YEAR

# FORTY-SEVENTH

# IRELAND'S IDEA FOR SCOTLAND

Gladstone's First Home Rule Bill Proposed for the North

BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

All Scottish and Many English Liberals Backing the Bill

FOR FORCING THE IRISH ISSUE.

The Proposition More Democratic Than Any Before Advocated.

No Acts of the Legislature to Be Vetoed by the Privy Council, Except on Constitutional Grounds-Only a Single House Provided For-The Police Provision Alone Varies From That in Previous Home Rule Bills, Because Scotland Has No Constabulary-The Executive Vested in the Queen and the Secretary for Scotland - Full Powers of Taxation Conferred, Except the Levying of Import Duties-Other

LONDON, March 19.-Twelve of the leading Scotch members have introduced in Parliament a bill for the creation of a Scottish legislative body. All the Liberal members returned from Scotland have given their adhesion to the measure, and many of the English members, including some Conservatives, have privately signified their

The interest of the world at large in legislation for Scotland, whether relating to home rule or anything else, is only fractional, but the bill now before Parliament will attract attention outside of Scotland elitetly for its bearings upon the question of Ireland. The group of Scotch members who have prepared it, all of them steadfast Gladstonians, have had in mind throughout the inception of the bill the probable application of its main proposals to Ireland.

Some of them were very prominent home rulers before Mr. Gladstone, and all of them have long been in touch with the Irish party. None of them would place the question of home rule for Scotland before that of Ireland, or ignore the fact that any measure girling a Legislature to Ireland must give due attentio to those sentimental considerations which pervade Irish ideas on home rule.

But what Scotch Liberal members, and

many English, are prepared to argue about the Scotch home rule bill, is that it is a preeminently practical measure, and that it would give to Ireland that complete management of ber own affairs which ought to satisfy Nationalists, except those who are separatists. Here is the Scotch bill, in summary, but embracing every point of any

Part first establishes in Scotland a Legislature consisting of the Queen and a Scottish legislative body, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Scotland and by such laws to alter and repeal any law in Scotland, with the excepions and subject to the restrictions, after mentioned." The exceptions relate to matters of Imperial administration, such as army and navy, postal telegraph services. treaties of peace and war, trade, navigation, coinage, copyright, patent rights and succassion to the Crown or Regency.

No State Religion Provided For. The Scottish Legislature shall not make any law for the establishing or endowing any religion, or probibiting the free exerrise thereof, or imposing any disability or conterring any privilege on account of religious belief; shall not abrogate or derogate from the right to establish and maintain any place of denominational education, institution or charity, or prejudicially affect the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction of that school; and shall not make laws imposing or relating to duties of customs or excise.

The Scotch Parliament is to consist of the Scotch members returned to the Imperial Parliament, except those returned for Scotch universities. It will meet in autumn and consider all bills, public and private, and pass business exclusively relating to Scotland. Bills passed become law, and will not require the sanction of the Imperial Parliament nor the House of Lords. either the Imperial Parliament nor the Government shall have any power to veto any measures passed by the Scottish Legis-

Bills Vetoable on Constitutional Grounds Should the question arise whether a measare approved by the Scotch Parliament is within its powers, the matter will be reforred to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and if that committee decides that the bill is not within the powers of the Scotch Parliament the assent of the Queen is to be withheld.

The Executive Government of Scotland shall be vested in the Queen and carried on by the Secretary for Scotland, with such officers and council as may be provided by the Scottish Legislature. For the purpose of administration, the Scottish Legislature may impose taxes other than duties of customs or excise; shall create a Scottish consolidated fund separate from the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom, All taxes imposed by the Scottish Legislature, with all other public revenues under the control of the Government of Scotland. shall be paid into the Scottish consolidated fund and appropriated to the public service

of Scotland. The amount annually payable by Scotland toward the maintenance of all imperial establishments and defraying imperial charges, shall be proportioned to that payable by Eugland and Wales, having regard

to their relative wealth and population. Provisions for the National Judiciary, Part second, referring to the appointment

Scotch term is, provides that all existing civil and criminal courts shall be main-tained, subject, however, to abolition and alteration, and "Lords of Session" can be removed from office on an address to Her Majesty from the Scottish Legislature.

Then there is a provision that the "power and authority of the Imperial Parliament' shall in no wise be diminished or restrained by anything herein contained-a clause obviously inserted to soothe the fears of the Unionists, who attach much meaning even to a verbal recognition of the sovereignty of the Westminster Parliament.

Some points in these provisions are nota-bly worth comparison with Mr. Gladstone's first home rule bill. First probably in im- To a Telegraph Pole Was Symbolic portance, there is only one legislative body proposed. The Scotch Parliament will be a moeratic body, having no check upon its legislation except the reference to the judicial committee on the Privy Council, which will determine as to the validity of any bill on the simple issue whether it is within the Constitution or not.

One Point of Difference From Ireland. Next, the bill ignores the question of police control, simply because the powers onferred on the Executive and Legislature give them that control. The matter needs no special clause for its adjustment. Ire-

land, with its semi-military constabulary, has its peculiar difficulty. Then, as to judges, the appointments shall rest with the crown; but the Parliament evidently, according to the bill, will have power of protest and practically of removal. The Scotch-Liberal members have been

whole-hearted toward their Irish confreres in preparing the bill. If the Irish people accept the main proposals, Mr. Gladstone's way toward his coming home rule measure has now been paved. At the same time, once the more urgent Irish bill is disposed of, the Scotch members will brook no delay in the acceptance of their proposals.

#### A PARISIAN BANK CRASH.

One of the Directors a Suicide, Another Jail Bird and Two Others Fugitives Are Squandered in Speculation.

PARIS, March 19 .- The Banque Generale Chemin de Feret Industrie suspended to-day. One of the directors has ommitted suicide, two have absconded and one has been arrested. The bank speculated in French, Spanish and Russian securities. The liabilities amount to 24,000,-000 francs and the assets to 5,000,000. The

tailure had no effect on the Bourse.

The reason assigned for the suicide and flight is that the authorities were about to institute legal proceedings against the di-rectors of the bank on the charge of fraudurectors of the bank on the charge of fraudu-lent bankruptcy and of obtaining money under false pretenses. The bank dealt largely in the French national loan of 1891, and received subscriptions to the loan for upward of 2,000,000 francs. It is alleged that, instead of applying the money thus obtained to the purchase of shares of the loan, the directors used the funds for other purposes generally in industrial and mining rposes, generally in industrial and mining

In July next the bank would have been iged to hand over to the subscribers to obliged to hand over to the subscribers to the fund the stock certificates, the money for which the directors had spent in specu-lation. As the directors had no other securi-ties to meet the deficit, and as the capital of the concern amounted to only 6,000,000 franes, the bank would be placed in a very embarrassing situation when the time ar-rived for settling with the creditors. The bank did a considerable business, its opera-tions being spread over a large part of the country. It had branches in 16 provincial central office in this city. Its clientage was

### BENEFITS OF A SUGAR BOUNTY.

The Western Reserve Going to Turn Out Lots of Maple and Beet.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19 .- [ Special. ]-The maple sugar camps of Northern Ohio are having a busy season, and the 2 cents a pound bounty promises to considerably in-crease the production. But as it is only paid to producers who make 500 pounds a year or more, it will benefit only a small fraction of the maple sugar makers of the Reserve. Nearly all the maple sugar made in Ohio comes from

28 counties composing this internal revenue district, the total production of the district exceeding 1,400,000 pounds last year. Only 198 licenses have been granted by Collector Gabriel, and the total estimated production by thes applicants was 200,000 pounds. Six-sev-enths of the sugar made in the Reserve will derive no benefit from the bounty, and considerable feeling is manifested by small producers over the discrimination. Politi-cally, the bounty gives Collector Gabriel more patronage to distribute, ten weighers being deemed necessary to carry out the

provisions of the law.

The raising of sugar beets is being vigorously discussed among the farmers in Northern Ohio, and steps are being taken to build up the beet sugar industry. Between 300 and 400 farmers about Norwalk have pledged themselves to raise sugar beets next year, and a large factory for the manufacture of beet sugar will be built this spring. The interest about Findlay has resulted in plans for a factory, and agitation is going on at other points. If Representative Carney's bill to pay a State bounty of a cent a pound besides the Federal bounty, becomes a law, the beet sugar industry will boom in North ern Ohio.

### NATURAL GAS GIVES OUT.

The Failure of the Fuel Compels an Indian Factory to Shut Down.

Fr. WAYNE, IND., March 19.-The clo ing down of the big window glass factory at Spiceland, Ind., yesterday because of a total failure of its natural gas supply, renders the

manufacturers in other portions of the Indiana gas belt apprehensive lest a similar fate is in store for them.

The supply of gas at Spiceland, which is on the eastern edge of the belt, has been failing gradually, and efforts were made to increase the pressure by drilling pay wellincrease the pressure by drilling new wells, but these latter failed to bring about the de-sired result, and the shutdown was made imperative. About 300 workmen are affected by the closing of the works.

### STANDARD CHANGING ITS NAME.

Move Made Necessary by the Decision in Ohio,

NEW YORK, March 19 .- [Special.]-A certificate was filed in the Hudson county clerk's office in Jersey City, to-day, changing the title "Standard Oil Company of New Jersey," to the "Standard Oil Com-It is understood that this is a technical

change, made in consequence of the recen-judicial decision in Ohio. An Iron Firm Goes to the Wall. TRETON, N. J., March 19 .- The Phoenix

and the machinery, \$62,646. Foster Back at the Capital. WASHINGTON, March 19.-Secretary Foster arrived in Washington from New of judges, or "Lords of Session," as the York, shortly after 9 o'clock this evening.

Iron Company to-day suspended business

and was taken charge of by a receiver. Liabilities \$136,000; nominal assets, \$186,-000, of which the real estate counts \$95,000,

SPIKING NOAH'S ARK.

That's What Totten Says Is the Sum Total of His Odd Calculations.

NAILING UP HIS BOOK

of What He Has Proved.

THE END OF THE GOOD AND THE BAD

Yale Authorities Are Tired of the Lieutenant's Theorizing.

WHY HE HAD HIS WORKS COPYRIGHTED

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, March 19.-C. A. L. Totten, United States Army, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Sheffield Scientific School, was visited by a reporter at his home to-day. He does not look the lunatic that many persons regard him. He is a monomaniac on the subject of the second coming of Christ.

"I know," he said, "that the college authorities do not like my teachings, or rather, my theories, though they never have said so to me, even indirectly. My publications annoy them, but I cannot help that. I have never predicted the end of the world, rather, thank God, its grand beginning. The world endureth forever. I do predict the imminence of His return who is the desired of all nations. The chronology that I outline must be right. It cannot be wrong. By that I mean that whether it strikes the absolute end of Gentile time or not, it moves constantly to its hither bourne. It may be the human beginning of that zone of judgment year, though rather do I fear for them on whom I can make no impression that it is in the final seven."

People Have a Wrong Impression. "Do you know, Prof. Totten, that in New York there are many people who regard you as a man who is crazy on this subject?"

asked the reporter. The professor's face relaxed. He swung back in his chair and laughed. "Of course I do. Of course I do," he said. "That is because I have been misquoted. They say I predicted the end of the world. That is not so, as you know. There are numerous chronological lines by which calculations fetch us down to the year 189914 as the year of the overthrow of anti-Christ and the beof the overtnow of anti-Christ and the beginning of the millenium on the earth. It
is needless to republish even an epitome of
the several chronological lines. They have
all been followed down with utmost care.
They all come to the same point."

His eccentric act in spiking a copy of his
last book to a telegraph pole on the main
street in New Haven was mentioned in the
course of the interview.

A Spike Through Norh's Ark. "I spiked it to the pole," he said, "with deliberate intent. The book was written to combat the works of Huxley and Ingersoll, who tried to disprove the stories of the Flood and of Joshua's long day. It was to com-bat them on a scientific basis that the calcu-lation was undertaken and has been carried to its end. The title, 'A Scientific Spike Through Noah's Ark,' is fitting to the topic, and the treatment, and the way I treated the first copy, I hope has justified or will justify the end in view. A great many persons regarded this act of mine as eccentric. I see nothing odd in such an act done on the spur of the moment, with deliberate intent as soon as the idea was suggested an literally as explained at the time. Had I the means I would go over the cities of Israel and spike a copy of that volume on

every town post."

The professor told something of what he thought the millenium would be like, be-ginning with the catching up from the earth of 144,000 Christians as described in the Book of Revelations. Of hell the professor said: "It is not a lake of fire and brimstone. I think that death to the wicked is annihilation. To the Christian it is merely a sleep. The good will be called up to enjoy the fruits of their obedience. The bad will be never more."

The Professor Will Leave Yale. "I will not be here much longer," he said; "I was sent here for three years. My time is up on July 4 and I will rejoin my regiment at Atlanta. I do not know whether I will be appointed to fill a place in some other college than Yale. But whether I put the facts I have discovered before the world as a professor of Yale or as plain citizen C. A. L. Totten they are facts all the same, and I will give them to the all the same, and I will give them to the world as it is my duty and my privilege."

In looking over some of the books lying on the desk by which Prof. Totten sat, the reporter noticed that they were copy-

"If you desire this information you have gained to be freely disseminated over the world," he asked, "why do you protect your right to publish them by a copyright?" "Your question is a natural one, but easily answered," replied the professor. "It was the part of wisdom to copyright. I am personally responsible for this whole system of interpretation; it cannot be understood by the public unless it is correctly set forth. This requires 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' I could not even contemplate without anxiety the grant-ing of a general privilege to excerpt, edit, garble, or even reprint these volumes. They are studies.

Will Do the Spiking Himself.

"They must come out under my own supervision. I have had sore experience supervision. I have had sore experience already in cases where I purposely refrained from taking out a copyright, and I regard this legal safeguard as one of the utmost value to all concerned. Moreover, I prefer to do the spiking myself, and believe that means to propagate my message will come quickest and best in the way I have been led quickest and best in the way I have been led to adopt. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and as all my wages go back into the work I am fully prepared to anticipate any possible growth in the demand. For many years I journeyed in vain from publisher to publisher with my manuscript; they not only declined to entertain my addresses, but did not even volunteer to publish the works at my own expense. It was not until I put myself single handed at the plow that the work began to realize the success which the work began to realize the success which has crowned it. The effect is now incorporated, entered according to the act of Congress, and upon as sound and legal a business basis as that of your own paper. I have been at this work during 16 years. It

to purchase the neid, and now that I own it I intend to sell its treasures myself and in God's name to control the proceeds, and to spread and further the cause as I shall be further enlightened. The Translation of His Books.

was a hidden treasure of great price. Year by year I have spent all that I had, in order to purchase the field, and now that I own it

"Finally, I copyrighted this work, because it keeps its object, aim, and results united, and I can thus control the whole. A house divided against itself is doomed to fall and so far as within me lies, this one shall not be invaded by irresponsible parties. I live among the Cæsars, and I intend to render them their due. At the same time I

SUNDAY, MARCH do not intend to give them a chance to change their name to seizers and so stop the very wheels I have started. Already there are several responsible parties engaged in translating these books into German, Swedish, etc., and to them I have granted a full letter of privilege in the premises. I am not copyrighted in England, and much of my work is being reprinted there, although the result is very unsatisfactory, enough left out to ruin the whole. So it would be here if I removed the lock, or else it would be associated with other doctrines which I would consider bad company."

The college men say that Prof. Totten's departure from Yale will be a matter for rejoicing among the friends of the college. They predict the early fall of his doctrine when he no longer has the right to say that he is a teacher in the university.

"The fact that he is a teacher in Yale has given him a standing and his theories an attention that neither probably ever could have attained, and it has been greatly to the detriment of Yale."

NOTED PEOPLE IN A ROW. THE EX-MAYOR OF DETROIT STARTS

Cotorious Johnnie Considine Gets a Balle Put Through Him-The Ex-Mayor Is Father of One of McAllister's Four

A SHOOTING SCRAPE.

DETROIT, March 19.—[Special.]—A serious and probably fatal shooting affray took place here this evening. William G. Thompson, ex-Mayor of Detroit, one of the wealthiest men in the city and leader of the anti-Dickinson faction of the local Democracy, was at the bottom of it. Thompson and several other sporting men, including Bob McCarthy and Johnnie Considine, leader of the notorious gaug of crooks, were in the barroom of the Russell House at 9:30

in the barroom of the Russell House at 9:30 o'clock. Thompson and McCarthy got into a hot dispute and finally McCarthy hit Thompson quite a blow.

All but Thompson left the place and went to Swan's cafe and saloon, a high-toned resort. Here the row was renewed and McCarthy struck one of Thompson's adherants. Johnnie Considine, who is one of Thompson's henchmen, interfered and struck McCarthy. Quick as lightuing McCarthy whipped out a revolver and shot Considine, the bullet passing through the latter's stomach and coming out at the back. Considine fell to the floor and a few minutes later was taken to another room, where he was attended by physicians. McCarthy escaped through a side door. aped through a side door.

The prominence of Thompson and Consi-

dine gives the case highly sensational fea-tures. Considine is the most notorious man in the State, and members of his gang have been charged with all sorts of crimes. He and four other members of his gang are now out ou ball, being charged with the abduction of Joseph Perrien, a millionaire German miller, last May. The abduction attracted great attention at the state of the tion, as the gang nearly succeeded in getting \$80,000 by the job. The chances for Considine's recovery are very small. Thompson is father of Mrs. Harry Legrande Cannon, one of Ward McAllister's 400.

# GORMAN ON THE LIST

minent Men Who Have Been Lately Taken Ili at the Capital-Secretary of State Blaine and Senator Morrill Contione to Improve.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—[Special.]— Senator Gorman has been confined to his residence for the past week by a severe cold and a stubborn attack of lumbago. He was a sufferer from the "grip" last winter, and it was feared that he would have another physician has recommended complete rest and a change of climate, hence he is contemplating a short visit to Old Point Comfort as soon as the weather will permit. His Senatorial associates have shown a keen interest in his condition by making frequent calls at his house to ascer-tain how he is getting along. He is still confined to his bed, but to-night he was greatly improved, and he hopes to be out Senator Morrill's condition continues to

improve. At 10 o'clock to-night he was reorted as being quite as well as at any time luring his illness. Secretary Blaine is gaining strength daily

and spent several hours in his library to day attending to his private correspondence. THE SQUEALER A BLACKWAILER.

The Investigation of Chicago's Boodle Al-

dermen Begins in Earnest. CHICAGO, March 19 .- To-day the investiration in the Chicago aldermanic boodle methods was begun by the grand jury in earnest. State Attorney Longenecker and Foreman Lieb held a conference. which resulted in a determination to drop everything else and push the investigation as rapidly as possible. Alderman Kunz, the supposed "squealer" who testified yesterday, was again among the witnesses examined to-day. Alderman Kunz was on the rack for an hour and looked crestfallen when he emerged from the jury room. A grand juror was quoted as authority for the statement that Kunz was working both sides, and had tried to get money out of certain Aldermen as the price

of his silence.
State Attorney Longenecker denied the statement that the witnesses were disap-pointing to the State. He said: "We got all we expected to get, and even more. All all we expected to get, and even more, we have done yet is only a feeler. We going to go slow in the matter and make sure of every step. We have got them where they cannot get away, and there is no especial hurry."

BURLESQUE BLONDES ON A LARK.

They Take Their Advertising Into Their

Own Hands in Lockport. LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 19 .- [Special.]-A novel mode of advertising a burlesque show was resorted to by the girls in the May Davenport Burlesque Blonde company to-day here. The agent was enjoined from exhibiting the display paper advertising the show, on the grounds of it's being immoral, and so the girls, after their arrival this noon, secured carriages and drove all over the city, scattering hand bills. They visited all the large manufacturing shops and personally invited the men to attend. In the Holly company's shops one rushed up to an old man at one of machines, and lifting his cap to see if he was bald-headed, said, "you can sit in the front row but you will have to come early to get a seat." They were a frisky lot of females and had a gay lark all the after-

## FOURTEEN PERSONS POISONED.

A Discharged Hotel Employe Suspected of Taking a Terrible Bevenge. MONTROSE, March 19. - Fourteen person

including the wife and 18-year-old son of Proprietor Gardner, were poisoned by esting biscuits at the Exchange Hotel last evening. Every one of the victims was attacked half an hour after supper, and all

Almost Forgotten by One of the French Seconds of Coleman Drayton.

TALK WITH M. CHERBOQUET

Who Says He Doesn't Believe the Husband a Complacent One.

THE ASTORS STILL SAY NOTHING. Friend of Mr. Drayton Wants Public

UNTIL HIS CASE HAS BEEN STATED

Opinion Arrested

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. ] PARIS, March 19.—Your correspondent to-day interviewed M. Francis Cherboquet, one of the seconds in the contemplated Coleman Drayton duel with Mr. Hallett Alsop Burrowe. M. Cherboquet is very well known in the Parisian Salles d'Armes as a professional swordsman. Being ques-tioned as to his acquaintance with Mr. Coleman Drayton he said:

"It was in my professional capacity as fencing master that I was first brought into contact with Mr. Drayton, and our acquintance soon ripened into cordiality. There was nothing surprising, therefore, in his asking me to act as his second, and I readily undertook the task. His other second was M. Ferdinand Boisacq, an engineer, with whom he lived on very friendly terms.

"You rather astonish me," added M. Cherboquet, "by inquiring into this affair, I had almost forgotten about it. Why, do you know it happened as far back as the end of January? You are probably aware that it is asserted they offered to com-promise the affair by referring it to a jury of honor, but as the motive for the encounter was not of a nature to permit of its discussion. Boisacq and I did not consider ourselves justified in submitting the case to a tribunal such as was proposed by the conds of Mr. Borrowe. A Question That Was Never Raised.

"We thereupon wrote to Mr. Drayton, to apprise him that the gentlemen who represented Mr. Hallett Borrowe declared they refused to allow their friend to fight Mr. Drayton, on the ground that he (Drayton, and the control of the cont ton) was un mari complaisant. All I can say is, that in the course of their negotiation with M. Boisacq and myself no such question was ever raised. They simply maintained that the grounds for a duel were insufficient. Since then I have heard nothing further of the matter, and can only re-peat once more, that during the whole of the negociation held between the seconds of the negoration held between the seconds of the two parties, no aspersion was ever cast upon the honor of my client. The reason Mr. Borrowe's seconds laid so much stress upon having recourse to a jury of honor is, I take it, because Mr. Borrowe was not anxious to fight, nor were they particularly desirous of seeing him face to face with his opponent. With reference to this point, it may be as well to mention that one of the seconds whether the Englishman or the American is not known to me—said to me, 'I have mycounters. I killed one man in Germany and another in England, so that both Lon-don and Berlin are closed to me. I do not desire, therefore, to have anything to with a matter which might end badly

his country, as in that case I should not able to come to France. One Thing That Drayton Couldn't Do. "Then you are of the opinion that Mr. Drayton was not guilty of condoning the of-

"So far as my brief acquaintance with him goes—for he never stopped in Paris, merely paying flying visits there—I should say he was incapable of acting thus. You may be sure, if even a suspicion of such a thing were possible, I should have broken off my acquaintance with Drayton and re-fused to act as his second. Everything is against the supposition you mention. For instance, it was Drayton himself who found out the hotel at which his wife and Borrowe were stopping under an assumed name, and thereupon took steps to prove the criminal-ity. I believe he is now engaged in obtaining a divorce. Besides, although he is not quite so rich as his wife, he has an easy

competence, and had no motive, therefore, for being a complacent husband."
"Do you know, or do you think, this affair likely to have any further consequence?"
"As far as I personally am concerned, the whole thing is at an end. It remains to be seen, however, if Drayton, who left Paris

toward the end of January, will decide t

## ONLY ONE SIDE HEARD.

Drayton's Legal Advisers and the Asto Family Still Refuse to Talk-The Hus band's Case Not Yet Stated-No Due! Expected Now.

NEW YORK, March 19. - [Special. ]-The legal advisers of J. Coleman Drayton, and also of the Astor family, still preserved silence to-day concerning the affairs of the two men who are in mid-ocean on the steamship Majestic, bound for this port. A friend of Mr. Drayton said to-day that noth-

friend of Mr. Drayton said to-day that nothing but the Borrowe side of the case has yet been heard, and that no one should judge Mr. Drayton until he had had a chance to explain his side of the case.

"Mr. Drayton has no relatives in New York," said the gentleman, "and he practically stands alone, while Hallett Borrowe's family can speak with some knowledge of his side of the story. I don't believe that there will be any difficulty between the two men on board the ship. I tween the two men on board the ship. think you will find that outside of Drayton and Borrowe themselves, and the latter's second, Harry Vane Milbank, not a soul aboard the Majestic has an inkling of the

trouble between the two men.
"It would not be politic for Drayton or Borrowe to revive their quarrel on board ship, and they are both long-headed enough to see that. The English laws are very se to see that. The English laws are very severe against dueling, and if a duel or any other encounter should occur aboard the Majestic, which should result in the death or injury of one of the men, the other would be tried in England. He would be put in custody of the British Consul here, and held in prison until the necessary extradition papers could be obtained. Even a mere assault of one of the two on the other would make a trial in the English courts

#### HORSEWHIPPING PREFERED To a Duel, by One of Mr. Drayton's Phila-

deiphia Relatives. PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Mrs. G. Doreson Coleman, Mr. Drayton's aunt, when asked about the relations existing between Mr. Drayton and his wife, said: "I have absolutely no knowledge of the affair

POLITICAL APPLICATION OF ÆSOP'S FAMILIAR FABLE

between Mr. and A BATTLE IN BRAZII Mra. Drayton and Mr. Borrowe. I can't see why he should want to fight a duel with this man. It's a most foolish idea. He has four children, and if he were to be He has four children, and if he were to be killed who would take care of them? If he had killed this man or had horsewhipped him, or had done something like that I should think—well, this is a great surprise to me. About a month ago I received very pleasant letter from Mrs. Drayton, and there was nothing in it showing any disagreement with her husband."

After a moment's passe Mrs. Coleman

agreement with her husband."

After a moment's pause Mrs. Coleman said: "Mr. Drayton is an orphan. His mother died when he was 7 years old. I see that it is said that Mr. Drayton has taken his children to a friend in Wales, and that his wife is stopping in London. Mr. and Mrs. Astor are in Paris. They intended going to Algiers. I don't know if they have gone or not, but I should think they would look after their daughter."

#### COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Italian Shover of the Queer Captured in New York-An Ohio Peripatetic Coniacker Cleverly Bun Down and Jailed

at Toledo. NEW YORK, March 19.—[Special.]—Secret service Officer Matthew F. Griffin, of Chief Brooks' staff, who has been watching a suspected Italian for a long time, found that the Italian occasionally met a woman and passed coins to her. To-day he had both the man and the woman arrested in Harlem. The man had 28 spurious half dollars in a package in his pocket, with a piece of paper between every two coins, to keep them from turning black by sweating. The woman, Annie Fagiani, had just passed one of the counterfeits. Commissioner Shields held her 2,500 bail, and the man, Frank Moreno,

A special from Toledo, Q., says: A. B. Bailey was arrested at Kenton and brought here this afternoon, charged with counterfeiting. He had a complete kit of tools with him and 60 counterfeit dollars. He carried them of money dropped into some barn at night and made a fresh supply. Northwestern Ohio has been flooded with spurious coin to be part of the gang which has worked this section. Over 10,000 silver dollars, 3,000 half dollars and 3,000 quarters have been detected and reported to the United States authorities at Toledo, Findlay, Tiffin, Lima, Defiance and Detroit.

# A PITTSBURGER IN GERWANY.

ecording to a Cablegram He Is Arranging to Build a Factory. A cablegram to THE DISPATCH from Berlin received last night states that R. S. Waring, of this city, the inventor of the Waring cable system and the head of the Standard Underground Cable Company, is in Berlin arranging to build a cable wire factory there. This step he says is necessary for the protection of his patent rights in Germany, the laws there not recognizing

a right unless the patented article is manufactured in that country.

The cablegram continues: Mr. Waring says that the operations of the McKinley bill have caused Messrs. Siemens & Holske to incorporate and start a large factory in Illinois, as they could not otherwise com-pete with American manufacturers. He has conferred with several leading European bankers and found them anxious concerning the results of the American silver legisla ion, which has partly caused them to draw heavily upon America for gold.

## THE WHISKY TRUST'S ANSWER.

Demurrers and a Motion Filed to Quash the

BOSTON, March 19.-The Whisky Trust officials filed to-day in the United States District Court a motion to quash the indictment found against them. The grounds on which the motion is based are that the in-dictment is indefinite; that it does not sufficiently inform the accused of the nature of the offense charged against them, and that it does not charge them with any offense described in any statute of the United

States.

Each of the defendants, George J. Gibson, Lewis H. Green, Julius C. French, Warren H. Corning. Peter J. Hennessy, Herbert L. Terrell and William N. Hobart (Greenhut excepted) filed a demurrer to the substance of the indictment.

#### SUICIDE UNDER A TRIP HAMMER. A Gold Beater Takes a Desperate Meth

of Ending His Troubles. PHILADELPHIA, March 19. - Fred Hengle, a German gold beater, employed by Pearce. Kursh & Co., deliberately placed his head under a heavy trip hammer and let it descend, crushing out his brains. The hammer weighed 100 pounds, and had a fall

of six feet.

Hengle had to use considerable strength to move the pulley holding the hammer in position. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married one year ago.

#### SALISBURY WILL COME DOWN. A British Bering Sea Commissioner Says a

New Modus Vivendi Is Sure. MONTREAL, QUE., March 19 .- Sir George Baden Powell, one of the British Commissioners on the Bering Sea arbitration, who is on a visit to Montreal, says that arrangements have not been completed, but will be except the rumors which were in circulation last fall, when they went to Europe. They were a great surprise to me, as we had received no previous intimation of the condition of things said to have extraorded.

shortly, for a new modus vivendi for the coming year pending the final settlement of the question by the arbitration.

He is confident that the matter will ultimately be amicably and satisfactorily arranged.

Witnessed by Two Oil Drillers Who Went There a Year Ago.

TING RID OF A GOVERNOR His Palace With Cannon Balls oting His Men.

SCENE AFTER ALL NIGHT FIGHT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OIL CITY, March 19 .- Butler Shaffer, of his city, and Charles Stewart, of Coal Hill, this county, who, with three other drillers and tool dressers, went to Brazil in April last under contract to work there one year for a Brazilian syndicate, arrived home this week. They had fared well physically, but didn't get as much financially out of their contract as they anticipated—quit, in fact, because they couldn't get back pay which was due them, and because the pay they did receive was in money which depreciated ust one-half in value from the time they arrived in Brazil until they left. They were

ocated in the province of Ceara. Mr. Shaffer gave your correspondent ome interesting points to-day concerning the bombardment, at the city of Fortaleza, of the palace of the Governor of the province of Ceara, which they witnessed. It was on the 17th of February, and they were at Fortaleza to take the steamer on the 18th inst. for home. They were stopping at the house of an English friend, but two blocks from the palace when the bombardment began. The Governor had declined to re- secret and can only be adapted to such a linguish his position and the bo was for the purpose of deposing him.

The Cadets Led the Attack. It was begun, as Messrs. Shaffer and Stewart understood, by the cadets at the military school, who were reinforced by citizens, and whose actions were understood to be sanctioned by the Government. The Governor supposed he could rely upon 800 men to support him, but his force rapidly leserted him when the first cannon ball banged into the palace at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. His force soon dwindled to the regular police force which stood by him, and

which repulsed the first attack of soldiers and citizens, routed the attacking party and almost succeeded in capturing their cannon.

The cannon which did the most effective work was trained on the palace from in front of a cathedral, in the belfry of which sharpshooters were located. When dark-ness came on a number of cannons (35-pound-ers) were run up close to the palace, and destructive and deadly work was done with them all night. The musketry, too, was

At 8 o'clock the next morning the plucky Governor had but two companions in the palace, and ran up the white flag himself. Thirty men had been killed outright, and the bodies of some of them were lying around the palace when Messrs. Shaffer and Stewart went over to the building after the iring had ceased. Deadly Work of the Guns.

They counted 15 holes made by the can-non balls in the palace walls. The body of one man, when removed from the point where it lay in front of the palace, left a complete and horrible profile of blood upon the sidewalk. The man was a deserter and nine bullet holes were found in his back.

Scores of people were wounded.

Within the palace, amid blood-spattered wreckage, was a striking picture. The life size statue of an ilustrious General—General Dolby—had stood upon a pedestal en-circled by a railing before the bombardment began. One cannon ball had shot the pedestal away and another had knocked off one of the General's arms, but the statue of the old hero was still standing. It was caught by the railing and was found leaning against it in the position a living General, wounded but unconquered, might take in contemplation of the death and

ruin which he alone had survived.

Messrs. Shaffer and Stewart were naturalv curious to know what would be the fate of the Governor whose refusal to abdicate or be deposed had been the cause of all the bloodshed and destruction of property. He was submitted to no ill-treatment by the victorious party. He was permitted to have carted away from the palace what be-longed to him, and to go to a private resi-

On the same day Messrs. Shaffer and Stewart left for the United States. The next day after the fight, the Governor left on a ner for Rio Janeiro.

#### THE OSSIFIED MAN DEAD. Edward Emmons, the Dime Museu

Wonder, Breathes His Last. PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., March 19.-Edward Emmons, the ossified man, died to-day from the grip. He was taken sick a week ago. He was born in Port Jefferson 38 years ago. One winter he was afflicted

with rheumatism in the legs and arms. He

was then 22 years old, and he suffered in-tensely and never left the house again, but lay there for 16 years.

His bones gradually ossified and his body His bones gradually ossified and his body became rigid, except one arm, of which he retained the use. His jaws were set and he was fed through a hole in the mouth, where a tooth had been broken out. He could talk and read but was a little deaf. He often wished for death to end his sufferings. His father was afflicted in identically the same way, but died before the joints were entirely set. All of the family, with the same way, but died before the joints were entirely set. All of the family, with the exception of the mother, are subject to

# A REAL REVOLUTION

FIVE CENTS.

In the Steel Industry at Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s Homestead Mill.

THE NEW DIRECT PROCESS

Has Been in Practical Operation During the Past Week.

MANY WORKERS MISS POSITIONS.

And the Wages of the Others Will Be

Arranged on a New Basis.

THE DETAILS ARE A TRADE SECRET

Carnegie, Phipps & Co. have in the past week introduced into their Homestead works a new method of making steel with wonderful success, and, it is stated, on the best authority, that it is destined to revolutionize the iron and steel industries of the world. Such a change was intimated in THE DISPATCH ten days ago, when 300 employes were discharged, but as the new process was then but in a state of development, nothing definite could be learned concerning

the new era. The system inst inaugurated at the Homestead plant is known as the "direct process" of making steel, and though hitherto experimented with both at home and abroad, has not proved successful until the present time, under the management of the Home-stead steel works. That the new process is a success is evidenced by the fact that the management has notified the men in the departments where the new process has been put into practice that the new scales now being formulated shall be based with a view to the conditions of affairs to obtain in the future at the works.

The Workers Do Not Like It, The men in the Homestead works are loud

in their denunciation of the new method, as it means the cheapening of the product and an incalculable curtailment of furnace crews, and those who contribute their skill and labor toward the production of a ton of steel. It was predicted at first that the experiment would prove a failure as it had in other places where tried, but those who were free to prophecy such a thing are now filled with concern and consternation. But to offset all those who have decried the innovation there were others who more than two years ago were confident of its success. Of course, as this new method in making steel is still in its infancy-being but a week old-it would be rash to say that it will at once revolutionize the metal industry, but it is past the experimental stage and it will have the effect of arresting progress in other plants until a clearer con-

board portends. The Details a Trade Secret. As the details of the process are a trade no fear of competition, and expect a practical monopoly of the steel trade of the

ception fills the minds of manufacturers of

what this new move on the Carnegie chess-

In the old method of making steel by the open-hearth process it was considered good practice to turn out two heats in the 24 hours. With the new process it is possible to make four heats in the same time, and it is expected that this will be improved upon in time. Some of the steel has already been rolled into plates, beams, shapes and billets and surpasses in quality any hitherto made as the tests have demonstrated.

The exact saving in labor and expenses which will be made by this new process bas not yet been figured out, but it will be a most decided change. One official stated vesterday that he believed steel could be produced at least one-third cheaper than under the old method

### MANY TYPHUS VICTIMS.

The Number of Fatalities at North Brother's

Island Understated, NEW YORK, March 19.-It leaked out in the Health Department to-day that Dr. Percival, who is in charge of the hospitals on North Brother's Island, has understated the number of deaths from typhus fever there. Up to yesterday afternoon the number of deaths reported was 21. It was suspected that the number was greater and when Dr. Percival was questioned he admitted there were 29 deaths from typhus and he then filed eight additional death

### THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for the Con

certificates.

venience of the Reader, The issue of THE DISPATCH to-day consists of 20 pages made up in two parts, the first containing the live news of the day with edi-torial comment and the latter containing choice literary features and class news. The will be apparent from the table here given:

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AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES. Page 11. THE MUSIC WORLD...... Page 12. THE NEWS OF SOCIETY...... Marion C. Gallaher
THE GRAND ABMY. EDUCATIONAL GOSSIF

Page 13. GOWNS FOR FLESHY WOMEN .... Ada Bache Cone 

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THE SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT. HOW TO DRAW A SHEEP...... Caroline H. Rimmer BUSSIAN FAMINE VICTIMS...... Thomas Stevens LATE SCIENTIFIC NEWS. SCULPTORS IN SNOW

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SECRET SOCIETIES.
OIL FIELD NEWS.
Page 20. THEATCICAL NEWS. AMUSEMENT NOTICES.