PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Capitals, But

Tiring of Delay and

Wilhelm Almost Draws His Sword While

Facing the Angry Mob.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST RIOT IN VIENNA

PARIS, March 13.—The recent explosion

at M. Benoit's residence, St. Germain, is

much more serious than was at first sup-

troyed, the windows, mirrors and pictures

in several rooms were shattered and

one of the servants, named Isidore, was wounded by some broken glass—not by the dynamite itself. Evidently the dynamite was introduced into

and been presiding at another trial.

police found none.

It seems to be a fact that the Anarchist

have opened a campaign against all whom

Expect Trouble on May Day.

M. Loze, Prefect of Police, keeps cool

and attributes the explosion to an accident. But the agents of the Prefecture are less at their ease. According to one of these officials, the coming 1st of May will be disquieting. Strict precautionary orders have been issued, and the police in several countries will take steps in common to guard against outbreaks.

Royalty Alarmed in Germany.

find that Bebel and Liebknecht are too slow

in their methods. The secessionists are

night at which they protest against their leaders and pass motions almost as hostile and injurious to Liebknecht as the support-

the neighborhood by force at the birst sign of a rising.

The Emperor, who has been more gravely indisposed for the past two days than is supposed—for he has been unable to do sny work—was not alarmed by the riots. But he takes a gloomy view of the future and talks constantly of adopting "iron measures."

Wilhelm's Hand on His Sword.

Major Hulsen, the imperial aide de camp

who escorted the Emperor in the Thier

garten on the day when he was hooted and insulted by the mob, says that William kept

Anarchists in French Houses,

Searches of the houses in Paris known

to be occupied by Anarchists in Passy, Montronge and other saburbs have

resulted in the discovery that a number of

resulted in the discovery that a number of trusted servants in large residences are members of Anarchist associations. Scared by the rumors of a big Anarchist conspiracy, a deputation of foreign resi-dents of Passy to-day waited upon the Mayor to obtain information. The Mayor

lared that there was no cause for alarm

A SOCIALIST RIOT IN VIENNA.

Celebrants of the Rebellion in 1848 Ge

Into Trouble With the Police.

VIENNA. March 13.-Thousands of work

men to-day joined in the annual procession to the graves of victims of the Rebellion of

1848. Many Socialist symbols were deposited on the monument. The police forbade the making of speeches.

Everything was orderly until on the return to the city, when the action of the police, in breaking the procession to arrest a man, incensed the crowd and caused a serious collision. Reinforcements were required, and the police made repeated

ed the sovereign so hard that he put his

The German Socialist movement seems to be taking a new turn. In Berlin, at all events, the "young" scalalis", are brenking away from the mass of the party, as they

The staircase was completely de-

FORTY-SEVENTH

satisfactory.

YEAR

## DR. PARKHURST IN THE SLUMS.

The Bold Preacher Goes After Evidence to Sustain His Charges

AGAINST RING RULE.

He Comes Back From the Dives With Hot Shot for Tammany.

HIS ACCUSATIONS HE REPEATS.

The Municipal Government of New York Ripped Right in Two.

February's Grand Jury Not Spared by the Divine Whom It Didn't Spare-An Excoriation From the Pulpit That Was Listened to by the Largest Congregation Ever Assembled in the Church-A Force of Detectives Sent Out to See How Many Saloons Are Open on Sunday-A Big List of Excise Law Breakers Reported-The Authorities Confronted With the Evidence-How Gambling Is Stopped When Crusades Are Being Waged.

NEW YORK, March 13.-In the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, to-day, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Perkhurst carried out his announced intention, and delivered a second attack upon the city government, ex-ceeding his first effort, both in volume of epithet and in vivid particularizing of vice and crime. Half an hour before the beginning of the service, a crowd of persons, eager for sensational preaching, was gathered about, ready to press in and occupy the seats. At 11 o'clock the church was filled, and crowds were standing in the lower ends of the aisles and all around the galleries. Such a crowd had never before gathered in that church.

The text was the 8th verse of the 12th chapter of the Psalms: "The wicked walk on every side when the vilest men are

What Dr Parkhurst Had to Say.

"It will be well for us," said the preacher, "to come to a full and frank understanding with each other, at the very threshold of our discussion this morning, as to the true scope of the campaign in which we are engaged, and in which, unless all signs are misleading, the hearts of increasing numhere are day by day becoming enlisted.

What was spoken from this pulpit four weeks ago was spoken with a distinct intent from which we have not in the meantime swerved, and from which we do not in coming time propose to swerve, whatever in the way of obstruction, vituperation, or intimidation may be officially or unofficially launched against us; for the one exclusive sim of the movement is to probe, to charac terize, and to lay bare the iniquity that municipally antagonizes and neutralizes the efforts which a Christian pulpit puts forth to make righteousness the law of human life individually, socially and civilly. So that I apprehend my function as a preacher of righteousness as giving me no option in

"It is not left for me to say whether I shall do it or will not do it, but to go straightway about my business, without

fear or favor. "It is important to recognize just here the purely moral intention of the crusade as security against its becoming complicated with considerations that stand aloof from the main point. A great many civic efforts have been made, here and elsewhere, that have resulted in nothing, for the single and sufficient reason that they have been sidetracked, switched off onto some collateral issue, mortgaged to some competitive in-

"Suggestions, insinuations and criticism that have reached me from various sources some through the press, some through per sonal correspondence, make it incumbent upon me to declare that what has been said, and what will continue to be said, proceeded in not the slightest degree from sympathy with or any interest in any specific policy, whether political, reformatory or religious, looking to the reconstruction of our muni cipal life.

Nothing Political About It.

"I do not speak as a Republican or a Democrat, as Protestant or a Catholic, as an advocate of prohibition or as an advocate of license. I am moved, so help me Almighty God, by the respect which I have for the Ten Commandments and by my anxiety, as a preacher of Jesus Christ, to have the law of God pregnant in individual and social life; so that I antagor ze our existing municipal administration because I believe that, with all the individ nal exceptions frankly conceded four weeks ago, that administration to be essentially corrupt, interiorly rotten, and in all its com-bined tendency and effect to stand in dismetric resistance to all that Christ and loyally Christian pulpit represent in the

Now, there is another side-tracking dewice that has been operated industriously, and which, as it seems to me, has had for its object to confuse the general mind, and so to break the force of the indictment made here four weeks ago. I refer, of course, to the presentment made by the February grand jury. In that presentment the sub-stance of the censure passed upon the offending elergyman was that he uttere charges against an official founded upor

newspaper reports.

Merely a Hypothetical Charge "I said at the time that it was founded upon newspaper report. So far as related to the McGlory matter it was a hypothetical accusation, and was exhibited as a hypoth ical accusation. Why was it that an accus ation that for six weeks had been lying u regarded and untouched in the public prints was at once made the subject of judicial in-

was at once made carried to the point of pre-yestigation and carried to the point of pre-gentment, when reproduced in the pulpit? "You will remember that the substance of the charge that four weeks ago was brought against a certain official was that he be trayed a languid interest in the conviction of violators of law and allowed other con is exactly what he has done in my own per-son since then. I went to him with business

unication with me. His feelings toward me personally prevented his fulfilling the obligations due from him officially. Now there is no newspaper ramor about that. I speak that I do know, and testify that which I have seen, and two witnesses are ready to bear testimony to the fact. I am a citizen and a taxpayer, and I am refused audience with an officer whose salary I as a taxpayer. am helping to pay, and whose services as an attorney I am entitled to avail of. I, as a citizen, could get nothing from an officer of the Government, because, forsooth, I was ot 'solid' with him.

Must Be Solid With Tammany.

"Now, that is the genius of the entire Tammany business. You cannot get anything from Tammany unless you are solid with Tammany. The fact is that Tammany taken as a whole, is not so much a political party as it is a commercial corporation, orparized in the interest of making the most possible out of its official opportunities, so that what the rest of us get from Tammany we have to get by fighting for it or by paying for it. And not only does the organiza-tion just referred to stand as the organization of crime, but it embodies the tyranny of crime. There are citizens in this town bominating the whole system that do not are to stand up and be counted.

"Time and time again during the past week, as I have, between the hours of 12 and 3 in the morning, sat in the company of women of a class almost too disreputable to be even named in this presence, I have heard the same thing said, that 'there is not much doing just now,' for the reason that everybody is scared. Some things have come, and they have a shrewd presentiment that more of the same sort is on the way. The scattering feathers and the plaintive peeping indicate that the shots are striking into the quick.

A Trying State of Affairs. "It is a pretty trying state of affairs for such as are trying to improve the moral con-dition of our young men in particular to have officials high in power against whom the most damning and excoriating thing that can be done is to publish their history. Awhile ago the treasurer of a certain be town, who was not even suspected of being dishonest, but whose name, through no fault of his own, had become associated with a disreputable firm, was thrown out of his position. The reason stated by the directors was that, while they cordially and unanimously recognized the integrity of the treasurer, they could not afford to so imperil the interests of the bank as to have associated with them a man that was tainted even to the slight degree of being mentioned in connection with dishonest dealing. Now, that's the way you run a bank. That style of condition you impose upon candidature for positions of financial trust. But when you come to run a city with a million and a half people, with interests that are a great deal more pecuniary, and a city, too, that is putting the stamp of its character, of its infamy, upon every other smaller city the country through, then you have not always shrunk from putting inte positions of trust men that are ex-dive keepers and crooks, and ex-convicts, and men whose detailed written history would draw tremblingly near to the verge of obscene literature. est, but whose name, through no fault

Details on Hand When Demanded. "The charge has been brought that the kind of discourse that was given here four weeks ago was entirely general, and was not characterized by that definiteness nor by it to the interest or the confidence of a indic-

that sharpness of detail that would commend it to the interest or the confidence of a judicial mind. Now, details, I confess, were the last thing I supposed that the virtuous people of this city would need, or that the administration of the city would want. It was with some surprise, therefore, that I understood that it was officially stated in the Stevenson 'slide' case, that while ministers like myself were wilfing enough to sit in their own house and vitunerate the city government, it was impossible to get them to procure evidence that would help to convict suspects of the law.

"As I say, this was something of a surprise, for while I knew that the city government had allowed the ladies to teach them how to sweep the streets, I did not imagine it would be considered a part of my ministerial duty to go into slums and help catch the rascals, and especially as the police are paid nearly \$5,000,000 a year for doing it themselves. But it is never too late to broaden your diocese. I therefore selected seven names of parties that I imagined might occasionally forget themselves and be guilty of violation of the excise laws, put evidence-takers on their track, and having secured evidence such as my counsel deemed sufficient, met the District Attorney in the interview above described. my counsel deemed sufficient, met the Dis-trict Attorney in the interview above de-

One Way to Defant Justice.

"Opportunity of official intercourse being denied me (I omitted just now to mention the fact that the seven names selected were of parties 'way up in the confidences of Tam-many councils), my lawyer put the names many councils), my lawyer put the names of the parties before the District Attorney, which he politely returned, and said that we could take them before the grand jury, and that he would secure us the opportunity. I was admitted to the grand jury, but upon stating my errand, was courteously informed that attending to such matters was not exactly in their line, and was invited to move on and first try my luck with the Police Court. Application was, therefore, made to the Police Court, and warrants were obtained. That was the first gleam of hope that broke upon us, and, down to date, it is the first gleam. The case was put over to last week Monday. On Monday we all gathered, only to have the Judge tell us that we could come again this week Tuesday.

Tuesday.

"I said four weeks ago that our municipal administration showed a languid interest in the conviction of criminals. I was taunted with dealing in generalities. Now, here is a specification—seven of them. Go, put them along with the grand jury's presentment.

them along with the grand jury's presentment.

"Well, the work of gathering evidence, thus begun, grew upon me in interest and mascination. Last Sunday, therefore, while we were quietly studying and praying over the matter of foreign missions, I had a force of five detectives out studying up city missions and trying to discover whether the Police Department shows any practical respect to its obligation to enforce excise laws on the Sabbath.

Saloons That Are Open on Sunday.

"I have here the results of that day's work, sworn to, corroborated, and subject to the call of the District Attorney. There are here the lists of parties that last Sunday violated

call of the District Attorney. There are here the lists of parties that last Sunday violated the ordinance of Sunday closing. One of these covers the East Side and the other the West side of the town.

"Only a little in the way of recapitulation for illustration's sake: Second precinct, 7 saioons open, 55 people present; Fourth precinct, 10 saloons open, 45 people present; Fourteenth precinct, 15 saloons open, 169 people present; Nineteenth precinct (that is ours), 18 saloons open, 265 people present. In all (I do not mean all the saloons that were open, but all the open ones that our detectives happened to strike), 254 saloons, 2,438 people present. They don't want 'generalities,' they want particularities. Well, there are 254 of them. Not pulpit grandiloquence, not ministerial, but hard, cold affidavits. If the concerned guardians of the public peace and the anxious conservators of municipal laws want facts, I will guarantee to grind them out a fresh grist every blessed week. Now let them take vigorous hold of the material furnished above or quit their hypocritical clamoring after specific charges. It seems to me that there would be a peculiar propriety in studying a little way into the general trend of things in the Nineteenth preclinet, as that is the one in which our own church is situated.

Finctuations in Gambling Circles.

Finetuations in Gambling Circles. A gambler who is a dealer in one of the faro banks here told one of our party that the small games were running pretty quiet now, because Dr. Parkhurst's society (the Society for the Sevention of Crime) had so Society for the Exevention of Crime) had so frightened the police that they had made the gamblers close up for a time, till the thing should blow over. I only mention that that you may get at the true inwardness of the situation. The police can stop the gambling just the instant that they conclude that it is unease not to. They will go just as far as the exigencies of the case push them, and, to all appearances, not a step farther.

"I must report to you what was discovered in a region of iniquity that in this presence

"I must report to you what was discovered in a region of iniquity that in this presence will have to be dealt with as much caution and delicacy as the nature of the subject will allow. I have here a list of 30 houses, names and addresses all specified, that are simply disorderly houses—all of them in this precinct. These 30 places were all of them visited by my friends or my detective on the 10th, and also on the 11th of March, and soliditations received on both dates. One of these places I spent an hour in myself, and I know perfectly well what it all means, and with what entire facility such houses can be gotten

into. That house is only three blocks from this spot where I am standing now. All of this is subject to the call of the District At-

"I never knew till within two weeks how almost impossible it is for a young man to be in the midst of the swim of New York City life under present conditions and still be temperate and clean. I had supposed that, of course, bestial vices were leneed off from youthful contact with some show, at least, of police restriction. So far as I have been able to read the symptoms of the case I don't discover the restrictions.

Time Practically Thrown Away. "There is little advantage in preaching the gospel to a young man on Sunday, if he is going to be sitting on the edge of a Tammany maintained hades the rest of the week Don't tell me I don't know what I am talk. maintained hades the rest of the week. Don't tell me I don't know what I am talking about. Many a long, dismal, heart-sickening night, in company with two trusty friends, have I spent since I spoke on the matter before, going down into disgusting depths of this Tammany-debauched town; and it is rotten with a rottenness that is unspeakable and indescribable, and a rottenness that would be absolutely impossible except by the connivance, not to say the purchased sympathy, of the men whose one obligation before God, men and their own conscience, is to shield virtue and make vice difficult. Now, that I stand by, because, before Almighty God, I know it; and I will stand by it though buried beneath presentiments as thick as autumn leaves in Vallambrosa, or snow-fiakes in a March blizzard.

"I am not ignorant of the colossal spasms of indignation into which the trustees of Tammany ethics have been thrown by the blunt and inelegant characterizations of a month ago, and I have a clear as well as a serene anticipation of what I have to expect from the same sources for having deliberately sought out and entered into the very presence of iniquity in its vilest shape, for there is nothing in the first chapter of Romans, read this morning, that will outdo in filthiness the scenes which my eyes have just witnessed, and not till I look on the great white throne can the foul traces of it be fully effaced.

Sumbled Over a Pollocman.

S:umbled Over a Policeman. "But the grim and desolate part of it all is that these things are all open and perfectly easily accessible. I spent an hour in such a

easily accessible. I spent an hour in such a place yesterday morning and when we came down the steps I almost tumbled over a policeman who appeared to be doing picket duty on the ourbstone.

"The obligations of our police department to enforce the law are distinct, and their failure to do it just as distinct. I am not making the definite charge that this proceeds from complicity with violators of the laws, but I do make the distinct charge that it proceeds either from complicity or incompetency. They can take their choice. I do not believe, though, any considerable number of people in New York considerable number of people in New York considerable number of people in New York considerable number, that the more I appland them for their ability the more I damn them for their delinquency.

"In a closing word, voicing the righteous indignation of the pure and honest citizenship of this tyrannized municipality, let me say to Tammany: For four weeks you have been wincing under the sting of a general indictment, and have been calling for particulars. Now, what are you going to do with them?"

CURIOSITY IN COURT.

SOCIETY WOMEN FLOCKING TO HEAR A MURDER TRIAL,

They Make a Rush to Poke Their Finger Into the Builet Holes of a Cloak-Angry as They Can Be When Ordered From the Court Room.

WASHINGTON, March 13.-The liveliest nterest is being manifested in the murder trial of Howard Schneider, now in progress in the Criminal Court. The accused is the son of a wealthy Washington family, and the crime was of the most sensational character. Schneider had quarreled with his young wife and seeing her on the street with her brother, returning from church, one Sunday evening, killed both of them. Every day since the trial commenced the court room has been crowded, the majority of the spectators being ladies belonging to court room has been crowded, the majority of the spectators being ladies belonging to some of the best families in this city. It is such an unusual sight to see Washington society ladies mingling with the crowd of hangers-on around the Criminal Court room as to create more than ordinary commotion. Yesterday there were several hundred ladies in the court room, and a large number of them outside unable to gain admission. An amusing incident occurred just after one of the witnesses had finished testifying as to the coat worn by the young wife when she received the fatal wounds. A wire dressform was used to display the coat, so the witnesse could explain certain details. The moment the court crier had declared a recess a number of the ladies present crowded about this form, on which Mrs. Schneider's coat had been hung, and examined the garment with the greatest curiosity imaginable. Mot satisfied with a look at the coat, several of them attempted to poke their fingers into the holes made by the three bullets. In fact, so persistent did they become in this examination of the coat that it was necessary to remove the same from their reach.

During the recess every one was ordered from the room, when a perfect storm of feminine disapproval met the court officers, it being the evident purpose of the fair sex to keep their seats. They were put out, however, and when the doors were reopened after recess there ensued a grand rush for desirable seats.

HILL'S SPEECHES NEARLY LOST.

Left in a Satchel at His Hotel, but Mc Gloskey Saved the Day.

Washington, March 18.—[Special.]—Senator Hill's party was to-day aboard the train, which was just about to pull out of the

which was just about to pull out of the depot, when it was discovered that the Senator's handbag, containing speeches and important papers, had been left behind at the hotel. Consternation and disgust were depicted on the Senator's face as he called Mr. McEwen sternly to account. McEwen said he thought Private Secretary Birmingham had looked after the baggage. "Telephone at once to the Arlington for the bag," commanded Secretary Hill, "and if it fails to get here, you stay behind and follow with the bag on a special engine, and never mind what it costs."

Meantime, the trainmaster had agreed to hold the train until 11:30. Anxious friends went out in front of the depot to help the messenger as soon as it should arrive. The gong sounded for the train to pull out, and the Senator and his friends stood on the rear platform, when a shout was heard at the entrance gate. "Hold on a minute," shouted Felix McCloskey, as he sprinted across the tracks, regardless of danger, bearing the coveted handbag and not stopping until he had placed it in the hands of Senator Hill. Congratulations were in order as the train moved out of the station, McEwen was a happier man and McCloskey was the here.

TURNERS WILL EXHIBIT.

They Take Steps to Show the Germa Plun of Physical Culture at the Fair. CHICAGO, March 13.—Recently the Chicago district Turner societies took the initiative in inducing the National Executive Board of Organization to take an official part in the Organization to take an official part in the World's Fair with a view of exhibiting the German method of physical culture. A Board of Control of 15 was the result. It is understood that it will appropriate \$50,000 toward the erection of a building on the Fair grounds.

To-day the commission met to effect a permanent organization. The report of the Committee on Site was adopted. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization provides that the North American Turner-Bund delegate its powers to a local directory of seven.

FREEFORT, ILL., March 18.-Manager Charle D. Knowiton, of the Knowiton Manufactur-ing Company, while alone in his office yes-terday, was approached by a crank, who demanded \$100,000 in cash. He promised the amount, sent the stranger to another part of the building for the money, and while he was gone Mr. Knowiton gave the alarm, but the fellow escaped and could not be found.

An Iron Palace for the Fair. Dulutt, March 13.—In connection with the iron developments comes the plan for an iron palace as a feature of the Minnesota building at the Columbian Exposition. Commissioner Moore returned from St. Paul, where he met the State Committee of the World's Fair. It is his idea that the iron palace be trimmed with the different varieties of building stone found in the State.

Favorite Occupation Among the Senators Every Day, Just at Present.

CANDIDATES UP AND DOWN.

Elevated to an Election One Day and Defeated the Next.

HARRISON'S SPEECHES IN A BOOK.

An Excellent Campaign Document Brought Out Just in Time.

HILL STARTS ON HIS SOUTHERN TRIP

CAPROLAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, March 13.—Scastori clock room conventions, for the discussion of Presidental candidates, are daily occur rences at the Capitol just now. During the morning hour for the consideration of routine business almost every Senator may be found in his seat prepared to introduc petitions, committee reports, bills or resolutions. This formality being over, a majority of the Senators leave the Chamber, some going to their respective committee rooms to work, while others go into the cloak rooms to talk over the political situa-

The Democrats keep to themselves and the Republicans do likewise during these consultations, where purely informal, ocasionally some interesting and novel opositions in respect to candidates are rought forward

Doubt on the Demo On the Democratic side there appears to be considerable doubt as to who can prove a winner, for that seems to be the desire of all the Southern Senators, regardless of the personal ambitions or popularity of the candidate.

A Senator who has participated in many of the consultations says it is astonishing to note how easily candidates are nominated in the cloak room to-day and then defeated by the same men to-morrow. Almost every day a new aspirant for Presidental bonors is tossed into the Senatorial arena for the amusement of the dignified gladiators. They take him up, discuss him in every detail and then elect him on the spot. Next day the discovery is made that the success-ful candidate of yesterday has a flaw or two in his political record, so his election is an-nulled and a new Richmond is brought into

the field. Candidates Who Have Been Boomed.

The following is a list of some of the candidates who have passed through this Senatorial ordeal: Cleveland, Hill, Gorman, Palmer, Carliale, Gray, of Delaware; McPherson, Vilas, Boies, of Iowa; Gray, of Indiana; Campbell, of Ohio; Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Hussell, of Massachusetts; Holman, of Indiana; Flower, of New York: Don Dickinson, of Michigan; Watterson, of Kentucky; Stevenson, of Hilmois, and others.

On the Republican side of the Chamber the same condition of affairs exists. Harrison, Blaine, Cullom, Allison, Alger, Clarkson, John Sherman, Manderson, Reed, Stanford, Uncle Jerry Rusk, Morton and Secretary Tracy, are some of the victims of the Senatorial slatemakers.

In spite of the uncertainty and doubt pre-

In spite of the uncertainty and doubt pre-vailing in the minds of Senators on the ques-tion, they derive some satisfaction and en-joyment from this costless method of speculation. It helps to pass the time away, and it is equally as profitable as listening to some of the speeches made in the open Senate.

HILL SOUTHWARD BOUND.

He Eschews Private Cars and Travels Like an Ordinary Democrat, Washington, March 13.—Senator Hill left Washington on his Southern tour at 11 o'clock to night over the Baltimore and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Bailroads, and will be absent from Washington about a week. Senator Hill announces that he will proceed direct to Jackson, Miss., without any intermediate stops. If he makes any

to his announced programme.

The party will reach Jackson Tuesday, the The narty will reach Jackson Tuesday, the 15th, when Senator Hill, in response to an invitation of some weeks ago, will address the Legislature of Mississippi in joint session. From there the party will proceed to Savannah, with possibly very brief stops at Birmingham and one or two other intermediate points. From Savannah the party returns direct to Washington. Senator Hill does not make his Southern trip in a private car, as he preters to travel, as he expresses it, "like any other ordinary Democrat," and tenders of private cars by the railroad companies have all been courteously declined.

A BOOK OF HARRISONISMS

Out Just in Time for Use in the Coming

Campaign. Washington, March 13.—Considerable co ment and conjecture in political circles has been caused by the issue at this time of a volume of President Harrison's speeches and papers, including his extemporaneous addresses made during the Presidental campaign and on his several tours since his election. The President's friends have based great claims for statesmanship and superior mental scope and resources on these speeches and certain State papers, and this book con-taining them is regarded by anti-Harrison Republicans as a shrewd move to parade his superiority for an evident purpose. They point to the fact as significant that it has been contrived to insert the names of all the distinguished people, not overlooking Damo. been contrived to insert the names or all the distinguished people, not overlooking Democrats, who participated on the occasions when the speeches were delivered.

The compiler, however, says he had the book in view ever since the last campaign closed, and that its appearance at this time is without suggestion from others and has no relitted object.

DR. MILLER EXPLAINS

How It Was He Leaked About His Letter From Cleveland.

OMAHA, NEB., March 13 .- Dr. George Miller o-day returned from Chicago and expressed much surprise that newspaper reports of his reference to ex-President Cleveland's al-leged criticisms on Congress had attracted attention. Mr. Miller furnishes the follow-ing statement: ng statement: ONAHA, NEB., March II.

Ing statement:

OMAHA, NEB., March II.

My attention has been called to a quotation of President Cleveland's which has been going the rounds of the press. It does Mr. Cleveland and myself injustice, I was speaking to the Democratic State Committee against free cotnage, and to reinforce my views I impulsively used the name of Mr. Cleveland. I did, undoubtedly, convey to the committee a stronger impression than I Intended to do in the words I used. The fault was mine. I spoke with carnestness and freedom on the assurance that the discussion was purely private. My remarks were overheard by a reporter in an adjoining hall, and went to the press and the country without any knowledge of mine. As a betrayal of confidence, here was none, if confidence was not enjoined in the letter which was never marked personal. In my discretion I decided when I received it not to publish it. The letter was written to me personally, in answer to an invitation to the Boyd banquet, explaining the delay of Mr. Cleveland's reply because of his visit to the South.

GRONGE P. MILLER.

GEORGIA NOT FOR DAVE.

No Test of His Strength. MACON, GA., March 13.—David B. Hill is not the man to lead the Democratic hosts to victory next November. That is the openion of some of the best Democrats in Macon, and they go further than that by declaring that to nominate him would bring certain

defeat at the bands of the Republicans. Among them is Judge C. C. Kibbee, who expresses himself in no uncertain way in regard to Mr. Hill.

"I think," said he, "that Mr. Hill's success in the selection of delegates is no test of his strength, as there seems to be a growing distrust of both the man and his methods, He, has great skill and energy, and his ability as a wire-puller cannot be doubted; but there is a want of confidence in him on the part of the masses. I do not think he is an available man, and the recent Democratic losses in New York prove that the people there, as elsewhere, are losing confidence in him and are beginning to see that he is too much of a machine politician and not enough of a statesman."

PURITY IN POLITICS.

Ex-Minister Phelps Believes That & Reaction Has Set In.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 13.—Edward J.
Phelps, ex-Minister to England, is quoted
by the News as saying: "I think that a reaction has set in since the convention was
held in Albany, N.Y.. at which delegates
were selected to attend the National Demooratic Convention at Chicago. I hope and
believe that when the time comes for nominating the candidate for President these
persons who are in favor of purity in politics will predominate."

THE SOUTHERN DEAL

IT INCLUDES THE TWO LARGEST OF THE IRON COMPANIES.

The Sloss Concern Out of the Combin The Combined Capital Scaled Down From That of the Constituent Companies, Tennessee and De Bardelebe NEW YORK, March 13. - The negotiations ending for the past two weeks for a union of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company with the De Bardeleban Coal and Iron Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, have been successfully consummated, so far as regards the first two cor-

Company, have been successfully consummated, so far as regards the first two corporations. The terms have been agreed upon satisfactorily between these two, which represent more than five-sixths of the entire interests involved. The Sloss Company, which represents less than one-sixth of the entire property, has not been included in the new arrangement.

A general statement of the result of the negotiations was made yesterday by the Presidents of the two companies—ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, of the Tennessee Company, and Henry F. De-Bardeleban, of the De Bardeleban Company. First, it may be said that there will be no change in the organization of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, except increased representation in the Board of Directors and an increase in the amount of capitalization. The capital of the De Bardeleban Company was \$10,000,000 in stock and \$3,000,000 in bonds. That of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company were \$5,000,000 in bonds, \$1,000,000 in preferred stock and \$8,000,000 in stock, \$1,000,000 in preferred stock and \$8,000,000 in stock, \$1,000,000 in or preferred stock and \$8,000,000 of bonded indebtedness.

The capital stock of what may be termed or convenience the new company, will be \$17,000,000 common stock, and \$1,000,000 preferred stock; \$1,000,000 in preferred stock has been scaled down, not increased. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at present owns \$98,000 acrès of coal and iron land, chiefly in Alabama, and has ten blast furnaces and 1,500 coke ovens. Its daily output is about 1,000 tons of pig iron and \$5,000 tons of coal.

The De Bardeleban Company represents the consolidation of a half dozen corporations. It at first absorbed the Bessemer Iron and Steel Company, then the Little Bell, and next the Eureka and the Henry-elien. All this absorption has taken place within the last four years. This company owns 100,000 acres of coal and iron lands in the Warrior and Cahaba coal basins of Alabama. It has seven blast furnaces and 1,040 coke areas. Its daily output is 700 tons of pig from

A WOMAN LYNCHED.

CLIMAX OF LAWLESSNESS REACHED IN LOUISIANA.

and injurious to Liebknecht as the supporters of the Government could imagine. It is the secessionist element in the Socialist party which causes the street outbreaks and which is responsible for the riots which gave the Court so much trouble last month. On the second day of the Berlin rioting it seemed the Empress was so much alarmed that preparations for her flight with her children were begun at the Schloss. These fears have not yet been allayed. At the last state ball in the Schloss the troops which surrounded the building had orders to clear the neighborhood by force at the first sign of a rising. the Was a Colored Victim, and Tried Poison a Family-Intercepted on the Way to Jail and Found Hanging to Tree.

RAYV ILLE, LA., March 13 .- The lifeless form of a colored girl was found dangling from a tree on the road leading to this place Saturday morning. It was identified as that of a 15-year-old servant of W. R. Helmer, who resides on the Greenwell

place, 20 miles from here. The girl became offended at the action of a colored man also employed in the house, and in seeking some mode of revenge she decided to put rough on rats into his coffee. She put the poison nto the coffee intended for the family meal. About nine persons drank the concoction, and all came very near unto death. The girl acknowledged that she intended to kill the man and she did not care particularly who else suffered.

pressed the sovereign so hard that he put his hand to his sword as though he would have drawn it. Major Huisen at once spurred his horse forward and exclaimed, "Aber Majestaett" in a warning tone. The Emperor took the hint, and his sword was not unsheathed. Had he yielded to his first impulse, the anger of the mob might have resulted in serious trouble and caused tremendous misfortune. In their mood at the time the people would have respected nothing. This incident has been kept secret till now.

Connecting the affair with the explosion in Paris and the disturbances in Spain, all may see symptoms of a disquieting social situation in Europe. Some think that as they may lead to international measures of defense these recent occurrences will prevent war. Others are of the opinion that the little Emperor will declare war in order to escape from the daugers which threaten him at home.

Anarchists in French Houses. On Friday night some parties started out to bring the girl to the jail at Rayville, but they had not proceeded far before a masked party overtook them and strung the girl up to a tree at the first crossing. All the parties isoned will recover.

MACHINISTS GROWING RESTLESS.

Their Wages Smaller and Their Day's Worl Longer Than in Other Trades. CHICAGO, March 13.—An edict has gone forth from the governing body of the Machinists' International Union of North America that a closer and more extended organization be effected here preparatory to a demand upon employers for higher wages, a shorter day and improved conditions of labor. The machinists are the only laboring class that is yet held to the ten-hour day, and the average pay is considerably less than that enjoyed by hod-carriers, bricklayers or engine makers. than that enjoyed by non-carriers, orientay-ers or engine makers.

A mass meeting of machinists was held to-day under union auspices and the benefits of organization and unionism were urged.

At present only 4,000 out of the 7,006 machin-ists in the city are members of labor organi-

HIS WIFE FOR FISH-BAIT.

How a Jealous Coolie Husband Put His Helpmeet Out of the Way. PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, March 13 .- On the Dinley estate, near here, a coolie farm hand charged his wife with infidelity. She fled and took up quarters with the overseer. The next day the husband came into the town and bought a number of presents, with which he persuaded his wife to return to

His Brother, a Prospector.

George Luper Siek

him.

In the afternoon they went up the river in a canoe to fish. At 6 o'clock he returned with a boatload of fish, but minus the woman. Asked where she was, he exhibited a bloody knife and said he had cut her up for fish-baia. He is now in jail awaiting trial for murder. rired, and the police made repeatarges before they dispersed the crowd. A Dynamite Fiend in Ireland. WATERFORD, March 13 .- A son of Farme A LABORER OWNS A GOLD MINE Halligan, living at Templemore, has been remanded for trial on the charge of being con He Springs Into Opulence by the Death of

cerned in leaving a quantity of dynamite in a carriage of the night mail from Dublin. The police are on the track of several ac-complices. PHILADELPHIA, March 13.-James Col who until a few days since was a farm labor-er near Merchantville, N. J., left here to-day for the West, having fallen heir to \$120,000 153 Belgian Miners Dead. BRUSSELS, March 13.—According to a report on the Anderleus Mine disaster, 63 persons and the "Wheel of Fortune" gold mine near Cabinet, Mont, left by his brother, Bartholomew Cobele, who died recently. The brothers were of English descent, and propected together from 1881 to 1885, when James returned here in disgust. It is his intention to sell the mine, his brother having negotiated with California parties to that end just before his death. were rescued unhurt, 20 injured and 153 killed. Twenty thousand persons attended the funeral of 81 of the victims.

Paris, March 13.—The event at the Nice re gatta to-day was a close race between Baron Rothschild's "Erce" and Mr. Vanderbilt's "Alva," the latter winning. HARRISBURG, March 18.—[Special.]—State Insurance Commissioner Luper was seized with an attack of vertige in his office yester-day. For a time his condition was consid-Artists Bidding Bold Farewell. PARIS, March 13.—The American artists here are arranging to give a special farewall banques to Mr. Reid, the retiring United

States Minister. The address to be presented by the American residents pays a high com-pliment to Minister Reid's work, especially that connected with the copyright law and the repeal of a duty on works of art.

A PRINCE'S DEMISE.

Is Spreading Terror in the The Grand Duke of Besse Is Dead and His French and Spanish Bealin, March 13.-The Grand Duke of Hesse died yesterday morning. It was seen at 5 o'clock Saturday evening that the end was approaching. The family and ministers were then summoned to the dying man's bedside, and all were present at the time of his death. The POLICE ARE WIDE-AWAKE.

his death. The body is attired in a general's uniform. The official Darmstadt Ga al's uniform. The official Darmstadt Gazette a counces the accession of the deceased seemed the counces the accession of the deceased of the grand of the grand of the grand Duke of Hesse the for Physical Transfer works. The Queen will send the H V aburgh to represent her at the funera, ay possibly delay her own departure for the Continent as a mark of respect for the deceased. The Young Socialists of Berlin Are URGE OLD LEADERS TO ACT.

THE HANOVER RECONCILIATION.

High Personages Advise the Kaiser to Re store the Guelph Fund. Berlin, March 13.-The North German Gratite confirms the reports that high personages advised Emperor William in favor of the restoration of the Guelph fund, and speaks of the satisfaction it will afford the widowed Queen Marie that she has lived to see a reconciliation.

see a reconciliation.

It is not known whether or not the capital, about 40,000,00 marks, will be refunded. It will probably be made an entailed fortune, and only the interest will be paid over. The Hanover estates will remain under Prussian administration until the claims to the throne of Hanover are explicitly renounced.

the house of M. Benoit by Anarchists to SATISFIED WITH OUR PORK. avenge one of the tenants. M. Benoit is the Councilor of the Court of Appeal, who Pleased With the Result. resided at the trial in Paris of the Anar-Pants, March 13.-M. Duclos, the French revenue expert sent to the United States to hists arrested on May 1 last year. He returned two days ago from Rheims, where he

inquire into the system of American inspec-tion of pork, said to-day: tion of pork, said to-day:

"Secretary Rusk's system is as perfect as anything can be. There are no weak points in it. Everything goes like clockwork under the direction of Mr. Hickman, who is a real savant. I visited the different pork centers, and I came to the conclusion that it is neither possible nor advantageous for anybody to pack or export a single hog that has not undergone a microscopic inspection." they have special grievances against. They have a considerable quanty of dynamite in their possession, although when they searched the residences of the Anarchist leaders the

> FIRING THE BRITISH HEART. THE COMING RECTION EXPLAINS SALISBURY'S JINGOISM.

> os Wiman Takes the New War Scar Seriously-Party Reasons Have Caused Many a National Conflict-Retaliation

tries will take steps in common to guard against outbreaks.

Spain is the country about which most alarm is felt. It is more sapped by the Anarchists than people thought and fresh outrages occur daily. At Valencia an attemnt has been made to blow up a church. At Barcelona another attempt has been made to destroy the German Consulate, and the police only arrested the criminals as they were about to put the bomb in position. Three hundred and nineteen Anarchists have been unearthed and arrested at Jerez Against Canada Would Hardly Pay. CHICAGO, March 13.-A war between England and the United States, as an outcome of the Bering Sea complication, is seriously talked of by Erastus Wiman, the Three hundred and nineteen Anarchists have been unearthed and arrested at Jerez within the past week. But all the energy of the authorities seems ineffectual. As last as they are broken up the Anarchists form new societies, under the very nose of the police. So many people are suspected that there would be no end to the arrests if all the supposed malcontents were espured.

The Anarchist propaganda at Valladoloid is made public, Anarchist delegates are traveling through the surrounding towns and villages stirring up disorder. Similar events are happening in Malags.

Royaltz Alarmed in Germany. well-known economist and financier. Mr.

Wiman is visiting friends in Chicago. "The English Government," said he, "is nder tremendous pressure now from the Canadian Government, which, being Tory in complexion and strengthened by the recent elections, is in a mood to insist that Canadian sealers be protected and given candian sealers be protected and given equal rights with Americans on the high seas. Besides, the coming contest in England between the Tories and Gladstone-Liberals makes it incumbent that a diversion of some kind be created to insure Tory success at the polls.

"Nothing will so first he Britis heart with enthusiasm as anything calculated to maintain the fiction that Britannia rules the wave, and under such circumstances it is not improbable that a vigorous foreign

not improbable that a vigorous foreign policy will prevail during the coming summer, in which the peace of the world may be threatened. Actual hostilities are doubtful, but many a war has sprung from less serious causes, and it is a fact that party exigencies have caused one-half of England's wars. At any rate, no party was ever in greater straits than is the Tory party

"The threat of retaliation," continued Mr. "The threat of retaliation," continued Mr. Wiman, "in the shape of the abelition of the bonding privileges, which allows goods destined for Canada to pass through the United States without duties, and vice versa, would be a two-edged weapon, far more hurtful to Chicago, Detroit, the twin cities, Boston and New England than to Canada. If this is the only retaliatory measure Canada has to fear, after suffering the terrible exclusion implied by the McKinley bill, it will have no effect upon the popular sentiment in Canada except to solidify the adhesion to British connection and strengthen the determination to keep independent of the determination to keep independent of the United States."

CHEWED GRASS AND BARKED.

A Baltimorean Attacked With Hydrophobis calm and throughout the adventure, but looked deathly pale. Near the Brandenburg gate the crowd

While at Hanover. HANOVER, PA., March 13.-[Special.]-A large and excited crowd was attracted to Fountain square last night by the peculiar antics of a man, who, crouched on all fours, was jumping about the lawn surrounding the fountain, biting chunks of grass from the lawn and barking like a dog. It was surmised that he was suffering from hydro surmised that he was sallering from hydrophobia, and a number of those gathered
about when the man showed signs of exhaustion, seized him, strapped him to a
beach and took him to the police station.

He had a number of violent spasms during the night; but medical administrations
finally gave him temporary relief. He gave
his name as Henry Hentz, of Baltimore, and
said he had been bitten about seven years
age by a mastiff. He was sent to his nome
this afternoon.

DIAZ MAKING HIMSELF SOLID.

Clubs and Newspapers for His Suppo

Cropping Up Everywhere. CITY OF MEXICO, March 13 .- [Special.]-Political clubs are being organized throughout the Republic supporting the re-election of President Diaz, the latest organization of the kind being the Aldamo Club, having a membership of 3,000 workingmen, which has just been formally installed in the City of Leon, State of Guanajuato. A large number

Leon, State of Guanajnato. A large number of campaign journals have also been started in the principal cities of Mexico within the past few weeks, all supporting Diaz' reelection.

The indications now are that Diaz will have a complete walkover in the election in June, although some people here assert that General Trevino, of Monterey, is making a quiet effort to secure control of the coming conventions and elevate himself to the Presidency.

STOLE A POISONED DINNER.

Iwo Chester Factory Boys Die, Probably From the Effects of Arsenic. CHESTER, Pa., March 13.-Lewis and Frank Moore, two boys living in Chester township were taken suddenly sick Friday, and have ooth died from what seems to have been arsenical poisoning. The boys worked at Crozier's factory in Upland, and as they were in the habit of stealing each other's dinner kettles, they probably got a kettle in which the dinner had been purposely

which the difficulty of the control of the coroner's physician is not certain that death was caused by arsenical poisoning, but has commenced an analysis of the stomachs and brains, and until that is completed nothing definite can be learned. None of the other boys who worked with the Moores are sick. The perpetrators of the supposed crime have not been discovered.

DANGERS OF UNDONE PORK.

Trichina Carries Off a Hoosler Girl, and Her Mother Is Critically Ill. Pacti, Ind., March 15.—A 17-year-old daughter of George Mariett died yesterday of trichina spirals. Some six weeks ago Mr. Mariett killed a hog, and his family ate of the pork not thoroughly cooked.

Mrs. Mariett and the deceased daughter were taken slok, the daughter dying yesterday. The wife and mother is still in a precarious condition.

Made by the House Committee on Naval Affairs in

THREE CENTS.

THE NEED OF A GOOD NAVY

Its Estimates.

Admitted, But There Is Sufficient Money on Hand Already to

KEEP UP WITH IMPROVEMENTS.

Armor Plate Can't Be Made as Fast as It Can Be Made Use of.

OLD SHIPS OFTEN COME IN HANDY

WASHINGTON, March 13.-Representative Herbert, of Alabama, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has repared an elaborate report to accompany the naval appropriation bill reported to the House. After calling attention to the fact that the bill carries an aggregate appropriation of \$23,726,823, and is \$8,814,831 less than the amount appropriated at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress for the current fiscal year, and \$3,467,816 less than the amount estimated by the department as necessary for the year covered by the bill,

the report says: "We have been enabled to make this reduction without in any manner impairing the progress of our new navy, in great part because of the large surplus that will remain on hand unexpended and to the credit of 'Increase of the Navy' at the end of the present fiscal year. This, however, is not the only direction in which we recommend a reduction of expenditures."

Limit to Repairs Reduced. The report says that the committee reduced the limitation beyond which no repairs shall be made to wooden ships from 20 to 10 per cent of the original value of the vessels, and further provides that no new boilers shall be made for any wooden vessels.
"We have excepted, however," says the report, "from the operation of these limitations the Kearsarge and the Hartford, believing that as the old Constitution has been

kept alive, as a receiving ship and other-wise, for nearly a century since she was built, so, in view of their historic services, the Hartford and Kearsarge should be kept as patriotic memorials of the past."

Speaking of the refusal of the committee

to recommend a considerable number of im-provements recommended at navy yards and stations, the report says:

"As upon a farm or any private property
there are always betterments that can be
made, so in any Government establishment made, so in any Government establishment improvements without limit can be suggested. Your committee have been enabled in deciding upon questions of this kind when presented to follow the rules which should guide a prudent business man in the management of his own property, and in no case have they refused to recommend any expenditure which seemed to them really to be a present necessity."

Speaking of the matter of "lac a) botthe Navy," under which need the bill appropriate ates some millions of dollars less than fue

ct for the current year, the report says. "The appropriations for this purpose in each fiscal year from 1887 to and including the current year have been greater than the expenditures, for the reason that in no one of these years has the progress in ship-buildof these years has the progress in ship-building or in the manufacture of armor or guns been as rapid as the authorities had reason to hope for and expect. The authorization of ships has not been, in the opinion of your committee, unreasonable, and the results of our efforts to establish plants for building for armor plate ships, gun forgings and the assembling of guns have been, considering the results attained, extremely gratifying. Yet the fact remains that the difficulties, though they seem all at last to have been triumplanntly surmounted, have been so great that work has not progressed as rapidly as appropriations have accumulated. The result is that there will be at the end of the current fiscal year a very large sum of

result is that there will be at the end of the current fiscal year a very large sum of money in the Treasury to the credit of "Increase of the Navy," which can and ourht to be taken into account in making appropriations for the coming year.

"Your committee are unanimously of opinion that every dollar should be appropriated necessary to complete the vessels heretofore authorized. To this end they have recommended, as they believe, all the moneys that will be called for during the coming fiscal year. They also believe that it should be the settled policy of Congress to authorize the construction of one or more new vessels at each regular session, until we shall have provided a considerably

Larger Number of Fighting Ships

Larger Number of Fighting Ships than we now have, or will have when those authorized are completed. The recent Chilean imbroglio, during which a naval war seemed for a time to be quite a proba-bility, developed the fact that our people at

war seemed for a time to be quite a probability, developed the fact that our people at large quite approve of the policy in which we are engaged of rehabilitating the navy. By thoughtful people, who appreciate our situation and who understand the policies of the Government as settled many years ago, such a reminder was not needed.

"It seems to your committee that everyone who considers at all the welfare and honor of the whole country must recognize, as every President has done from George Washington down to the present day, the necessity of putting ourselves in condition to resist attacks coming from the sea."

The report calls attention to the difficulties encountered in domesticating in this country the industry of manufacturing heavy steel armor for vessels, and to the fact that although the Bethlebem Iron Company's armor plate is said to be unequaled in the world, it has only just fairly begun the delivery of armor plates, and is not yet up to monthly contract requirements. There are 12 vessels for which armor is yet to be furnished, and it will take until the spring of 1894 to complete the delivery of this armor, amounting to 15,000 tons, even if monthly contract requirements be met.

"For these reasons," says the report, "the majority of your committee have decided that it would not be best now to authorize the construction of another battleship. Your committee do not believe, however, that our new navy has yet reached the point at which further increase should cease.

No Expensive Navy Needed.

No Expensive Navy Needed. "It may be taken for granted that we do not need to build a great and expensive navy like those of Great Britain and France, but certainly the time has come when it

navy like those of Great Britain and France, but certainly the time has come when it would be well to form some distinct and definite idea of the position we are hereafter to occupy among the naval powers of the world. To regain the relative position among these navies we occupied prior to our civil War is certainly not too much to attempt, especially as we know now that we have no such efficient coast defenses as we then believed ourselves to possess.

"To reach this point it is not disputed that we need more first-class battleships. We have now only three authorized. Eight or nine more of these, in addition to our authorized feet, would give us a respectable navy sufficient, perhaps, for our purpose. But if a battleship were authorized now we could not reasonably expect that the heavy armor it would require could be furnished when needed. Certainly, if reasonable progress were made in its construction, either the new ships or some of those already authorized would be obliged to wait for armor, as several of them are doing now. Some of them have been ready, or in condition to be speedily made ready for armor for years."

The majority of the committee has therefore recommended the authorization of one strong and swift commerce destroyer of the town of the New York, whose armor can be type of the Few Iora, whose armor cash manufactured much more easily and much less delay than can the heavy armore a battleship. By extending the struction of the new vessels needed over the series of years, the report says, we avoid mistakes and prevent the report in different ships, of the same error.