BALFOUR A FAILURE.

Lack of Tact and Method Make Him A Poor Parliamentary Leader.

LIBERALS IN A TOLERANT MOOD.

No Apprehensions in England Now Over the Bering Sea Matter.

NEWS FROM THE FOREIGN CAPITALS

COPYRIGHT, 1992 BY N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS. LONDON, March 18 .- Mr. Labouchere's attempt in the House of Commons yesterday to extort from Mr. Balfour some information as to the period of the dissolution of Parliament, fizzled out, owing to lack of support, even his own set holding aloof. Mr. Gladstone, before starting for Hawarden, had a conference with Sir William Harcourt, Sir George Trevelyan and others, and brought them into accord with his policy of not interfering with the progress of Government business, on the ground that it is tumbling to pieces with sufficient rapidity, making the period of dissolution a matter of indifference.

The warmest triends of Mr. Balfour admit that his leadership is a disappointment. No concerted form of obstruction has thwarted business, yet the Government bills and votes for supply are in an unprecedented position of muddle and delay. Mr. Balfour's want of tact frequently irritates members not under the full control of the Liberals' whips, and drives them into the opposition, thus retarding progress.

Enlfour's Strange Lack of Method. An instance of this want of tact occurred to-night. Instead of allowing the House to finish considering a Scotch matter of minor importance, and not likely to absorbtime, Mr. Ballour moved that the estimates have procedence. The Irish and the Scotch members coalesced in opposing the motion, and Sir William Harcourt seized the advantage to taunt Mr. Balfour with throwing work of Parliament into confusion chiefly through a want of method in pre-

enting the accounts. On three successive amendments copious talayer" occurred, and the Government nained majorities of 96, 95 and 75 re-ectively; but the night was wasted before e liouse got into Committee on Supply, which again there occurred division upon vision. During the debate Colonel Nolan secred in charging Mr. Balfour with pressing through the Irish vote last evening course most of the Irish members were abat attending St. Patrick's Day celebraus, and declining to proceed with Scotch siness this evening because Scotch mem-ts were present. Mr. Hunter de-red that the Government was giving the oten and Irish a useful lesson in home in that after promising a special day for each business, the Government simply ped out the matter as of no account.

Gindstone on the Smull Holdings Bill, Mr. Gladstone will reappear in the House Commons on the second rending of the mday. It is regarded as proof of the snest desire of the opposition not to im-de the Government, that Liberal leaders Il not divide the second reading of the II. They will leave amendments until a committee stage is reached, when they ill try to get clauses inserted creating parish councils by popular election and owers to sequire and sell land for small

As affairs now go on the disposal of the Trish local government bill is not in sight. The Cabinet's final electoral stroke, the abor bill, has been referred to a ministerial emmittee composed of Messrs, Balfour, thews, Ritchie and Gorst. The Minis tors differed in regard to the introduction of he labor proposals before labor commission reports. Electoral necessities compelled a sion to promote the bill as the leading plank of the party platform; but the Gov-

The State of the Scaling Onestion The question of a renewal of the moduvivendi in the Bering Sea matter has reached an advanced stage during the week, Sir Julian Paumeetote being charge to state the maracter of Lord Salisbury's reply to the United States note on Wednesday. In nisterial ejreles it is believed that Lord Salisbury continues to contend that a rethe modus vivendi under existing conditions is unreasonable. Liberals are of that Lord Salisbury wants to leave the Bering Sea question in a state that will embarrass the coming Gladston Government. The matter does not excite much public interest, as nobody admits the possibility of the difficulty ripening into a

A certain section of the Radical press tales a curiously "jingoish" view of the matter. While assailing Lord Salisbury or susmanagement of the dispute, these tupers denounce the claims of the United rates us "preposterous, impudent pretensions, violating the elementary principles of international law," etc.

Bi-Metalli in Growing in England.

The specess of the bi-metallist propagands has so encouraged the committee of the Bi Metallic League that the committee has decided to raise the question of an interna-The many adhesions of members of the House of Commons seem to justify the

The Irish Unionists have arranged to contest 60 seats in Ireland. The chances of their winning a majority of these are remote. but they aim to embarrass the Nationalist The election fund of the latter is such that it cannot possibly stand the drain unless assisted externally. The Liberal war chest can be drawn upon, but the main reliance i placed in Irish-Americans. The National sts are reluctant to take a penny from the Liberals, as their acceptance would place them under obligations. It is esti that they will require £30,000 to fight with

Miners Lose by Their Vacation, The leaders among the striking miner ivately admit that the strike is a failure The men have already lost in wages since they quit work \$2,500,000, and a further loss is necraing to the Durham strikers, whom their employers will lock out unless they give their cousent to a reduction of 7% per cent in wages. If the additional co consumers by the increase in the price of conl is added to the loss sustained by the miners, it will be seen that a gigantic sum of money, indeed, has been wasted once the

struggle began. persons profiting by the contest are the middlemen and owners, who have een tolloading their stocks of coal during the tunic which was concerted for the purpose of eausing a rise in the prices of the The employers in Durham are willing to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration. The men are still turbulent, owever, and are more disposed to roo

than to arbitrate. Von Caprivi's intention to resign is be coming more decided. He represented to the Emperor that he must identify himself with Count Von Zeditz, whose views he personally shared. In the event of the bancellor resigning, it will be difficult to ancellor resigning, it was dicipate his successor or a possible comsinntion for a new Minister, (Prussian Minister of Finance), is calmly

awniting events. Mildlists Still Gunning for the Czar. ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.-Special recautions have been taken to protect the imperial family in consequence of the re-

cript of communications from the Paris milee to the effect that Nihilists have pre ared to make an attempt to assassinate the Unnking on Yankee Weather Sharps.

LONDON, March 18 .- At a meeting held here of the United States Service Institu- I

tion, Robert Henry Scott, Secretary of the Meteorological Council, through whose efforts the daily weather forecasts appear in the newspapers, read a paper on "Atlantic Storms." He strongly emphasized the importance of American meteorological reports warning England of coming disturbances.
With the help of American reports, he said, the progress of storms eastward can be gauged accurately.

PRUSSIA'S CABINET SPLIT.

The Emperor Weakens on the Educatio Bill, Which Causes the Ecclesiastical Minister to Resign-Caprivi Still in Office -Colleagues Inducing Him to Remain,

BERLIN, March 18 .- It now appears certain that Count von Zedtz-Trutzschler, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, resigned his office at the Prussian Cabinet Council Thursday, and that he was prompted to take this action by the statement made by Emperor William that he did not want primary education bill passed a one-sided majority. The withdrawal of the bill, after forcing it through the committee in a practically unamended form, would be a confession of great weakness on the part of the Govern-ment. Chancellor von Caprivi's attitude in regard to the much discussed measure has been quite as decided as that of Baron von Zeditz-Trutzchers. It s stated that Herr Rauchhaupt, the leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, now declines to accept certain clauses in the primary education bill, although the main body of the Conservatives are pledged to support the measure. The result of this action of Herr

Rauchhaupt is to create a deadlock.

At Thursday's council the education bill was not on the order of the day, but eropped up in a conversation after official business, the Emperor saying that he wanted an agreement with the moderate parties; or, according to another version, expressing his desire to postpone the decision. Count von Zedlitz was reticient, apparently feeling his inability to coincide with the Emperor's views. Chancellor von Caprivi observed that he ought to continue the discussion of the bill in committee, Count von Zedlitz forthwith wrote his

resignation and presented it this morning.

The Ministers to-day tried to convince the Charcellor that he need not identify himself with Count Von Zedlitz. Rumors were current that the Chancellor had actually resigned, but this has not been confirmed. The Post says that the attitude of the Ministers toward the bill has changed, a majority of the Cabinet now being op-posed to Count Von Zedlitz-Trutzschlers

TWO HISTORIC REBELLIONS

Celebrated Yesterday by the Red Socia

in Berlin and Paris. BERLIN, March 18 .- The anniversary the Revolution of 1848 was celebrated by the Socialists to-day. It was marked by no unusual occurrences. The police authorities had taken great precautions to prevent trouble. All projected meetings of Socialists were prevented by the police. A few slight skirmishes occurred. Upon graves of victims of the Revolution were placed two wreaths, bearing the words: "Long live

Another revolutionary movement was celebrated by the Paris Socialists, namely, the revolt of the Commune 21 years ago. The Revolution party held numerous banquets and conferences. The celebration will be continued to-morrow and on Sunday. To-day many persons went to the cemeter of Pere Lachaise and viewed the "Mu where the Federals were shot Many wreaths and bouquets were placed upon the graves of the slain. No disturb-

CHEERED EVERYTHING AMERICAN.

ussians Very Effasive in Their Gratitue

for the Indiana's Cargo. LIBAU, March 18 .- The enthusiasu caused here by the receipt of the princely gift to the Russian famine sufferers sent by the Americans, shows no sign of abatement. famine-stricken provinces. The employes in the arsenal here, to the number of 2,000 chartered seven steamers and to-day they went out to where the Indiana is lying at anchor to greet Captain Sargent.

The steamers were decorated with flags and bunting, and when they reached the Indiana it seemed as if ordinary expressions would not suffice to give vent to the en thusiasm. Steam whistles shricked and the people yelled, shouted and cheered for Captain, America and everything

American. The French Have Malta Secrets

LONDON, March 18.-Edward Holden formerly a Sergeant in the Royal Engineers who was arrested at Manchester a short time ago charged under the official secrets act with attempting to learn secrets concerning defenses at Gibraltar, was com-mitted for trial to-day for divulging the secrets of forts at Malta, which were made sgainst him subsequent to his arrest. Mr Edgar, who prosecuted the case, stated that the French Government now possesses com plete details of all the armaments at Malte

Notes Gleaned From the Cable.

BELGIAN miners demand inspection. PORTUGAL is on the verge of bankruptcy. THE British miners have decided to work nly five days a week.

Cunans held a meeting in Havana to boo American reciprocity. A FIRE in a Brompton butcher shop, near London, resulted in the loss of five lives.

THIRTEEN workmen were killed by the llapse of a three-story house at St. Petersurg yesterday. THE first execution that has occurred in Switzerland for 24 years took place at Lu-

erne vesterday. QUEEN VICTORIA was the one who brought bout the Duke of Cumberland's compronise with Germany.

ENGLISH newspapers are still roasting Home Secretary Matthews for permitting the execution of the poaching murderers. THE Franco-Morrocco war scare is over the

asis of Touat. Muley Hassan, fearing that France aims at a protectorate over his em pire, dopes for aid from England and Spain THE French exhibit at the World's Fair will be divided into sections, representing French industries, commerce, agricultur

and fine arts, and each of these division will be under the direction of a special com-THERE is a general feeling of uneasiness almost amounting to panic, in St. Peters-burg financial circles. It is the result of the Guenzburg failure. For the first time the moneyed interests of St. Petersburg appre-criate to the fullest extent the effects of the persecution of the Hebrew and the and Germanic policy of the Government.

SUNDAY observance of France, by Ida M. Tarbell, in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

We Want to Say

that now is the time to get your piano or organ. We have them, All kinds. HARDMAN, KRAKAUER, VOSE PIANOS.

Chicago cottage organs. All kinds of woods, plain and carved cases. We can please you in price and instrument, as we have leased thousands and thousand before vou.

LOW PRICES AND EASY PAYMENTS are two inducements we offer, in addition to quality and durabil-ity of our instruments. Nothing ediocre leaves our warerooms.

IF YOU MOVE APRIL 1 come and get your piano or organ anyhow, and we will deliver it in your new home when you are ready for it. Come and see us. you intend buying o not, and hear our self-playing Acolians Mellor & Hoene's

"Palace of Music," 77 Fifth avenue.

SPORT IN THE HOUSE Over Some Headlines Rung in on the Congressional Record.

THEY WERE A TRIFLE TOO SPICY

And Reflected on the Mugwumps So That One of Them Felt It

HIS SACRED DUTY TO RESENT THEM

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- "Hot Shot for Mugwumps-Hoar and Williams Shown Up-Williams' Report on Silver Coinage

Riddled." These were some of the words that Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, objected to and asked to have stricken from the Record as a part of the speech of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, which had not been delivered by that gentleman in the House. Mr. Williams characterized the language as ungentlemanly, unmanly, unparliamentary and offensive in the extreme. He considered an attack upon the Mugwumps as a personal attack, for he had been one. In the campaign of 1884 his colleague had been one of the greatest Mugwumps of the day, but now he hated the Mugwumps worse

than he did the devil. The opening of the House was uneventul. A few leaves of absence were granted and several Senate bills appropriately referred. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Rules reported back a esolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what amount of requisitions for payment, under contract or otherwise, for the various branches of the public services, were presented between the 3d and 29th of February, for which warrants or drafts were not issued for payment prior to March 1, 1892

More Information Wanted. On motion of Mr. Bushnell, of Wisconsin, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War and the Attorney General for information relative to the injury to Government dams on the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Chippewa river with the control of the Chippewa river. Wisconsin and West Newton Slough,

Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, then Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, then rising to a question of privilege, moved to strike from the Record that portion of the speech of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, on Tuesday last, which had not been delivered by him. There seemed to be, said Mr. Williams, a constant complaint on the part of the Democratic Representatives from Massachusetts against their Republican colleagues. He would not complain in this patter wars not the published utterances of matter were not the published utterances of a personal and insulting nature, such as he thought seldom appeared in the records of Congress. The speech which the gentle-man had printed made a gross attack on the class of men who were denominated "Mug-wumps" and on the New England delega-tion. After the gentleman from Massa-chusetts had declared that he would print the rest of his remarks, there appeared a the rest of his remarks, there appeared a sub-heading, inserted by the gentleman himself: "Hot Shot for Mugwumps; Hoar and Williams Shown Up; Williams' Re-port on Silver Coinage Riddled." [Laugh-

A Proper Inquiry to Make.

His (Williams) inquiry was a proper one-whether the rules permitted a Congress man to edit his speeches in the Record and have the results as he saw them in his own mind blazoned to the world. It was the business of the Committee on Printing to see that such matter was not injected by gentlemen who printed speeches they never had uttered.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, said that the

Mr. Walker said the headlines to which the gentleman objected had been printed by mistake. [Laughter.] Mr. Williams said it was not his purpose o do anything more than to ask the attention of the Committee on Printing to such methods, and to ask it to see that no such

thing should happen in the future.

Mr. Richardson said it was not in the ower of the committee to prevent the gen-leman from Massachusetts making headines and captions to the various phrases of

Mr. Williams called attention to the language which seemed to him to be unparlia-mentary and offensive in the extremewords that were not uttered in heat of de bate, but were printed without provocation —words uttered only in printing and not in a manly fashion. The privilege of print-ing in the Record was never intended to give the power of personal insult. Even if proper under the rules, the exercise of that wer was not gentlemanly and not parliamentary.

Mugwamps Find a Defender.

Mr. Williams, quoting from Mr. Walker's speech, objected to that gentleman's declara tion, that the Mugwumps in this House had their seats "by gross deception and moral fraud." These were at best unmanly words but coming here under the color of having been spoken, they were the more serious The gentleman from Worcester had quoted from the Sermon on the Mount. For a rock faced and sky-piercing monument of blas phemy, commend him to the words in which the gentleman compares an attack upon a fellow member to the rebuke of the Savior of men to the scribes and Pharisees.

Mr. Loud, of California-Do you con sider an attack upon the Mugwumps as a personal attack? Mr. Williams-Yes, I do, because I have

been one. [Laughter.] Continuing, Mr. Williams said that in 1884 he had done himself the honor of breaking away from the Republican party.

[Democratic applause.] In that campaign
one of the most difficult tasks the Executive Committee had, was to curb and check the ardor and zeal of the gentleman from Massachisetts (Mr. Walker), who now made this attack on his former associates. [Laughter and applause.] In 1884 there had not been a greater Mugwump than the gentleman from Worcester, and now he hated the Mugwumps worse than he did the devil.

The Bible Quoted in Congress.

He · commended to the gentleman the notable sermon to which he had referred in his speech, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte; and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves." [Loud and language stripped language stripped language stripped language stripped languages." long continued laughter.] Mr. Walker said it was evident to the

House for what purpose the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Williams) had arisen. [Laughter.] He had arisen (as he had arisen in legislative bodies at home) for the purpose of exhibiting himself. The idea of reading the Bible to a Democratic House! [Laughter.] And the gentleman had to read it—he could not repeat it. It was something so fresh, and so new, and so surprising that the Democrats had cheered him to the echo. [Laughter.] It had raised far more enthusiasm than the gentleman could inspire by any remarks of his own. The headlines to his speech—to which the gentleman had alluded—had not been written in his manuscript, and he was surprised when he saw them in the Record

He had not written them.

Mr. Crain, of Texas-Who writes your speeches? [Laughter.] Bossism Indignantly Called Down. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, inquired

whether the gentleman meant to say that after his speech passed from his hands the official reporter inserted the words, or that they were inserted at the Government Mr. Walker—If the gentleman gives up bossing the House and everybody else, I will attend to my business. [Laughter.] Continuing, Mr. Walker said he had had several copies of his speech, and his clerk had out the headlines to one of them. By

an accident, which was liable to happen to an accident, which was liable to happen to anyone, that copy had been sent to the printing office. In response to the gentleman from Texas he would say that the gentleman who wrote his speeches was Mr. Walker, of Worcester. [Laughter.] He asked that the headlines be stricken from

the Record.

The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Printing for investigation and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills

The Senate Adjourns Till Monday. There were not a dozen Senators in the there were not a dozen senators in the chamber during prayer, and about an equal number came in while the journal of yesterday was being read. The chair was occupied by Mr. Manderson, as President pro tem, who presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Epistem copal Church that Congress shall "secure in some way the American Sabbath so that the aw of God and of nearly all the States of the nation may be respected at the Colum-

bian Exposition of 1893." Several memorials in favor of the free and uplimited coinage of silver were pre-sented by Mr. Wolcott, from silver leagues and silver clubs in Colorado, and one against it by Mr. Cockrell, from citizens of

Missouri.
Mr. Stanford gave notice that at 3 o'clock next Thursday he would ask the Senste to consider resolutions in respect to the death of his late colleague, Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Dawes gave notice that he would call up the Indian appropriation bill on Monday

Mr. Casey, from the Committee on Agri-culture, reported a bill to establish a uni-form standard of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye. Calendar.
On motion of Mr. Allison, the bill establishing a port of delivery at Des Moines, Ia., was taken from the calendar and passed.

Special Orders for Some Bills. The following bills were made special orders for next week, to come in after the West Virginia direct tax bill: To improve ne navigation and to afford ease and safety to the trade and commerce of the Mississippi iver, and to prevent destructive floods making an appropriation for the improve-ment of the Columbia river; for the con-struction of a boat railway at The Dalles and Celilo Falls and Ten-Mile Rapids of the Columbia river, and for the improve

ment of Three-Mile Rapids.

The calendar was then taken up, and a number of bills disposed of. The Senate then went into executive session and when the doors reopened, adjourned till Monday

BUFFETING OCEAN WAVES.

The Claim That the Twin Screw Monste Aren't Hindered by Storms.

I fancy, as the English say, and calculate, s they say the Americans say, that boats may be built of 12,000 tons, with four screws, that can cut down the time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook as much within five days as the best record is now within six, and the four propellers will require the energy of 500 tons of coal per day. But a rate of running exceeding 500 knots per day can only be made in favorable weather. It is said in behalf of the 10,000-ton twin screw boats that they go right along and make about their usual time, no matter what the winds and waves are saying. They do nothing of the sort, says Murat

The strain becomes so great at full speed in a heavy head sea that the wear and tear is too expensive to be endured even if the situation is not dangerous, and the grandest boat that ever floated is unsteady as a rowboat, and gets such staggering thumps that a prudent officer will not risk all the power in hand to drive into the waves. The Majestic is as well calculated as any vessel ever constructed to race through the storms that sweep the Atlantic, but she does not do it. On her January run to New York do it. On her January run to New York she was slowed down for hours on five suc-

A MIRROR IN A GLOVE.

The Latest Form of Vanity Developed Victoria's Realm. Pall Mall Budget.]

Without merely desiring to remind her self of her good looks, a woman has often need of as much looking glass as she can see her face in. In the street, at a ball, at a theater, in the shops, all sorts of little disarrangements may occur, and to set them right a mirror is an absolute necessity. This isn't a new discovery. The want is one that really has been long felt, and some clumsy attempts have been made to meet it.

But the very handlest form of portable mirrors is the new "mirror glove." A little flap is buttoned up into the palm of one glove. When it is let down a small circular mirror is disclosed. The advantage of this rrangement is that you can look self without appearing to do so. To an or dinary observer you are merely reflectively (no pun intended) looking at your hand, as it is some women's habit to do when they are ruminating. In the remote possibility of a woman wearing these gloves simply out of vanity to hold the mirror up to nature-or art, as it may happen to opportunity of being able to do it without he purpose of being detected is of great importance, for even vain women are usually so vain as to wish to be thought without vanity.

SUNDAY in Paris, by Ida M. Tarbell, in

DIGGING IN HONDURAS.

Conditions Under Which Peabody Museur Undertakes Investigations.

The Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology, of Harvard University, has secured from the Government of Honduras, the exclusive right, for the next ten years, of exploring the wonderful remains in which that country abounds, with the privilege, also, of taking away half of all the objects found during the excavations. It is a condition of these privileges, that explorations shall be crrried on each year. Already an ex-pedition under the instructions, but not under the personal guidance, of Prof. Putnam, is on the way to the scene of operations. As planned, the work will be the most exhaustive research of the kind ever undertaken in America. A school of archa-ology, similar to that at Athens is to be es-tablished; and all material collected during tablished; and all material collected during 1892 will be exhibited at the World's Fair. The tomb discovered at Eretria, in Eubos during the recent excavations conducted by the American Archæological Institute Athens, which was supposed to be the tomb of Aristotle, is disclaimed as such by Dr. Waldstein. The only epitaph mentions "a daughter of Aristotle.

SPEED ON THE OCEAN.

Any Better Rate Will Make the Ships Very

Uncomfortable to Ride In. In estimating the speed that may be made by the most expert and extensive use of steam and steel, there is a difficulty not usually taken into account, but one that increases with the augmentation of power. It is the tremor of the ship. It is not possible to drive 10,000 tons 23 miles, 21 knots, an hour without giving every part of the structure an intense and constant shiver. This incessant vibration becomes to sensitive persons painful. There is a sensation of merciless combat that is very trying. I fear that in this way the ship of 4 days and 18 hours will be found too shaky for the deli-cate, and it is improbable that a material may be found obviating this serious objec-

Trains may be run from 75 to 100 miles an hour, and boats may go at one-third that rate, but they will not be enjoyable, and I do not know what enterprise the genius of mechanical drawing and construction, labor and capital in harmony can do for the people at sea that has not been done.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an unex-celled medicine for children while teething

THE BUSINESS WORLD Mr. Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, Talks Plainly to Kanucks.

RECIPROCITY THEIR SALVATION.

The Chicago Banking Failure Making Seri-

ous Complications. FIRES, FAILURES AND BUSINESS NEWS

WINNIPEG, MAN., March 18 .- There will be published to-morrow a long inter-view with President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who was here last night with other chief officials of the company. "Does your company propose making any

extensions in Manitoha in the near future? was asked President Oakes "No; I guess we will just lie quietly by till we secure some return out of the lines

ve have." "Do they not pay?" "Oh, I suppose they pay operating exenses, but not interest on bonded in-

lebtedness."

"Then you do not contemplate taking old of the country in big shape?" "Not at present. But I'll tell you what: If your people, and I say it respectfully, would act for what is your true, nay, your vital interest, and instead of talking sentimental bosh would go in for business and a complete reciprocity arrangement with the United States, you would wonder what had happened to you in a few years. If you did that the Northern Pacific would gridiron your territory with railroads and send you millions of settlers. We are send-ing them out into the Western States, and if we were occupying your territory fully we might just as well send them to you. "What I can't understand is that you people here in the Northwest, whose very existence seems to me to depend on free trade with the United States, should go on

s you do and continue isolated as you are. t is not common sense." "But do we not secure settlers here?" "Oh, yes, I know you do; but a great many of them drift over the line into the States. Why, your own census shows that your sons, the cream of your population, migrate in thousands to the United States. So far as I can see, there is no way to true prosperity for you up here except through complete reciprocity, or, better still, political union with the United States. With reciprocity your country ought to double or treble in value, and with political union

would increase 500 per cent.

"Of course, this is your business. It makes little difference to me what Canada does, but I am telling you frankly what views myself and many of the railroad men in our country entertain upon the question of reciprocity and complete union. Why, we are amazed that your people, and par-ticularly you in the Northwest, should continue in your position of commercial isola-tion from the rest of this continent when prosperity awaits you if you are but true to

Speaking of the emigration work of the company in the Western States, President Oakes said he had just returned from in-specting the big canal which the company was building out there for the purpose of watering the land. It is 25 feet deep, 3 feet wide at the bottom and 60 feet at the top. It cost \$400,000 and would serve to water many

CHICAGO'S BANK FAILURE.

Among the Complications the Atkin Steel and Spring Works Fail. CHICAGO, March 18.-The Schweisthal failure resulted to-day in the filing in the Superior Court of a confession of judgment of \$52,100 against the Atkinson Steel and pany.

Spring Works. John W. Lanehart, as assignee of Schweisthal, is the creditor. The judgment is on two demand notes made August 22 last as collateral for discounts. The ee says Schweisthal has further claims against the company. The Atkinson company own a plant at Spalding, near Chicago, which, with material on hand, is said to be worth about \$100,000. It is said that it holds contracts whose fulfillment is worth as much more. The officers profess

to be indignant at the action of Assigne Lanehart, which they declare is unjustifi-Attorney Pam appeared for one Schweisthal's creditors before Judge Scales to-day and charged that the insolvent banker had prefaced his assignment by transferring considerable real estate to friends. was also alleged to-day that before the bank doors were closed intimates of Schweisthal were allowed to withdraw their deposits. Following Mr. Pam's accusations, Mr. Schweisthal soon put in an appearance for the first time since the failure, and inrmed the Court that, although ill, he had ome from home to answer any citations. though as yet none had been served upon him. Judge Scales decided not to begin a earing of the bank's affairs until to-mor-

Assignee Lanehart was examined in the County Court and gave out a statement of assets and liabilities that he characterized as fairly accurate. He placed the liabilities at \$380,516, and assets at \$412,882. Mr. Lanehart said there was \$135,000 worth of believed to hold. The startling annoone ment was made that of \$205,000 scheduled as "doubtful assets," \$190,000 is due from the Atkinson Steel and Spring Works, of which \$50,000 had been put as judgments. Besides scheduled liabilities there is an unknown contingent indebtedness, of which some \$15,000 has already appeared. It is estimated that the assignee will be able to pay about 30 cents on the dollar.

SOLVING A FINANCIAL RIDDLE.

Why a Railroad Doesn't Pay Expenses, an Yet Pays a Big Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 18 .- George S. Ellis, the Secretary of the Reorganization Committee of the Richmond Terminal, was asked if he could give any explanation in reply to the criticism that the report of the commit tee in regard to the net earnings of the Richmond and Danville and East Tennessee roads last year did not agree with the re ports of those roads. In other words, the committee say those roads did not earn their fixed charges in the last fiscal year by about \$700,000; yet, as a matter of fact, they paid is amounting to more than \$1,000. 000, which were said by the companies themselves, according to their published re-ports, to have been paid out of the earnings. In reply Mr. Ellis said:

In reply Mr. Ellis said:

The committee, in their report, have put down only actual earnings in determining the condition and actual net earnings of all the constituent companies. The committee disregarded all doubtful assets and income credited as an asset, but remaining unpaid by subordinate or constituent companies. The result shown was a stated, namely, that those two companies had not earned their fixed charges.

A WORSE ENEMY THAN COLD.

The Blizzard Fails to Kill Kansas Wheat But Insects May Be Active.

KANSAS CITY, March 18.-The present period of cold weather, following so suddenly upon several warm, spring-like days, has naturally caused some anxiety among business men of Kansas City regarding the prospects for the Kansas wheat crop. The acre age of the State is fully equal to last year's, and because of an exceptionally favorable winter a poor fall prospect has developed into a most promising outlook for a crop. The best judges in the State did not hesitate to predict previous to the present cold spell that Kansas would raise as big a wheat crop in 1892 as she raised in 1891. The information received indicates that

these bright prospects have not been

cold weather. A few grain men in

as report probable damage, but the
go at majority are of the opinion that the
wheat has not been hurt. There is a note of danger, however, in some of the reports. In some parts of Kansas grave fears of insect ravages are entertained. The wheat straw form in the Western counties wrough havoe in many fields last year, and it present in several counties now. The Hessian fly is feared more than any other winged pest. Undoubtedly the eggs are present in a great deal of the early-sown wheat.

DELAYS THE SUGAR DEAL.

One Philadelphia Refinery Is Holding Out for \$2,000,000 More.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—The Press -morrow will say: There is a hitch in the negotiations between the Sugar Trust one of the big refineries of this city. There is about \$2,000,000 difference between the price asked by the firm and what the trust wants to give. This is the reason why the formal announcement of the deal has not been made. The firm over which the controversy has arisen is Harrison, Frazier & Co. They value their plant at \$10,000,000 and want that amount in trust \$10,000,000 and want that amount in trust certificates before they will transfer their stock. It is said that Spreckels offered \$8,000,000 at first, but withdrew the offer, stating that the plant was not worth over \$7,000,000. Persons closely allied to the trust declare that \$8,000,000 is ready for the purchase, but that the owners would rather run independently than sell for such a rice. A fair compromise may be effected.

STANDARD REFINERS TO MEET And Go Through the Motions at Philade

phia According to Rule, PHILADELPHIA, March 18 .- A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Refining Company has been called for May

18, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company. This action it is announced is made necessary by the dissolution of the Stand-Trust, which controlled the Atlantic Refining Company. The dissolu-tion of the trust releases the securities of many of the separate oil companies organ-ized under State laws, among them the Atlantic Refining Company. Many of the properties have largely increased in value since the trust was formed, and it is to represent this increased value and to facilitate the return and distribution of the securities now held by the trust that the capitaliza-tion is to be increased.

Another Bucket Shop Baided, CHICAGO, March 18 .- The police con-

tinued the crusade against bucket shops this afternoon, by taking possession of the "Stock Exchange," run by Shakel & Maher. Attached to the ticker were found seven different wires, which the proprietors assert were connected with different mining and stock exchanges throughout the country.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. THE colleries in the Mahony City district

hut down yesterday until further notice. BERTHA M. WURZBERGER, New York dealer DETROIT vesselmen are much alarmed at the low stage of water now in the river, which makes dredging necessary.

THE insurance law proposed by the Frenchi Government is understood to aimed against American companies. CLAUS SPRECKELS gave his usual emphatic denial yesterday when asked if he had fin-ally concluded to join the Sugar Trust. Developments at the zine shaft being sunt

THE Chicago Smoke Abating Company has neen re-incorporated under the name of the Anti-Smoke, Pneumatic and Power Com F. W. WHEELER & Co., owners of the Bay City shipyards, tell their striking employes

at Rockfield, Ind., indicate a rich deposit of zinc ore. The mining fever is running high

meal at 250 cere per 100 kilogram, and on whole wheat and rye at 125 cere. THE People's Savings Bank, of Atchts

Kan., which failed 14 months ago, will finish paying its depositors in full by paying them the last installment of 20 per cent. ARRANGEMENTS are about completed for meeting of the stockholders of the Western Farm and Mortgage Company, in New York, the latter part of next week.

FIFTY-NINE iron mining companies hav een incorporated in Minnesota up to date, and all of the new range has not yet been taken. There is a lively business in minera eaves. CHRISTIAN J. SIEVERS, of the Sievers & Care

son Hardware Company, of Louisville, is \$25,000 short in his accounts. He has turned over all his property to his associates. The company, with assets at \$200,000, has gone into liquidation. THE National State Bank at Loganspor Ind., will refuse to pay its taxes under the new State tax law. It is understood that

this is an initiative movement on the part of the banks of the entire State to resist the collection of assessments. THE Bank of Portugal is making arrange ments to assist several banks, to the weak-ness of which the financial crisis in that country is due. It is proposed that several of these smaller banks form themselves into one financial institution.

THE weekly New Orleans cotton Exchang

crop statement shows an unusual heavy

movement, which exceeds the most sangu

ine expectations. The increase during the past week was 27,589 bales over the seven day's ending March 18 last year. The leading feature of the week was the large overlan erop, which shows a gain of 22,682 over the THE Cleveland Iron Mining Company, the Lake Erie Iron Company and the Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Company have signed contract with B. C. Howell, of New York who is pumping the water from Lake Angeline, a large body of water in the Lake Superior iron region, under which each of the companies has a large bed of ore. The depth of the lake is 43 feet and the estimated amount of water is 180,000,000 gallons. The contract calls for the completion of the work in five months.

work in five months.

RAILWAY INTERESTS. CHARGES against the Omaha Railroad of cutting rates at St. Paul, were dismissed by Chairman Finley, of Chicago. The rates to the General Methodist Con-ference at Omaha, May I, good for four weeks, are one lowest first-class fare for the

CANADIAN PACIFIC carnings for the week ending March 14, amounted to \$345,000 and for the same period last year \$329,000, an in-crease of \$19,000. TRUNK lines will sell excursion tickets to

battlefields near Washington, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, during the G. A. R. Encampment in September. Owing to the Canadian Pacific strike, no freight trains are moving. This will not aff et business much as Northwest Canadian farmers are holding grain anyway. The strikers' chances are said to be slim.

filed a bill of appearance in answer to the equity suit of M. H. Arnot, of Elmira, at Williamsport, Pa., by which Mr. Arnot seeks

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

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has

o restrain the Reading road from becoming SPECIAL JUDGE WOODS, of the United States

Court, has decided at Grafton, W. Va., last evening, the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company against Isaac J. Vande-maker in favor of the railroad, which recov-ers \$11,000 debts alleged by the company to have been paid but denied by the defendant. GEORGE MCNAIR, as receiver for the Montor Plow Works, and about 20 insurance com panies have commenced an action against the Great Northern Railway in Minneapolis, to recover \$50,000 damages for the loss of the Plow Company's works near Bryn Mawr and on the Great Northern's main tracks by sparks from an engine.

THE FIRE RECORD.

sparks from an engine.

Ar Scottdale James Green's music store Ar Wilkesbarre, the London and Liverool shoe house, under the management o

Weisman & Blatner, damaged in stock \$10,-Ar Clear Lake, Wis., fire broke out Thursday midnight in Gillette & De Garmo's store. The fire spread to the Merchants' Hotel and grocery store adjoining, and before the fames could be brought under control some powder in the store exploited and the tin-ware was blown the distance of a block. There were about 30 guests in the hotel at the time of the fire. All escaped, though a few had a very close call.

AT St. Louis the four upper floors of the seven-story Liggett & Meyer tobacco factory. Loss about \$200,000. The 600 employes got out with difficulty, although the building was with difficulty, although the building was well equipped with fire escapes. The male employes displayed great courage in assisting the women out, many of the latter fainting or being blinded by smoke. The fire started on the top floor, probably by spontaneous combustion. A revised estimate makes the loss on stock \$315,000; on building, \$25,000; on machinery, \$5,000; total, \$345,000, which is covered by \$420,000 insurance.

STYLES in mantels explained by an archiect in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

HIS FIRST SHOT AT GAME.

It Was With a Revolutionary Flintlock That He Did Fearful Havec.

Forest and Stream 1 How many of us can remember our first shot at game? I was slightly built and 10 or 11 years of age when I discovered that a flock of woodducks frequented the creek. I resurrected the old family flintlock musket, which family tradition said had seen service in the War of the Revolution, and has been used in the War of 1812 in the endeavor to repel the British, when Buffalo was burned. The flint was gone. I searched the field where I had seen flint Indian arrow heads, and found one, out of which I manufactured a passable flint for the old gun. I obtained some blasting powder from a neighbor and crushed it fine. For shot I out some pieces of lead to a suitable size; wadded the powder and shot firmly with

Proceeded to the creek crawling through the short brush as only a boy or rabbit can do, trailing the old musket, which was so heavy I could barely with the exercise of much will power bring it to my shoulder.
Arriving near the point where I believed
the ducks were located, I carefully raised
my head above the brush. The ducks rose.

I brought the old gun to my shoulder and pulled the trigger. The old musket went off and so did I—head over heels, seeing stars the names of which I never knew. I picked myself up with a bruised shoulder and a bloody nose, and the old musket, good for further service, and-five ducks! Stars, bruises and bloody nose were forgotten. Glory! I guess I huzzaed. And was I not the hunter of hunters among my mates of whom there were so many? Over a half century has

EDUCATED GIRLS doing kitchen work is the subject of a sketch by Helen Watter son in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

AT THE TWO GREAT CAPITALS. Uncle Sam Is Very Creditably Represented,

According to Halstead. Mr. Lincoln holds a high place in London, and discharges his duties with an abil-THE Lower House of the Danish Rigsdag ity, dignity and discretion that command distinguished consideration save Mura Halstead, after a visit to him. He has not the literary graces of Lowell, and is not the legal authority that Mr. Phelps was, himself a recognized exponent of international law, competent to deal with the trained diplomats on that subject, but he adds to the prestige of a great name the force of a serious character, and is an energetic and exemplary representative of his country. While in figure he is unlike his father, bit face, as he approaches the age at which all the world became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, is full of lines of expression tha are marks of his inheritance of thoughtful

ness and traits of the humor that had char ity for all. While speaking of American representa tives abroad, it is only the fair thing to say of Mr. Whitelaw Reid that his period of service as Minister to France will be recorded as an era of something more than the splendid hospitality which is a conspicuous feature. Mr. Reid found his office one that calls for a great deal of hard work, and he has performed it with vigor and con-stancy of application. It is true, I believe, that he has spent fewer days in vacations than any other of our representative men abroad, and that he has been most perse-vering and skillful in his attention to the elations between the two countries, bringing to bear not merely the literary faculty trating information and executive faculty of the man of affairs, educated in the requirements of business.

IUST A LITTLE HELP. That Is All Which Is Required at This Time

of the Year-Do You Know What to Do? We hear a great deal, just now, about Spring medicines. It is known that people feel run down after the labors and siege of winter, and it is assumed they need a Spring medicine. This is not true. Spring medicines are not needed; nature will throw off the rheums in the blood which have accumulated during the winter, if she has only a little help. Nature is able to clean her own louse, and take care of her own household with a little assistance, and a little, gentle stimulant is all the Spring medicine anyon requires. "But," you may say, "what do you an by stimulant, and what do I require? We answer, something absolutely pure, pow erful, and which has been proved to abundantly answer the purpose. Unquestionably, whiskey, if of the right kind, is the proper thing to use, but unfortunately, there are few good whiskles in the market, and only one which is absolutely pure, and possesses nedicinal qualities. That whiskey is Duf ty's Pure Malt. It has been upon the market for years. It has the unqualified endorsement of physicians and chemists, and it is the only whiskey which can be recom mended. It is true, certain unscrupulou mended. It is true, cereain inscruptions druggists and process seek to sell other and interior goods, claiming they are equal to Duffy's, but they possess little purity and no medicinal power whatever, whereas Duffy's is specially designed as a medicinal whiskey. It would be well to bear these facts in mind when considering the subject of Spring medicines, and how to best put the system in shape for the requirements of the season.

WHAT IS ASTHMA?

A Description of the Many Agonizing Symptoms Which Accompany This Affliction,

And How Modern Science Telumphs Over the So-Called Incurable Malady-Statement of Mr. Conrad Apel.

What is asthma? Briefly, asthma is an obstruction of the smaller air tubes, which causes shortness of breath and distressing symptoms of suffoca-

A paroxysm of asthma may comme without warning; or it may be preceded by premonitions. Patients are often able to redict an attack for some hours before its occurrence, sometimes by a sense of drowsiness or heaviness, sometimes by unusual excitation of the mind, and again by significations which they have learned by experience, but which are not easily described. The paroxysms may be developed slowly, that is, in an hour or two, and sometimes a longer period may be required for its full development; or the attack may be sudden and the intensity quickly reached. It takes place in the majority of cases during the

sleeping hours, and generally in the atter part of the night or early morning. atter part of the night or early morning.

The paroxysm is characterized by laborious efforts of breathing, prompted by a painful sense of want of air. The patient is unable to lie down, but sits with chows on the knees or resting on some solid support, with mouth open and gasping with each inspiration. The respirations are not increased, but may be less in number than when in health. Inspiration is performed with a spasmodic effort, and expiration is accompanied by a wheezing sound. Speech is difficult for want of breath, and changes of position are made slowly. Cold air, from

is difficult for want of breath, and changes of position are made slowly. Cold air, from its density, affords relief, and the patient desires windows and doors to be opened, regardless of chilliness to the body.

Perspiration is sometimes profuse. The face presents a cyanotic hue, giving a death-like appearance. The pulse is feeble in consequence of obstructed pulmonary circulation; the surface of the body is cool or cold; the nostrils are dilated; the countenance denotes extreme anxiety or distress. It is nearly always attended by a barsh, dry and trifating cough, frequent sneezing and menty always attended by a barsh, dry and trifacting court, frequent sneezing and emactation. The heart is frequently affected by sympathetic action and gives rise to complicated diseases. The expectoration is frequently small, consisting of a few mucous nodes or pellets, semi-transparent of a gelatinous consistency. The sputh is often streaked with blood and occasionally a true hemorrhage takes place.

treaked with blood and occasionally a true hemorrhage takes place.

It is frequently accompanied with other complications which augment the distress of the sufferer. Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, great wasting and a general depletion of the blood and digestive julies of the stomach are

blood and digestive juices of the stomach are often accompaniments.

Asthma is rarely a disease of itself. It arises from numerous causes—diseases of the kidneys, stomach, heart, nerves, lungs, blood and nose. If these several causes were well understood and treated accordingly, there would be fewer inscible asthmatics. Catarrh of the nose, moist, dry, atrophic, hypertrophic, is now regarded the most frequent cause of asthma—reflected asthma it is called. The cause, of course, indicates the treatment—care the catarrh, correct the deformity in the nostrile, if there be any, and the asthma will disappear.

any, and the asthma will disappear.

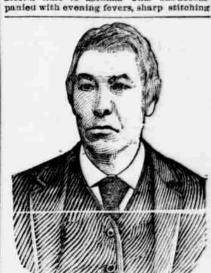
The following case of reflected asthma, cured by Drs. Copeland, Hell and Byers, practically illustrates the efficacy of this treatment:

Statement of Mr. Conrad Apel, Proving the

ASTRMA A CURABLE DISEASE.

Curability of This Distressing Affection by Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' Method of Treatment. "It is over three years since I contracted old," says Mr. Apel, the well-known plasterer, who resides at No. 242 North avenue, Allegheny. "This seemed at first to amount to nothing, but finally led to bronchitis, and

after a time to asthma. This was accom-



fr. Conrad Apel, No. 352 North avenue, Alle pains in the sides and chest and most dis-tressing suffocating sensation at night. Loften had to get up at night and go out of doors for air, and even then failed to get relief. What little sleep I obtained at night I got while lying on my stometh—this is the only way I could keep from courthing. "I doctored and doctored tried everything I heard I I wild every "are cure" and

"I doctored and doctored, tried everything I heard of. I tried every 'sure cure,' and made the round of all the doctors, but without benefit until I consulted Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers. After carefully examining my chest they said my trouble was bronchial asthma, the result of neglected catarrh, and that they believed they could cure me. The first week the suffocative feeling disappeared and has never returned, and all the other symptoms have gradually yielded, excepting a slight cough in the morning. I have no heart trouble, no shortness of breath, and sleep the whole night through without being disturbed."

without being disturbed.

without being disturbed."

Mr. Apel never tires talking of his good fortune, and will gladly verify the above to anyone who will call upon him at his residence.

Most asthmatics get mad, some very mad, when told their disease is curable. They have taken of every drug mentioned in the pharmacopia; have tried alloyathic, homeopathic and electric remedies; have given cash to faith-cure and clairvoyant dectors, and because in spite of these they go around like heavy old horses, with "pipes and whistles" in their "sounds," they are ready to jump on any person that tells them to jump on any person that tells them asthma is a curable discuse. But the fact is asthma is a curable disease. But the fact is the progress in medicine has been so rapid, has made such strides that a fairly good family physician of 15 years ago, who has not kept up with the advancements made sifice then in the science and art of healing disease, is to-day looked upon by the best-informed physicians as a Rip Van Winkle in the procession. The remote and proximate cause or causes of each and every disease are now so well understood, the change of structure induced in the organs attacked, the symptoms so readily read, that no wellthe symptoms so readily read, that no well-informed physician can go far astray in marking the line of treatment for each dis-ease, however complicated and perhaps

ease, however complicated; and perhaps in no disease have physicians made such prog-ress as in the treatment of asthma. Either Dr. Copeland, Dr. Hall or Dr. Byers can always be seen personally at their offices. Their professional work is not done by assistants or hired men.

MR. D. F. BARNES, New Castle, Pa., writes: "I have had catarrh ever since 1861. I commenced Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' home treatment January 5. On February 5. I weighed seven pounds heavier. I think if you can help me so much in one month you can certainly cure me, and if a case of so long standing as mine can be cured, I do not see why anybody cannot be."

Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers treat suc-cessfully all curable cases at 65 Sixthavenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. x., 2 to 1 r. x. and 7 to 9 r. x. Sundays 10 a. x. to 4 r. x. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs; dyspepsia cared; nervous diseases cured; skin diseases oured, the country of the second standard successfully by mail. Send 2-cent stamp for question blank. Address all mail to Address all mail to DES. COPELAND, HALL & BYERS, DES. COPELAND, PALL & BYERS,

10 will be treated until cured at the rate of \$5 a mouth. This includes consultation, ex-

al Baking Powder

amination, treatment and medicine