ONLY DEMAGOGUES WANTED

Real Farmers Will Not Be Given an Opportunity to Testify as to the Tariff.

Hatch's Investigation to Be Conducted on Purely Partisan Lines—New Scheme for Stopping Immigration—Thin Political Lie.

THAT TARIFF INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Real Farmers Not Wanted by Mr. Hatch's Partisan Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Although it is conceded on every hand that the investigation which the House committee on agriculture is to make into the operation of the McKinley tariff law as it affects the farmer will be a farce from beginning to end, it is anticipated by every one with much interest. In the first place the measure has been in effect scarcely a year. Some of its provisions have not yet been sufficiently tested to enable any one to pass judgment upon them. In the second place, it is not at all probable that farmers will be asked to testify before the committee—that is, real farmers, who till the soil. There will be farmers of the Jerry Simpson, Peffer and other similar stripes, and, therefore, their testimony will be based upon hypothetical ideas, not practice. And again, the investigation will be conducted purely upon partisan lines. Had the idea been to really ascertain what the bill is doing for the farmer—what the possibilities of the law are for the rural classes—a commission would have been proposed, to be composed of non-partisans, or the resolution would not have given the partisan committee of the House, had fairness been desired, absolute control of the character of witnesses summoned and the questions propounded.

"It will demonstrate one thing, sure enough," said Representative Funston, of Kansas, a member of the committee, "and that is that the Democrats are never practical in their tariff ideas. They invariably deal in theories, and never attempt anything with practical affairs. You see them now trying to pass judgment upon a law before it has been tried. You will see them bring before the committee a class of men, in all probability, who know absolutely nothing about farmers or farming—a class of demagogical politicians who will make statements based wholly upon hollow theories. I hope the committee will not fail to summon Secretary Blaine and a few others as to what has been and is being done in the way of reciprocity and extension of our markets abroad, and also some of the Treasury Department experts who will show the enlargement of our export trade. I want to compare the figures these men will produce with those given by Democrats in the House when they predicted disaster to our foreign markets if the McKinley bill became law."

Secretary Rusk will be given a chance before the the committee. He will doubtless open the eyes of some of the stupid Democrats who affect to believe that the increase of tariff upon some of our productions prejudiced our products in foreign markets. The Secretary will give some interesting figures, fresh from our ports of entry, as to exports of meats, lard and cereals. And they will be compared with figures taken just before the adoption of the McKinley bill, when every effort of Europe was being bent to defeat the bill.

Attention is being called to the fact that this investigation is being brought forth before the farmers of the country have had an opportunity to produce and market a crop wholly unaffected by the law itself. Farm produce took a sharp advance as soon as the bill went to President Harrison for signature, and it has been up ever since. The seed procured for the last crop, raised since the bill became a law, was purchased at the advanced prices, so that it is not possible to approximate fairly the net results of the last year's crop under the operation of the bill. Labor has advanced, too, and everything that affects the farmer for his own benefit has taken a rise, while it will be shown in the investigation that manufactures are cheaper to-day than they were eighteen months ago. The Democrats have for every reason chosen an inopportune moment for their partisan attack upon the tariff law.

MR. STUMP'S SCHEME.

He Would Keep Out Immigrants by Compelling Steamships to Raise Their Rates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It is not likely that there will be any additional legislation at this session on the subject of immigration. The Democrats in the House are as eager for some action upon this question as they are upon the tariff. They want the law which was passed less than twelve months ago amended before it is given a fair trial. The immigration law adopted last spring created a new division in the Treasury Department, under the direction of a general superintendent, and President Harrison appointed as that superintendent the author of the law, so that its very spirit as well as its letter could be carried out. No sooner does a Democratic House get together than it proposes a lot of radical changes in that law, even before the machinery of the present law is upon the move. It shows very conclusively that the Democrats do not want action, or practice, or anything that is or may be practical. They want agitation, theories, and are pleased to find fault and make promises.

A bill has just been reported from the House committee on immigration by Chairman Stump, who was a member of the committee when the present law was passed, and had much to do with its adoption, which proposes very material changes. The Stump bill, in a word, proposes to curb immigration by requiring the steamship companies to give to each immigrant about three times the space now allotted to immigrants upon vessels coming over here. It commands the steamship companies to give to first-cabin passengers two hundred cubic feet of space on the ship, but says that 250 feet shall be given immigrants. The object is, of course, to compel the steamship companies to carry smaller numbers of immigrants and thus force them to raise their charges for transporting immigrants. If, instead of charging, say $22 for bringing an immigrant over from Bremen to New York, the law relating to space allotted to immigrants is such that the transportation company must charge $65 or $75, the idea is that fewer immigrants will come over. The bill does not fix such restrictions, in the same connection, as will classify or discriminate between the desirable or undesirable, but simply makes such provision as will operate to make the expenses to immigrants higher—so high, indeed, as to keep away from our shores the bulk of those who would come. It is the theory of those who are pushing the measure that the desirability of immigrants is fixed by their ability to raise $20, or $25, or $65, or $75.

If the accommodations are to be made better for the immigrants—and it is conceded that they should be improved—it is suggested by members on both sides of the House that the "admission fee" into the United States levied upon immigrants—50 cents a head, and known as "head tax"—should be removed. The steamship companies compel the immigrants to pay this, and the latter believe all over Europe that it is only necessary to pay 50 cents and any one can come into this country. In fact they are unable to see why a "head tax" would be levied by this great and wealthy government unless it is running a kind of circus. The "head tax" is levied for the ostensible purpose of meeting the expenses of the immigration bureau. It, however, creates an entirely different impression in Europe, and makes our country ridiculous.

AN INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.

The Story Concerning the Harrisons and the Goulds Was a Political Lie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Probably the most skillfully-drawn political lie which has been wired out of Washington for many months was the one relating to the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould at the last White House reception. It stated that Mr. and Mrs. Gould were entertained at lunch by President and Mrs. Harrison, and that Mrs. Gould actually stood by Mrs Harrison and assisted at the reception.

The object of such a statement is obvious. It was to prejudice the laboring people and farmers against the administration, the idea being that these classes will oppose any one who associates with the Goulds. In the first place, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Gould have ever dined with President or Mrs. Harrison, nor has either of them assisted at any reception at the White House, or been shown any attention by the present occupants of the executive mansion. Mr. and Mrs. Gould were in the city some days previous to the last White House reception, and they attended it in the same capacity that the humblest of the six thousand present were there. It is stated that the receiving parties were unaware of the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Gould until they saw them in the line of those who called to pay their respects.

Even had the President sent a personal invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Gould, and had he asked Mrs. Gould to assist in receiving, which he never thought of, the incident, in itself, would have been harmless. Jay Gould is one of the largest tax-payers in the country, and conducts himself becomingly wherever he goes. The effort to make politics out of his simple presence at an immense public reception is diabolical. Had the President ordered policemen to eject Mr. and Mrs. Gould from the White House the country would have damned the ejector. There were thousands more persons poor in this world's goods invited to the White House reception than wealthy ones. Wealth has never yet been the standard of respectability in any social affair at the executive mansion.

FOSTER'S TRIP ABROAD.

The Secretary of the Treasury Will Run Over to London and Back Again.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Probably for the first time in the history of the Union a Cabinet officer is to visit Europe. Secretary Foster expects to sail from the port of New York next Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, accompanied by his physician, Surgeon-general Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, and Colonel McLellan, of the Treasury Department, for a sea voyage upon the North German Lloyd ship Spree. It has, up to this time, remained for Cabinet officers to defer their trips abroad until they retire to private life, but Secretary Foster will depart from this custom and pass over neutral territory into the realms of our commercial enemy—England. It is the purpose of Secretary Foster and his friends to land at Southampton and run up to London for a day and night, in order that they may occupy the time which will intervene before they can take the return ship of the North German Lloyd line back home.

There will be a demonstration in the harbor of New York when Secretary Foster sails. It is understood that a salute of seventeen guns will be fired as the Spree goes down the bay, and there will probably be a serenade at the wharf in Hoboken as the Secretary steps aboard the ship. The President has, it is said, directed that a beautiful floral tribute shall be sent aboard the Spree as a mark of personal remembrance. Secretary Foster's condition of health is very greatly improved from what it was three months ago when he was suffering from the direct effects of a relapse from the grip, and he begins to look like his old self again, but the Secretary finds that he has not got that firm foundation for permanent and complete restoration which he desires, and has, therefore, concluded to see if a sea voyage will not give him substantial benefit.

MINOR MATTERS.

How the Residents of the National Capital Observe Washington's Birthday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Less than forty Senators and Representatives were at the Capitol to-day. The grand old building seemed almost deserted. There will be no session of Congress until Tuesday. Next Monday will be given up to the legal holiday, which obtains in the District of Columbia on Washington's birthday. The celebration of the anniversary of the founder of the Nation's capital is always a great holiday here. All the departments are closed, and there is a general suspension of government and private business. The theaters have matinee performances, and military and civic organizations parade the streets. There are bands of music galore, and at night almost every hall in the city, which can properly be used for the purpose, is occupied by a ball or party of some character. Weather permitting, the excursions to Mount Vernon, the homestead of George and Martha Washington, will be patronized by hundreds if not thousands of citizens.

Special Legislation for Hoosiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Favorable reports have been made upon bills in the Senate to remove the charge of desertion against the military records of John Meek, late of Company C, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers; Geo. Alcott, late of Company C, One-hundred-and-fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and Robt. A. Stewart. A favorable report has also been made upon Representative Cooper's bill to pay to David L. Truax, dependent son of John Truax, late of Company D, One-hundred-and-eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, a pension of $18 per month, heretofore made payable to his guardian, payments to include all sums accrued and accruing by reason of the act of Aug. 19, 1890.

Removed from Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President to-day directed the removal from office of Collector A. T. Wilberty, of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 20.—Internal Revenue Collector Wilberty, whose resignation John R. Lynch, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, said in an interview Wednesday, had been asked for, because of affiliation with the lottery people, yesterday wired a friend in this city from New Orleans to "denounce Lynch's statement." This announcement by Lynch has created quite a flutter in Republican circles.

Released from a German Prison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A cable message has been received at the State Department from the American minister at Berlin stating that the German government had released from prison John Bernardt Schmidt, an American. Schmidt was born in Surdioh, Kreismeppen, Hanover, emigrated to the United States in 1867 and was naturalized in 1891.

Thousands Greeted Mrs. Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Harrison gave a public reception, this afternoon, which attracted more people to the White House than ever assembled there before on a similar occasion. Sixty-one hundred persons entered the mansion and when the reception closed hundreds were still awaiting admission.

The President Suffering from a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President is suffering from an obstinate cold and has been compelled to decline a number of invitations for next week, including the dinner of the New York Board of Trade.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Bynum and Miss Bynum received to-day, at their home, No. 1314 Nineteenth street, northwest.

J. E. Thomas was to-day appointed postmaster at Gilman, Madison county, vice W. T. Baker, resigned.

Mrs. George B. Williams will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. McKee on next Saturday afternoon.

A. M. Tucker, of Indiana, is at the Howard House.

District Marshal Daniel M. Ransdell has been in New York for a week or ten days.

The friends and relatives of Wm. Turnbull, one of the sailors of the Baltimore killed in Valparaiso Oct. 16, will soon file a claim against the Chilian government for indemnity.

An Additional Shortage of $135,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—The Attorney-general will file a suit in the Pulaski Chancery Court on Monday against the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer W. E. Woodruff. The complaint will be based upon the findings of the State board and will allege an additional shortage of $135,000.

SCHEMING AGAINST SILVER

Crisp and Springer Would Like to Side-Track the Free-Coinage Measure,

But Bland and His Friends Are Determined It Shall Not Be Done—A Big Row in Prospect for Democrats of the House.

IN A PRETTY FIX.

Democrats Are Ready to Cut Each Other's Throats Over the Silver Question.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—At last the Democrats in the House have determined to approach the subject of silver, but it will be indirectly. They have agreed to hold a caucus. They do not, however, go at the subject like brave men, but are to call the caucus "for the consideration of an order of business." They do not have even the courage of holding a secret caucus for the purpose of discussing silver directly, but will close the doors against the public, and approach the silver issue in connection with other questions. Mr. Holman, chairman of the Democratic caucus of the House, declined to state to-day that the caucus, which he will call, is for the consideration of silver, but Mr. Bland, who is forcing the question upon the House, declared that it would be held for the sole purpose of considering the question: "What shall be done with the silver problem?" Mr. Harter, of Ohio, made the same statement. Mr. Holman said that the caucus would be called for the purpose of "determining an order of business." He might have added that the order of business to be determined upon was in relation to silver solely, for the rules of the House already prescribe a general line of business.

Every day the Democrats are becoming more cowardly in their attitude towards silver. It is safe to say that three-fourths of them would be glad to evade the question, and let it go over until after the campaign. A number of the anti-free-coinage advocates on the Democratic side have stated openly that they may and they may not attend the caucus, and they want it distinctly understood that, should the caucus determine to take up the free-coinage bill in the House, they will not be bound by the action of the caucus, and will act independently upon the floor at the time the "order of business" is reached. It is the prevailing opinion that whatever agreement the caucus may reach as to the consideration of silver, it cannot stand, for there will be enough recalcitrants to overthrow the decree of the caucus, with the support of the Republicans. Feeling is beginning to run pretty high on the silver question, and, unless it can be side-tracked, it looks as though the Democratic party in the House would be very much disjointed within a short time, so badly broken up, in fact, that it can do nothing but routine work.

SIDE-FIGHT AGAINST MILLS.

There are members of the Texas delegation who are determined to drive Mr. Mills into a hole and force him to not only vote against free coinage, but to commit himself upon other subjects during the debate upon the free-coinage bill, and they are joining hands with Mr. Bland in every conceivable scheme to force the issue to the front. The Texas Legislature will meet in special session on the 16th prox., when the election of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Chilcott will take place. It is believed that Mr. Mills will go out of the city in a few days to open quarters at the Lone Star State capital.

Speaker Crisp, Chairman Springer and other controlling spirits in the House are determined that the silver bill shall not come up if they can prevent it, and their friends in the caucus will try to defeat a resolution fixing a day for consideration of the free-coinage bill. They will do it by revolutionary methods, if necessary to make their point. The followers of Mr. Bland, who are fully determined to force the fight on the silver issue, may not be in the majority on the Democratic side, and may not, therefore, be able to have their way in the caucus, but they are determined to have action upon this issue or raise the biggest kind of a rumpus. Upon their side, and arrayed against them, are Democrats of equal, if not greater, ability, and who are possessed of even more determination that the silver issue shall be suppressed for the present. Behind them are Brice, Gorman and Hill, who have Speaker Crisp in the chair, and it looks as though they could not fail to carry their point and relegate this woeful issue to the rear until after the November election. Even though the caucus should decree that there shall be a day fixed for consideration of the free-coinage bill, the committee on rules must report it, and it looks now as if Mr. Catchings or some other member of that sacred trinity, was determined to stay out of the city quite all of the time and prevent a meeting of the committee. Pending some decisive turn in the situation the Democrats are indulging in some very ugly talk, which is drifting from a general to a personal nature, and the future promises a lively Kilkenny fight.

WHAT MR. BLAND SAYS.

Chairman Bland, of the coinage committee, voiced the sentiments of his associates to-day. He said: "Before we take up the tariff bills and the appropriation bills, there must be an agreement on just what we are going to do. There must be an understanding from the beginning, or else silver will be here as long as the tariff and appropriations, and will be talked of as much as anything else before the House. I am in favor of tariff reform and considering the tariff bills, but if their programme is to keep the tariff here always and not do anything on the silver question, then we will consider them altogether. There is no disposition against taking up the tariff, provided we can have an understanding that it is not to be run as a machine to knock out silver. I have heard the reports that the tariff was to be kept here, not for the purpose of passing a tariff bill, but to kill silver. I want it understood that I don't think there is any such intention. It would be mere child's play to use the tariff as an anti-silver club. But if such an intention should be disclosed we will take the opportunity to force silver to the front and talk silver on the tariff and every other bill. I do not believe, as I have said, all the reports and rumors about knocking out silver with the tariff and the appropriation bills, but if we find out that is the game we have a way to meet it, and that is to make the silver bill an amendment to every bill which comes up. We do not intend that a minority shall run over a majority in that way, and we have a majority in favor of the silver bill. The silver bill will not be kept down by any tactics of that kind. Silver will be kept forward constantly, and by attempting to keep it down they would make it the biggest issue of all. I shall not obstruct the tariff bills, but we must know what is to be done about consideration of the silver issue. They cannot padlock a man's mouth or stop bringing up the question," said Mr. Bland in conclusion, "and I don't think they will attempt to kill silver with tariff."

POSTMASTERS WILL CONFER.

Those of the Large Cities to Meet and Discuss Questions of Reform.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The proposed conference of postmasters of forty-five of the largest cities in the country, which has been arranged for the 9th of March, is received, it is said, with much favor by the postmasters interested, and the meeting promises to be a very profitable one. There are many questions of postal reform, some of them requiring modification of existing laws and regulations, that will come up for discussion and interchange of views by the practical postoffice men who will be present on that occasion. Following are some of the questions that have already been suggested as proper ones for discussion and interchange of views:

The consolidation of third and fourth-class matter (printed matter and merchandise) into one class, at the lowest existing rate of postage, 1 cent for two ounces; modifications or amendments in existing laws and regulations governing the admission of second-class matter; the insuring against loss by the government of parties sending registered matter; the question of more rapid transportation of mails between depots and postoffices, and postoffices and stations in the large cities; the consideration of measures looking to the improvement and extension of the special delivery system; consideration of the charge for money orders and the propriety of any amendment of existing laws and regulations governing the same; the advisability of establishment of a branch of the dead-letter office at San Francisco or some other point on the Pacific slope; a question of a closer separation on various railway postoffice lines of mails for the larger cities, said distribution to be made by clerks detailed from the various postoffices who have technical knowlege of distribution for carrier routes and boxes.

The above are only a few of the many practical questions which will be brought before the conference.

AWARDED ALL SHE SUED FOR

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., Granted a Divorce and the Custody of Her Child,

Along with $1,000 for Expenses and $100 Per Month Alimony—The Mother-in-Law and Husband Censured by the Judge.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 20.—A decision in the Blaine divorce case was unexpectedly handed down to-day. In his decision, Judge Thomas, after reciting the grounds on which the suit was brought, and noting the fact that the couple were extremely young, and that the match was ill-advised, said: "The testimony shows that the first two years of their married life was all that could be wished, and the cause of their separation was the unfriendliness on the part of the family, especially the elder Mrs. Blaine. It seems that the family, becoming reconciled to the marriage, invited the couple to visit them at Augusta. As far as Mr. Blaine, the elder, is concerned, the plaintiff was properly treated, but Mrs. Blaine, sr., did all in her power to make the life of the plaintiff unhappy. She had evidently concluded that it was best to separate them, and she laid a shrewd plan and surrounded them with circumstances which would result in an apparent desertion on the part of the plaintiff. In other words, she treated the plaintiff so cruelly as to cause her to be so unhappy that she would leave the family home, and so she could claim that the wife deserted the husband. Young Blaine's conduct, under all circumstances, is very reprehensible. He does not seem to be made of the stern stuff we would expect, coming from the family he does. As soon as he got under the domination of his mother he seemed to become estranged from the wife, and he treated her with neglect and inattention. The evidence shows that his desertion was the result of the machinations of his mother, and that the treatment of this plaintiff was reprehensible and bad in every respect."

The judge describes the wife's sickness and young Blaine's disregard of her condition, and says: "It is hard for the court to find language to describe its feeling against a young man who would act in this way. The evidence shows that the conduct of the plaintiff was that of a loving wife at all times, and her appeals to him showed her to be a pure, noble woman. That man must have been given over to hardness of heart to have resisted such appeals from the mother of his child. All the testimony shows the plaintiff did everything within her power that was incumbent upon a good wife to do in order to make her husband return to her, who seemed to have been estranged from her by his mother. I conclude from the testimony that the plaintiff has not only been ruthlessly deserted without justifiable cause, but that the defendant has refused absolutely to provide for more than two years any of the necessities or comforts of life."

The plaintiff is granted a divorce from James G. Blaine, jr., the child, James G. Blaine third, is given to her care, and it is further ordered that the defendant pay the plaintiff $1,000, $600 suit money and $400 attorney fees, and $100 per month for the support of herself and child.

Mrs. Blaine is apparently very happy over the result, and, accompanied by her attorney, her son, and her maid, will leave Deadwood for Sioux Falls to-morrow. Practically there was no defense, the defendant's attorneys watching the case under instructions to fight only in case cruelty and adultery should be alleged.

Findings in the Minton Case.

PARKER, Wis., Feb. 20.—The divorce case of Mrs. Charlotte Nicoll Minton, of New York, went to the jury at 9 o'clock last night. The jury came in at midnight. Eight questions of fact had been submitted by the court and they found for the plaintiff in all but those as to habitual drunkenness and foul disease on the part of the defendant. The jury was then discharged. The court reconvened at 9 A. M. The evidence of Meyers, Minton and Philip P. Safford, attorney for the defendant, was given to substantiate the deposition. The court adjourned at 11 o'clock, to reconvene at Yankton in chambers, Tuesday morning, when the defense will fight the plaintiff's residence in South Dakota in order to knock out the divorce. The defendant is depressed and threatens to shoot Weston if the decree is granted and the custody of the children is given to the plaintiff. Willoughby wrecked his family, he says.

Embezzled Red Cross Funds.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

AKRON, O., Feb. 20.—A sensation was created in lodge circles this morning by the announcement of the result of an investigation by W. A. Noble, supreme commander of the Order of the Red Cross of Ohio, of the affairs of C. E. Groessel, the financial secretary of Star Commandery and one of Akron's most prominent German citizens. Groessel is an embezzler of a large sum from the commandery. He is well known among Red Cross and Turner society members throughout Ohio.

Burlesque Company Gets Damages.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 20.—It will be remembered that the City Club burlesque opera troupe was on the Monon passenger that was wrecked near this city on Jan. 11, and the disaster caused the necessity of canceling dates for a month ahead. The manager demanded $1,500 as the loss to his business, and finally the matter has been adjusted by the payment of $740. The company has been reorganized, and is on the road again.

Shot by a Woman of the Town.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 20.—At Westfield, Thursday night, Julia Syker, a woman of the town, shot John Danforth in the back, the ball passing through one lung and being removed at the breast. It is thought that Danforth is mortally wounded. He is a man of family. The woman claims that Danforth was rattling her door and she ordered him to leave, which he refused to do. She then fired the shot.

Wealthy Man Becomes Insane.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., Feb. 20.—Andrew Westervelt, one of the wealthiest property-owners in this city, was to-day adjudged insane and application made for his admission to a Cincinnati private insane asylum. Fear of robbery is the feature of his insanity. He dwelt on that subject until his reason was shaken.

LaPorte's Incendiary Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., Feb. 20.—An incendiary fire last night destroyed Champlain's blacksmith shop, part of John Marr's livery stable and Peter Wade's cigar factory and residence. Loss, $1,500. Insurance, $1,000, in the Buffalo German.

DEVOURED BY THE NATIVES

Thirty German Colonists Eaten by New Guinea Savages in the Past Year.

Healthy New Emigrants Preferred by the Cannibalistic Africans, Who Terrorize and Make the Lives of Settlers Uncertain.

DO NOT LIKE NEW GUINEA.

Germans Prefer Not to Go to a Country Where Cannibals Lurk in the Woods.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The efforts to turn the tide of German emigration in the direction of German colonies has proven an utter failure. Even criminals, to which German New Guinea in Africa has been suggested as a place of exile, with release from imprisonment, have refused the offer and have preferred to remain in German jails than liberty among African cannibals. The German colonists of New Guinea are, according to latest advices, in a deplorable state. Fever has raged among them, and they cannot go any considerable distance from the settlements without fear of being seized and devoured by the natives, who lurk in the woods. It is said that not less than thirty of the colonists have disappered during the past year, and there is no doubt as to their fate. They have been devoured by the savages, who are reported to have a peculiar preference for fresh and comparatively healthy new emigrants, a fact which does not tend to encourage emigration to that colony.

The officials of the colony, that is those who are still alive, are anxious for recall and have begged in the most earnest manner to be relieved of their posts. There is no doubt that only national pride prevents the prompt abandonment of the enterprise. It is remarkable that on the other hand the English settlements in New Guinea, under the auspices of the colony of Queensland, are flourishing, and that the natives are either friendly or subdued into submission. The cannibals have ceased to lurk in the north of the British settlements and many of the savages have adopted comparative civilization and have abandoned their ferocious practices. This is largely to be attributed to the policy pursued by the administration of British New Guinea, Sir William McGregor, who has shown a remarkable capacity for conciliating the the native population, using gentle methods where the Germans have depended upon guns and military.

There has been but one case of cannibalism within the past twelve months in British New Guinea, and the victim was an escaped French convict, who managed in some way to get to the colony from the French penal settlement at Noume, in New Caledonia. The fugitive was afraid to remain among the colonists and hid in the woods, where some natives caught and killed him. Upon ascertaining the fact of the murder Sir William summoned the chiefs of the neighboring tribes and required them to bring in the murderers for punishment. This they agreed to do, and three days later made their appearance with several heads of men, which they declared were the murderers, having also in their possession a quantity of bones, picked, which they declared were the bones of the Frenchman. Sir William could not subdue a suspicion that the murderers had been devoured all but the heads, but he wisely concluded to keep the suspicion to himself.

A Berlin dispatch says that the proposed German emigration law, the substance of which has just been given to the public, is causing great consternation among the working people, and, until the bill becomes a law, there is likely to be a great rush of emigrants—especially those anxious to escape military service—to the United States. The German government is willing that the aged and infirm should remove to another country, and there is no purpose to interfere with the use of German ports by Russians and other nationalities who are simply passing through the empire. The Kaiser's objection is to the loss of the young and vigorous subjects, especially of the male sex, which he wishes to retain for army service. The majority of the German emigrants have hitherto been the flower of the people, so far as manly strength, energy and ambition are concerned, while they have, also, included a large proportion of the skilled tradesmen of the country. The departure of all these is to be hampered in in future as much as possible, and, upon the passage of the bill, a vigilant watch will be established both at the ports of departure and along the French frontier.

Thousands of young men from Alsace-Lorraine and Germany proper make their way every year across the frontiers into France, Holland and Belgium to avoid the conscription and to make their start for the new world, or else settle, as many of them do, in other European countries. The only Germans welcome in France are those who come in this way, and the French officials and soldiers on the frontier are under instructions not to interfere with the fugitives, or to put them to any unnecessary delays. In this way France is weakening Germany by aiding the exile of many of the best of her people. This is to be stopped, if possible, by strengthening the line of sentries on the frontiers, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, so that unauthorized agents may be brought to a halt.

With the proposed law in force German emigration will take on a new character. There will be an almost complete stoppage of the substantial element, which the state desires to retain, while the bars will be down for the feeble and senile, and all that are undesirable. At the same time the Russian Jews and others will be permitted to continue to go by the way of Germany, and thus be got rid of as soon as possible. The Kaiser is in earnest about the measure, and it now proves that it has been all along one of the chief objects which he had resolved to accomplish during the present session of the Reichstag.

COVERED DEEP IN SNOW.

England and Ireland Wrapped in a Thick Mantle of the "Beautiful."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Snow-storms prevailed last night throughout the United Kingdom. In London two inches of snow fell and this morning the city was enveloped in a dense fog. The weather remains cold. The upper reaches of the Thames are frozen. In North Wales ten thousand quarrymen have been thrown out of work by the snow that has fallen to a great depth in that part of the country. All out-door work in the ship-yards at Hartelpool, county of Durham, in the eastern part of England, has been stopped owing to the yards being buried in snow. The cessation of work in the ship-yards renders idle seven thousand men. The storm in the midland counties has brought all out-door work to a standstill. The mail service between Great Britain and Ireland has been greatly delayed.

A dispatch from Dublin states that telegraph wires and poles are down in all directions through Ireland and railway traffic is interrupted by the heavy drifts with which the lines are encumbered.

Further dispatches from Ireland are to the effect that the snow is still falling heavily in that country, and that in Cork and adjoining places the roads are covered to a depth of four feet, and in consequence traffic has been almost entirely suspended. The dispatches also say that the roads in the Listowall district, Kerry county, are also badly blocked by huge drifts of snow. Much anxiety is felt regarding the safety of several farmers who left the markets, bound for their homes, at a late hour yesterday evening, and of whom nothing has been heard since. It is feared that unless they obtained shelter in some of the dwellings along the way they must have perished in the terrible storm which was prevailing.

The snow-storm continues in Westmoreland, a county of mountains and moors, in the northern part of England, and traffic on the various railway lines traversing the country is seriously impeded.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg Asks for the Pension Granted Him by Bulgaria.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Prince Alexander of Battenberg, now more generally known as Count Hartenau, has made formal application to the Emperor of Austria for permission to accept the pension of 50,000 francs a year recently voted him by the Sobranje of Bulgaria. As the Prince holds the commission of colonel in the Austro-Hungarian army he cannot accept a gift from a foreign state without first obtaining leave from his royal master, Francis Joseph. The giving of the pension was an act of pure grace and gratitude on the part of the Bulgarian government. It was arranged by Prince Ferdinand and Stambuloff, and the Sobranje voted it by acclamation. There is no doubt the pension will be a material boon to the Prince, for his means are rather limited for one in his position.

It is not supposed that he saved anything of consequence during his seven years' reign over Bulgaria, and as his father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, left him only about £15,000, his income cannot be large. He lives simply at Gratz and attends to his regimental duties.

"Crookedness" in Portugal.

LISBON, Feb. 20.—Senor Mendossa Cortes, an ex-minister and a peer of the kingdom, who holds the office of president of the Lusitano Bank, has been arrested on a warrant signed by the Minister of Justice. No doubt is entertained that the arrest is due to the financial troubles between the government, the bank and the Royal Railway Company. Senor Reis Souza, a director of the Lusitano Bank, is now out on $225,000 bail, and the Marquis DaFoz, formerly a director of the Royal railway, has been arrested in connection with the same affair—frauds in connection with the Railway Employes' Pension Fund. It is stated that the affairs of the Banco Lusatino and the Royal Railway Company are so intermingled that the liabilities of the one and the other can scarcely be distinguished. These are the troubles that led to the recent resignation of the Portuguese Ministry.

Banker Deacon Out of Prison.

CANNES, Feb. 20.—As the details of the action of M. Emile Arbeille, the Frenchman who was killed by Mr. Edward Parkon Deacon at the Hotel Splendide Thursday morning, become known, public condemnation of him becomes stronger and stronger. It is not known whether the intrigue between Mrs. Deacon and M. Arbeille was carried on before she came to the Riviera. Yesterday, after all the formalities of French law had been complied, with Mr. Deacon was liberated on his own recognizance, the judge only stipulating that he must reside in Grasse until the assizes are held. He will be indicted for murder at the March assizes at Nice. Mrs. Deacon is in great distress. She is making preparations to go to Paris with her family. The body of Arbeille has been embalmed and will be taken to Paris for interment.

Lands for Impoverished "Gentlemen."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A communication received from a high official of the Hungarian government states that it is contemplated to create a new class of small gentlemen farmers in that country. The leases of a large part of the crown lands will expire during the coming week, and it is not the intention to renew them to the present holders, who have, in most cases, control of enormous estates, some of them amounting to 20,000 acres. The Hungarian government intends to divide the crown lands into farms of about two hundred acres, and to let them on easy terms to members of the gentry who have lost their family estates and been reduced to poverty. The details of this plan are now being carefully considered.

Bankers Want Diaz Re-Elected.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 20.—A number of prominent bankers, merchants, railroad magnates, lawyers and capitalists, at a meeting held recently in this city, decided to make a demonstration in favor of President Diaz and their approval of the policy pursued by him during his administration.

A committee of the Union Liberal party has issued a manifesto calling upon the Liberals of the country to organize upon a very solid basis, with the object of insuring the prosperity of the nation and uniformity of the ideas in the party, and of ending petty bickering. It was also decided to urge the adoption of a system of nominating conventions similar to that which obtains in the United States.

Cattle Disease Imported in Raw Hides.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The official report of the Danish veterinarian on the recent outbreak in London of foot and mouth disease among cattle said to be from Denmark, concludes with the statement that it is not possible that the contagion was contracted in Denmark or aboard ship, and that it is probable that the cattle became infected in the Islington market. This report confirms the view of the veterinarian attached to the American consulate in London that the germs of the disease were imported in raw hides from Germany, and is in accordance with the fact that animals have been attacked in England which never came in contact with Danish beasts.

Russia May Apologize to England.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The St. James Gazette says that the negotiations which are being conducted between England and Russia in regard to the expulsion by Russian officers, in September last, of Captain Younghusband from the Pamirs, point to a settlement favorable to England. The Russian authorities have fully investigated the affair, and have concluded that the Russian officers acted precipitately, and Russia now shows her full desire to make reparation for the acts of her officers. It is expected, the St. James Gazette adds, that an apology, compatible with the dignity of both countries, will be tendered to England by Russia.

Court Decision in Favor of the Pope.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A suit brought by Renault, an architect of Rouen, France, against Leo XIII for damages which he claimed because he had failed to obtain restitution of documents which were sent to the Vatican, has just been decided in favor of the Pope. The documents in question were about an invention which the Rouen architect thought might interest the Pope. The judgment was given against the architect because it was shown that he had in reality suffered no injury by the loss of the documents, which were only copies of the originals still in M. Renault's possession. This is the second case the Pope has gained in France within a few months.

Havoc of a Gale.

LISBON, Feb. 20.—Two sailors were drowned in the Tagus during the gale which prevailed here yesterday. A girder supporting the roof of the customs shed, which has a span of 450 by 150 feet, fell with a most tremendous crash, carrying with it the entire roof. The whole interior of the building is filled with a shapeless mass of twisted girders, heaps of glass and piles of corrugated roofing. Hundreds of workmen were at once put to work to clear away the debris. It is not known whether there was anybody hurt by the falling roof, but it is hoped that no one was killed.

Ribot Will Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—President Carnot had a long interview to-day with M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet that resigned yesterday, and as a result M. Ribot has agreed to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The prospect that M. Constans will leave the office of Minister of Interior has alarmed all classes of French people. He has been so successful in suppressing the Boulangists and Socialists that it was the universal desire among representatives that he retain his office.

Can This Be True?

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—It is rumored here that the bulk of the grain the Russian government has recently purchased, ostensibly for the relief of the famine sufferers, is really intended to be stored in the national granaries as a preparation for war.

Merited His Fate.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Evans, or Ivans, the alleged American, who has been announced as on a record-breaking voyage around the world, has become insane, and is being cared for by the authorities of Bloemfontein.

Cable Notes.

France is rapidly pushing the work of fortifying Bizerta, in Tunis. Several foreign correspondents and experts have arrived there recently.

The British war ship Shannon, of the coast guard service, has received orders to proceed in search of the British steamer Sir Walter Raleigh. When last seen the Sir Walter Raleigh was drifting rapidly to sea off the southeast coast of Ireland.

There was an explosion of gas yesterday in the Craig coal-pit near Aberdare, four miles from Merthyr-Tidvil, South Wales. One miner was killed and ten were seriously wounded. It is feared that some of the injured men will die. The accident was due to the use of lamps with naked flames.

Emperor Francis Joseph will open the newly elected Hungarian Parliament in person in a speech from the throne on the 23d inst. The session of Parliament is likely to be an important one, as it will have before it a number of measures of exceedingly great consequence, both to the government and to the country. The projected currency reform will be vigorously urged.

CHICAGO'S VISITORS.

Arrival of the Congressional Junketing Party at the World's Fair City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The four special trains bearing the congressional and diplomatic visitors arrived in this city between 4 and 6 o'clock this afternoon. The travelers were met at the depot, as the various trains arrived, and at once escor