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ROUGHING IT IN KENTUCKY.

A Congressional Funeral Junket That Beats the Record.

WADING IN THE MUD.

Through the Historical Tolliver-Martin Feud Country.

ONE SENATOR LEFT BY THE WAY.

Completely Done Up by the Cold Weather and His Ill Health.

Several Lives Saved by Dr. Yoder's Handy Pocket Flask—A Driver Who Got Too Much Mountain Dew—Mud to the Tops of High Rubber Boots—A River Forded 42 Times—Interesting Colloquy with a Native—Many Hardships in the Mountains of the Blue Grass State—Congressmen as Drivers and Anchors for a Heaps—Disasters to a Funeral Procession—The March Back to Civilization.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senators and Representatives who returned yesterday from the burial of the late Representative Kendall, of Kentucky, tell a story of perils by field and flood which beats all previous records of Congressional junkets out of sight. The delegation was made up of Senators Warren and Pasco, Representatives Belknap, Long, Fellows, Gillespie and Paynter, and Sergeant at Arms Yoder, Mrs. Kendall and her son, and a house messenger, also were of the party.

Everything was conducted decently and in order until the party reached Morehead, Ky., where they were to take carriage for West Liberty, the former abiding place of the deceased Congressman. The horses and six light spring wagons came from Sterling, 40 miles away, and were somewhat the worse for wear when the Congressmen came to embark in them.

A Pen Picture of Morehead. Morehead, a straggling town in a mountain cove, is the seat of the Tolliver-Martin feud, which had its rise in a political discussion and which has left its devastating marks in the bullet-filled forests of stores and saloons, and also in the shortened legs, crooked legs, stiff legs and no legs of the men folk of the town.

When the members of the party climbed into their wagons the ground was covered with a light snow, and the winds were howling down the black sides of the high hills. The horses proved too small to hold the cherry box that encased the casket, and another wagon had to be provided by the advice of a native. Each Senator and Representative brought a pair of high rubber boots and "comforters," and woolen socks, such as Jerry Simpson would not have disdained. Then they packed their grips in the coffin box and started for their drive of 30 miles—all but Congressman Fellows and the messenger, who were left behind because there was no room for them.

Forced to Take to the Fields. One of the two drivers had a big bottle of "mountain dew," which he constantly offered the Congressmen, and which some of them did not refuse to patronize freely. Scarcely had the line of wagons started through the rivers of mud into which the road was transformed than it became necessary to make a breach in the fence and take to the fields in order to find bottom for the wheels.

Two miles out they struck the Triplett river, running bank full at a six-mile gait, and as they took to the water each Congressman said a little prayer under his breath and put his feet up on the dashboard or on the seat under him. The water was just high enough to come in the carriage bodies.

They followed up this stream a short distance, most of the way in water from one to three feet deep. Soon they came to the foot of the first of five mountains they must cross. These mountains are hogback ridges, and the trail led up a narrow crack that was but a stairway of rocks a few feet wide. Every man had to get out and walk up, because the horses could pull only the empty carriages.

The Horses Had to Be Anchored. As they ascended, the storm became more furious and the air was dark with flying snow. The cold became intense. Crossing the ridge mud took the place of rocks, and then the rubber boots became invaluable. The red mud was nearly knee deep, and of the most clinging nature. In one place the horse slipped partly over, but was saved by a large rock at the side of the gorge. After this a rope was fastened to the axle of the horse and a couple of the Congressmen were detailed to act as anchors or hold-backs while going down the mountain sides.

Next, one of the colored drivers succumbed to overdoes of mountain dew and old, and Senator Warren took his team to drive. Four hours of driving found the party at the first stopping place, ten miles out. There the chilled ones were thawed out before a blazing fire of logs in the great fireplace. Coffee was made by the warm-hearted wife of the mountaineer, and then it was discovered that the luncheon brought by the party was solidly frozen, the eggs being like small cakes of ice, so they drank the coffee and pushed on.

ONE SENATOR COMPLETELY PLAYED OUT.

Senator Warren, however, was completely used up. He was not well when he left Washington, and was not properly clothed to withstand the storm. Yet he had worked with all his strength, until he could no longer stand. Much against his will he was left at the house, by Dr. Loder's advice, but without medicine. The owner of the house was about 70 years old, and had lived there all his life, ten miles from a railroad. He had never been on the cars. He had 40 acres of tillable land. The house was older than the man. Crutches on all sides held it up. It

fairly staggered in the breeze. A cat with horns could walk in under the doors and be thrown out by the tail through the holes in the roof without knocking off a shingle. The old man and his wife, their son and his wife, and their 12 boys and 2 girls, all in all, dwell in the house. There were three beds, and the question how where Senator Warren slept that night has never been explained. One of the party said to the old gentleman, "Of course, you were a Union man during the war?"

"Oh, no," he answered, "I was on both sides. The war done me all up and I ain't got over it yet. First the Union come 'ere way and took nine right smart shots; then along came the secesh, and they done took two yearlings and a powerful good mule, and I can't get over it as long as I live. The war done me a heap of trouble."

Forty-Two Fords to One River.

When the party started again, Captain Belknap mounted the horse as driver and led the way up the Tokum river, which had to be forded 42 times. The narrow gorge is about four miles long. The walls on either side rise straight up. It is the only place in the country for a river to run, and also the only place for a road, and since there is not always room for both, there is continual strife for the right of way. The rushing water dashes and foams from side to side of the channel.

Under the whip the horses leaped into the stream, out upon the farther shore, a few rods farther they were in again, and this was repeated two-score times. By this time the men looked like mud-broths. Ice ornaments hung from their beards and moustaches. Representative Paynter looked like Odin. His tawny moustache was tipped with ice pendants; his high top boots and great coat were red with mud.

At the upper end of the valley half way up the mountain the horses became stalled in the mud, the hind wheels sank down to the hub, the front wheels were up in the air. In fact, the horse was standing on end in the mud, and the driver was hanging from the neck. Then Senator Pasco, of Florida, and the gentlemen of the House took trails from the nearest fence and built corduroy roads, and with other trails lifted the wheels out of the mire. "Unlucky consequence," was noted and given to print their remarks in the next valley.

A Colloquy With a Native.

While the party were struggling in the mud a native came along on horseback. "Anything wrong here?" he called out. "No," they answered, and he asked them to give him a sharp and prompt answer from everyone.

"Then," said he, "if there is nothing wrong here, have any of you fellers got a bottle?" "Yes," said the Sergeant at Arms. "Do you want a drink?" "I'm powerful dry," came the reply. Out of Dr. Yoder's grip came a bottle labeled, "Belle of Nelson County." It had been used for medicinal purposes, and now was the time to pull the native part to it by his mouth and rolled his eyes to the howling frosty air above. "The Sergeant at Arms looked on in alarm and sorrow until the delegation went to the next ford. For a moment he rolled the ferry stuff about in his mouth, loth to let go. Then with a sigh he turned to the doctor and exclaimed: "Mister, that must be Republican whisky."

"Well, I admitted the doctor, 'it is four years old."

Four Years Old—Great God, man, how can you wait so long for it?"

When the doctor had regained his nerve he asked, "Do you live about here?" "No, I don't," said the native. "Got a farm?" "Yes, I have." "What do you raise?" "Oh, some 'aters and kate-waters."

Not Able to Raise Disturbance.

"You raise a disturbance in this country once in awhile, don't you?" "No, there ain't no disturbance in this country to raise a disturbance, but the men do raise—once in awhile." "Well, I feel sorry for you to live in such a country," said the doctor.

"Oh, you need not do that, mister. I ain't so poor as you think I am. I don't own but six acres, and I can get away when I want to." In this respect he had a decided advantage over the party, for he could not get away half as fast as they wanted to. At daylight they were still four miles from their destination. The horses were used up and whips could scarcely move them. But 8 o'clock brought them to West Liberty. They went to the only hotel in the hamlet, where roaring fires, hot coffee and cornmeals made them happy after the trials of the day.

Early next morning arrangements were made for a short service at the home of the deceased member. While the service was going on the drivers were trying to fix it for the return trip. The horses were so badly broken that they could not be left to until spring. The wagon with the casket box came in at 9 o'clock in the morning, having been out all night.

An Inventory of Damages.

Five of the six carriages were broken—springs, wheelwells and wheels were smashed; the horses were so badly broken that their shoes torn off in some cases and had to be re-shod. The delegation walked to the home for the service, looking in their mud-covered rubber boots and overcoats like a road of shovels out of a dirt pit. Remaining only for a hymn and prayer, they bade the mourners farewell, and in sympathy and sorrow retired from the sad home. Then the delegation went to the nearest store, bought extra worn shirts to wear for the day only, helped to knock the frozen mud off the vehicles, and turned their backs on West Liberty for ever.

The party failed to fall, but the air was very plenty and bitter cold. The roads were frozen solid in nearly every place. The ice had formed thick on the quiet waters, cutting the horses' legs as they broke their way through it. The wagons were badly broken, and one of them soon gave out and had to be left behind. All the delegation walked and rode by turns, as the country is a drive completely frozen up.

One of the colored drivers from the lines, and Representative Long took the lines. Representative Gillespie discovered that his grip had jumped out of the carriage, so back he went after it, and he tramped about three miles before he found it.

Senator Warren was found much improved, and in due time the party got back to Morehead, place cars and civilization. One of the members of the party, Senator Warren was the most afflicted. Senator Pasco suffered from a sprained wrist, as also did Captain Belknap. All had frosted faces and blistered feet, and it will take some time to fit them for duty in Congress. The next publication of items of expense in the expedition fund will show an array of harness, wagons, etc., such as Uncle Sam is not used to paying for.

A PREACHER WITH BROAD VIEWS.

He Believes the Theater, Dancing and Card Playing Aren't Wrong. BROOKTON, MASS., March 14.—[Special.]—Rev. Albert Hamant, pastor of the Universalist Church of this city, preached a sermon yesterday upholding, in a measure, card playing, dancing and theater. He stated that he heartily and unqualifiedly believed in them under right conditions, believed in properly using these pleasures, not abusing them.

Nothing is secular, he said; all is sacred, to be rightly used, not abused, whether it be a good digestion of card, or a game of billiards, the theater, the dance, a fast, speedy horse, or the central, governing and the divinely consecrated purpose of one's life.

SOME LI & C. FAKES

In Philadelphia Nearly Equal to Those From Other Parts of the State.

PADDED LISTS OF NAMES

Carried Into Court and Claimed to Be 15,000 Signatures to

REMONSTRANCES TO LICENSES.

Many Thousands of the Names Used Over and Over Again.

LIKELY TO BE CALLED DOWN BY JUDGES

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The action taken by the Law and Order Society of this city, in opposing all new applicants for retail liquor licenses, has brought about a state of affairs which the officers of that organization did not contemplate when they put their movement on foot. If the society is not publicly rebuked to-morrow by the judges now presiding at the Quarter Sessions Court, it will be due to the leniency of the bench, and not to any virtue on their part.

The cause of the threatened rebuke is the attempt of the Law and Order people to impose on the court in a manner more ingenious than it is ingenious, and their imposition is the more serious because it came so near to being successful. During the past month Secretary Gibney, of the Law and Order Society, has been industriously circulating petitions against every new applicant for a license of the city. He had legal-looking blanks printed, with a uniform protest at the head of each, and a long blank page below it, to contain the signatures of the indignant citizens of the County of Philadelphia, who are disposed to favor the passage of the bill with as little friction as possible, and let it go to the Senate with the hope that it may meet the fate of the force bill.

REMONSTRANCES THAT WEIGH SOMETHING.

To-day the remonstrances were carried up on the fourth floor of the City Hall and triumphantly deposited with Clerk Peltz, of the Quarter Sessions Court. "There are 15,000 protests there," Secretary Gibney said, "and it seems to me they ought to have some weight." The porter who had carried them up stairs attached the Secretary's name to the list, and Clerk Peltz filed the documents by wards, where they were open to public examination. On their face it seemed that the Law and Order Society had done its work pretty thoroughly. There is absolutely no record of each application for a license, and the accommodation of the public nor the entertainment of travelers.

A Howl From the Applicants.

An examination of the petitions, however, disclosed an astonishing state of affairs, and it is literally true to say that a howl was raised which was heard by those who looked over the petitions against the protest averaged about a dozen signatures each, and the names were divided with mathematical exactness among the 35 wards. Against each application for a license in a ward a dozen or more people protested, signing their names over and over again to every different petition.

The discovery was made first in a cursory examination of the Twenty-sixth ward petitions. No less than 110 persons had applied for new licenses in this ward, and altogether there were attached to the protests against them, 2,500 signatures. These signatures were signed by the names of 100 persons and not half of them were citizens of Philadelphia. In almost every instance the names attached to the blank sheets were the same, but occasionally there would appear a name of two or three in a ward, and there were fewer actual protests than there were petitions, and this was the case in nearly every one of the city wards.

Thirteen Made to Look Like 338.

In the Third ward there were 38 new applications, and 13 persons signed each protest against them. This added 338 names to the list, although it represented the sentiments of only 13 persons, six of whom were women.

Throughout the 35 bundles of petitions this state of affairs existed, and a careful estimate placed the number of signatures to the various protests at less than 700, instead of the 15,000 announced by the officers of the society.

The additional reasons were assigned by the petitioners an entry was made below the printed slip. For instance, in the Thirty-fifth ward, where three new applications originated, 12 persons signed each protest against each one because the other two were asking for licenses. This, purporting to represent 36 persons, stood for only one-third that number, and the signers evidently reached their names to witness the signature of the fact that they were also protesting against the other two, on precisely the same grounds. Here, too, half the signers were women.

"We have discovered that all these protests were signed before the application for licenses were made out," said an official today. "It was the habit of the Law and Order Society to take these blanks around to the various wards, obtain a few signatures on each, and then to file the names and addresses of the applicants at leisure. This is a matter serious enough to command the prompt attention of the court, and I think some action will be taken to-morrow."

Lewis D. Vail, the counsel for the Law and Order Society, said this evening that he knew very little about the petitions. "They were secured under the direction of Secretary Gibney," he added, "and we all expected that they would be complete and thoroughly representative. They may have been signed in blank, but I don't know it. I have been busy all day in the Quarter Sessions Court, and have not examined the documents. I will try to look them over, however, to-morrow, before I ask for their consideration by the Court. I am confident, however, that there was no deliberate intention on the part of Secretary Gibney to deceive the court."

Secretary Gibney was not in court to-day. A gentleman who is connected with the society declared that the Secretary had done the best he could under the circumstances, and thought that he ought not to be blamed. He did not think that Gibney meant to deceive the judges when he said he had protests signed by 15,000 persons, but admitted that the matter had a bad look.

Women May Enter a Scotch College.

LONDON, March 14.—The Senate of the University of St. Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, has decided to open to women the university's departments of theology, arts and sciences.

The Co-Respondent is an American.

LONDON, March 14.—A decree nisi was granted to-day in the divorce suit of Alberto Randegger, the well-known composer and director of the Royal Academy of Music, against his wife. The costs of the action were ordered to be paid by Herbert Coffin, the American barrister, the co-respondent in the case. Mrs. Randegger had entered a cross suit against her husband, but this action was withdrawn.

ANTI-SILVER IN SHAPE.

BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE ANTI-BLIND FORCE.

They Now Expect to Show a Better Front Next Week—An Experienced Parliamentarian Led to Be Selected—Filibustering Plan Out.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—[Special.]—When the silver bill comes up for consideration in the House next week, the anti-silver men will present a better organized opposition than they did a week ago. There has been considerable quiet work performed by the anti-silver men during the past four or five days, and there is a general desire to choose an experienced parliamentarian as a tactical leader and renew the fight in earnest. If the bill can't be defeated it is proposed to urge the adoption of a substitute in the shape of a proposition for a monetary conference.

One of the leading anti-silver men from New York said to-day that he had received no advice from Senator Hill on the subject, but some of the latter's friends in New York City were endeavoring to create the impression that a postponement would be a general concession to Hill and his friends. He was not authorized to say that he had Senator Hill's permission to create such an impression.

There seems to be a conflict of evidence as to the methods the anti-silver men will employ in fighting the blind bill. Mr. Warner and Mr. Andrews, of Massachusetts, say they do not think it is possible to filibuster to any extent, under the present rules. A man-of-war strategy is being made among the Democrats, and there is a feeling that some of the men who voted for the consideration of the resolution last Monday will realize the inadvisability of placing the Democratic party on record as favoring free silver at this time.

On the other hand, some of the anti-silver men are convinced that a majority of the Democrats in the House favor free silver, and regard it as almost certain that the Democratic majority will be broken down if they are disposed to favor the passage of the bill with as little friction as possible, and let it go to the Senate with the hope that it may meet the fate of the force bill.

WILL FIGHT TO THE END.

The Penny Not to Sit Idly by While Deals Are Going On.

TRENTON, N. J., March 14.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not so completely "turned down" as the Reading, Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central people imagine, now that the bill to legalize the Reading deal has passed the Legislature and is only awaiting the Governor's approval to become a law. A conference of the Pennsylvania's officials was held to-day, and it is said that counsel has satisfied them the bill in question is unconstitutional, and will stand the test of the courts. Said one of the Pennsylvania's agents to-day: "The Pennsylvania may not be as big a corporation now as the Reading, but it is not a bankrupt concern, and it is not going to fight with the courts, and it will fight this matter to the bitter end."

According to the speaker's information the bill is unconstitutional because it violates a provision of article 4, section 7 of the State Constitution, which forbids the enactment of any special bill "unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given." No notice of intention to apply for this legislation was given. The introduction of the bill surprised everybody in the Legislature, including Mr. Kallsche, the intruder of the bill.

The supposition is that if the courts are appealed to to declare the bill null and void on the grounds of its unconstitutionality, the Reading people will contend that the bill is constitutional, and will stand the test of the courts. The Democratic leaders took a special interest in the bill at the eleventh hour.

HENSEL TO BEGIN ACTION.

A Bill in Equity to Be Filed To-Day or To-morrow Against the Reading.

HARRISBURG, March 14.—[Special.]—Atorney General Hensel will file a bill in equity in the Dauphin county court to-morrow or the next day, asking for an injunction upon and dissolution of the Reading "combine." The leases of the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley and Port Reading to the Philadelphia and Reading Company will be filed to-morrow.

A long legal fight is anticipated, which may be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States is reached, as the attorneys for the Philadelphia and Reading Company contend that the only lines that parallel are the Port Reading and New Jersey Central lines, and that the Reading Company is a corporation under the provisions of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

A FORTUNE IN PITTSBURG.

The Late Dr. William Wilson Leaves a Colored Nurse \$150,000.

ACTON, ILL., March 14.—Mrs. Francis Carter, of this city, has suddenly become rich under circumstances which have in them a tinge of romance. She is an old colored woman, and before the war was a nurse for a family named Wilson in Louisiana. The war separated them, but one child, the late Dr. Wm. Wilson, of Pittsburg, Pa., always remembered the old nurse. He assumed quite a fortune, and when he made his will the old lady was named therein as legatee to \$150,000.

Mrs. Carter has gone to Pittsburg to claim her inheritance.

GOULD AFTER A MEXICAN CASTLE.

It Is Now Said He Has Offered \$7,000,000 for One.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 14.—[Special.]—Jay Gould and party are expected to arrive here the latter part of this week, and it is again reported, on good authority, that he is negotiating with the Mexican Government for the purchase of the famous Chapultepec Castle, it being said that he has offered \$7,000,000 for it. Mr. Gould would make the castle his winter residence, as he is unable to any longer stand the rigors of a winter in New York. The Times and other clerical newspapers here assert as a fact that Mr. Gould intends purchasing the castle, and they strenuously object to the Government disposing of it.

MILLIONS TO ROYALTY.

The King of Hanover's Requests to Queen Victoria and Her Daughters. VIENNA, March 14.—The late King of Hanover bequeathed \$750,000 each to Queen Victoria and her daughters, and this sum will probably now be paid to them. Prince Bismarck formerly refused to have a money handed over to the legation.

JUSTICE IN JAPAN.

No Scandalous Stories Deter the Yokohama Coroner's Jurymen From

BRANDING HETHERINGTON.

Robinson, the Victim, Intercedes in His Slayer's Behalf.

A FULL STORY OF THE TRAGEDY

Told on the Stand by Pors, the Murdered Man's Friend, and Others.

FEELING AGAINST THE DEAD MAN

YOKOHAMA, March 14.—The inquest into the circumstances attending the death of George Gower Robinson, a prominent broker and society man, shot by Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington, of the United States steamer Marion, February 13, was concluded on the 18th, with a verdict charging Hetherington with willful murder.

The latter had accused Robinson with alienating his wife's affections, and meeting Robinson, who was driving with a friend named Pors on the afternoon of the 13th, Hetherington fired three shots at Robinson, one bullet passing close to Pors. The second, also, flew wide of the mark, but the third, striking Robinson in the side, shattered his hip, the ball traveling forward and upward until it reached the stomach.

Robinson was carried into the United Club Building, where he lingered until 11 o'clock Sunday night, February 14, when he died. Before the coroner's inquest was written to United States District Judge Balknap, expressing pardon for Hetherington's act and requesting that the utmost possible leniency might be shown in dealing with the case.

Robinson Forgives His Slayer.

Many prominent officials and residents of Yokohama were present at the inquest. Dr. Wheeler testified that he found the bullet in Robinson's abdomen and that death was caused by hemorrhage. Dr. Eldridge testified that Robinson told him in an indirect way who fired the fatal shot, and added: "Doctor, if I get through this time alive, he'll finish me next time."

The doctor replied, "No; if you recover he'll be out of way of doing you any mischief."

SCOOPED IN A REPORTER.

The Sensational Outcome of an Attack on a Notorious Medium.

KANSAS CITY, March 14.—[Special.]—There were lively scenes in Justice Barto's court room this morning. They grew out of the arrest of Mrs. Maud Lord-Drake, the notorious if not noted spiritualist medium, on the charge of assault and battery. Last Thursday D. A. Mathias, a reporter for an afternoon paper, wrote a lengthy article exposing Mrs. Drake's methods. The article was the result of a search held for the reporter's benefit. Friday Mrs. Drake, who is making her home with Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Kimmel, sent the reporter a decoy letter asking him to call that afternoon.

Mathias called. When he entered the parlor of Dr. Kimmel, he found that worthy awaiting him. Dr. Kimmel seized the reporter, pinioned his hands, backed him up into a corner, and called for Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Drake came. She slapped Mathias' jaws, twiggled his nose, pulled locks of hair from his head, and finally struck him in the face with her cleaving fist. At last Mathias broke away and rushed at once before Justice Barto and swore out warrants for Mrs. Lord-Drake and Dr. Kimmel.

CHICAGO SWAMPED BY STUDENTS.

University Dormitories Can Accommodate but a Few of Thousands Expected.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Thirty-five applications for admission to the new Chicago University were received to-day, making the total to date about 1,100. It is expected that the aggregate will be increased to 3,000 by next October, when it is proposed to open the institution.

This unexpectedly large demand has caused embarrassment to the management. There will be between 1,500 and 2,500 students from points outside of the city who must be lodged. There is room for only 200 in the dormitories, and coming at the time of the World's Fair, private lodgings outside will be scarce and high. To make matters worse, in spite of its great wealth, the University has no money which it can put into additional dormitories and no land to put them on. A strenuous effort is to be made to remedy the threatened trouble.

RIVAL RAILROADS SHUT OUT.

The Illinois Central Stalls a March, Blocking the Way to the Fair.

CHICAGO, March 14.—It was discovered this morning that the Illinois Central Railroad Company, during Sunday night, had laid a switch track south of the World's Fair grounds, which, if it can be maintained, will effectively block the Baltimore and Ohio from reaching the proposed terminal on the grounds, and thus shut out all other roads.

The work, it is claimed, was done under a permit granted by the village of Hyde Park before it was annexed to the city.

AVERTING FUTURE FAMINES.

The Russian Government Will Have Annual Crop Reports Hereafter.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—The Council of the Empire has ordered that in the future two grain depots shall be established to every 300 peasants' huts, and that from these depots seed corn shall be distributed in the spring to the peasants, who must return it in the autumn. Special laws will be established to report annually as to the condition of the grain harvest of the empire, so as to enable the Government to adopt measures to avert a famine in the future.

THE SICK AT WASHINGTON.

Senator Morrill Believed to Be Dying With Pneumonia—Serious Illness of the Father of the Senate—Blaine Able to Sit Up While Each Day.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The venerable Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is critically ill of pneumonia, and the greatest fears are entertained. Senator Morrill is 82 years old, and has been in the Senate since 1866, and is recognized as the father of the Senate. The Senator contracted a cold last Thursday, which rapidly developed into congestion of the lungs. This morning it was apparent in the family that there was scarcely any ground to hope for his recovery. The Senator himself did not realize his condition, and although the right lung was completely congested, he wished to go to the Capitol to-day, in order to deliver a speech upon the West Virginia direct-tax bill. It was with difficulty that his wife and son induced him to remain in his bed. These signs of vigor have served to keep alive a faint hope of ultimate recovery of the Senator in the breasts of some intimate friends; but in view of the fact that he is so old there is little tangible ground for recovery.

Secretary Blaine is reported to be doing well to-day. He has a good appetite and no fever, and it is thought he may be able to descend stairs and receive visitors in a few days. He has been able to sit up during the past three days, but has not yet left his bedroom. General Grant, Assistant Secretary of War, was taken ill to-day and was not able to leave his bed. He is overworked.

YALE OPEN FOR WOMEN.

Hereafter Persons of Both Sexes May Enter Post-Graduate Classes.

NEW HAVEN, March 14.—[Special.]—In accordance with the report of a special committee appointed last year for this purpose, the philosophical faculty of Yale University has adopted a plan for greatly extending post-graduate and university work in the institution. This plan has also been sanctioned by the university corporation. Twenty scholarships of \$100 each, or enough to pay the tuition, and five fellowships of \$400 each, have been created from the income of university funds. These scholarships and fellowships are open to graduates of all colleges.

The provision of the plan is believed to be one of the most important steps yet taken in this country for the higher education of women. On and after the next academic year the post-graduate courses, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, will be open without distinction of sex. It is not the design to establish an annex or other rival of the colleges already existing for women, but to receive the graduates of these colleges and give them as good opportunities for the most advanced research and education as can be found in Europe.

REFORMERS NOT VERY HARMONIOUS.

The delay in making the information was made against him. He was simply notified that the charges had been made, and he promptly appeared before the Alderman and filed the necessary bond. The detectives are allowed the same privilege.

The charges against the Allegheny officials, it is alleged, are based upon the testimony given by them in the trial of Mayor Pearson. The alleged incriminating evidence offered by the accused officers is to the effect that they took warrants on the office of the County Controller and there signed Mayor Pearson's name and drew the cash from the county treasury. The chief of police is a pool known as the "front office pool," which was divided among the detectives. This system has been in existence for a long time, and the officers claimed they were justified in doing so on account of it being an established custom. Part of the money was used to defray expenses incurred by the detectives while on duty, and the balance was divided between them at the end of each month.

The Reformers Not Very Harmonious.

The delay in making the information against Chief Murphy, if it is occasioned by a disagreement among the leading reformers on the