No restraint was attempted or desired or needed to encount of the marriage will distinctly at the school books and his tutor and blindly led. be important facts bearing upon that event Mr. Blaine's Protest to the Priest.

AUGUSTA, MR., September 13, 1886 Thomas L. Ducey, Bector of St. Leo's Church East Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Stn-On Wednesday morning last, the Sti inst., my youngest son, James G. Blaine Jr. shocked me by the announcement that on the preceding Monday he had been united to had performed the ceremony in your own rectory, that my son and Miss Nevins were unaccompanied by friend or relative and that two of your household servants were gave the first knowledge that I or any mem-ber of my family had of his marriage or even of his attachment to Miss Nevins-whos character, I wish to say at the outset, is not at all in question, and of whom, but for this rash marriage, I have never heard a breath My son was born October 12, 1868 and is

not, therefore, 18 years old. He was Hving here in his own home, in the house where he was born, surrounded by neighbors who had known him all his life, under the daily care of a tutor who was fitting him for college which he boued to enter this autumn. To scilltate his preparation he desired to remain here during the summer, while the other members of the family were much of he time at Bar Harbor.

company with her sister and her father, cause to Augusta on Monday, August 16. On iday, September 3, 18 days after her ar Augusta, my son, who had never seen her or heard her name until she came here, left his home without permission and rithout the knowledge of any member of his family, and accompanied Miss Nevins and her sister to their mother in New York. On Saturday, the 4th, the two young person presented themselves to you for marriage.

The Dispensation Procured. Through my eldest son, Walker Blaine who went to New York as soon as I heard these unhappy tidings, I learn that James he was within a month or two of 21. But he id not (according to your own narrative to my son Walker) conceal from you the vital from you, but openly avowed, that I had no knowledge whatever of his intention to be married, or that his special design was to keep all knowledge of it from me. In this concealment be sought your aid and abet-ment, and you held his secret under consid-eration from Saturday until Monday—agree-ing with my son not to advise any member of my family of his rash purpose. You took him to the Archbishop, in order that a dis-pensation might be secured to enable Miss Nevins, who was reared a Catholic, to marry my son, who was born, baptized and reared my son, who was cooking the a Protestant. You know that during the long interval in which you were making these preparations I was within a moment's reach by telegraph, and yet you never gave the slightest intimation to me, the mos deeply interested and responsible party. In defense of this conduct you alleged to my son Walker the confidence reposed in you as a priest by my son. The confidence of the confessional is always respected, but by your use of confidences reposed in you, outside the confessional, even by those not of the Catholic communication. of the Catholic communion, you perforce be-come an accomplice before the act of any crime or any imprudence to which you may of your intelligence that your position is absolutely untenable, would be dangerous to society, and would not be respected by

any court of the land. A Father's Love for His Boy.

You further alleged, in justification of you action, that if you had not performed the ceremony some one else outside your communion would have done it. This is a common defense of evil-doing, and is unworthy of a priest and a man. You might as we on the ground that otherwise some one ele A week ago my boy was under my protion-the most helpless, the least re-

sponsible member of my family; erratic, but | I controllable through his strong affections; an object of constant watchfulness to his parents, his brothers and his sisters; a source parents, his brothers and his sisters; a source of constant anxiety, but not of despair, because he is of good abilities, as readily influenced to the right as to the wrong, and because the patience of love can never know weariness. To-day, through your agency, this boy in years, in experience, in judgment, in practical capacity, leaves my home and my care, burdened with the full responsibilities of a man with the valfare of

sponsibilities of a man; with the welfare of a woman in his keeping. I am powerless. I cannot question the legality of the marriage. I shall at a dis-tance, and at every disadvantage, guide my son. But as a father living under the divine institution of the family, as a citizen living under the divine order of society. I profest against your act. As a servant of God to whose ministry you are ordained, I cal God to witness between you and me. O whatever arills resulting from this deployment. whatever evils resulting from this deplot able marriage my son may be the author the victim, the guilt be on your head. JAMES G. BLAINE

Mr. Blaine Blames Marie Nevins. When I wrote this letter I believed that Miss Nevins had no other responsibility in Miss Nevins had no other responsibility in the marriage than in consenting to my son's appeal and was blameworthy for this alone. Since then I am prepared to say that the marriage was arranged by her far more than by my son; that she did everything to pro-mote it; suggested every arrangement; anticipated and provided for every emer-gency, and that, in fact, but for her personal, active and untiving agency, the marriage active and untiring agency, the marriage would never have taken place. In this she showed knowledge and forethought not to be expected in a woman of 21 years.

Within ten days after her arrival in Augusta, within one week from the day she first met my son, she was adjuring him thus for several successive days:

Write nothing until I see you. Let me know at once about the law of marriage. I can't walt to hear. It makes me ill.

Can you come to me a moment! I am alone. Do not send up your card.

Did you see the laws! Do not keep me in

Did you see the laws? Do not keep me in suspense.

The Bar Harbor house is perfect, but I love the dear old place here better.

Don't ask any questions that may lead people to suspect anything. Remember that we are in the mouths of every man, woman and child in Augusta. Every word you speak is repeated and misconstrued. Every look of yours, every flush of your face, is talked of. Look into the laws only to-morrow, and perhaps one question at the bank, [where he obtained money for his marriage journey on my account, by inducing the cashier to advance him funds on his memorandum, a thing he had never learned to do before he met Miss Nevins.]

More Extracts of the Same Kind. All else can wait, Oh! Do be careful. I feel now all sorts of dreadful things are said of us. You do not know how vile the world is. Do you look up the laws! Let the rest

keep.

Did you look into the laws of Massachusetts and New York? I am sure not, Ansetts and New York? I am sure not. Answer this to-night.

I have at last thought of the only man on earth whom we can both trust for a witness. He is a man I can telegraph for to come to Boston if we find it necessary. He is a man, and he adores every member of my family.

* * I have known him since I was a child. He would go any place with us, and no one knew. He never would breathe it as long as he lived. If you say so I will give him a gentle himt that I will need his services for an emergency—but not tell him for what.

Do write me at once what the New York law was, and the forfeit. Answer at once. When they reached New York, after they had fled from Augusta, she cautioned my son not to "forget the \$20 gold piece in a little box for Ducey," and to "look in the pocket of your gray clothes for the ring." In short, she took charge of every matter and directed all the proceedings to the last

to the altar by a young woman of fully 21 years, with entire secreey, contrived by herself, and with all the instrumentalities of

her device complete and exact. Attempt to Annul the Marriage

When my eldest son, Walker, went to New York, as I have related in the Ducey letter, his object was to see whether this marriage of my youngest son might not be invalid or could not be annulled by reason of his youth. It was met with the assertion that it was too late for any proceedings to set aside the marriage, because after the marriage the bride, instead of returning to her mother, had taken passage for Boston with the groom on one of the night steamers on Long Island Sound. She returned from Boston to New York the following day. He came as home it America. day. He came on home to Augusta. This fact was learned for the first time by Walker, a boy's modesty having prevented my son James from bringing it to my

knowledge.
I purpose next to show, by a semewhat minute statement of facts and dates, the falsity of the assertion that Mrs. Blaine and his wife. She did not see her daughter in-law until May, 1887, eight months after the marriage, when, being in New York, the latter called upon her twice during her two days' stay. The next time she saw her was a month later, when about to sail for Europe, on the 8th of June. She was a single day in New York, and saw the young

woman in taking leave.

At the end of 14 months we returned from Europe and stopped two or three days in New York. We found that in our absence my son had not only spent his entire allow ance, but that he was deeply in debt. The Young Blaines at Augusta.

It was then arranged that both my son and his wife should come down to Augusta and have their future determined at a family council. They arrived in Augusta on Saturday, the 18th of August. Mrs. Blaine was absent from home on a visit, and re-turned Monday atternoon, the 20th, so that she saw James' wife for the first time in August 20.

Within two or three days I learned the details of the dismal failure of their New York life, and after full consultation with York life, and after full consultation with Mrs. Blaine and with their free approval, I proposed that they should come to live at Augusta and occupy our old home. I had a summer house at Bar Harbor, and as I intended to spend all my winters in Washington, this house would be vacant if they did not occupy it. The house being large, I proposed to pay for fuel and light and the wages of a man, and I would furnish them. wages of a man, and I would furnish them with a horse and carriage. I also assured them, in addition, the sum of \$2,500 a year until my son should be able to earn an in-

until my son should be able to earn an income of that amount.

I made the proposition while we were sitting on the lawn, with my son's wife but a few feet distant. My son went immediately over to her, and I know that he told her in detail just what my offer was. Her reply was that she would not stay in Augusta on any consideration. He was very much disconcerted by her decision, and for the first time informed his mother and myself of his discontent and unhappiness. self of his discontent and unhappiness, a fact which was not before known, but which was not received with surprise

Estrangement of the Couple. We then learned that during our absen We then learned that during our absence in Europe he had become gradually estranged from her, and her refusal to accept the residence in Augusta was merely the last of a long series of disagreements which threatened to make their united life impossible, and which led finally to a separation. Disaster is the only legitimate conclusion of such a marriage.

During the two weeks that my son's wife stayed at Augusta it became patent to every

During the two weeks that my son's wife stayed at Augusta it became patent to every member of my family and to every visitor, and to no one more than myself, that a separation was the least disaster to be dreaded. The immediate occasion of her departure was my son's going to Bangor at my request on Friday, August 31, with some documents for which I telegraphed (I was occupied with a campaign of the State), and he continued with me to Ellsworth, where

me to speak on Saturday, the 1st of Sep-moer. There being a violent rain storm, e meeting at Ellsworth was postponed to orday, September 3. James spent the erval at Bar Harbor, and I remained at

sworth.

In Monday afternoon, after the meeting, mes returned with me to Augusta, and vived at 11 P. M. only to learn that his te had gone to New York at 3 P. M., but ght hours before. She knew well that ames would be home that night.

The Final Separe

Mrs. Blaine had strongly disapproved of her departure, and had earnestly urged her to remain. She did not then dream that our son would not follow his wife, or that imminent final separation would come so soon; but she deprecated the angry, and, to us at least, sudden departure and the journey to New York alone with the infant and nurse. She did not, however, suspect that the young woman left with any less triendly feeling toward herself than toward every other member of the family except my son other member of the family except my son

other member of the family except my son James.

Finding the young woman determined to go, and foreseeing the difficulties in their path, since my daughter-in-law utterly declined the provision I made for their support, Mrs. Blaine repeatedly bade her remember that she would at any moment feceive the child for any length of timefor one year, for three years, for ten years, or for life; that he abould receive—as all who know my wife will believe—the very best of care and attention; that she would put his mother under no conditions whatever, and that whenever she wished the child to be returned to her he should be sent. The offer was not accepted, but it was not declined. It appeared to be received in the same friendly spirit in which it was given.

ceived in the same friendly spirit in which it was given.

Thus my daugther-in-law left my home, the only home which my son could provide for her. She left behind her, for my son, a note whose temper and tone are sufficiently indicated by a single extract;

You knew when you left what the consequence of your trip to Bar Harbor would be. What business had you at Bar Harbor?

* * Why did not you telegraph me and not let me lie awake till nearly 4 o'clock. You shall live to regret all this. You have broken the greater part of your promises thus far, and until you learn to be truthful you need not come near me. I am not here to have my affairs discussed among the neighbors. If you desire to have any communication with me you can address New York Hotel.

Young Blaine Gives Up His Wife.

Young Blaine Gives Up His Wife, This was signed simply, "Mary Nevins Blaine." On reading this note my son de-clared: "I will not follow her, and I told

her I would not when she made her threat."

Just 44 days after this willful departure Just 44 days after this willful departure she returned to my house, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Nevins, my grandson and his nurse. At the moment of their arrival there were in the house only Mrs. Blaine, who was ill, and the servants. Mrs. Blaine at once arose, dressed and went downstairs, having previously instructed her maid to do everything for their comfort. This was the only time she ever met Mrs. Nevins. Neither lady advanced to greet her; no hand was extended to her; but from Mrs. Nevins, seconded by her daughter, came charges against her son and herself, so insulting and so violent that a servant was called in, for the frankly expressed purpose of acting as

so violent that a servant was called in, for the frankly expressed purpose of acting as a restraint upon the elder visitor.

On their brief stay of two weeks with us, and on this one last visit of two hours, rest all the substantiations of the statements of the Judge at Deadwood. Before leaving for the West I had advised with Mrs. Bisine, in the event of the return of her daughterin-law, and she acted upon my advice.

Not a word since the separation has been written by her, nor has she seen my son's wife, except on the street in New York, when not a word was exchanged between them.

on the day of her divorce, not to resume his

Jimmy Not Held B Far be it from me to hold my son blame-less, though when his youth, his uncom-pleted education, his separation from the in-fluences of home, the exchange of a life full of hopes and anticipations for premature cares and uncongenial companionship are considered, I hold him more sinned against than sinning. But his mother at no time in thought or word or deed attempted to separate this man and his wife. On the contrary, she did not fail, by liberality, by-consideration and by extenuation, to foster consideration and by extenuation, to foster in every practicable way their happiness— if happiness to them had been possible. JAMES G. BLAINE

CHICAGO DOFFS THE MASK.

An Outright Appropriation of \$5,000,000 CHICAGO, Feb. 28.-The World's Fair Local Directors have prepared a draft of a bill which will be presented to Congress, asking for an outright appropriation of \$5,000,000 to be expended by the Board of Directors. President Baker will leave for Washington next Tuesday with the bill, and on Thursday will hold a conference with the World's Fair National Commission's Committee on Federal Legislation, of which J. W. St. Clair is Chairman. In the bill there is no provision for the needs of the National Commission. Just how Mr. Baller and Chairman St. Clair, of the commission, will harmonize on a joint bill it is difficult to predict. Mr. St. Clair has already announced that the commission would ask for \$3,000,000, at least, to be expended under its own direction.

Work will be resumed at Jackson Park

to-morrow morning by the 300 staff makers who struck Friday morning for an increase of 5 cents an hour. The workmen get an increase of 214 cents an hour, or half what they demanded. The strikers signed contracts not to demand another increase until the World's Fair work is completed.

ARMED TRUCE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Try to Prevent Trouble. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The city to-day was very quiet. There is no appreciable difference in the situation from that of a week ago. Apprehension is felt as to the outcome when the running of street cars will be resumed. The Advisory Board of the strikers has taken steps to prevent further outbreaks.

Mayor Sullivan and the full committee

had a conference to-day, and the understand-ing is that organized labor, as represented by the committee composed of presidents of all the labor unions in the city, will do all that can be done to svoid further trouble.

TWO CONFLICTING WILLS.

phia Are to Be Disposed Of,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—It is state on good authority that Mrs. Ann H. Wilstach, who died a few days since, has left s will disposing of her estate of \$2,500,000 in quite a different manner than that provided by the will of her husband, who died over

20 years ago.

Instead of endowing a public picture gallery in this city, it is believed that a large sum has been laft for the establishment of a

PITTSBURG, MONDAY,

Are All of the Piecemeal Tariff Tinkering Bills Solely Formulated.

BINDER TWINE A SAMPLE

Reform Yet to Follow.

SMALL SAVING FOR THE FARMERS,

Except the Great Barons of the West, Who Are Now Accused of

BACKING THE FIRST BILL PRESENTED

BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22. A glance through the long reports which accompany the bill submitted to the House yesterday, putting binder twine on the free

list, shows with peculiar emphasis how far the Democratic and Republican parties are apart on the tariff question. This is the first of Mr. Springer's tariff-tinkering bills, and if the arguments in its favor are a sample of those that are to come, the public will be treated to a serial of demagogism and sophistry, to use no harsher terms, which is sometimes paralleled on the campaign stump, but not often in the halls of

The majority report deserves a place in history with the thrilling record of the tin vessel peddlers employed by the free trade leaders of Ohio in 1890 to drive the country through and prove by the fictitious prices asked for their wares how alarmingly the cost of the nousehold had been advance he operation of the McKinley bill.

An Old Assumption Over Again. The broad ground of the majority report is that the immense aggregate cost of the twine which has supplanted wire in the binding of grain in the great fields of the West is paid by the consumer; that the poor man's bread is thus taxed to the extent of seven-tenths of a cent for every pound of inding twine used. It is the old and eroneous assumption over again, to which President Cleveland ignorantly committed himself, that the cost of an article on which duty is levied is increased by exactly the amount of the duty. By intelligent people throughout the length and breadth of the land Mr. Cleveland was laughed at on account of his error, and he was unmercifully exposed, not only by the Republicans, but by the late Mr. Randall and the Democrats who believed with him.

who believed with him.

The majority report, however, dees not absolutely commit itself to this manifest absurdity. It asserts that "if" seven-tenths of a cent per pound is added to the price, "as is probable," then the tariff costs the farmers of the United States about \$700,000 a year; and, of course, finally, this must come from the pockets of the consumers, most of whom are poor men and their families.

Advantageous to Western Barons, Admitting all this to be true, it does not appear that it would be a great hardship for each one of 65,000,000 people to pay his or her pro-rata share of \$700,000. It is not probable, however, that if the duty were removed the price of grain or flour to the consumers would be affected in the least

consumers would be affected in the least degree. The only appreciable gain would be to the pockets of the great "baronial" farmers of the West, whose wheat fields stretch from horizon to horizon.

These millionaire "farmers," who, like the landlords of Ireland, rarely see their estates, but suck from the soil revenues which they spend in the cities or abroad, many of them being citizens of foreign countries, will be the only beneficiaries worth considering from the repeal of the duty on binder twine. It is in their interests that the bill is drawn. It is stated that the majority report was written by Mr. Bryan, of Nebrasks, a very pretty young man who is making his first essay at legislation as the attorney for some of these great farmers or farming corporations which flourish in his State.

Mr. Bryan, speaking for the majority of the Ways and Means, says that this \$700. one referred to "does not include a large additional sum charged for profits on the increased price by the various dealers through which the produce passed." He does not say how free trade in binder twine would be able to be a sum of the large additional sum would be able to be a sum of the large additional sum would be able to be a sum of the large additional sum would reduce this large additional sum charged for profits.

Foreign Manufacturers Awake. Already the manufacturers of Ireland Already the manufacturers of Ireland Scotland and even of China are looking for ward to a possible repeal of this tax. They have issued circulars to their patrons in tended to influence the movement of their allies in Congress, to do temporary duty only, putting down the price of twine lower than ever before, but carefully stating that these prices are subject to immediate change without notice. The moment this duty is repealed and the American factories silenced as they seem would be the feet of the seem of silenced, as they soon would be, the few great factories which control the foreign o the present rate or beyond it,

to the present rate or beyond it.

In the investigation of this phase of the tariff subject prior to the passage of the McKinley bill there was manifest a disposition among Republicans to put binder twine on the free list, but for the reason that it was represented that the manufacture in this country was controlled by a trust. The Senate actually voted to repeal the duty on this account, but before the bill was finally passed it was discovered that the "trust" story was almost wholly an invention of the baronial lords of vast grain-growing domains in the West. The pressure resulted in the admission free of hemp, jute, sun and sisal grass, which are used in making the twine, and the imposition of but seven-tenths of a cent per pound tion of but seven-tenths of a cent per pound duty on twine.

On an Equality With Foreigners. On an Equality With Foreigners.

It was ascertained that this duty would place the manufacturers of the United States nearly on an equality with those of foreign countries, the cost of labor here being nearly 100 per cent higher than it is abroad.

The Mills tariff bill provided for the admission free of raw material and a duty of

mission free of raw material and a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on the manufactured 25 per cent ad valorem on the manufactured twine, which is about 120 per cent higher than the tariff imposed by the McKinley bill. Under the protection afforded by this tax the manufacture of twine has increased amazingly, and the growing of hemp has become one of the important agricultural industries of the West and Northwest.

Upward of \$2,000,000 were paid in wages last year to American workers engaged in

Upward of \$2,000,000 were paid in wages last year to American workmen engaged in the manufacture of twine, and more than 10,000 tons of American hemp were consumed. Millions of capital are invested in the production of hemp and twine, and both of these industries would be destroyed by the abolition of a tax which, even if it were added to the normal cost, would amount to only 1 cent to each acre of grain, or about three-fourths of a mill per bushel.

'Only for Campaiga Use.

From this brief exhibit the filmsy basis of Mr. Springer's "tariff reform," in so far as binder twine is concerned. will be readily

recognized. Like all of the arguments for "reform" of the tariff it is but a chain of sounding phrases, deliberate misrepresentation, show philanthropy and false economy, which, unfortunately, too often tickle the ears of the ignorant partisan and deceive persons of small understanding. Of course it is well comprehended that Mr. Springer does not expect the passage of any of his bills. They are merely for campaign use.

LIGHTNER.

FEBRUARY

BERLIN PEACEFUL AGAIN.

CROWDS THEONG THE STREETS OUT OF CURIOSITY ONLY.

Of the Sectional Attempts at Tariff | The Police Again in Complete Control-100 Arrests Made Saturday-A Dozen Police men injured-The Evils of State Contro

> BERLIN, Feb. 28 .- At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the streets of this city presented a highly animated appearance. This was especially the case with the Unter den Linden and the approaches to the Thier-garten, which were filled with people, for the most part would-be sight seers or mere promenaders. Groups of rowdies and roughs, which have constituted such a painfully conspicuous feature in the streets during ally the case with the Unter den the past few days, were absent. No dis-orderly crowds followed the soldiers as they were relieving guard.

The police state that the few mobs which gathered last night, but which were so quickly dispersed that comparative quiet settled down over the city by 9 o'clock were led by several men carrying naked swords. While the police were engaged in suppressing these disturbances a mounted policeman had his skull fractured by being struck on the head by a petroleum bottle thrown from a house. Of the many persons arrested yesterday on charges in connection with the riots, only 23 have been detained

with the riots, only 23 have been detained in custody.

At 6:30 P. M. the situation appears to have greatly improved. The police have completely regained the upper hand. Although large crowds continue to collect before the Imperial palace, the police have little difficulty in keeping them in motion. Strong detachments of mounted police patrol the disturbed quarters.

About 100 arrests were made yesterday. Two persons who received dangerous saber wounds were taken to hospitals. An official report states that a dozen policemen were injured. It is reported that one wounded man lies dead.

During the changing of the guard at the Imperial Castle, the drawbridge connecting the Unter den Linden with the castle gardens is closed to traffic till the soldiers have passed. A similar precaution is like-

have passed. A similar precaution is like-wise observed regarding the appearance of soldiers in many of the main arteries of traffic leading from the center to the suburbs of the city. suburbs of the city.

The Emperor, accompanied by members of his family, took his usual drive in the Theirgarten to-day. He was heartily cheered by the populace along the route. It is a matter of common remark that during the recent disturbances the Emperor and all members of the Imperial family have always met with a loyal reception whenever they have appeared in public. The troops, too, have always been warmly applauded by the populace while marching through the streets of the city. This, it is claimed, proves conclusively that the late troubles have not had their origin in personal hatred of the Emperor, and that even the disorderly portion of the populace has no animus against the army, upon whose service the Emperor would of course have to rely in case of a serious outbreak. The Voreats, the organ of the Socialists, repeats its appeal to the members of the party to preserve order.

Power in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 28.—Between 7 and o'clock this morning, ex-Governor Elias N. Conway was accidentally burned to death in his own residence, a small onestory frame building, which was also consumed. It is supposed that he was asleep at the time.

was one of the most conspicuous men in the State. He was several times State Auditor and served two terms as Governor. He was very old and feeble, quite eccentric and lived alone, not allowing anyone else to sleep on the premises.

NABBED ON HIS ARRIVAL

A Dashing German Lieutenant in the Toils of the Law.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- [Special.]-A dash ing young German Lieutenant created some stir in the saloon of the steamship Aurania, on the voyage she finished to-day from Liverpool. He was down on the passenger list as Mr. Erhard Krapf, but he was known to his brother officers at Wurtemburg as Lieutenant Edward Krapf. United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard arrested the gay young soldier at the Cunard pier, this evening, en complaint of Mr. Kurt Hartell and Lieutenant Nick, for forgery to the amount of \$14,000. Bernhard called the Lieutenant aside, whispered that the German Consul would like to see him, and invited him to a cab.

On the way Bernhard told the Lieutenant that he was a relicious.

that he was a prisoner The Lieutenant that he was a prisoner The Lieutenant was much broken up. He said he was not guilty. Just before leaving Germany he said he went upon a spree with a lawyer named Wasser, who had just come into a legacy and was celebrating the event. There was some betting, and the Lieutenant won much of Wasser's legacy. He had \$1,260 of it left. The Lieutenant was introduced to General Classes, one of the Sixth duced to General Classen, one of the Sixth Avenue Bank wreckers, and the General velcomed him as a fellow soldier.

One of the Victims Reported Dead Still Lives, but in a Critical State, ROCHESTER, PA., Feb. 28.-[Special.]-

Excitement over the poisoning of members of the Hartman family and the lad Edward Chaffee, which occurred yesterday afternoon, continues unabated. Mrs. Hartman and her little daughter Louisa, who ate sparingly of the poisonous roots, are recovering. Edward Chaffee, who was reperted dead last night, is still living, but his condition is critical.

Coronor Kring held an inquest upon the

body of young Hartman this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental poisoning from eating roots supposed to be wild parsnips. The boys were hunting for sweet myrrh, which is similar in appearance to the root found. Edward Chaffee is a son of the James Chaffee who was killed by a train on the Ft. Wayne Railroad at St. Clair

JOE CANNON'S CHANCE

Job, Offers Him an Agency. DANVILLE, ILL., Feb. 28 .- [Spec religious book publishing concern at In-dianapolis offers ex-Congressman J. G. Cannon a position as canvassing agent. They say that they are advised that he is

Threatened Among the Federal Officeholders of Philadelphia.

MARSHAL LEEDS MARKED

For Removal, to Be Succeeded by an Out-of-Town Politician.

GORMAN FORMALLY NOMINATED

land and Hill Out. GROVER AGAINST THE BOLTERS' MOVE

By His Easton Organ, Which Counts Cleve-

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—It was re orted to-night that an important shakeup mong the Federal officeholders would occur within a short time, by which United States Marshal Leeds is to retire to make oom for a new man, and by which the fortunes of the administration, through three of the important Federal offices in the city, will be directed by three men from "up the State." It is said the administration has had such a thing in mind for some time past, and the recent puglistic encounter of the Marshal is likely to hasten the change. No definite information on the subject could be obtained, but a number of politicians said they had heard of it and thought there was some foundation for the report. The fact that Mr. Leeds was looked

npon as the representative of the adminis-tration in the recent elections for national delegates caused the news to assume more than usual interest.

It was hinted to-night that either Charles W. Henry, of Germantown, or Captain Louis Walters had been discussed in Wash-ington as the probable successor of Leeds.

upon as the representative of the adminis

Disappointed in Mr. Leeds. Disappointed in Mr. Leeds.

The administration is credited with being very much disappointed in Leeds. When he was named the men who backed him for the position said he was a Republican leader in Philadelphia and would be an influential factor whenever delegates were to be elected. The recent contest between the leaders of the city Republican organization demonstrated the fallacy of this. While Leeds was personally stronger than any of the other administration men, it was found that he was only able to carry his own ward and that by a narrow margin. Now, strange to say, the very people who pushed Leeds for Sherift, and who were instrumental in having him named as Marstrumental in having him named as Mar-shal are after his scalp. They say he has not fulfilled his promises as a politician, and that in posing as the representative of the administration he is bringing discredit

upon President Harrison.

It is believed that Postmaster Field would welcome Mr. Henry as the new Marshal. Under the present status of affairs the Marshal is the custodian of the Postoffice building, and Mr. Field would like to have a congental person in that position.

Country Politicians Right in It. One report to-night had it that Leeds was o step out. in order to make way for Wal-ers, who, in turn, would be succeeded, as a politician put it, "by another countryman." This man, it was stated, was Representa-tive Jesse M. Baker, of Media. The purpose then was to form a triumvirste, consisting of Collector-of-the-Port Cooper, Marsha Walters, and Sub-Tressurer Baker, to di-

Walters, and Sub-Freakurer Baker, to direct the destinies of the administration in this part of the State.

This story gains color from the fact that Walters and Baker have been in Washington a great deal of late. Both called on the President repeatedly, and Walters in particular had several confidential interviews with the Executive. Cooper is credited with being specially desirous of having the deal consummated, as the appointment of deal consummated, as the appointment of Baker would give him the means of break-ing the backbone of "Jack" Robinson in Chester and Delaware counties.

GORMAN NOMINATED

The New York Dissension Used as an Argument for the Maryland Senator's Benefit-Boies Suggested for the Tail of the

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28 .- [Special.] -- Se na tor Gorman has been formally put in nomi nation for the Presidency by the Easter Democrat, the organ of Senator Gibson, who at present stands very close to his col league. There is a strong personal as well as political friendship between the two Senators, and Mr. Gorman was at least aware that the article would appear. In a two-column editorial the positions of the other Democratic possibilities are discussed at length, particular attention being given to the fight between Hill and Cleveland, with the conclusion that neither can carry New York State, while Gorman, who i

New York State, while Gorman, who is very popular in that State, can combine all the elements.

"Very many believe," says the Democrat, "that the only Eastern man who will develop any strength at Chicago is Senator Gorman." Governor Boies is suggested for his running mate. The Democrat compliments Cleveland for his wise and conservative democratics and conservative and conserva ments Cleveland for his wise and conserva-tive administration, but says tariff reform was the Democratic slogan before Cleve-land was ever heard of. It indorses Cleve-land's tariff reform measure, but says: "There are tens of thousands of patriotic Democrats in the United States who con-Democrats in the United States who condemn his silver letter, written, as they suppose, in the interest of Wall street goldbugs." These thousands would prefer a
man sound, as they believe, both on the
tariff and on the currency—nearly all the
bona fide farmers holding opposite views to
the ex-President on this question.

After giving the skeleton of what the national platform will contain, including "ademand for a silver dollar which shall be
of the intrinsic value of every other dollar."

of the intrinsic value of every other dollar," the *Democrat* discusses the internecine war in New York. Senator Hill is lauded for in New York. Senator Hill is lauded for making the State solidly Democratic, despite the violent opposition of the Mugwumps, but the Democrat declares it would be unwise to nominate either New Yorker, but to select some one outside of the State who could carry it. "Senator Gorman," concludes the editorial, "is popular with Cleveland's friends because of the service he rendered them; he would not be antagonized by Governor Hill; he can carry. New York, and, if nominated at Chicago, he will be the next President of the United States."

CLEVELAND HAS WRITTEN.

ocrat—It is Supposed to Contain a Dash of Cold Water for the Belters—The Pos-

SYRACUSE, Feb. 28.—[Special.]—W. A. leach, of this city, the leader of the Cleve-and Democrate of this section, acknowledges that he is in receipt of a letter from Grover Cleveland, referring to the move-ment for a contesting delegation to Chicago, Mr. Beach, who was Internal Revenue Col-lector under the Cleveland administration.

refuses to divulge the contents of the letter, but his inactivity as an organizer leads to the belief that Cleveland is frowning on the Syracuse convention as a stroke of bad politics. Wieting's Opera House was engaged for the Mugwump convention, called to be held in this city May 30, by Mr. Beach, by telegraph from Albany. Further than that, he has not stirred to aid the movement. Speaking of the conventioh to THE DISPATCH correspondent, he said:

I don't care to talk much to-day about the movement that has been started against the mid-winter convention. I will not speak for any Democrat but myself. No, nothing has yet been done toward the organization of Onondago county. There will be no use for organizing here unless the movement is general throughout the State. The leaders are having a conference in New York to-day, and probably when they have finished we will know more about what is to be done. Yes, I have heard it said that Cleveland advised that no convention be held in opposition to the one that has already been held. I think his idea on the subject is about the same as mine. The meeting at Albany acted contrary to my advice. My idea was to meet and delegate a committee of prominent Democrats to make formal protest before the delegations from all the States in the Union against the Hill convention and the delegates elected by it. The convention, however, decided to send a contesting delegation to Chicago. No, the movement is not so much in the interest of Cleveland as it is against Hill and the methods employed by him. We want the will of the Democrats of the State only represented at Chicago. We want for our candidate for President a man who represents Mr. Cleveland's ideas on the tariff.

"A convention has been called for May 31 in this city, but will it be held?" inquired

"A convention has been called for May 31 in this city, but will it be held?" inquired

the reporter.

"My opinion is that the convention will be held and delegates elected to the National Convention at Chicago. If it should be decided not to send delegates to Chicago, I think that the convention will be held anyway, to show the feeling that exists among the Democrats who are opposed to machine methods and snap conventions."

ORTHODOXY, NOT MORALS.

DEMAND MADE OF MINISTERS IN MODERN TIMES.

Prof. Diogram Times,

Secured Diogram A Bitter Dehunciation on World St. Have Been
So Severe on Him. H.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. — [Special.]—
Prof. Briggs gave the first of a series of
Sunday afternoon addresses to young men.

Sunday afternoon addresses to young men, before a large congregation in the First Presbyterian Church, this afternoon. His subject was "The Aim in Life," and in the

as follows:

It was the Church, and not the State, that crucified Christ and made martyrs of some of its great men. This anti-Christian spirit of persecution has not yet died out; it is still extant in the nineteenth century religion of the Protestant Church. There are so-called religious newspapers which hunt down with bitter eagerness those who attempt any change or reform in church matters, terming such men heretics and traitors to the cause of Christianity. To day orthodoxy is more regarded in the Church than good morals. It is the one essential.

I firmly believe that if Jesus Christ should come now, as He came 1,90 years ago, to reform thieves and fallen women and to preach the gospel, He would be persecuted to death in the streets of our metropolis.

The dogmatics of our times have arrayed themselves against science, Biblical criticism and progress, and the man who is in advance of his times finds them his bitter enemies at every step. They are building harriers to shut people out of the kingdom of heaven. There are many such barriers to a young man entering into the ministry. Once within, however, he needs only to be orthodox and to keep within the bounds of public propriety. He has no need to be a follower of Christ in order to maintain a high place in the Church to-day, but I believe that a man who does not follow Christ is no true minister, though he has subscribed to the Westminster Confession of Faith and

Prof. Briggs' protest against his treat-ment evidently refers to such papers as the Herald and Presbyter, of Cincinnati; the Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, and the New York Observer, in whose editorials and cor-respondence Mr. Briggs has been attacked respondence almost weekly.

THE COOLEY HUNT.

of the Gang Guiding the Posse-Pittsburg Detectives Said to Be Gunning for the Outlaws and the Reward.

WHEELING, W. VA., Feb. 28 .- [Special.] -The pursuit of the notorious Cooley gang on the West Virginia and Pennsylvania State line by the organized vigilantes of Preston county, W. Va., known as the "Circle of Death," continues, and it is alnost certain that within a few days the band will be located in the mountains. Pittsburg detectives are among the mountains, rought here by the large rewards offered. Bill Turner, the man who was reported rrested by Sheriff Jackson last week, is

with one of the searching parties, his case having been settled on his promise to aid in the capture of his former friends-now his bitter enemies. Saturday Jack Ramsey sent his regards to "Bill," informing him that he would make a target out of Turner's body as soon as he possibly could "draw bead" on the individual. Bill Turper is said to have about the same feeling for Ramsey.

Friday night, after the escape of the

Cooleys from the coal pit, they were tracked to an old house in Victor Hollow. A pair of army blankets, yet warm, were found, but no other trace of the recent occupants. It is well known that the band have many friends in Fayette county, Pa., and some in Preston county, W. Va., and that they are aided in many ways. Among the staunchest and truest of these is a young girl named Lide Pastories, who lives near Fair-chanch, Pa., and is the sweetheart of Frank

A WAR SPECK AT BEAVER PALLS.

The Pennsylvania and the Lake Erie Con pany Locking Horns There. BEAVER FALLS, Feb. 28 .- [Special.]-

serry railroad war is now in progress at this place between the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Ft. Wayne Railroad, and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Company, which may end in a resort to physical force. The Pennsylvania Company, when it pur-chased the Marginal Railroad, connecting the Ft. Wayne Railroad on the west side of town with the Pittsburg and Lake Erie road on the east side of town, from Henry W. Hartman last summer, shut the Pittsw. Hartman last sumper, and the Pitts-burg and Lake Er's Railroad out from freight and transfe, advantages. The latter company then secared land for building a track to the milis of Camegie, Phipps & Co. and other Grms, and intend to establish a transfer yatd, so it will not be necessary to make up trains at Pittsburg and New Castle.

Castle.

To block this project, the Pennsylvania Com-any purchased six town lots. On Friday midnight it quietly unloaded a vast quantity of railroad material, and yesterday, last night and to-day a big force of men have been put to work. To-night three lines of track cover the six town lots, thus cutting off the Lake Erie people from their new transfer yard and their mill switch route. To-night a big force of armed men are guarding the tracks.

An Earthquake at Cape Verde. LISBON, Feb. 28.-A dispatch received here from St. Vincent, Cape Verde, states

WORLD'S FAIR FACTS.

THREE CENTS.

The Biggest Thing on Earth Liable to Be Swamped by Its Size.

CHICAGO FORCED TO BEG

In Order to Satisfy the Demands of Salary Grabbers.

THE WORST BLUNDERS CRITICISED

And Enough Shown to Demonstrate That the Show Will Not Pay

UNLESS CUTS ARE MADE SOMEWHERE

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- "We are now practically out of money," said a manager of the great Columbian Exposition, "and Congress just come to the rescue."

"But if Congress does not what then?" "There is really no "if'-this Government pledged in the matter to the nations of the earth. It cannot avoid the responsibility it has assumed, nor can it reasonably expect Chicago or a single State to carry the load thus increased under Governmental management. The Fair has greatly outgrown in scope and expense all original calculations, and for this the United States Government is responsible, equally with the local direc-

This is the view generally taken here, both inside and outside of the World's Fair management (or mismanagement), though there are prominent flatfooted dissenters. "It is a lasting disgrace to Chicago," said one of the latter, an upright man, a public spirited citizen and the editor of a leading Chicago paper—"it is a lasting disgrace to-Chicago that she is thus placed in the attitude of a beggar before the country after all the promises and the struggle to obtain say concerning "the anti-Christian spirit in the Christian churches of to-day." It was as follows:

A Big Thing and Bigger Bills

"May I quote-"
"No, sir!" he thundered. "What I say you is for your own information. I cannot afford to parade myself as a publice ritie of my fellow townsmen. But it is the truth. It is simply an apparent fact. We have bitten off more than we can chaw, to use an expressive vulgarism. The business relation between the local and governmental authorities is an anomaly, and there has been nothing but friction from the start. There has been but one idea in common, and that is in piling up expenses. We are expected to furnish the money, and the Goverament Directory has started out to spend. all we can raise and more, too. They all want the biggest thing in the world, and they all want the biggest salaries while get-

"If I had had my way there wouldn't have been a single salary in the local direcgetic business men here who would have served for the honor and who would have stood an assessment of \$20,000 apiece be-sides. The spirit of their example would have permeated the community and filled other moneyed men with enthusiasm. Not a dollar should have been voted for the managers of such a patriotic enterprise. There wouldn't have been any of this talk about going to Congress for an appropria-

tion or loan.

A Grab Game All Around "Now, what do we see? The most reckless expenditures all around and in every direction-everybody grabbing at salary and everybody at sword's point with everybody else. A demoralized and a pathetic public on the outside unwilling to conpublic on the outside unwilling to con-tribute as they would have otherwise con-tributed to the grand enterprise. They made a mistake in the site, in the first place. That mistake will cost just the dif-ference between success and failure, finan-cially considered. It will cost a million dollars more to prepare the present site than it should have done. After all is done it will be lovely, no doubt. But the ex-pense of reclaiming a swamp and making it a beautiful park and garden and of building great buildings on piles instead of solid earth, was unnecessary. This additional expense, however, is but a small portion of loss attendant upon the mistake in the site. The chief evil results will be in the generally decreased number who will go out to the grounds. The place should have been easy of access. There are probably 500,000 people in this finmediate vicinity who will attend the fair, and had it been within reasonable distance and readily accessible, with ample facilities for getting away, they would have gone again and again. They would have constituted

The Best Source of Income n gate receipts. As it is now half of them will probably never go but once. You know how it is to visit such a place. People string along out all day by the trainload— when night comes they want to all get home at once. They will go around seeing things until they are ready to drop with fatigue, and then the rush and crush of getting away and then the rush and crush of growthe grounds with the best facilities we can now offer will be likely to last a good can now offer will be likely to last a good can be there records a lifetime. Most of

can now offer will be likely to last a good share of these people a lifetime. Most of them will never go again. The loss through this alone will be sufficient to make what otherwise would be a financial success really a financial failure.

"Another thing: the elaboration of the architectural features of the buildings has been carried to an absurd degree. They will contact they must be a contact they would be a contact to the contact they would be a contact they would be a contact to the contact they would be a contact they would be a contact they would be a contact to the contact they would be a contact to the contact they would be a contact to the contact they are they would be a contact to the contact they are t will cost a third more than they ought to have cost. The Exposition buildings are but the framework of the picture—the picture itself is the thing of real value. There is no sense or necessity in the vast expenditure for ornamentation in temporary buildings for such a purpose. We have not only started out to excel all other nations in the started out to excel all other nations in the size of these structures but have pro-ceeded with an elaboration out of all reason. That is why we are out of money and the work but little over half done. And that is why we present the humiliating specta of begging Congress to come to our aid."

Has Taken Too Big a Bite. These criticisms of the World's Fair management by this eminent Chicagoan ap-pear to me to be so just, in the main, and to cover so fully the situation as I have seen it, that they are worthy of a place in the foreground. A disinterested looker-on might amplify certain points therein and thereby present a still clearer understanding of the matter. Interviews with the various officials of the local management and the government management and personal inspection of the work at Jackso Park satisfy me that the Chicago expressio "Bitten off more than we can chaw" fits th bitten off more than we can chaw the the bittention better than could any elaboration of language. The World's Columbian Exposition Company is a typical Chicago concern and was originally founded upon wind. It blew its intoxicating breath upon Congress and Congress such