THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME XCI.—NO. 25. SACRAMENTO, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1896.---EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 16,984.

POLITICAL PRATTLE.

New York Republicans Will Meet in State Convention To-morrow.

Governor Morton Will be Indorsed for the Presidency.

A Majority of the Delegates to the Minnesota Republican State Convention for McKinley — Senator Chandler Denies That He Made Any Unkind Remarks About McKinley Personally.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The majority of the delegates to the Republican State Convention, which will convene next Tuesday to elect delegates-at-large to the National Convention at St. Louis, have reached this city. They were very much in evidence at the different hotels to-day. During the early morning hours and late in the evening the Fifth Avenue Hotel was the Mecca of the delegates, and the lobby was alive with politicians eagerly discussing affairs political.

Neither Chairman Hackett nor Thos. C. Platt were to be found about the hotel lobby during the day, and this fact caused considerable comment. It was learned that Chairman Hackett was confined to his room with a slight illness.

Late in the afternoon the fact leaked out that ex-Senator Platt was confined to his bed, owing to a somewhat severe accident which happened to him last Friday evening. It seems that Mrs. Platt, who is a heavy woman, suffered an attack of vertigo while standing in her room. Mr. Platt was near her at the moment, and endeavored to prevent her from falling. Mrs. Platt fell into her husband's arms so suddenly that it took the ex-Senator off his feet, and his side struck against a projecting piece of furniture. Some say the blow was so severe that Mr. Platt received a fracture of one of his ribs, but others say he was only severely bruised and shaken up. At any rate, he has been unable to leave his room for two days.

During the day the principal topic of discussion indulged in was the National Presidency. Morton men, of course, predominated, and the chances of New York's Governor for the nomination were glowingly set forth. A number of Gubernatorial booms were brought to town by leading Republicans, but discussion upon the question did not assume any definite shape.

Arrangements for Tuesday's convention are completed, and the programme has been practically decided upon. Grand Central Palace, where the delegates will assemble, has been elaborately decorated, and has a seating capacity of 4,000.

The convention will organize at noon Tuesday, with Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester as Temporary Chairman. After transacting minor routine business, such as the presentation of contests and the appointment of the usual committees, an adjournment will be taken until 7:30 p. m. When the convention reassembles Congressman Southwick of Albany will be the Permanent Chairman. Uuless the slate is suddenly changed, Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach and Warner Miller will be chosen as delegates-at-large to the St. Louis Convention.

The naming of the thirty-four Presidential Electors representing the Congressional Districts and the two Electors representing the United States Senators of New York State will very likely be deferred until the Republican State Convention in the fall.

Although the platform of the contion has not been decisively agreed upon by the party leaders, the main features have been drawn up and sanctioned. The leading feature will be the financial plank, which will be a strong declaration in favor of honest money and unalterable opposition to free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other ratio except on an international agreement. It will demand that all public debts be payable in gold.

The tariff plank will be a strong declaration in favor of the policy of protection to American industry and for reciprocity. This plank will be very short.

Another plank will indorse Governor Morton's candidacy for the Presidency, setting forth his qualities as a business man representing business interests.

The name of Major McKinley is not likely to be brought forward in the convention, but if it does come up the leaders say it will be in a very feeble way.

MINNESOTA FOR M'KINLEY.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), March 22.—Complete returns from the counties of Minnesota are in to-night, and for the first time there is an opportunity to figure up the relative strength of Davis and McKinley. The counties have gone heavily against Minnesota's Senator, and of the thousand delegates to the State Convention on Tuesday McKinley has over 700. It is a question whether the Ohio man's friends will push his advantage to the extent of claiming the State delegation of four, but it is believed to-night that the delegates will be instructed for McKinley.

If this is the result on Tuesday, Mr. Davis is out of the race, and it is believed he will gracefully withdraw. It is reported to-night that he may do so before Tuesday, and give McKinley a clear field. Five of the seven District Conventions are to be held to-morrow, and of these the Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh will instruct for McKinley. The Fourth is for Davis. The Fifth, held yesterday, instructed for McKinley. The First District Convention will not be held until Friday, but it will be for McKinley, as six of the nine counties have already instructed their delegates for McKinley. The outlook is, therefore, that Mr. Davis cannot count on more than two of the delegates of his own district.

SENATOR CHANDLER.

Says He Made No Unkind Remarks About McKinley Personally.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—United States Senator William E. Chandler, in a communication to the Washington "Post," asserts that an interview which that paper had with him on the 16th instant has led to much misrepresentation of its terms. "The New York 'World,'" he writes, "published in quotation marks words that I never used. I said nothing unkind of McKinley personally, but called attention to certain methods of some of his managers, and protested against their adoption."

A particular point of the Senator's communication is that the interest of the Republican party would be seriously injured by demanding and receiving large contributions in any one's favor from the representatives of protected interests. Such a movement he considers unfair and unjust toward the other candidates, in whose behalf he declares no such large sums of money as that he intimates was planned in Mr. McKinley's behalf are being raised or used, and he says "Messrs. Reed, Morton, Quay, Cullom, Allison, Davis and Manderson are as devoted friends of protection as Mr. McKinley is, and the triumph of any one of them would be as sure a guarantee of the enactment of judicious and effective tariff laws as would be the victory of Mr. McKinley. For manufacturers to contribute large sums of money to be expended in nominating Mr. McKinley over any other candidate hitherto named would be a most unjust and uncalled-for proceeding."

Concluding his letter, after further arguments consistent with this view of the case, and predicting that the Republican party is about to be returned "to overwhelming political power in this country," Senator Chandler says: "The party should begin its new career sustained by high principles and free from corrupt practices. It will be a fatal mistake soon to be grievously punished if we make a dishonest start."

HAD MONEY TO BURN.

COLUMBUS (O.), March 22.—Fred W. Herbst, who has been prominent in Republican politics for several years, said to-night when shown Senator Chandler's severe criticism upon the methods of the McKinley leaders:

"I have felt for some time that the prominent connection of Hanna, the multi-millionaire, with the McKinley movement was hurting us. I presume he has a right to preference for President as the rest of us have, but it is likely to arouse suspicion. When McKinley was a candidate for Governor of Ohio the first time I was a member of the State Committee. Subscriptions to aid in his election came in great numbers from large manufacturing concerns. There was a big block of them of $5,000 each, and one of $10,000 came from a Chicago steel concern. Several Pittsburg corporations sent us money. We had money to burn. I think our campaign fund was $110,000, and it all came easy. I presume the McKinley movement is being taken care of now by the same people and in the same generous way. I suppose the leaders are justified in accepting it, but they must accept with a counterbalancing burden that may be heavy to carry later on."

William Hahn, member of the National Committee for Ohio, and one of Major McKinley's most ardent political friends, is not in the city to-night, but he said to the United Press correspondent on Friday concerning Senator Chandler's strictures upon the McKinley methods that the Senator was in his dotage, and was not to be held strictly accountable for what he said. The high character of Major McKinley was too well known for his candidacy to suffer by the aspersions of Mr. Chandler.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

AUSTIN (Tex.), March 22.—Leading Republican politicians from all over the State are assembling here to attend the convention Tuesday. The indications are that the convention will be a stormy one, and predictions of a split over Reed and McKinley are freely made. Isaac L. Hunt of New York is here in the interest of Morton, and he is working up quite a sentiment, especially among the colored contingent, but there is small chance of turning the tide in favor of Morton.

A STAB AT M'KINLEY.

State Librarian Smith Forced to Resign His Office.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A special from Columbus, Ohio, says: Senator Foraker, through Governor Bushnell, has overthrown State Librarian Joseph P. Smith. The latter's forced resignation is announced. The stab was no less at McKinley, who in the last days of his administration insisted upon Smith's confirmation.

Mr. Smith has been one of the most faithful of the ex-Governor's friends and managers. There was never a McKinley move that was not first decided upon by Mr. Smith, or upon the advisability of which his opinion was not consulted. The bitter opposition of Mr. Smith to the Foraker-Bushnell interests could not be overlooked. Mr. Foraker has claimed that Smith has been clearly instrumental in the Grand Jury investigation instigated purely for bringing in an indictment against Geo. B. Fox, the efficient first lieutenant of Foraker, and that the State Librarian had even said that Foraker would be in the penitentiary before he became a member of the United States Senate.

LUKEWARM RESPONSE.

Appeal for Funds for the Silver Cause Bring Little Return.

DENVER (Col.), March 22.—The visit of General A. J. Warner and Editor Bartine of the official organ of the American Bimetallic Union to Denver has not been as successful as they had hoped.

When the Bimetallic Union was formed Colorado was asked to contribute $15,000 for the cause, of which $7,000 has been paid. This visit of the managers of the silver movement is to encourage contributions, but the response has been only lukewarm.

This may be due in part to the fact that there is an undercurrent of belief in Colorado that the silver managers are not in the cause entirely for patriotic motives. The silver sentiment is not as strong in Colorado now as it was at the beginning of the last national campaign. Silver is not talked so much, and the determination to have free coinage at the expense of party organization is not mentioned as freely as in former years.

When Chairman Howbart was here last week arranging for the State Convention he stated that letters from all parts of the State indicated a general desire to remain with the party and a feeling that silver would yet receive some attention at the St. Louis Convention. With Morton or Reed at the head of the ticket Colorado could not be safely counted upon by the Republicans. McKinley is very popular here, because of his personality and his protection ideas, and in spite of uncertainty as to his financial views, the State would probably remain in the Republican ranks. Allison would be strong here also.

The Populist party is sadly disorganized, and will most likely split in the State Convention upon the platform to be adopted.

NICARAGUA REVOLUTION.

More Serious Than the Dispatches From That Country Would Indicate.

No News Given Out Except Favorable to the Government.

Honduran Troops Sent to Nicaragua to Assist in Suppressing the Rebellion Likely to Join the Rebels—Insurgent Forces the Aggressors in All the Engagements Which Have So Far Taken Place.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The revolution in Nicaragua, according to intelligence received through private channels to-day, is more serious than the dispatches from that country would indicate. The strict press censorship established by President Zelaya renders it impossible for news of any character except what is favorable to the Government from being made public.

Two facts, however, in the opinion of those thoroughly familiar with existing conditions, seem to be well established: First, that Zelaya is not suppressing the rebellion, and, second, that the Honduran troops which arrived in Nicaragua on Friday last as the supposed allies of Zelaya are quite as likely to aid the rebels as to act in concert with the Government troops.

The first news of these facts is based upon the almost certain knowledge that the revolutionists have not lost ground; that they are confident of success, since in every engagement they have been the aggressors; that they have the moral and material support of the great majority of the Liberal party, which placed Zelaya in power, and that the Government forces have maintained from the beginning a purely defensive attitude.

The Honduran troops are now in Nicaragua at a point midway between Leon and Corinto, in the territory occupied by the rebels. Their present attitude is one of strict neutrality, but it is regarded as not impossible that aid may in the end be given to Baca, the provisional President of the insurgent Government. Color is given to this belief by the intimate relations that have long existed between General Ortiz, the commander of the insurgents, and President Bonilla of Honduras, who, in point of fact, owes his present elevation to the services rendered in his behalf several years ago by Ortiz.

If Honduras espouses Baca's cause, the latter, it is believed, will become victorious, since his troops are armed with modern guns and animated by sentiments of the loftiest patriotism, inasmuch as they are fighting for legislational liberty and to prevent the alleged dictatorship of Zelaya. Without Honduras' aid, the result is likely to be in doubt for several months at least.

Another element of uncertainty is the influence which the Salvadorian Peace Commission may exert upon the contending factions. That their efforts will result in failure is believed to be probable. Baca and those associated with him are determined upon the overthrow of Zelaya, while Zelaya, on the other hand, is equally determined upon the suppression of the rebellion, neither side being willing to concede any advantage to the other.

In these circumstances a review of the events which led up to the present situation are of interest. Several years ago Zelaya headed a movement which had for its purpose the overthrow of President Zavala, who was elected through conservative influence. The movement succeeded, and Zelaya served as Provisional President until a new Constitution had been formed, making the President ineligible to re-election, when he was formally elected Chief Magistrate for the ensuing four years. In January last it became evident that Zelaya proposed setting himself up as dictator.

During the latter part of February the Vice-President of the Republic, Baca, who was also Minister of Finance, resigned his office, and crossing the lake to Leon erected the standard of revolt against Zelaya. His example was followed a few days later by Madriz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Alonzo, the Minister of War. A large number of the members of the Assembly who were liberal in politics also identified themselves with the new movement, and have established a Government at Leon, which it is claimed is the only legal Government now in force in the Republic. The military head of the revolution is General Ortiz, who was prominently identified with the overthrow of Zavala in 1892, which resulted in Zelaya's succession.

Zavala, who is still conspicuous as one of the conservative leaders, has now joined forces with his former enemy, Zelaya, in the latter's endeavor to quell the rebellion, and their association, therefore, furnishes fresh proof of the truism that "politics make strange bedfellows."

The rebels, as previously stated, have been defeated in several engagements, but this, it is asserted, is because of their rash attempts to capture strongly fortified towns. That they have done this is regarded as an indication of their confidence in themselves, while the failure of the Government troops to follow up their advantage is considered a proof of their inability to act other than on the defensive.

Shrewd observers of political events in Central America believe that before the trouble ends all five Republics may be concerned.

PRIVATE CALL DEAD.

The Shot Fired by Allen Terminated Fatally.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Private Daniel Call, Company M, Fifteenth Infantry, who was shot at Sheridan on Friday by Private Allen, died yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. The funeral will be held probably to-morrow, the body receiving the customary military interment. Call was 42 years old, and a native of Pond County, Ill. He had been in the service nineteen years. Allen, the murderer, will recover. He was resting easily in the hospital yesterday under guard of a private. He will probably be turned over to the civil authorities to answer to the charge of murder.

ELEVATOR FIRMS CLOSE.

Freight Rates of the Illinois Central Railroad Too High.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A special from Jefferson, Ia., says: Three big elevator firms at Manson closed their doors to their houses yesterday morning on account of rates made to them by the Illinois Central Railroad. The buyers say this company will not make rates corresponding with those of the Rock Island, which operates in practically the same territory running north and south, and as a consequence they cannot pay the price for grain, and it is being hauled to towns on the Rock Island under their very eyes. They have notified the Central that they will not open their houses until the company makes a concession. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Railway Commission.

MAJOR WINDER DEAD.

Was Ranked as One of the Ablest Railway Men in the South.

RALEIGH (N. C.), March 22.—Major John C. Winder died at his home here at 2 o'clock this morning, aged 64, of paralysis and heart disease. He was the son of General John H. Winder and was a graduate of West Point. He was engaged in prominent civil engineer work in various parts of the country, and was for four years chief associate engineer of the Croton aqueduct at New York. He was also connected with the Seaboard Air Line, first as General Manager and then as Vice-President until last year, and ranked as one of the ablest railway men in the South. He will be buried here to-morrow afternoon.

Miss Stevenson Soon to be Wedded.

CHICAGO, March 22.—A special dispatch from Oxford, Ohio, says: It is reported here that Miss Ruth Stevenson, daughter of the Vice-President of the United States, and Martin Hardin, son of ex-Governor Hardin of Kentucky, are to be married early this summer, probably in June. Mr. Hardin and Miss Stevenson visited the Misses Hardin at Oxford College here last Saturday. Mr. Hardin is a theological student at Center College, Danville. He will be graduated and then ordained as a minister this year.

Painting of Ex-President Harrison.

CHICAGO, March 22.—An Indianapolis special says: Artist John C. Forbes has been a guest of ex-President Harrison all the week, and has had daily sittings from Mr. Harrison. Mr. Forbes will return to New York Tuesday, with his painting all but finished, and has General Harrison's permission to display the painting in Schaus' Art Gallery, New York. It is a three-fourths view, and is intended as a present for the coming bride of General Harrison.

ARBITRATION.

Salisbury Favors Such Course in Disputes With This Country.

The Question Receiving the Consideration of the British Government.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Sir James Stansfeld, who was Chairman of the recent demonstration in Queen's Hall in favor of the principle of arbitration in all disputes arising between Great Britain and the United States, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial adopted at the meeting. In his letter Lord Salisbury says:

"I am glad to be able to inform you that this question is receiving the consideration of her majesty's Government, and that proposals in the direction indicated by the memorial are now before the Government of the United States.
(Signed), SALISBURY."

The memorial referred to contained the following:

"Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we would earnestly press the advisability of promptly concluding some treaty arrangement by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some permanent tribunal representing both nations and uniting them in the common interest of justice and peace."

In moving the adoption of the memorial, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, formerly President of the Local Government Board, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the Chairman be instructed to forward the memorial, when signed, to the President of the United States, to the Prime Minister and to the leader of the House of Commons, with an earnest desire of this meeting that no time be lost in taking action thereupon."

He said that almost twenty-eight years ago he enlisted the almost solid vote of the House of Commons in favor of arbitration on the Alabama claims. At the time the first cable had just been laid, and Cyrus Field telegraphed the whole of his speech across the Atlantic. The speech was apparently so heavy that it broke the cable. Since that time about forty arbitrations had taken place, in ten of which the United States was concerned and in eight Great Britain was a party. In 1884 Great Britain negotiated a treaty of commerce with Venezuela, in which for the first time there was an arbitration clause, but the treaty was not ratified, as Gladstone's Government went out and the Foreign Office permanent officials, he believed thwarted his well-meant efforts.

In its issue to-morrow the "Daily News," under the caption of "A Break in the Clouds," will deal with Lord Salisbury's reply to Sir James Stansfeld, which it describes as the most hopeful word that has been had for a long time from the Prime Minister. The paper says it hopes that no efforts will be spared to press the consideration by the Government of the memorial into action.

The "Daily News" elsewhere traces the arbitration movement from the resolutions adopted by the American Congress in 1890 and the House of Commons in 1893, and from President Cleveland's message in the latter year. It proceeds:

"When Lord Rosebery became Prime Minister he took the matter up with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet. He intimated to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Embassador to the United States, that should President Cleveland act upon the resolution of Congress, which required him to invite negotiations with this Government with a view to establish a system of arbitration, the British Government would welcome such an invitation. Since then nothing has been done. We hope Lord Salisbury's letter means that substantial proposals have been made."

DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

The German Foreign Office Declares It is Absolutely Imperative,

To Prevent the Driving Out of Italians From Kassala.

The Key to All the Sudden Display of Good-Will Toward England Said to be Unquestionably German Sympathy With Italy—The Expedition Up the Nile Would Not Have Been Countenanced Had Not the Italians Been Defeated at Adowa.

BERLIN, March 22.—The official announcement that Germany had given her assent to England's drawing on the Egyptian reserve fund to defray the cost of the British expedition up the Nile Valley, which was published in the "North German Gazette," was worded in such a manner as to convey that Germany's assent was not given to conserve English interests, but rather for the sake of upholding the interests of the allies of Germany included in the Dreibund, especially those of Italy.

Two articles on the subject which were subsequently published in the "Gazette" were a great deal more cordial toward England, and the intention seems to have been to dispel all traces of the German irritation toward England to defend the Dongola expedition as an inevitable movement, and to predict the ultimate recognition by Europe of the value of the operations of the expedition in controlling the destructive power of the Dervishes.

Other inspired journals are now taking the same view. The "National Zeitung" denies the contention that France may possibly create international trouble, because of the fact that Egyptian troubles are seeking to reoccupy Egyptian territory.

As late as 1894, during the dispute over the Congo agreement, the "Zeitung" says the French Government maintained that the Soudan provinces were legally Egyptian territory, although they were in the hands of barbarians. The "Tageblatt" holds that the evacuation of Egypt by the British is England's affair, and the "Kreuz Zeitung" says that France cannot oppose a punitive expedition against Soudanese malefactors.

The "Cologne Gazette," in an article obviously inspired by the Foreign Office, contends that the Dongola expedition is absolutely imperative. "The union of Dervish forces, which are now divided by the Egyptian advance," it says, "might have the effect to drive the Italians out of Kassala and so strengthen Abyssinia against Italy, and ultimately enable France and Russia, who are now lurking in the background, to determine the fate of Khartoum and the whole region of the upper Nile."

The key to all this sudden display of good will toward England is unquestionably German sympathy with Italy. If the battle of Adowa, fought on March 1st, in which the Italians were disastrously defeated, had not occurred, Germany would not have countenanced the expedition up the valley of the Nile, and probably would have sided with France and Russia to prevent it.

A curious incident connected with the situation has arisen from the overtures which were made by France, with the object of ascertaining Germany's intentions in regard to the expedition. The communications from the French Foreign Office, which passed through the hands of M. Herbette, French Embassador to Germany, were couched in language which indicated expectation that Germany would join the French protest against England's action.

It consequently must have been a very unpleasant surprise to M. Berthelot, the French Foreign Minister, to learn that the assent of Germany had already been sent to London and to Cairo, and the fact must certainly have caused the French Government to surmise that the Emperor knew more, and at an earlier date of the designs of Great Britain, than could have been obtained through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

It is now conceded on all sides that M. Herbette must be recalled by his Government, and very speedily. The position described in these dispatches on February 26th has become intolerable. M. Herbette has made himself so obnoxious to the Emperor that his majesty is reported to have on more than one occasion absented himself from Berlin in order to avoid the duty of receiving him.

M. Herbette's rank as dean of the diplomatic corps would naturally bring him oftener into personal contact with the Emperor than if some other diplomat held the rank, and there is reason to believe that a personal meeting with the Emperor is as distasteful to the French Embassador as it is offensive to the Emperor. The feud between them is of long standing.

Besides this difficulty, M. Herbette has made himself disagreeable to many of the German officials with whom he has come in contact, because of his exceedingly brusque and altogether bad manners, and to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, he has become almost intolerable. The consequence has been that Prince Hohenlohe has formally asked M. Berthelot to appoint M. Herbette's successor, and the German Embassador to Paris has advised the Chancellor that the difficulty experienced by M. Berthelot in sending to Berlin an Embassador who would be acceptable to the Berlin court is likely to be overcome by the acceptance of the position by M. Decrais, formerly French Embassador to London.

An interesting debate arose in the Unterhaus on Wednesday, during the discussion of an interpolation asking the intentions of the Government in regard to dealing with the question of American meats. Professor Von Mendel launched a prolonged tirade against American corned beef and all canned meats, and in the course of his remarks gave an instance of the wife of a Berlin journalist having been poisoned by the use of such goods. Other similar cases, he said, were not uncommon, and amid the cheers of the agrarian members of the chamber he urged that it was not sufficient that American meats should be certified as healthy by American inspectors, but that the whole carcass must be inspected by German inspectors before it could be admitted into the country.

In regard to American oleomargarine, he declared that control of the inspection of that product by Americans was inadequate, Americans not having exercised proper sanitary precautions.

Freiherr Van Hammerstein-Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, replied that it was impossible to inclose Prussia within a zinc wall. He said that the existing precautions were sufficient, and thought that the agrarians could make capital enough out of the alleged cases of Texas fever in German cattle, said to be traceable to the importation of American cattle.

The "Freisinnig Zeitung" says that the intention of the member whose interpolation precipitated the debate was merely to ask the Minister of Agriculture for an official report upon American meats.

The debate closed before the question became opportune, and the matter will be brought up again, as there is reason to believe that the allegations made against the American products are mere fiction.

The Kaiser was present last week at a conference of art experts and Ministers, who had been summoned to inspect a site and plans for monuments for the rulers of Prussia, which are intended to be erected in the Sieges Allee of the Thiergarten. The Kaiser criticisd the designs freely, and urged the artists intrusted with the modeling of the statues to exercise a rigorous avoidance of rig which could possibly arouse ridicule. He said: "Do not give them a chance to joke over your work." The artists who were present were of the opinion that the Kaiser was very difficult to satisfy.

Emin Pasha's daughter has won her case against the claims to the explorer's estate made by his wife.

The annual banquet of the Reichstag, which took place in the cupola hall of the Reichstag last evening, is derided by a large number of Berlin and provincial newspapers, because their editors did not receive invitations.

The "National Zeitung" says: "The present Reichstag has been a great disappointment to Germany, and has proved itself impotent. It has held seventy sessions, and not one-third of them have held a quorum present. The body has lost all respect in the eyes of the nation."

The surviving officers and men who formed in 1870 the Emperor's Grosse Haupt Quartier held a banquet to-day.

Herrs Zetche, Hiller and Tschmert have been convicted of stealing and furnishing to the socialist organ, the "Vorwaerts," a copy of the Emperor's edict granting amnesty to certain political prisoners on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the empire on January 8th. Zetche and Hiller were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Tschmert to one month.

The Emperor, in consequence of his annoyance in the discovery of his intention to visit Rome incog, has abandoned the idea.

The German competitors in the Olympian games at Athens will leave for that city on March 26th. They comprise the champion eleven gymnasts of Berlin, two skiff-sculling champions, four runners and six champion bicycle riders.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Captain R. K. Evans, military attache to the United States Embassy, will receive the members of the American colony in Berlin on Tuesday.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

Taken From the Jail by a Mob and Hanged to a Locust Tree.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), March 22.—A mob of thirty determined men took William Murphy from the Scott County Jail at Huntsville, Tenn., at midnight last night by stratagem and hanged him, pleading and praying, to a locust tree in the public square not 100 feet from the jail.

The victim was in prison awaiting trial for shooting Bill Bowlin, a miner, at Pioneer three weeks ago. The Circuit Court was in progress at the time, but Murphy's case had not been reached. The lynchers, with the exception of the leader, who was unknown to the officers, wore handkerchiefs about the lower part of their faces. The "Unknown" rapped the jailer out of bed with a declaration that he was a certain Deputy Sheriff with a prisoner. A gun was thrust in Jailer Ellis' face as he opened the doors, and his keys were demanded. He refused to produce them, but his daughter, who appeared in the office, was frightened into producing them by seeing a dozen guns leveled at her.

The mob did their work so noiselessly that the villagers were not apprised of the bloody deed until this morning, when they beheld a ghastly sight at their very doors. The helpless wretch was dragged out of his cell praying continually and pleading with his grim executioners for his life. He asked them not to choke him to death. Not a word was spoken, and the murderer was given no opportunity to make a confession of the crime he committed, as it was seen by several witnesses. The lynchers, who are unknown, disappeared like shadows after the lynching.

LABORING CLASSES EXCITED.

As the Result of the Riot at Indianapolis on Saturday.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—The riot last evening at Chandler & Taylor's foundry has been followed by intense excitement among the laboring classes of this city, and during the day large crowds assembled around the works and discussed the situation.

As there were several non-union men in the foundry who were recently brought here by the proprietors, it was feared that another outbreak might occur, and a heavy guard of police was kept around the foundry all day. Though the union molders and their sympathizers were in a bad humor, no attempt was made to interfere with the men inside the works.

The strikers say they have kept up the fight against the "scabs" for more than a year, and they propose to keep it up until the foundry becomes unionized; that the men who are employed in their places are mostly foreigners, and if they are made to feel that organized labor is against them, and will accept no compromise, they will eventually be driven out of the city.

Eight arrests of persons engaged in the riot have been made.

A Surgeon's Death.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Dr. Theodore C. Heyl, a surgeon (retired) in the United States navy, died suddenly last night at the home of his brother-in-law, J. C. Hatie, 42 West Seventy-fifth street. Death was due to heart disease. Dr. Heyl came to this city from Philadelphia.