ine in Paris of Russia.

TRAVEL THERE NO LONGER SAFE.

Greece Confronted by a Crisis Which May Lead to Civil War.

RIVAL CABINETS AT THE CAPITAL

LONDON, March 1 .- The English special correspondent, who is traveling in the fam-ine districts of Russia, writes from Saratov that crimes of violence in the valley of the Volga are of frequent occurrence. Clergymen's houses have been robbed, and the bodies of murdered men are found on the high, ads. The correspondent was warned of the dangers of traveling about the country, and he seldom drove at night.

Caravans of merchandise are escorted by an armed force. The correspondent says that while he was sleighing on the Volga one evening he was tracked for half an hour by a ragged, ill-looking peasant armed with a musket and a cudgel. It was his intention to signal the approach of the corre-spondent to an ambush prepared by robbers, who infest both sides of the Volga. The correspondent showed his revolver and the peasant retired.

The correspondent adds that villages in the Government of Samara, which were prosperous in 1886, are now plunged into the deepest misery, and the population has been decimated.

Heavy Debts for Government Taxes. In one village 2,765 of its 7,856 inhabitants have migrated. Of those remaining, 1,250 are dependent upon charity. In three months the people of this village have lost 4,038 head of live stock. They are indebted to the State in the sum of 72,380 roubles. Similar conditions prevail in other villages. Forty thousand acres of land are idle in the province of Samara, owing to a lack of seed wherewith to plant this area. A num-ber of German colonists live in holes in the earth for warmth. They eat bread made of wild hemp and the carcasses of horses. This

diet causes severe, often tatal, nausea The famine is changing the peasants into wild beasts. In one case a man attempted to hang his daughter because she had not been successful in begging. A loaf of bread was given to a peasant, who began to devour it with the avidity of a famished wolf. While he was in the act of gulping down the bread he fell in a fit and died.

Speaking of the resources of the province, the correspondent says that land in the basin of the Volga is exhausted and the climate is changing. He suggests that 100,000 of the German colonists be assisted to emigrate to Canada and the United States. They are a fine race, he says, and would make successful colonists in those coun-

8,000 Loaves for 12,000 People.

A cable dispatch from Vienna says: The distribution of free bread to the poor at the offices of the Socialist paper, Volks Presse, was attended with a great deal of disorder to-day. Eight thousand loaves of bread had been provided, but fully 12,000 men and women assembled in front of the offices with the expectation of receiving a share.

When it became known that the supplies

had been exhausted, many of those who had received nothing assailed the others more received nothing assailed the others more fortunate and fought with maniacal fury for the food they coveted, the possessors of which fiercely defended their rights against their ravenous opponents. In the crush ten women were injured. The efforts of a strong force of police were finally successful in checking the rioting.

Another cable dispatch from Dantzic, says: The unemployed of this city marched in procession to the Town Hall to-day and asked for relief. The municipal authorities decided to put them to work reclaiming waste lands.

waste lands.

A BLACKMAILER OF NOBLEMEN

Earl Russell Refused to Be Bled Before His Marriage to the Countest.

LONDON, March 1.-Maitland Francis Morland, aged 65 years, the Oxford tutor who was charged with attempting to obtain from Lord Hothfield £70 by blackmailing methods, was to-day rearraigned. Earl Russell was the first witness called. He said that in 1888 he received a letter, similar to the one addressed to Lord Hothfield. The letter purported to be from a very young widow, who informed His Lordship that he could call as often as he liked. She asked for £50 as a loan. Earl Russell said he foolishly replied to this letter, and that the next year, after his marriage engage-ment, he received an unsigned letter saving that some gentleman had called upon "Ruth Morland" and offered £50 for His Lordship's letter. The Earl replied that he would be glad to receive the information that his letters had been destroyed, as hers

He afterward received a letter declaring that if his letter meant an offer of £50 for the return of his correspondence the matter could be easily arranged; if not, it was inti-mated, his indiscretion would be revealed and the secret would be disclosed to some one who would be only too glad to get posstating that Miss Scott, the Earl's intended bride (to whom he was afterward married) should see the letter, but he persisted in his refusal to be blackmailed. Finally Earl Russell received a letter from "Ruth Morthe writer intended confessing to her husband. After hearing further evidence against the prisoner he was committed for trial. land," saying that unless £50 were sent her

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLL

Ditives Object to Being Conscripted Into

the Army by the Turks. LONDON, March 1.-A dispatch from Tripoli announces that there has been serious rioting there, growing out of the issuing fa firman by the Sultan making natives liable to conscription, from which they have hitherto been exempt. While an official was reading the firman to the public in the market place he was attacked and beaten by a mob, and the document was torn up. A detachment of cavalry had to be called out to disperse the mob. Soon afterward thousands of Arabs assembled outside the walls of the city and advanced to the gates de-manding the withdrawal of the firman. The Arabs have already had an encounter with the troops, several being killed and many wounded. The Europeans living in the vicinity have taken refuge in the city. Business is entirely suspended.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The secret of the disturbances in the Afro-Tur-kish province of Tripoli is that the Sultan wishes to strengthen Turkish rule in the province and make it a base of operations in dealing with Egypt on the one hand, or France and Turkey on the other.

PARIS ANARCHISTS BLUNDERED.

The Dynamite Which Blew Up a Princes House Was Meant for a Consulate,

PARIS, March 1 .- An attempt yesterday morning, to blow up the residence of the Princess de Sagan promises to be a nine-days' wonder. Nobody can conceive why the Princess should be attacked in this manner. It now appears that the dynamit-ers made a blunder. The Spanish Embassy was formerly located in a neighboring building, and the sympathizers here with the Spanish Anarchists, who placed the dynamite, did not know that the Em-

bassy had been removed.

A letter was received at the building formerly occupied by the Embassy, signed

TURNING TO BEASTS. by a committee of Spanish and French Anarchists, making certain demands, and threatening, if they were not complied with, that the building would be blown up. The letter was handed to the police by the occupants of the house, and nothing more was beared of the house, and nothing more

TWO CABINETS IN ATHENS.

A Critical Situation Which May Lead to Civil War-The Delyannis Ministry Refuses to Accept a Dismissal and Gets : Unanimous Vote of Confidence.

ATHENS, March 1 .- The Greek Cabinet of which M. Delyannis was the Prime Minister, has resigned and the King has summoned M. Tricoupls to form a new Ministry. This will bring to an end the proceedings that had been taken by the Delyannis Ministry to impeach M. Tricoupis, who was formerly Premier. The greatest excitement has been caused by the greatest excitement has been caused by the resignation of the Ministry. No definite information is at present obtainable as to the cause which led to the crisis, but it is known that the King requested M. Delyannis and his Cabinet to resign. The Ministers declined to voluntarily accede to the king's demands, as they have a majority in the Chamber.

the Chamber.

The King, since seeing M. Tricoupis, has had a conference with M. Constantopoulo, the leader of the third party, and with M. Condotorius, Grand Marshal of the court. Contrary to the usual order of things political in Greece, M. Tricoupis, declined to form a Ministry, and it is now announced that M. Constantopoulo has consented to

form a Cabinet.

In spite of the selection of M. Constantopoulo, the supporters of M. Delyannis this
atternoon resumed their session in the
Chamber, where M. Delyannis made a state-Chamber, where M. Delyannis made a statement. He said that he and his colleagues had been summoned by the King to resign, but had declined to do so, whereupon the King dismissed the Cabinet. M. Delyannis now asked the Chamber for a vote of confidence. The vote was carried unanimously. There was no member of the opposition

After the adjournment of the Chamber a large crowd escorted M. Delyannis to his residence, from the balcony of which he made an impassioned speech. He said that the people had twice honored him with their confidence, and he would never aban-don his post. He relied upon the sup-port of the nation. A counter demonstra-tion was held in front of the residence of M. Tricoupis.

The situation has become critical. The King persists in the dismissal of the Delyannis Ministry. The Royal Palace guarded by detachments of cavalry. It has been learned at the palace that the King's motive in dismissing the Ministry was his fear of an aggravation of the financial crisis.

THE POPE'S TWO OBJECTS.

Redemption of Holy Places and the Independence of the Church.

ROME, March 1 .- The Pope to-day gave solemn audience to all the members of the College of Cardinals present in Rome. Cardinal La Valeta, Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, expressed to His Holiness the devotion of his colleagues and voiced their congratulation on the anni-versary to-morrow of his 82d birthday, and also upon the 14th anniversary of his crown-

also upon the 14th anniversary of his crowning in the Sistine chapel.

The Pope made a speech in reply, in which he expressed his appreciation of the Cardinal's good wishes. The Pope referred to the two guiding principles of Pope Innocent III., the redemption of the holy places and the independence of the Church. To attain these two things, His Holiness declared, he would die. Changes in public opinion, he added, had rendered the Pope's achieving these more difficult than at the period of Pope Innocent III. The dominant influence then was faith, which vivified the social and political organization. But little social and political organization. But little faith prevails to-day, and this emboldened the enemies of the Church and the Papacy to try to extinguish even the name of Christian. Such conditions afforded good ground for a decree to return, not to the sensuous civilization and defective institutions of the Middle Ages, but to the robust faith rooted in the conscience of the people. That alone would render possible the cure of the ills of

GERMANS COMING 300,000 STRONG.

They Will Leave the Votga Provinces of Russia for the Land of Plenty.

St. Petersburg, March 1 .- The 300,000 Germans who are preparing to leave the Volga provinces for the United States very different from the natives of Germany. They are nineteenth century Rip Van Winkles, gaunt in form, wearing garments of the style of a hundred years ago, and having the furniture yet that their ancestors brought from Germany to Russia. They are excellent people, industri-ous in their ways, and honest in everything, but entirely ignorant of the world as it really is. The Russians look upon them as foreigners, and are apparently willing to let

At Saratof the Russian Government feeds the Russians, while it allows the Germans in equally necessitous circumstances to starve. The salaries of the German clergy and schoolmasters, who are sober and faithful and in these rein marked contrast to the Rus sians, have gone unpaid for years. The people have been reduced to necessity of using manure for fuel, and this makes the phere of the villages at times in-

CAPRIVI AGAIN KNOCKED OUT The Reichstag Refuses to Reinsert Naval

Estimates That Were Stricken Out.

BERLIN, March 1. - The appeal yesterday of Chancellor Von Caprivi for the restoration of the clause in the naval estimates providing for the construction of corvettes and cruisers, which had been eliminated by the committee of the Reichstag, availed the Government nothing, for when the question was put to a ment was defeated, the House refusing to have the sums of money asked for reinsert-ed in the estimates. The other naval expenditures proposed by the committee were

In speaking against the adoption of Chan-cellor von Caprivi's proposal, Herr Voll-mar, a Socialist member, protested that the Government was attempting to take advantage of the prevailing distress, the exist-ence of which it had previously denied, in order to obtain the granting of unjustifiable military demands. Herr Barth, Socialist, urged the Government to repeal the corn duties, and thus alleviate the distress.

WHITE CAPS FORCIBLY OBJECT

To the Marriage of a 90-Year-Old Woman to a Very Youthful Peddler, BELFAST, March 1.-Last night White Caps attacked the house of Ann French, the wealthy old lady of 90 who married the young peddler, Herbert Penny, broke in the front door and ransacked the house. They found Penny half dressed, hid in the haymow, with two revolvers, and disarmed him. He was roughly handled, pelted with eggs and notified to leave town before to-night, or he would be tarred and feathered and ridden

Penny captured one of the White Caps and locked him in a closet at the point of a pistol. Rt. Rev. Hackett, of the Congrega tional Church, who performed the mony, says that the room was darkened, and that he was deceived.

Russia Wants Cotton Manufactures ST. PETERSBURG, March 1 .- In order to stimulate the manufacture of cotton goods

in Russia, the Government has issued a de-cree that the import duty on raw cotton shall be refunded to the exporters of the manufactured product.

More Cardinals Outside of Italy. ROME, March 1 .- It is said by high authority to be the intention of the Pope to appoint at the next conclave more foreign cardinals, in order to establish a certain equilibrium in the College of Cardinals.

Notes From Beyond the Sea. THE Kaiser won't come to the World's

PARNELL's Avondale estate will be sold at THE majority of English bankers favor

Goschen's currency scheme. THE Queensland Government, in Australia, will prohibit immigration for the present. EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH heads the subscription to the Austrian relief fund with \$2,500.

Trinus fever and other epidemics are af-ficting the people of Northern Hungary. The famine there is so severe that the peo-ple are eating the barks of trees. Mun, the London shoemaker who some time ago murdered a woman named Suilivan, who was living with him as his wife, was hanged to-day. He was not "Jack the Ripper," as he was at first supposed to

Duni se a murder trial in Nagpur, India

the alleged weapon, a hatchet, was placed on the Judge's table and put in evidence. The prisoner suddenly seized the hatchet and came near killing the Judge, inflicting a severe scalp wound before he was over-M. CAZEILES, Director of Public Safety, and M. Etenne, Under Colonial Secretary, have followed M. Constans, late Minister of the Interior, into retirement. It is rumored that the Radicals will join the members of the Right and that they intend to bring the matter of the alleged intrigues of General Brugere, Secretary of the President's Mili-tary Household, before the Chamber of Deputies, with the view of having him dis-missed from the Elysee Palace.

THE D. & H. MYSTERY.

Rumor That the New York Central and the Erie Will Control the Road-Those Who Should Know are Reticent and

Shady. NEW YORK. March 1 .- [Special.]-Official denials made in the most positive and sweeping terms were not considered at all in the discussion in the street yesterday as to the causes for the advance in Delaware and Hudson stock. The tape showed that something was going on, and the strength in the Vanderbilt stocks was taken as evidence that New York Central was in some way to be the gainer. Men who are credited with engineering the deal either refuse to answer questions or disclaim any knowledge of it. No verification of the rumor could be obtained but the report that could be obtained, but the report that seemed most plausible was that the buying of Delaware and Hudson was by an interest representing both New York Central and Erie.

The New York Central people are sup-The New York Central people are supposed to have had for some time a desire for closer relations with the Delaware and Hudson. The Delaware and Hudson is a large contributor to the coal tonnage of the Erie, and it is considered natural that that road should contest its control with the New York Central. Besides, it is to be remembered that many of the securities of the Erie Railway have been sold by the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the executive board of the New York Central, is a member.

Mr. Morgan denied that he knew any reason why the Delaware and Hudson stock should advance in price. Mr. Legrand Cannon said that he and the other directors in the company were "absolutely in the dark." But Wall street has pretty well decided that by lease or otherwise New York Central and Erie will have the power to direct the affairs of this coal road, and say. It is not believed that Messrs, Max-well and Baker have been concerned in the deal, nor that they are to represent the Reading combination in the board of direc-

THE TYPHUS SPREADS.

Five of the North Brother | Island Fever Hospital Staff Taken Ill-Cases Crop Up in Parts of the City Not Before Infected.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- [Special.]-Five of the staff of the typhus fever hospital on North Brother Island are reported on the sick list. One female nurse and one male helper are down with symptoms of the fever, and three male helpers, too ill to do duty, are isolated under suspicion.

Seven Russian Hebrews, who were among the first batch of sufferers taken from 42 East Twelfth street and 166 Division street,

East Twelfth street and 166 Division street, were discharged yesterday as cured. They went to 118 Ridge street.

Joseph Zeigler, who had been delirious since Saturday in his father's rooms in the tenement, 185 Rivington street, a hitherto unsuspected locality, was sent to the hospital as a typhus patient. His condition was reported to the Department by a private person. to the Department by a private person. The tenement shelters 15 families. It was fumigated and put under observation Zeigler is the junior of H. Zeigler & Son, who conduct small drygoods and ready-made clothing stores at 81 Hester street and 107 Ridge street. The inspectors have been unable to find that he inspectors have been unable to find that he came into contact with any of the passengers of the Massilia, and fear that the contagion may have been transmitted from the tailor shops at 85 Monroe street.

Julius Watermann, of 20 Ludlow street, in Bellevue Hospital, has pneumonia and not typhus. Again, there were not Aldermen enough present at the board's regular meeting to-day to permit the Health Board to build a temporary typhus navilion for

to build a temporary typhus pavilion fo \$6,000 without public letting.

OPPOSED TO THE RETURN OF FLAGS.

The Catholic Organ in Mexico Says It Is Grievous National Insult. CITY OF MEXICO, March 1 .- The Catho

lie organ of Mexico, El Tempio, has opened a register for the purpose of inscribing the names of all the Mexicans opposed to the return of the flags tendered by the United States. El Tempto has been pub lishing a series of virulent articles on the subject, and claims the dignity of the Nation was outraged by the offer.

Nation was outraged by the offer.

This paper has always been violent and abusive in its denunciations of everything American. Being the leading church organ, it is evident that the articles in some manner reflect the sentiments of the Catholic Church of Mexical to the American recolumns to the American recolumns. co to the American people, whose future pre dominance as Protestants they already view with alarm and disfavor.

GOULD WELL ENOUGH TO TRAVEL.

Yet St. Louis Reporters Infer His Condition

Is Still Precarious. ST. LOUIS, March 1 .- Attached to the Pennsylvania line express, which arrived here this evening, delayed beyond its usual time, was the private car of Jay Gould, which left New York yesterday morning with Gould and his party on route for the Southwest. Immediately upon arrival here a special was made up and the Gould party left over the Iron Mountain Railroad for Texas. General Manager S. H. H. Clark's car was attached to the special. During the short stay here neither Mr. Gould nor any of his party was visible to either reporters or of-ficials of the Gould system. Dr. Munn re-fused also to be seen. From this belief is strengthened that Mr. Gould's physical

MR.POWDERLY'S REPLY

To the Citation of Attorney General Hensel Lavs Down the Law.

NO POSITIVE EVIDENCE TO OFFER,

But He Quotes a Precedent Quite Apropos to

the Reading Deal. WHY OFFICIAL ACTION IS NEEDED

SCRANTON, PA., March 1 .- General Master Workman Powderly's answer to Attorney General Hensel's letter, notifying him to be present March 3 at the hearing to be given the Reading deal, was mailed last evening and in full reads as

tollows: SCRANTON, PA., Feb. 29.

To Hon. W. U. Hensel, Attorney General Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania: DEAR SIR-I have before me your letter of February 23, in which you say that you have fixed Thursday, March 3, as the time when, and the Chamber of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg as the place where, you will hear the complaint I have already made or any further matter bearing on the subject which I may desire to present, either in per-

son or by connsel.

While it will afford me the greatest pleasure to co-operate with you in securing such evidence as will prove that the Constitution of the Commonwealth has been violated in the formation of the combination by which the Philadelphia and Reading Company gains control of the Central Railroad of Company, I cannot, from any actual knowledge of the facts in the case, make affidavit to the complaint I have already made, or do anything in addition thereto. As stated in my letter to the Governor, I knew of no authorized form of making complaints.

Took the Governor at His Word,

I was prompted to the act by a reported interview with the Governor, in which he was quoted as follows: "I have heard no complaint and have no knowledge of the existence of such a combination, but will entertain any respectful complaint of the abuse or misuse of corporate franchises," etc. Or

or misuse of corporate franchises," etc. On reading that interview I determined that the Governor would soon have cause for action, so that he could proceed against the parties who have formed the combination. I, therefore, made a "respectful complaint," believing that, having called the attention of the Exceptive to the matter, it was duly ended there.

It was a matter of no little surprise to me to find, from a perusal of your letter, that I would be required to proceed to Harrisburg to repeat the complaint I had "already made." If my memory serves me aright, there were no complaints made to either the Executive or the legal authorities of this State in 1886, when Governor Pattison took congnizance of the existence of a combination to restrict the coal output of the anthracite region. In his reference of the matter to the Attorney General, he said:

"My attention has been directed to the fact within the past fortnight that certain corporations chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting in concert, have ordered two advances in the price of anthracite coal," etc.

It was my aim to direct the attention of

ite coal," etc.
It was my aim to direct the attention of the Governor to the fact that a combination of the Governor to the fact that a combination was being formed which would have absolute control of the coal output, and which could, without let or hindrance, advance and double the price of coal.

Quoting Pattison on a Previous Case. Closing his presentment to the Attorney General, the Governor said: "These facts which have been reported to me and author-ticated, I deem of sufficient importance to refer to you for your consideration and for such action as the circumstances may war rant." To my mind it was quite clear that the fasts in the case now under consideration were measurably authenticated on the
day I entered my complaint, and I
furthermore felt that if the facts
in the former case were of sufficient
importance to warrant the Governor
in presenting them to the Attorney General
of the Commonwealth, the statements with
which every paper in the land bristled for
several days before I took steps in the matter were of even greater importance, since
they comprehended a wider field of operations: a massing of a greater aggregation of
capital, and, as a natural sequence, greater
opportunities to advance the price of coal. the facts in the case now under considers. capital, and, as a natural sequence, greater opportunities to advance the price of coal. I am, in common with the vast majority of the citizens of this State, powerless to produce such evidence as will prove a violation of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth, unless the proper authority shall institute judicial proceedings and compel an obedience to the laws of the State. I am not bound under penalty of any kind to go to Harrisburg or anywhere else to give testimony. The fact that Mr. Cassatt has refused to appear would indicate that others may do the same.

A Notification Not Sufficient

In your letter to me you say you have noti-fied the Presidents of the Lenigh Valley Railroad Company, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of this appointment, etc. You will pardon me for presuming to say to you that a mere notification to do thing will not cause a guilty person to do it, and if there is vested in the authorities of this

and if there is vested in the authorities of this Common wealth no stronger or greater power than that which is comprehended in a mere notification, then the investigation of next Thursuay will not be prolific of good to the people of the Common wealth.

I say this in all seriousness and earnestness, for I entered a complaint in that spirit, and had reason to hope that it would enable the Governor to see his way clear to take the initial step against a combination that, to laymen like myself, at least, is in violation, not only of the spirit, but of the exact letter of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. I can swear to nothing, and yet am morally certain that this combination exists.

Were I to ask the parties to the combination to allow me the privilege of examining contracts, leaves, papers, etc., it is probable that they would not grant my requests. Without these or the evidence of witnesses I could not give you more than to uhave al-

Without these or the evidence of witnesses I could not give you more than 3 ou have already learned from the daily papers.

Private litigation is totally inadequate to protect the Common wealth against wrong. In this case it is not the individual, or even the limited number of individuals, who will suffer, but the people and the good name of the Common wealth.

Holding to the Pennsy Precedent. I expected and had a reasonable right to expect that, as in the case of the attempted purchase of the South Pennsylvania Rail road by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Gov. ernor would protect the interests of the Commonwealth and compel obedience to the Constitution. I am not prepared to be lieve that there is one law for the Pennsyl-vania and another for the Philadelphia and Reading. In this view of the case I hope

vania and another for the Philadelphia and Reading. In this view of the case I hope you will agree with me.

When writing to the Governor, I had in mind more than the present combination; and when I said that Article II, in every section and clause, is being violated and set aside by the action of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, I had hoped that it would be possible to investigate the right of that concern to absorb the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Schuylkill Coal Company. Beginning on page 15 of the Report of the Congressional Investigation Committee of 1888, you will find the testimony of Mr. A. A. McLeod, then Vice President of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, in which he admitted that the latter company had absorbed the two companies named above.

It is not necessary for me to quote from that report. I simply direct your attention to it, and would suggest that it contains sufficient evidence from the lips of those interested in this present combination to prove that the Constitution of the State has been broken repeatedly.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and

been broken repeatedly.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company controls, by lease or otherwise, 194,052 acres of coal, fron and timber lands and the \$5,000,000 stock is owned by the Reading Railroad.

The Great Power of the Deal.

Such a vast aggregate of capital operating within the limits of the Commonwealth is in itself a menace to the perpetuity of our institutions; but, without entering upon arguments to the probable effects of that consol'dation on these interests, let me assert that, in view of the fact that in the present "deal," cities, towns and counties are absolutely placed at the mercy of a dozen men, it becomes the duty of the thoughtful citizen to enter his protest, if no more, against the strengthening of bonds which can mean nothing less than slavery for the laborers of these cities, towns and counties.

I cannot, as you are aware, enter complaint other than as a citizen. The order of the Knights of Labor has no corporate existence and cannot, therefore, be heard before the courts. Were it otherwise, we in itself a menace to the perpetuity of our

would be represented by counsel as you suggest. Since I acted in my individual capacity as a citizen in representing the complaint, I should not be expected to be represented by counsel to detend the Constitution of the State, since that duty falls upon the shoulders of the State authorities.

If you summon the employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and those of the Central Railroad of New Jersey you will learn that an order has been issued from the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail-

central Railroad of New Jersey you win learn that an order has been issued from the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail-road, subordinating the officials and em-ployes of the first two named companies to the management of the latter. Further-more, it will be discovered that many em-ployes of the Lebigh Valley Railroad Com-pany have been discharged on the order of the management of the Reading combina-tion.

Sure Evidence of the Combine. The Port Reading Company, as is well known, is but an insignificant concern and is the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, which is the name of a branch road made use of, instead of the known, is but an insignificant

is honest and constitutional.

In this region, the officials of the Philadelphia and Reading are making contracts In this region, the officials of the Philadelphia and Reading are making contracts with coal operators along the line of the Lehigh Valley and Central Railroad of New Jersey for the delivery of coal. Will it be argued that the Reading Railroad runs through this region, or that the corporation can receive that tonnage in any other way than over the tracks of the two companies it has absorbed? From the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co. this statement has been given out. An arrangement similar to a lease has been made, by which the Philadelphia and Reading takes control of the two railroads in question. And the following is given out as the contract:

The Reading will guarantee to the New Jersey Central stockholders 7 per cent on their stock, and any excessive earnings over this amount will be divided equally between the New Jersey Central and the Reading stockholders. The Reading guarantees to the Lehigh Valley stockholders 5 per cent to next July. For a year the guarantee to the Reading Yalley stockholders for cent, and thereafter, from July 1, 1893, the guarante will be 7 per cent.

The Reading Company, as it is reported in the papers without denial, has deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co. 33,000,000 in securities to secure the Lehigh Valley lease and \$2,000 000 securities, to secure the lease of the Jersey Central. I am apprised of these transactions by the daily press, which gives presumptive evidence of the existence of a combination such as is positively forbidden in article 17 of the constitution.

Appealing to Hensel's Official Oath.

Appealing to Hensel's Official Oath. Your oath of office, it appears to me, requires that the slightest attempt at viola-tion of the constitution should be noted in an official way by you. The Constitution, in its denial of such privileges to corporations, is positive or meaningless. If positive, then your duty is clear; if meaningless, we should know it from the highest legal authority of the Commonwealth, that we may amend, alter or abolish, as allowed by the Bill of Rights.

It may be that I have taken the wron It may be that I have taken the wrong course in attempting to have legal proceedings entered against those whom I believed to be conspiring against the peace and welfare of the State. I am not a lawyer and cannot, therefore, be held to be blameworthy for not being conversant, at the time I entered the complaint, with the fact that there is in the statutes of the State a law "to prohibit foreign corporations from doing business in Pennsylvania without having known places of business and authorized." If that combination comes under the head of corporations, then it should be required to comply with Section 2 of that law, which reads:

It shall not be lawful for any such corpor It shall not be lawful for any such corpora-tion to do any business in this Common-wealth until it shall have filed in the office of the Secretary of the Common wealth a state-ment under the seal of said corporation and signed by the President or Secretary there-of, showing the title and object of said cor-poration, the location of its office, and the name or names of its authorized agent or avents, etc.

The Foreign Corporation Phase. In framing that law in accord with the constitution, it was the evident intention to have a record for all foreign corporations doing business within the State. It is illegal

for any corporation, foreign or domestic, to transact its business in this State without a transact its business in this State without a warrant of law. If a mere corporation is denied the privilege of doing business unless it places the application and charter open to the inspection of any citizen, can it be less so for an aggregation of capital, or in other words, so vast a combination of corporations as make up what is known as the "Reading deal?"

This is a foreign institution to Pennsylvania. It was born in New York. If the law above referred to does not in any way apply to this case, it may be that the remedy may be found in "An act regulating the election of the Secretary of International Affairs," and fixing his salary. Part of section 4 of that act reads like this:

"It shall be his especial duty to exercise

and fixing his salary. Part of section 4 of that act reads like this:

"It shall be his especial duty to exercise watchful supervision over the railroad, banking, mining, manufacturing and other business corporations of the State, and to see that they confine themselves strictly within their corporate limits; and in case any citizen shall charge under oath any corporation with transcending its corporate functions or infringing upon the rights of individual citizens, said Secretary shall carefully investigate such charges, and may require from said corporations a special report, as enjoined in the Constitution of the State, and in case he believes that the charges are just and the matter complained of is beyond the ordinary province of individual redress, he shall certify his opinion to the Attorney General, whose duty it shall be to redress the same by a proceeding in the courts."

Powderly Awaits a Reply by Wire.

Powderly Awaits a Reply by Wire, If, in making my complaint direct to the Governor, as I felt that in courtesy I should do so. I have erred. I will cheerfully proceed to procure the required affidavits and place them in the hands of the Secretary of In-

them in the hands of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, so that official may act. I will not have time to procure the affidavita before the 3d, and could not place before you an iots more of evidence than is contained in this statement, for the length of which I beg to be excused.

Were I to go to Harrisburg I would but repeat what I have already written; but if you believe that I should do so, I will hold myself in readiness to obey your summons. I have an important engagement for the evening of the 3d, which must be canceled if I go to Harrisburg, and I, therefore, ask as a special favor, that you kindly wire me on receipt of this, whether it will be necessary to attend, so that I may give due notice to the parties concerned in my arrangements for the evening of the 2d.

Truly yours,

T. V. Powderly.

Attorney General Hensel sent the follow-

Attorney General Hensel sent the follow ing reply to Mr. Powderly this evening: ing reply to Mr. Powderly this evening:
To T. V. Pówderly, Esq., teranton, Pa.:
Your letter of February 29, forwarded from
Harrisburg, has just reached me here. Beplying, I beg to say I have not assumed that
you are bound under any penalty
to repair to Harrisburg. I felt it
my duty to give you notice of the
hearing and an opportunity to attend it. You must determine whether or not
you should do so. If you desire afterward
to be heard further, or to file additional
matter, opportunity will be afforded you.
W. U. Hensel, Attorney General.

THE PENNSY WORSTED AGAIN,

Its Hated Rival, the Reading, Secures An other Large Section of Its Traffic, PHILADELPHIA, March 1.-The Times to-morrow will, in its financial article, say the firm of Coxe Brothers, the largest individual coal operators in the State, have consummated a deal with the firm of Pardee Brothers & Co. for the control of ensummated a deal with the firm of their three mines and two breakers at Latimer, and for the control of the mines o Pardee Sons & Co. at Mount Pleasant, and C. Pardee & Co. at Hollywood, near

C. Pardee & Co. at Hollywood, near Wilkesbarre.

The contract, it is said, will divert carrying of the product of these collieries over the Reading system from Bethlehem to Philadelphia, instead of shipping it by way of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, over Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Coxe the Pennsylvania Railroad. Coxe Brothers' tonnage is now estimated at over 1,000,000 annually, with 1,000 men and boys employed. It is expected that their ton-nage will now be increased to 2,500,000 per

The Chinaman Got Scared. Wee Chung, a Chinese laundryman a Twenty-eighth and Carson streets, Southside, was given a hearing yesterday before

Alderman Caldwell, of the Twenty-fourth ward, on the charge of larceny by bailee. It was the old story of a lost check. Mrs. James Macon, of 2711 Carson street, sent a package to the laundry and lost the check. When she called for the package the Chinaman said it was gone. He was afraid the case would be sent to court and settled the case by paying for the package and costs of the case.

PAID FOR HIS CLAIM.

Superintendent Pratt, of the Indian School at Carlisle,

CUT \$1,000 A YEAR BY CONGRESS

For Reiterating by Wire His Charges Against Catholics.

THE SENATE TAKING THINGS QUIETLY

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The Catholic Church and the charge that it maintains a lobby at Washington to manipulate appro-priations in behalf of Indian sectarian schools were the subjects of three hours' acrimonious discussion in the House to-day. The Indian appropriation bill was the meas ure under discussion, and the immediate cause of the religious discussion was the section making an appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school. It was stated in the House that Captain R. H. Pratt. of the United States Army, superintendent of that school, in speaking of the attack made in the House against the appropriation for the Indian school, had said: "They were made through the Catholic Church, in paying Congressmen to attack the national schools, because they are detrimental to their parochial schools, which are given three times the amount by the Government that other

denominations receive. The Attack on Captain Pratt.

Congressman Mansur, of Missouri, Stock-dale, of Mississippi, and Pendleton, of West Virginis who were understood, by implication, to be the Congressmen referred to, made a lively attack on Captain Pratt, and demanded as a penalty for his utterances that the \$1,000 appropriation which he annually receives as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school be stricken from the Indian appropriation bill. The Hous-was powerless to express its displeasure in was poweriess to express its displeasure in any more forcible way than this, as, Captain Pratt being an officer in the United States Army, his rank and pay as captain are beyond the reach and regulation of Con-

The superintendent of the Indian school had many valiant defenders in the House however, and it was more his reiterated declaration by telegraph to-day than the original newspaper statement that finally led the House to adopt the amendment cutting off his salary as superintendent. Several of his Congressional friends who doubted whether the superintendent had made the statement attributed in the Associated Press dispatches telegraphed him to-day to know his exact declarations.

A Bad Matter Made Worse

. The answer which was wired back, and subsequently read in the House, was about as bad as the original statement. "My re-marks," telegraphed Captain Pratt, "were marks," telegraphed Captain Pratt, "were that Catholics got more than double as much of the Indian School appropriations as all other denominations combined; that they maintain a powerful lobby in Washington, and manipulate pointics to accomplish their purposes. These were the general statements, having no bearing whatever on individual members of Congress, much less to Mr. Mansur, in whose general much less to Mr. Mansur, in whose gener

views I concur."

This was quite satisfactory to Mr. Mansur, but it was not very consoling to anybody else, and its reading had the effect of causing the House to promptly adopt the proposed amendment.

Yediana presided in the

proposed amendment.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, presided in the committee of the whole when the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed, and the attack on Captain Pratt, first begun last night, was revived in a motion of Mr. Mansur to strike out the \$1,000 extra annual allowance to Captain Pratt as Superintendent of the Carlisle school. After a long debate the motion to strike out was agreed to—93 to 37—and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

dered, Mr. Pickler, of South Dakota, demanded a separate vote on the amendment providing when vacancies shall hereafter occur in Indian Agencies they shall be filled by army officers detailed for the duty by the President. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 142; nays, 54.

Mr. Joseph, of New Mexico, was fortunate enough to secure (notwithstanding Mr. Holman's opposition) the adoption of an amendment increasing by almost \$5,000 the appropriation for the Indian school at Santa Fe, N. M. The bill was passed.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the free wool bill, which was referred to the committee of the whole, together with the views of the minority presented by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan.

Mr. McMillan stated that it had been the intention of the committee to call this bill

Mr. McMillan stated that it had been the intention of the committee to call this bill up for consideration during the latter part of the week, but that, owing to the illness of Chairman Springer, he would not call it up until Tuesday next.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Mr. Turner, of Georgia, respectively from the same committee, reported bills for the free entry of binding twine and cotton bagging and ties, which were referred to the committee of the whole, and leave was granted to Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, to present the views of the Pennsylvania, to present the views of the minority on those measures. The House then adjourned.

Short Shrift in the Senate.

In the Senate to-day, after the transaction of routine business, the Idaho election case was taken up and Mr. Sanders addressed the Senate in defense of Mr. Claggett's right to the seat. Mr. Morgan made a legal and constitutional argument against the right of Mr. Dubois to occupy a seat in the Senate.
Without action on the case the Senate ad-

Pittsburgers in New York. NEW YORK, March 1.-[Special.]-The following Pittsburgers are registered at New

Mrs. A. Bell, Murray Hill; G. Caruthers. Metropolitan; R. Heynemann, Coleman House; F. R. Lobalic, Devonshire; M. L. House; F. R. Lobalic, Devonshire; M. L. Maguire, Continental; C. McCafrey, Grand Union; G. Mercer, Astor House; H. A. Miller, St. James Hotel; J. A. Bower, Westminster; W. C. Clark, Hotel Imperial; Mrs. H. J. Green, Coleman, W. A. Larimer and wife, Imperial; J. Rice, Belvidere House; A. C. Buckenberger, Fifth Avenue; A. K. Scandrett, Fifth Avenue; W. C. Temple, Fifth Avenue; J. S. Ward, Fifth Avenue; W. S. Guffoy, Fifth Avenue; J. Hardman, Fifth Avenue; Mrs. E. Hardman, Fifth Avenue.

HAVE YOU THE GRIPPE?

Many People Have It and Do Not Know It. How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them.

Hundreds of people have the Grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages, but the first stages. They feel pains in the head, and a bad taste in the mouth, get tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and muscles sche. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases perhaps they are considered simply a slight cold. In nearly every case they indicate the coming of Grippe.

coming of Grippe.

There is but one thing to do when these symptoms spear, and that is to take prompt and vigorous measures, to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than labored efforts afterwards, There is but one thing to be done, and that is to use a pure stimulant, something that, else, and its reading had the effect of causing the House to promptly adopt the proposed amendment.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, presided in the committee of the whole when the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed, and the attack on Captain Pratt, first begun last night, was revived in a motion of Mr. Mansur to strike out the \$1,000 extra annual allowance to Captain Pratt as Superintendent of the Carlisle school. After a long debate the motion to strike out was agreed to—93 to 37—and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The Indian Bill at Last Passed.

The previous question having been or-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



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ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have attained a world-wide reputation solely upon their superlative merits. They have many would-be rivals, but have never been equalled or even approached in curative properties and rapidity and safety of action. Their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities, as well as by unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and they are recommended as the best external remedy for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Chest and Stomach Affections, Kidney Difficulties, Weak Muscles, Strains, Stitches, and Aches and Pains of every description.

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A POSITIVE CURE for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRON CHITIS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and all affections of the Bronchial Tubes.

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