

VOL. XLV.

STORY OF THE COOSAW.

THE FIGHT NOW ON IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Unexpected Appearance of the Attorney General—Laying Out the Lines of Battle—The Argument of the Counsel For and Con.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—[Particulars to the story of the Coosaw case by Judge Simonton in the United States Circuit Court on Tuesday, the proceedings on the order to the Coosaw Company to show cause why the receivership created by the State of South Carolina should be continued were begun yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

The Court was opened for the ordinary business of the term at 10 o'clock, but little was done, as everybody was waiting expectantly for the arrival of the hour when the cause now so famous in the judicial annals of South Carolina would be argued.

The opposing counsel appeared a few minutes before 11, and taking their seats at the long table just in front of the clerk's desk quietly awaited the hour. When the party form of Attorney General Pope appeared in the Court room, not a little was done, as everybody was waiting expectantly for the arrival of the hour when the cause now so famous in the judicial annals of South Carolina would be argued.

On the subject of the State being a plaintiff, Mr. McCrady filed the cases of Railroad vs Mississippi, 102 U. S., page 140; Ames vs Kansas, 111 U. S., page 402; Tennessee vs Davis, 100 U. S., page 209; Stone vs South Carolina, 117 U. S., page 249; and the case of the State of South Carolina vs. The Coosaw, 117 U. S., page 544; Barker vs Brown, 58 U. S., page 388, and many other authorities sustaining the same point.

Mr. McCrady was followed by Attorney General Pope for the State. In his opening address he made the following suggestion to the Court: "And now comes the State of South Carolina by the Hon. Y. J. Pope, the Attorney General of said State, and gives notice to the Court that he has formed that there is now pending and being heard before the Court of Common Pleas for Beaufort County the question of the ordering an injunction and continuing its receiver under the rule to show cause why the receivership should be continued."

Mr. Pope, after some introductory remarks of a personal nature, said that in the argument of opposing counsel he had detected two errors, one of legislative jurisdiction and one of State and Federal jurisdiction. It was suggested that the Coosaw Company first saw the light in 1875. It was the child of an Act of the Legislature of South Carolina, and continuing, he gave what he claimed was the history of the provisions of that Act.

Mr. Pope's style is impassioned and earnest, and he referred to some length to the action of the Coosaw Company in coming into the Court of Justice, and to the fact that the State of South Carolina, by its mother, and quoted Shakespeare and several other authorities to sustain his position on this point. He asserted with much warmth that the determination of the State to give and to claim what was right, and that the State had done that which defendant could come here with such loud complaints. His remarks in this part of his argument smacked strongly of what might be termed a southern attitude.

Mr. McCrady then suggested Mr. Moore E. Loring for the position. He knows more about phosphates than any other man in this State.—The State.

Italy's Blister. ROME, April 2.—In a long interview with Marquis di Rudini, Minister of State, the United States government is willing to materially compensate the families of the New Orleans victims, but that it is impossible for the Washington government to place the burden of that being a matter for the grand jury in New Orleans to decide. The Premier insisted that Italy's dignity demanded that the culprits should be punished.

All endeavors to obtain the opinion upon the present crisis of Italy and the United States and Italy of Hon. A. J. Porter, United States Minister here, proved futile. Porter declares that the rules of international comity preclude an expression of opinion by a Minister placed in the position that he (Porter) is now placed in. It is learned, however, from reliable sources that the United States Minister has done much to pacify the Italian government in this respect, and that he has been successful in his way of thinking other Ministers, several of whom have been trying to induce the Italian Premier, Marquis di Rudini, to be less hasty. The idea of war is scouted here in diplomatic and general circles. Even Baron Fava's involvement in the matter is being discussed, and it is said that even if Baron Fava is withdrawn it will be done only as the most forcible protest known in diplomacy, and not as a forerunner of a conflict between the United States and Italy.

The Italian Cabinet Ministers are in receipt of a large number of cables and letters from the United States, and it is said that the Italian government is urging moderation upon the Italian government in its treatment of the New Orleans troubles.

School Examiners' Recommendation. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 8.—The official report of the proceedings of the meeting of the State board of examiners Saturday is given to the press this evening. It was decided that all manuscripts submitted to the State be submitted in type written copy, and that the manuscript will be accompanied with some indication of the proposed arrangement of the articles. The board decided that the form of county teachers' certificates shall be changed by the addition of matter showing the holder's experience as a teacher, and attendance on a normal school, and that proper credit being given for the same. The board decided to have the State divided into suitable districts for the holding of teachers' institutes this summer. The detailed work of the board is being carried out by Superintendent Mayfield. A resolution was passed urging the county boards to redistrict their counties in suitable school districts and press the levying of a special school tax for the purpose of the school act of 1888 in all proper cases.

Reverend Italian. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 3.—There is considerable commotion among the railroad lines in this State, and there are indications that the railroad companies are endeavoring to bring about the destruction of property. Two attempts to wreck a fact express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were detected in time to prevent the loss of life. A few minutes before the New York express passed a narrow cut near Grifton the track walker discovered several heavy pieces of iron wedged between the rails. An hour later the Chicago express barely escaped a disastrous wreck near the same point by a similar obstruction. A large depot and store building on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Grifton, was completely wrecked by the building and causing a heavy loss. All the contents were destroyed. All these crimes are charged to the Italians in the neighborhood where they happened.

Italy's Next Move. LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Rome says that the next move on the part of the Italian Government, should satisfaction not be given for the New Orleans tragedy, will be to place an embargo on American goods, and prohibit their importation into Italy.

Much indignation exists in Rome against the Vatican organ for the utterances of the Papal organ to the effect that the government was induced by secret societies. The clerics are said to be doing everything possible to weaken the prestige which the government has gained with the people by its action. With the exception of the press, the newspapers, without regard to party, support the government in its course.

Italy's Next Move. LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Rome says that the next move on the part of the Italian Government, should satisfaction not be given for the New Orleans tragedy, will be to place an embargo on American goods, and prohibit their importation into Italy.

Much indignation exists in Rome against the Vatican organ for the utterances of the Papal organ to the effect that the government was induced by secret societies. The clerics are said to be doing everything possible to weaken the prestige which the government has gained with the people by its action. With the exception of the press, the newspapers, without regard to party, support the government in its course.

Italy's Next Move. LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Rome says that the next move on the part of the Italian Government, should satisfaction not be given for the New Orleans tragedy, will be to place an embargo on American goods, and prohibit their importation into Italy.

Much indignation exists in Rome against the Vatican organ for the utterances of the Papal organ to the effect that the government was induced by secret societies. The clerics are said to be doing everything possible to weaken the prestige which the government has gained with the people by its action. With the exception of the press, the newspapers, without regard to party, support the government in its course.

Italy's Next Move. LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch from Rome says that the next move on the part of the Italian Government, should satisfaction not be given for the New Orleans tragedy, will be to place an embargo on American goods, and prohibit their importation into Italy.

Much indignation exists in Rome against the Vatican organ for the utterances of the Papal organ to the effect that the government was induced by secret societies. The clerics are said to be doing everything possible to weaken the prestige which the government has gained with the people by its action. With the exception of the press, the newspapers, without regard to party, support the government in its course.

TILLMAN AND NOBLE.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND TIED UP STILL.

Further Correspondence Between Governor Tillman and the Department of the Interior—Congress Will Have to decide the Matter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 7.—The following is the last letter from the Department of the Interior to Governor Tillman in regard to the equitable distribution of the fund last year given by Congress to be divided between the white and the colored agricultural colleges of the State. As will be seen by the Department of the Interior address to the Governor, the matter was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, and a copy of it will also be found below. He, too, adheres to his previously stated views, and so the matter is still tied up.

The attempt to wreck the train occurred on Monday last week. As the 4:30 p. m. express train from New York to Lakewood, on the New Jersey Southern railroad, neared a deep cut at Hendrickson's switch, five miles from Lakewood, a young girl ran down the track in front of the train, and was struck by the engine. The train stopped, but a few feet from a heap of ties that had been piled across the track.

"I saw two men put them there and run into the woods," the girl said, apparently in great excitement, "and ran down to get you."

Grateful passengers took up a collection that was reported at the time to amount to \$105, and the maiden found herself a heroine.

George Fitzgald, the station boss, could not quite see how such a scheme should be planned, and he was told by the Tramps were numerous, and the families living in the vicinity were well known and above suspicion. A little investigation convinced him that the ties were not placed there to wreck the train.

These suspicions were confirmed by a fellow employee, Levi Budge, a cousin of the girl, who yesterday afternoon from her confession that she and her sister had planned and carried out the scheme to enrich a slender purse, and incidentally to win a little fleeting glory. The girl who had waved the flag was the twin sister, Flora and Laura, daughters of George Woolley.

The Misses Woolley were in a sad predicament at the discovery of their plot. They had heard their father read in the newspapers, they said, of a girl who had saved a train for glory, and the idea suggested itself to them that the same thing could be done for money. They kept separate of the plot, and sent their younger brother, "Bud," to the house for a signal flag. The story was persisted in until Mr. Burdge wrung a confession from them.

Alliances in Every State. WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Jerry Simpson led the city yesterday for Olean, N. Y., to spend the next ten days in the work of proselyting the farmers of Western New York. The national lecturer of the Alliance, Mr. Willis, also left yesterday afternoon for New Jersey, where he hopes to awaken considerable interest in the Alliance cause. He has already made a journey out to Ohio and sown the seed from which he hopes a large crop of alliances will grow.

This activity on the part of the Alliance leaders, according to the State of the Interior, is the result of the organization of a new party, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this matter.

It seems evident that while the Legislature may propose a division of the fund between the two institutions, it is made the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

GIRLS SAVED THE TRAIN.

But they Planned the Wreck Themselves—Honus Heroes.

FREEHOLD, N. J., April 12.—Another chapter was added to the story of Laura and Flora Woolley yesterday. These girls are the twin sisters who piled ties on a road track near Farmington last week, and then lagged their train, hoping to get a large reward. Their ruse was discovered.

Laura was greatly agitated ever since the matter became public, and yesterday she went to her bed-room and prepared to end her life. She tied one end of a stout rope to a hook in the wall, and with the other end she placed a noose. Then she mounted a chair, placed the noose around her neck, and prepared to swing herself off into eternity.

She sprang from the chair, and was struggling when her sister Flora rushed in at the door and rescued her. The girls are apparently not much the worse for their experiment, and her friends and relatives will try to persuade her that there is no reason why she should not continue to live.

The attempt to wreck the train occurred on Monday last week. As the 4:30 p. m. express train from New York to Lakewood, on the New Jersey Southern railroad, neared a deep cut at Hendrickson's switch, five miles from Lakewood, a young girl ran down the track in front of the train, and was struck by the engine.

"I saw two men put them there and run into the woods," the girl said, apparently in great excitement, "and ran down to get you."

Grateful passengers took up a collection that was reported at the time to amount to \$105, and the maiden found herself a heroine.

George Fitzgald, the station boss, could not quite see how such a scheme should be planned, and he was told by the Tramps were numerous, and the families living in the vicinity were well known and above suspicion. A little investigation convinced him that the ties were not placed there to wreck the train.

These suspicions were confirmed by a fellow employee, Levi Budge, a cousin of the girl, who yesterday afternoon from her confession that she and her sister had planned and carried out the scheme to enrich a slender purse, and incidentally to win a little fleeting glory. The girl who had waved the flag was the twin sister, Flora and Laura, daughters of George Woolley.

The Misses Woolley were in a sad predicament at the discovery of their plot. They had heard their father read in the newspapers, they said, of a girl who had saved a train for glory, and the idea suggested itself to them that the same thing could be done for money. They kept separate of the plot, and sent their younger brother, "Bud," to the house for a signal flag. The story was persisted in until Mr. Burdge wrung a confession from them.

Alliances in Every State. WASHINGTON, April 8.—Representative Jerry Simpson led the city yesterday for Olean, N. Y., to spend the next ten days in the work of proselyting the farmers of Western New York. The national lecturer of the Alliance, Mr. Willis, also left yesterday afternoon for New Jersey, where he hopes to awaken considerable interest in the Alliance cause. He has already made a journey out to Ohio and sown the seed from which he hopes a large crop of alliances will grow.

This activity on the part of the Alliance leaders, according to the State of the Interior, is the result of the organization of a new party, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this matter.

It seems evident that while the Legislature may propose a division of the fund between the two institutions, it is made the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

In this case he sees no reason to recede from his convictions that equity demands a division into the ratio of the school population.

It is the duty of the Secretary to pass upon the same, and to make a proper division in all but very few instances where a slight variance was admitted. The Secretary has insisted upon a division on the ratio of the school population, and this seems to be the most equitable and fair method of dividing the fund.

UNDER BONDS.

THE SHERIFF PUTS A STOP TO AN ANTICIPATED ENCOUNTER.

Colonel Talbert Arrested and Put Under Bond—Mr. G. Gonzales Temporarily Bound Over—His Case to be Heard this Afternoon.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.—For the past day or two there has been some apprehension of a personal difficulty occurring between Colonel W. J. Talbert, Superintendent of the South Carolina Penitentiary, and Mr. G. Gonzales, editor of the State, on account of recent publications reflecting severely on each other, and on yesterday morning information given to him, Sheriff Rowan was led to believe that there was some ground for the apprehensions, and accordingly he took out warrants for the arrest of both of these parties in order to have them put under peace bonds. The warrants were issued by Trial Justice Muller and placed in the hands of Constable Police Officer Colonel Talbert was found about two o'clock and at once proceeded to the Trial Justice's office, where he gave the required bond for \$500, with Mr. W. T. Martin as surety. Heated to the trial, Gonzales did not object to giving the bond if it was required of him, but that at the same time he wanted it understood that he was thirsting for no man's blood, and that in response to the bond it was always bound to keep the peace, although always ready to protect himself when necessary. He said also that he did not want any one under his protection. He asked the Trial Justice if any one had requested that he should be put under bond, to which the Sheriff replied that he had taken out the warrants on his own responsibility.

The warrant against Mr. Gonzales was served later in the afternoon, and he appeared at the Trial Justice's office about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. G. Gonzales was accompanied by Mr. F. H. Weston as his attorney, and demanded a trial on the ground that he had made no threats against any one, and could therefore see no reason why he should be required to give a peace bond.

Sheriff Rowan made a statement to the effect that he had made inquiries of parties who he thought were in a position to know as to whether there was any likelihood of a difficulty occurring between Messrs. Talbert and Gonzales, and that he had been informed by them that there was. Mr. E. J. Watson of the State being one of those who so informed him, he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

The Sheriff's sworn statement, as above, caused Mr. Gonzales to require the Sheriff's testimony to be required to writing, it being as follows: "S. W. Rowan, being duly sworn, says: 'My attention was called to the possibility of a difficulty occurring between Mr. Gonzales and Mr. W. J. Talbert. I was informed that policemen were stationed near the State office, and that the citizens along the street were anticipating a difficulty. I made inquiries of the parties who had been informed by them that there was. Mr. E. J. Watson of the State being one of those who so informed him, he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.'

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

Mr. Gonzales said that the course of the Sheriff was unwarranted by the facts and that if he was put under bond Mr. Caivo of the Register ought also to be put under bond as he had published in his paper an article written by Colonel Talbert that might have provoked bloodshed.

ITALIAN GASCONADE.

A LULL IN THE EXCITEMENT AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Views of Senator Butler on the Course of the Italian Government in Recalling their Minister from the United States—No War Probable.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—All quiet on the Potomac sums up the situation at the National Capital to-night. Senators Butler, Ransom, Vance, Representative Boatman and all the Southern Congressmen now in Washington condemn Italy's course. Senator Butler, when asked if he regarded Italy's action in recalling Baron Fava as justifiable under the circumstances, replied: "I do not. Mr. Blaine and Governor Nichols have done all that their official positions permitted them to do, all that could reasonably be expected of them, and this action of the Italian Government has very much the appearance of a lull in the excitement at the Federal Capital."

Senator Butler's utterances have the proper ring, and he but voices the sentiments of his people in the Old Palmetto State, as expressed in the News and Courier.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and will probably communicate with Marquis Di Rudini through the Imperial.

There are no new developments in the Italian fury. The next feature of the controversy will be the reply from the Imperial to the Secretary's letter of last night, which was to be arrived. On it will depend much of the prospect. He may indicate his inability to speak for his Government, leaving the matter to be decided by the Senate, or he may indicate that he will take it for granted that diplomatic representation in this country from Italy is at an end, and