BLAND AND HARTER

Crowd the House Galleries for the First Time the Present Session.

THE INTEREST INTENSE.

Three of the Most Fiery Anti-Silver Speakers Let Loose.

MIKE HARTER GETS EMPHATIC

And Illustrates His Position to a Colleague's Detriment.

BILL FOR AN OHIO RIVER COMMISSION

(SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.) BURRAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.

An immense audience, a crowded press gallery for almost the first time since the beginning of this session, a long and prosy speech by Silver Bill Bland, short ones by Williams, Harter and Raynor, the three most fiery speakers of the anti-silver faction

-these were the conspicuous features of the opening day of the free coinage bill discus-It was only a great day from the fact that It at last gave final and vocal utterance to the great quarrel that is splitting the Democratic party into smithereens. As one

anti-silver Democrat expressed himself: This is the most effective Republican mass meeting I ever saw." It was not a great day in its arguments. The giants were noticeable for their absence. No Randall or Carlisle or Cox was there to lend a grand force to the occasion, to struggle with each other over the silver bill, as they were wont to do over the tariff, and to give to the opposing factions an air of being un-der a leadership competent for great things. Party Lines Entirely Wiped Out.

As Bland said, when Tom Watson, the Alliance leader, demanded a share of the time, saying he "belonged to an independent party," "we are all independent on this question; there is no party, and the Alliance people will get their show as individuals, and not as a party."

It was certainly every fellow for himself, who could beg a few minutes of time from members of the Committee on Coinage, who controlled the time. Just the least bit of party paint was put on the situation by Re-

party paint was put on the situation by Re-publicans objecting to the control of their time by Democrats, anti-silver men. As Boutelle, who in a way assumes charge of the little "old guard" of Republicans when Reed is not present, tersely put it: "We are at least the majority of the minority on this question, and propose to control our own time." And of course they had their

way, as a matter of right.

The matter of the speeches of to-day was not specially interesting, because it contained little that was new. Bland went over almost the same ground upon which he traveled in the report of the majority of the committee, and with his usual uncouth gesture and indistinct utterance. He had the attention of just so many as could hear him easily. Others—which included nearly all of the Republicans-went to lunched or to the smoking rooms

Bland's Speech Not Entirely Bad.

In his lack-luster way Bland probably presented the case of the free coinage side about as strongly as it could be put. He worked the facts of history bearing on the subject for all they were worth in his favor, often illogical from lack of exact and analytical data, but putting as solid ground behind him as he could with the material he had to work with. He and all other speak-ers and writers upon the relations of gold and silver, on all sides of the question, have and silver, on all sides of the question, have had to confess their inability to furnish in-disputable diagrams of the future of gold and silver under conditions that have not come to pass and that must to some extent be guessed. Bland and all the rest labored violently with the spirit of prophecy, but with something of that lack of exactness which has marked prophecy in all times, which could be interpreted variously and which would enable the prophet, after al-most any sort of fulfillment, to say: "Told you so." I do not fancy that any one of that great audience of to-day has had ab-solute conviction of anything from those

Williams' well-voiced oration was pleas-ing in a way, but he suffers from Boutelle's phrase, "Mugwump kindergarten," applied to the young men from Massachusetts. He looked like and was looked upon as a col-lege student delivering a commencement

Harter Beaches a Strong Climax.

If Williams was conspicuous for finished language and manner, Harter was conspicuous for lack of it. Harter's speech was the funniest effort that has been heard in the House this session. He had it down to dollars and cents, and almost to mills, just how much each element of the creditor class will lose by the depreciation of silver on ac-count of free coinage, and his pathetic and startling description of the reduction to pauperism of bank depositors, pensioners, persons whose lives are insured, persons owing money on property, from such depreciation, occasioned roars of laughter. He seemed actually crazed with the fine tury of the subject. At one climax he described how the silver millionaires would "grab the people by the nape of the neck and shake them to pieces and like that." just like that," and suiting the words to the action, he grabbed little McKaig, of Maryland, who sat beside him, by the collar, and shook him savagely. It was so ludicrous that all thought of decorum was forgotten, and everybody, even the Speaker, lay back in their chairs and minutes of the statement.

before order could be restored. McKaig was the only one who failed to laugh. He scowled savagely at Harter, and half rose from his seat, as though to resent the attack then and there, and it was this action which brought Harter to a first reali-nation of the extent of his offense. In his excitement he had been strong as a prize fighter, and McKaig's head and shoulders slashed about in his grasp for a moment as a rat would in the jaws of a bull terrier. The moment he realized his action, Harter, now distressingly embarrassed, tapped Me-Kaig caressingly on shoulder and cheek bowing low before him again and again, with a contrition that was painful to see, but which only aroused other roars of

their chairs, and minutes of laughter passed

Broken Up in the Excitement

McKaig looked at the poor man with a contemptuous expression at first, but the grotesqueness of Harter's performance at last brought a faint smile to his lips, though he turned away without accepting the apology. The occurrence was so unusual that it is worth telling at some length, as a warning to young Congressmen to keep their presence of mind while in the throes of oratory. Over his remaining five minutes Harter stumbled wofully. He had broken

himself up.

The speech of the day was really that of Rayner, the brilliant young Hebrew Congressman from Baltimore. So Impassioned at all times that he often degenerated into mating, he is yet remarkably clear in his frguments, and gave to-day by all odds the strongest utterance yet heard in this Confress against free coinage.

The holding of night sessions on the silver bill, and the granting of general leave to print speeches in the Record without delivery, show the axiety of members to get themselves immortalized in black and white on this question. It is safe to say that from himself up.

on this question. It is safe to say that from day to day for a month or two to come the Record will be enriched with a financial lit-

erature that will amuse and astound, if not

The anti-silver men have not yet fully concluded how far to carry their opposition to the bill. They will probably filibuster on the call of the question at the close of the debate to an extent which will at least further and their continuous statements.

the debate to an extent which will at least further emphasize their position. They certainly have no hope of defeating the measure. It has been argued that they may carry the bill beyond the three days designated in the special order, and thus at least force a new special order. But this plan could only result in a waste of time. If the silver men are strong enough to pass the bill they are strong enough to force a vote without adjournment, and carry along the last legislative day of the debate indefinitely by sitting continuously or taking recesses and refusing to adjourn. It is probable, however, that they will fillibuster through it all, and, after duly impressing on the constituents and the country their enmity to the measure, substry their enmity to the measure, sub-

mit to the inevitable. The applause when a message was made known in the House, during the debate, that Roger Q. Mills had been elected to the United States Senate from Texas, was a deserved compliment to that gentleman. Not-withstanding his rather crude exhibition of withstanding his rather crude exhibition of pique and temper when he was defeated for the Speakership, his power and abilities have been recognized by supporters and opponents, His defeat for the Speakership has landed him in the Senate, and few Democrats in the country would be more warmly welcomed there. The anti-silver men attempt to make some capital of the fact that though Mills was opposed to a free coinage bill, he was unanimously elected to the Senate by a people supposed to favor free silver. Mills never opposed free coinage. He bitterly opposed bringing a bill of that kind into this campaign Congress, and it is safe to assert that had he been elected to the Speaker's chair the silver question would have been shut out of the question would have been shut out of the House, or the factional fight would have been far more bitter than it is.

The Bering Sea Imbroglio, Though the Cabinet sat for some time to-day in discussion of the Bering Sea con-troversy, the nature of the latest communication from Lord Salisbury is yet only a matter of conjecture. A flying visit to the city of Sir Baden Powell, one of the Canadian agents recently here, caused much more gossip and rumor than the Salisbury note, especially when it was learned that he had come directly from Montreal and would sail for London from New York to-morrow. After leaving this city recently Mr. Powell, in an interview, stated that there would be no serious trouble between the United States and Great Britain, appearing to understand his Government's intentions, and it is possible that he may have been commanded to undertake some important personal commission. It is expected that further communications between the State Department and Lord Salisbury will be laid before the Senate within a day or two, and that the public will learn their nature

that the public will learn their nature through that repository of state secrets that has always been so leaky.

A bill of some importance to Pittsburg was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Parett, of the Evansville, Ind., district. It provides for the appointment of the Parett of the second state of the second sec ment of an Ohio river commission, to con-sist of two army engineers, one of the coast survey, and two practical steamboat men living adjacent to the river and with five years of experience preceding their appoint-ment. Seventy-five thousand dollars is asked for salaries and other expenses to enable this commission to make a thorough survey of the Ohio between Pittaburg and Cairo in regard to channel, preservation of banks and other improvements, and report to the Secretary of War for transmission to Congress.

Representative Dalzell to-day introduced a bill providing for the sale of the old post-office, corner of Fifth and Smithfield street. It contains the usual provisions for advertising in three daily papers and by means of bills and for sale at auction, for cash, as a whole or in part, at the discretion of the Postoffice Department. LIGHTNER,

WHY THE SHIP STRANDED.

The Captain Poked His Revolver Under the The Malcontents Jailed, and the

Doomed Vessel Sailed Short-Handed. SAN FRANCISCO, March 22 .- The steame West Indian, which was reported wrecked off Acajutla, left here last February, Captain Scott having had some difficulty in shipping a crew. The non-union crew were removed from the steamer by the Seamen's Union. The police were called upon, and the Captain armed his men and instructed them to shoot the first union man that attempted to come aboard. There was no shooting because the vessel dropped out into the stream, and the coast seamen did not go out

on the bay to force it.

The first intimation of any trouble on board was received here Sunday, when the wife of Engineer Hallowell received a letter stating that a sailor had been cruelly treated by the captain because he asked perreated by the captain because he asked permission to go ashore. The sailor was finally taken to jail in irons, and, in consequence, the foreman and all the sailors except four refused to work until they first interviewed the British Consul. The captain ordered all hands into the forecastle and locked them. them in. Then he went ashore, and, re-turning after several hours, declared if the men refused to work he would have them sent to jail. The men still refused to work, when, at a signal from the captain, who in the meantime had armed himself, the commandant and a boatful of men came aboard and picked out the mutinous leader and ook him to jail.

The engineer says throughout the whole occurrence Captain Scott kept poking his pistols under the men's noses and swearing at them. He again told them to go to work, but the men refused, saying that they preferred to go to jail, so they were all taken to prison. The West Indian after leaving La-Union, set sail for San Francisco with a short crew. It is thought that Captain Scott must have lost his bearings, and the vessel went on the rocks. The Captain seeing all hope gone, ordered out the boats and the crew got safely ashore.

Jeff Davis' Publishers Win. NEW YORK, March 22. -Stephen P. Nash, who was appointed arbitrator to settle matters of difference between Jacob U. Payne. of New Orleans, and J. Addis Hayes, Jr., of Colorado Springs, Colo., as executors of the will of Jefferson Davis, and D. Apple-ton & Co., publishers, of this city, has reported to the Supreme Court in favor of the publishers.

************ HALF -:- A YEAR'S -:-ADLETS.

Same period for the year 24,065

THE DISPATCH'S

CENT-A-WORD COLUMNS.

No doubt it will pay YOU to both

GETS

Allegheny Democratic Delegates Instructed for Cleveland.

GUFFEY'S FRIENDS IN CONTROL

Some Very Lively Conventions and a Bolt in One District.

SIPE VICTORIOUS ON THE SOUTHSIDE

The Democrats of Allegheny county ves terday enjoyed a regular old-fashioned field day. The eight legislative districts of the county elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention, recommended four delegates to the National Democratic Convention and passed resolutions instructing for Grover Cleveland for President.

In the Seventh and Second districts, Allegheny, lively fights occurred, and in the Fifth district, Pittsburg, which was prob-Fifth district, Pittsburg, which was probably the most interesting of the day, a battle lasting for two hours was made over the Cleveland instructions, which, however, were finally carried by a vote of 53 to 34. In the Allegheny contest where the lines were drawn between J. M. Guffey and Secretary Harrity and their ambitions to represent the State on the National Democratic Committee the Guffey people won the day. In the Sixth Legislative district, which is part of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district, the new Democratic organization, trict, the new Democratic organization, headed by William A. Sipe, won the battle against the old Democratic organization headed by John B. Larkin, T. O'Leary, Jr., and W. J. Brennen.

The Declaration for Cleveland

The Declaration for Cleveland.

In each of the eight district conventions the following resolution, which had been prepared, printed and liberally distributed among the delegates, was adopted:

Besolved, That this convention heartily indorse the able, just and incorruptible administration of Governor Robert E Pattison and sustains him in every effort he has made to check constitutional infractions, prevent discrimination and the imposition on the people of onerous and unnecessary burdens, and that we regard him as a safe, conscientious leader and a courageous public officer.

Besolved, That in the national contest now opening we believe in making the question of tariff reform paramount to all other public questions, and that Grover Cleveland is its strongest, ablest and most devoted advocate.

recate.

Resolved, That in recognition of his disinguished services to the people of this
country we indorse him for the Presidency
and instruct our representatives to use all
honorable means to promote that object.

The List of Delegates.

The delegates chosen from the several districts to the State Convention follow: First district—George A. Koehler, Frank Fertig and August Frienstein. Second—James Tracy, Thomas Burns and Jacob Borne. Third—John Cain, David Larkin, Michael

Ennis.
Fourth—Alderman McKenna, Martin Brophy, Edward Reilley.
Fith—A. Frauenheim, W. J. Brennen, J. W. Sullivan, B. F. Rafferty, James A. Clark, G. J. Bieichner, Ed S. Kennedy, John Collins, Thomas Mullen, William Walls.
Sixth—William A. Sipe, John R. McMichael, P. A. Kilgallen, Henry Lloyd and L. M. Fagan.
Seventh—William Pitt Bedell, Joseph M. Bobinson and R. W. Culpass.
Eighth—Jacob Weisker, D. J. McCarthy, and William Diamond.

The national delegates indersed by the various conventions and which will be chosen by the delegation to the State Con-

Twenty-second Congressional district—J. M. Gufley and George Fleming. Twenty-third Congressional district—Lee Frasher and John Ruckenstein.

The convention in the First Legislative district met in the Common Council chamber with a full list of delegates present. Edward G. Lang was chosen Chairman of the convention and David Suchr and Anthony Koehler Secretaries. The dele-gates were named promptly and without

Where a Bolt Was Made. vention there was not so much smooth salling. It was anticipated that there would be a row in this convention, and as a result the lobby was packed with spectators. Contrary to expectations the opposition to the so-called Hill ticket did not put in an appearance, and the convention therefore became a very tame affair. C. M. King was chosen Chairman, and William Thompson and Samuel Hawthorne acted as Secretaries. There were five con-tests for seats and the committee having that matter in charge adjusted matters by giving to each side half a vote.

When nominations were called for Messrs. James Tracy, Thomas Burns and Jacob Born were named and elected without opposition, 2014 votes being cast.

After the result was announced Mr. Lee
Frasher secured the floor and spoke bitterly
against John Sullivan, whom he accused of
being a falsifier and a man devoid of the

Chairman King claimed that John Jiles had threatened him that if they did elect certain delegates that they would not be seated at the Harrisburg convention.

The convention adjourned with three cheers for J. M. Guffey and Grover Cleve-

In the meantime the delegates who had refused to go into the Second Legislative Convention met in the upstairs room which is occupied by the Police Bureau. There were 11 delegates present. John Sullivan was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and John Woods Secretary. Edward Peyton, Michael Nestor and Edward Kolb, Jr., were unanimously selected as delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. The conven-tion adjourned with three cheers for Cleve-

Some Very Quiet Meetings The Third Legislative Convention was held in Select Council Chamber last night, and but about ten minutes was necessary to and but about ten minutes was necessary to do everything intended to be done. Samuel Gilson was made Chairman and Howard Porter Secretary. Harmony pre-vailed throughout. Mr. Kearney pre-sented a resolution indorsing Guffey as a member of the National Executive Com-

member of the National Executive Committee. The resolutions were passed.
The convention of the Fourth Legislative district was held at the Ralston school-house last night. The meeting was called to order by Hon. John Kearns.
The Fifth Legislative District Convention was the event of the day. It was held in Common Council chamber, City Hall. All the party warriors were on the floor and for two hours they werested over the Clevefor two hours they wrestled over the Cleve-land resolution. T. O'Leary, Jr., and P. Foley led the fight for the resolution, while Chairman Brennen battled courageously, but to no effect, against it. An effort was made by Mr. Brennen and his following to indorse Governor Pattison instead of Cleveland, but the effort failed and the Governor's most ardent friends opposed his indorsement.

The delegates gathered early and brought with them enough spectators to fill the lobby and aisles. A new Chairman was brought out—Jeremiah Dougherty, of the Fourteenth ward. He was well versed in parliamentary law, was perfectly cool, and, it is said, was enjoying a long-sought opportunity to pay off a few old scores against Foley and O'Leary.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Dougherty and organized with him as permanent Chairman, and John Loughran, J. B. McNulty and G. J. Bleichner as secretaries. The delegates gathered early and brought

The Point of the Contest

Mr. Foley at once offered the printed res-olutions indorsing Governor Pattison's ad-ministration and indorsing Cleveland for

President.

Mr. Brannen moved that the resolutions be referred to a committee of three. Mr. Foley suggested that they be read first, and Mr. Brennen sat down. When they had been read Mr. Brennen renewed his motion and Mr. Foley asked what his idea was.

This was Chairman Dougherty's first chance. "The gentlemen will please wait until the Chair states the question," he said, and Mr. Foley waited.

Mr. Brennen explained his position. The

rules of the County Committee provided that all resolutions must be referred to a committee. The only way to govern that would be by a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Foley moved that the rules be suspended. The Chair decided the motion out of order. Mr. O'Leary appealed from the decision of the Chair and the convention broke loose. Messrs. Foley and O'Leary were the chief talkers, but the Chair calmly rapped them down, and when he had pounded out order he called Jury Commissioner Mullen to the chair.

Mr. Dougherty was very brief in his reasons supporting his decision. His ruling was based on the fact that there was then pending a motion before the house.

Mr. Foley attempted to discuss the subject, but Chairman Dougherty, from the floor, raised a point of order that Mr. Foley had no right to discuss the subject, and the point was declared well taken. Mr. O'Leary then took the floor, but Chairman Dougherty again insisted on a point of order that the

NEWS FROM THE FOREIGN CAPITALS

then took the floor, but Chairman Dougherty again insisted on a point of order that the speaker was not confining himself to the appeal. Again Dougherty was sustained, but by a close vote.

Mr. Dougnerty resumed the chair again and sat on Mr. Foley for getting off the exact line of parliamentary procedure. Mr. Carr, of the Twenty-seventh ward, called attention to the fact that it took a two-thirds tention to the fact that it took a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, and was cheered, while one enthusiastic anti-Clevelander cried, "That's right, Paddy."

Brennen Files His Objections. Mr. Brennen made an impassioned speech against suspending the rules and against the resolutions. He could see no use in passing the resolutions; they bound no one, either at Harrisburg or elsewhere, for they were not drawn that way. Mr. Foley had always before objected to such a course and he didn't know why he brought such a firebrand to the convention.

Mr. Foley replied that he had offered the

resolutions in good faith. He was opposed to any committee; they might be smothered in the committee. There was some further discussion and then the motion to suspend the rules was carried by a vote of 56 ayes

Once again Chairman Dougherty and Mr.
Foley came together on parliamentary law
and again the Ghairman making Mr. Foley
offer his resolutions of praise for the administration and indersement for Cleve-Mr. Brennen moved to amend by striking

out all reference to Cleveland, leaving the resolutions merely an indorsement of the Pattison administration.

In support of this he said he spoke not as an anti-Cleveland man, and he asked every delegate to take what he said as the honest expression of a man whose only desire is to see a Democrat elected President. He had no ax to grind, no office to seek. He was willing to go further than his amendment; he believed it the duty of Pennsylvanians to stand at the back of that noble man, Governor Pattison, and indorse him for President. There was no reason for Penn sylvanians to run to New York for a candi

date while they have such a man among them, who had twice carried the State. Why not indorse your own noble and upright Governor instead of running after a man whom his own State repudiates? "Understand me," cried the fiery little Chairman of the County Committee, "I don't believe that Hill can be elected. Does anyone believe that Cleveland can be

Mr. Foley knew of no bolt in New York and thought any Democrat in Allegheay county could support the resolutions.

J. W. Sullivan then introduced a substitute for the original resolution indorsing Governor Pattison for President. The

amendment was put to a vote and the Chair announced that it had carried.

There was a row at once. Over all the noise Mr. O'Leary sent his voice and offered as a substitute for Mr. Brennen's amendment as amended by Mr. Sullivan the original

Calling Down the Chairman. The Chair decided the substitute out of order. Mr. Foley was shouting and Mr. Brennen was talking to him for peace. Mr. Foley shook his head and kept up his shouts while Chairman Dougherty, smiling placidly, keeps up a rapping with his gavel and declares Mr. Foley out of order. In the midst of the noise Mr. Foley managed to say: "I am in order, while the Chair is out of order. You are going against two-thirds of this convention, and you are making a

of this convention, and you are making a spectacle out of yourself." Smilingly the Chair rapped the conto order and Mr. O'Leary again offered the original as a substitute, only to have it ruled out. He appealed and Mr. Dougherty called Mr. Brennen to the

The appeal was sustained and then the resolutions were passed. The State dele-gates were elected and the convention adjourned.

In the Sixth Legislative Convention Charles B. Payne was elected Chairman, The fight was between Mr. Sipe and P. Folcy and Sipe won the contest easily. The Seventh district convention met at

11 o'clock yesterday morning in Allegheny City Hall. Conrad Casey presided. The fight was decidedly lively and on three bal-lots for delegates to the State convention the vote was declared to be tied. On the fourth ballot one delegate representing each fac-tion was elected, and on the fifth ballot Pitt Bedell defeated Frank Osborne by one vote, giving to the Guffey people two out of the three delegates.

Thomas Darby presided over the Eighth

Legislative convention, which met at 11:30 yesterday morning in Pittsburg City Hall. There was no contest and the slated delegates were elected.

AN E MADE THE DIFFERENCE.

Frances Was Asked to Serve on a Jury, but Afterward Excused.

NEW YORK. March 22 -[Special.]subpæna server of the Coroner's office did not know that Frances was a woman' name, and summoned for jury duty Frances M. Britton, a special partner for \$100,000 in the carriage firm of Brewster & Co. She was to serve to-day, on the jury, in the case of Bridget Meakim, whom, when she had been run over in Eighteenth avenue, Ambulance Surgeon Cox refused to take her to Roosevelt Hospi-

As Mrs. Britton was not eligible, and several men who were summoned did not come, the case was postponed until next

It Is Just the Beginning. But Aliquippa starts off with the very best beginning to guarantee a solid, lively town. It will have three large factories al-most in operation before the first sale of lots on April 14, with others coming as soon as the terms for location can be agreed upon. There is natural gas in abundance right in There is natural gas in abundance right in the town. The property is owned by the works, instead of a speculating land com-pany. If you want to invest money to ad-vantage no other property offers such induce-ments as Aliquippa. Information can be had and plans seen at the office of the Ali-quippa Steel Company, room 30, Westing-house building. use building.

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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, whether you intend buying or not, and hear our self-playing MELLOR & HOENE'S

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77 Fifth avenue.

GOURKO IS A JINGO.

Russia Evidently Preparing to Be Crushed on a Grand Scale,

AFTER THE EMPEROR'S THREAT.

Peland Being Fortified, and Russia Mapping out a Campaign.

VIENNA, March 22.—The Austrian Government is greatly disturbed by the atti-tude of the military men in Russian Poland. General Gourko appears to be making preparations for hostilities; the defenses of Warsaw are being strengthened, and householders have been notified of the number of soldiers each house will have to accomm

date in the event of a Russian army taking

up quarters in the city. Persons whose loy-

alty is questioned are expelled from War-

deported to Siberia. The guards on the frontier have been re inforced, and fortified camps have been established at convenient points for a sud-den movement in the direction of either Prussia or Austria. Large bodies of troops are in continual motion, and altogether the situation is calculated to stimulate anxiety both at Vienna and Berlin. General Gourko returned a short time ago from the personal conference with the Czar, referred to above, and preparations have been into above, and preparations have been in-creased since he came back to his command.

creased since he came back to his command.
General Gourko, it has been learned, visited St. Petersburg in order to confer with the Czar on a plan of action in the event of war with Austria and Germany. At a conference of five hours' duraton, Grand Duke Vladimir, Grand Duke Alexis, the Minister of War, the Chief of Staff and other military experts being present, it was decided that General Gourko, who is now stationed in Russian Poland, should assume the offensive on the Austro-German frontier, and that General Shouvaloff should command the defensive army corps.

mand the defensive army corps.

The Russian Ambassador is said to have given assurances to Austria that there is no hostile intent on the part of Russia in the extrordinary movements in Poland, but the Austrian Government is not, for that reaadstrain Government is not, for that reason, ceasing to take vigorous precautions against a sudden attack. General Kreighammer, at Cracow, has been ordered to maintain increased vigilance, and the troops throughout Galicia have been placed in a condition for immediate service.

ENGLAND'S LATEST WAR.

Having Trouble With a Very Annoying Band in Northern Burmah.

CALCUTTA, March 22.-The revolt of the Lushai tribe in Northern Burmah is extending, and it is expected that its sup-pression will entail extensive military operations. The trouble had its origin in an order issued by the British political officer. Leibura, a Lushai chiet, refused to carry out this order, and, consequently, force of 100 men was ordered to proceed

force of 100 men was ordered to proceed to his village and compel obedience. The British troops were attacked on their approach, but finally succeeded in occupy-ing the northeastern part of it. The natives burned the remainder of the village. On the following day, March 2, the Lushais made a determined attack on the British position, but were driven back with the loss position, but were driven back with the loss of several men. Reinforcements sent from Aijal were attacked on the road, but managed to reach the force in the village. Several subsequent encounters occurred, in all of which the natives were defeated, but they were not discouraged, and now comes reports that the Western Lushais are about o join the rising.

A SOCIALIST BIOT IN A CHURCH.

Vive la Commune and Other Revolutional Cries Start the Fight. PARIS, March 22.—The So of Saint Merri was the scene of a lively row this evening. Father Lemoigne reproved the disturbers for their ill-mannered interruptions, whereupon the Secretary of the Revolutionary Committee arose and shouted, "Let us go." His comrades, with responsive cries of "Vive la commune" and he like, arose to leave, causing a tumult.

Some of the worshipers attacked the Socialists with sticks and other weapons and then a furious general fight began. One Socialist, scaling the pulpit, shouted "The republic has been insulted." At this point the gas was lowered, the uproassubsided immediately and all departed.

HUNGER MAKES MEN FIENDS.

Disappointed Peasants Try to Burn a Bur gomaster's Family in Their House. BUDA PESTH, March 22.-At Orecho, in Northern Hungary, a number of peasants thought that they had been badly treated in the distribution of relief. They went in a body to the house of the burgomaster, a little distance from town, and noiselessly barricaded the doors and windows so as to

prevent escape.

Then the peasants set fire to the place, their avowed intention being to burn the burgomaster and his family to death. They would have succeeded in their design had it not been that the fire was seen by a number

The Latest on the Cabinet Crisis. BERLIN, March 22.—The latest reports concerning the Ministerial crisis are that General Von Caprivi will retain the posts of the Chancellor of the Empire and Prussian Foreign Minister, but will resign his position as President of the Prussian Council of Ministers. Nothing definite is yet

Notes From Beyond the Sea. GREECE will probably prohibit Bourse

RUMORED that the King of Greece is anxious to abdicate. Antwerr has a big grain failure and

THE Guenzburg creditors at St. Petersburg will apply for a receiver. THE Belgian Government has introduced bill to punish dynamiters.

A SYNDICATE has been formed in Brussel to cultivate tobacco in the Kongo. Bodies are still being recovered from the wrecked colliery near Charleroi, Belgium. FRENCH farmers' opposition to the American hog is retarding the reciprocity treaty before the Chamber of Deputies.

London of Arthur Goring Thomas, the com-poser, was not suicide, but an accident. THE German Minister of Justice has instructed public prosecutors to begin no more suits against newspapers without orders from him.

It is now said that the tragic death in

REV. Sin F. Rosinson, rector at Cranford, England, while hunting with the Pytchley hounds to-day was thrown from his horse, and may die. BUSSIAN authorities have been trying to force conversion upon the Buddhists in Siberia. The latter reply either by migration or revolt, and have routed the missionaries.

Ir is officially stated that a reserve of 6,000,000 quarters of grain remains in the Caucusus from the crops of 1891. The winter and spring sowings promise an abundant yield, which, it is hoped, will stave off a renewal of the famine.

ENFLOYES of the Vienna Telephone Com-pany have informed the Minister of Company have informed the Minister of Com-merce that the Director of Telephones has been in the habit of instructing subordi-nates to call him, to enable him to listen whenever the Emperor is talking with Min-isters or Councilors or any prominent finan-ciers. Pending an inquiry a Government official takes the place of the Director.

WE pack, haul, ship, alter, repair, refinish and reupholater furniture. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water st.

A FORTUNE FOR \$40.

PAPERS FOR VAST MINING PROPERTY BOUGHT IN A CHEST.

The Box and Its Unknown Contents Knocked Down as Unclaimed Railroad Baggage After Nine Years' Detention Trouble and Litigation in Prospect.

DENVER, March 22.-Albert Poole, urchaser of auction and unclaimed stocks, as in the direct line of his business brought to light a fortune for somebody. As a re-sult of this there is trouble in the mountains for somebody else. The reason of it all is that Colonel Henry Altman came to Colorado in July, 1857, and from a number of mining deeds pre-emption certificates and other mining papers seemed to have en-

other mining papers seemed to have engaged in speculation in mines. It would also seem from these papers that he had amassed considerable property, and also that he was an exceedingly careful man as to the records of all points.

His every action is distinctly traceable from these papers in the possession of Mr. Poole, dating from the time he arrived in Colorado in 1857 up to nine years ago, when seven boxes and one trunk arrived in Denver en route to Maysville, Col., and here remained, owing to the failure of the owner to make his appearance and further forward them. These boxes have, therefore, been in the storage rooms of the Denver and Rio Grande warerooms for nine years and were put upon public auction on February 4, 1892, by the railroad company.

Ninety days is the limit of holding baggage before selling at auction, and it is somewhat remarkable that this particular property was held for nine years before saw and other Polish cities, and some are

property was held for nine years before selling. Poole bought among purchases amounting to \$1,000, this collection of household goods for the sum of \$40.

A JUDGE CONVICTED.

The Bar of New York Will Demand May nard's Removal.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Bar Associa tion of the Baroty of New York, tried Isaac C. Maynard, Judge of the Court of Appeals, to-night, and brought in a verdict of guilty. From the first there was no doubt as to what the verdict would be, but a little knot of his supporters fought valiantly for acquittal and failing, accepted the inevitable

with becoming grace.

The Judge was found guilty of reprehen sible conduct in the Dutchess county election case by a vote which was probably about five to one, and within a few days the Senators and Representatives in Albany assembled will be called upon by the New York City bar to remove him from the high judicial office to which he was recently ele-vated.

THREE TRAINS COLLIDE ON A BRIDGE.

A Strange Wreck on the Reading From Which Trainmen Escape Unhurt. MAHONEY CITY, PA., March 22,-There was a serious wreck on the Reading railroad, between here and Tamaqua late last night. While a coal train was passing between East Mahoney Junction and Tamatween East Mahoney Junction and Tamaqua it broke into three sections, and while passing over a bridge the three trains came into collision, throwing the cars high into the air, and they dropped into the river.

It was found necessary to fire the bridge, it being bailly damaged. The train hands stuck to their posts and tried to reduce the speed of the cars, but the brakes were insufficient, and when ten yards from the bridge they jumped. All were badly scratched but none seriously hurt. It is expected that a new bridge will be completed by 12 o'clock to-night.

McEnery the Probable Nominee. NEW YORK, March 22.—The indications are that McEnery will carry the city by between 11,000 and 12,000 majority, and Foster probably come to the city with about 4,000 majority in the country parishes, giving McEnery the Democratic nomination by about 7,000 votes. The vote throughout

the State was not as heavy as expected. CHOICE PROPERTIES.

FOR RENT. 3 Choice 6-Story Warehouses,

MERCANTILE BLOCK,

On New Grant st., near Union station, Seventh ave. and Liberty st., And adjoining the new Bindley Hardware Company and C. D. and P. Telephone Ex-change buildings, each floor \$0x96, with pri-

vate office, vault, elevator; steam heat fur-BLACK & BAIRD,

95 FOURTH AVE.

TO LET. TWO LARGE ROOMS.

Second and Third Floors. 517 WOOD STREET.

Outside entrance from street. Well lighted A few doors from Fifth avenue. Cheap Use of elevator. Apply to

WILLIAM H. ALLEN,

517 Wood street Choice Offices For Rent

HAMILTON BUILDING. Fireproof vaults and every convenience. RATES VERY MODERATE.

91 and 98 Fifth av., City. mb23-D TO LET-TWO CHOICE OFFICES,

FIRST FLOOR FOURTH AVE., BAXTER, THOMPSON & CO., 162 FOURTH AVE. mh23-60

TO LET, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of No. 80 Fifth Avenue.

Will be fitted up to suit tenant and leased for long term if desired; a great oppo W. A. HERRON & SONS.

TO LET.

80 Fourth Avenue.

Room on third floor 22x90 feet; entrance from Wood street; use of elevator, with or without power; three years' lease: \$33 per month, w. c., natural and artificial gas avail-able on floor. Inquire on premises of W. J. THOMPSON, Corner Second avenue and Wood street, mh19-87-p

INFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE. A delicious beverage with all the medicinal proporties of the grape, absolutely free of alcohol. In quart bottles. GEO. K. STEVENSON & CO., Sixth av. ja8-nwp.

OLD MEN WHO WORK.

They Cannot Stop It and It Seems to Be Good for Them. But Their Vitality Needs Care.

Why do old men work?

Because they have been accustomed to work all their lives, and they cannot cease it. A steamboat under full beadway may have its supply of steam entirely cut off, but it will run a way with elderly men who continue to work after they should retire and give themselves up to leisure. There are thousands of men who do this, They have usually been men of active brain and industry all their lives, and they cannot bring themselves to cease active effort entirely. It is pernaps well that it is so, for many men fall into "dotage," a half imbecile condition, which makes life a bur-

But it does not follow that elderly men should break down in the least, or lose the vigor which naracterized them in former years. By a careful mode of living, by a moderate amount of work, and by the use of some good nerve and muscle builder, they can continue in bealth and strength to a green old age. But not without assistance not without something that will prove a food to the nerves and a vitalizer to the muscult thing to find, we admit, but it has been found, found only once and is the discovery made by Professor Pheips, of Dartmouth College, known as Paine's Celery Compound. There are thousands of aged men and women to-day, who are kept in omparative youthfulness solely by means of this great discovery. Their nerves are strong, their muscles sound, their beads clear, their appetites good. Such a discovery is a boon to humanity. It is no cheap nostrum, nervine, sarsaparilla or devised article, but a chemical discovery; and it is doing more to lengthen the lives and make pleasant the later years of the aged people of America than any other discovery known in the entire history of the whole world.

The following are a few of the statements made

"I am now sixty-nine years old, and for a long time have felt weak and full of pain. I tried many remedies, but none had any effect until I used Paine's Celery Compound. I now feel entirely dif-ferent. I sleep soundly and well, walk briskly, and there is new life and energy come into my whole H. MYLIUS, Cleveland, Tenn.

"About two years ago I was all run down with nervous prostration and general debility. Later on a great sore broke out on my limb, which caused me much suffering. Many remedies were tried, but all with the same effect; the sore grew steadily excellent Compound, which soon wrought a won-derful change. After taking five bottles, I found the sore to be almost entirely healed and my general health very much improved; and now, at the age of seventy-eight. I am in good health, having had no repetition of the breaking out. I would recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all who are similarly afflicted."

MRS. A. B. SUMNER,

Kossouth, Gladstone, Whittier, many grand and great men work constantly in their old age. But they are very careful of their health. They do not over-tax their vitality, and use aids to strength continually. Any elderly man or woman may do the same and prolong life with happiness instead of shortening it in misery.

JACKSONS'.



NOT A GENTLE SPRING. NOT so far as we can see is this kind of weather to be called gentle spring, but the weather, like everything else, will settle some-

time soon. A few days more and spring, with all its beauty, will be upon us. You don't have to look out for spring styles-we've looked out for them for you, and we've done it with our eyes wide

GENTLE-men, ours is the line of clothing you want to see to form an idea of what fashionable, wellmade, form-fitting clothing really is. Our own tailors have been at work on them, and if we don't know what you want its, about time we did.

SPRING Suits, Spring Overcoats, Spring Hats and Furnishings are all here. Now is your time to make your selections. Above all things, let us advise you to look at our line of suitings from \$10 to \$15, and at our selection of Spring Overcoats at from \$8 to \$12. Don't fail to see them.



Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters-and Furnishers,

954 and 956 LIBERTY STREET.