GREAT SWINDLING SCHEME.

ATTEMPTS TO VICTIMIZE PROMINENT PERSONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

President Harrison, Gen. Bartlett of the Pension Office, a Member of Congress, Bankers, and Others Selected as Victims—Each Received a Letter from a Spanish Priest Informing Him That a Large Fortune Had Been Devised Him by a Wealthy Spaniard on Condition That a Sum of Money be Advanced.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—For several years past attempts have been made to victimize people of prominence in the United States by playing upon their credulity. Just who the would-be swindlers are and to what extent they have succeeded is not known, but sufficient data has been received at the Department of State to indicate that these operations have been conducted on a broad scale, and that the leader in them is intelligent and well acquainted with the affairs of the persons selected as victims. Whether there is one man or whether he has confederates it is hard to determine, although the indications point to coöperative action.

The fraudulent schemes are of the same general plan, but details are varied infinitely to meet the character of the victim. As a rule he is a person who has at some time had a slight acquaintance with a Spaniard. He receives a letter from a Spanish priest telling him that a large sum of money has been devised to him by this Spaniard on conditions that always involve the advancement of a greater or less sum of money to pay necessary charges.

The first notice the Department of State had of the swindle was a letter addressed to President Harrison soon after he assumed his office. In this letter the writer, a Catholic priest, as he described himself, informed the President that a Spanish army officer, after undergoing incredible vicissitudes of fortune, had died in Spain. He had delivered to the priest a satchel containing $200,000, which was to be turned over to President Harrison on the sole condition that he would assume charge of the officer's little daughter. Incidentally, the amount of $5,000 was needed to pay necessary expenses. The matter was confidential, and the President was to direct his reply in Spanish to the priest, and enclose it in a letter addressed to a Spanish lady. The priest also enclosed a letter from a Bishop, testifying to the good character of the priest, but, perhaps from inadvertence, or more probably to avoid conviction if detected, the testimonial was made out for a person of different name from that signed by the alleged priest.

The next person selected as a victim was Gen. Bartlett of the Pension Office in Washington. In this case a great quantity of valuable land was at stake, encumbered with an innocent angelic child of a Spaniard, whom the General really recalled as an acquaintance of his early years. His suspicions were aroused at the unusual precautions that were to be observed, and he escaped without loss. Then a prominent druggist of Paterson, N. J., was picked out by the gang, but he regarded the priest's letter as a practical joke, and paid no serious attention to it.

Early last week a citizen of Cresson, Iowa, was told that $40,000 in jewels and treasury was buried in his neighborhood by a Spaniard he had known in bygone years. He was to have a description of its location and a part of the proceeds of the property if he would send the remainder to a daughter of the Spaniard, bonding himself heavily and remitting money to a lawyer before receiving the chart showing the location of the treasure.

A member of the House of Representatives last summer also came in for one of these prize packages, which were warranted to contain a fortune and a beautiful heiress. A letter was addressed to him from the "Parish Church of San Jaime Atreida," bearing the seal of the church and the seal of the Archbishopric of Toledo. The letter, like the others, purported to be from a priest—Alberto Senar, in this case—in the province of Bedios, Sona Maria Casilda Calle Martin, 23 Villanueva la Sarena. This letter is chiefly remarkable for the crafty manner in which the priest seeks to prevent the exposure of the swindle by making it appear to be in the recipient's interest to maintain silence. The priest's story is romantic, as is invariably the case. An illustrious prisoner had died in a castle. The barge upon which he was confined—embezzlement from the State—was cunningly stated with apparent innocence, although its suggestion indirectly accounted for the fortune of $2,000,000 in silver ($1,600,000), which the prisoner had secreted. He had selected the American Congressman to act as his executor—he had an innocent angelic heiress—and was willing to allow the executor the fifth part of his fortune for his trouble.

The priest had entrusted the secret of the confessional, that the treasure had been secretly deposited by the illustrious prisoner in the Bank of London. It happened that his baggage was in possession of the court, and in a secret recess of one of the trunks was concealed the receipt for the money deposit. The prisoner in his will had stipulated that his executor should pay down 20,000 pesetas ($5,000) for the purpose of withdrawing the baggage from the hands of the court. Because the baggage would not be surrendered by the order of the secret were divulged, the priest enjoins upon the Congressman a sepulchral silence in regard to the matter. Also he warns him that powerful enemies of the deceased may take steps to discover the secret, and says: "Fail not into the temptation of revealing the secret, since, if you will remain steadfast you will prevent the eternal misfortune of the innocent angel." The priest signs himself "Your most affectionate brother in Christ," and encloses a letter from Antonio or Ambrosio, Archbishop of Toledo, to send, enjoining the Congressman to send along the money, beginning with a draft of $2,500 on London or Paris.

It appears that in this case, as in the case of the letter addressed to President Harrison, the name of the priest as given by the Archbishop is spelled differently from the name given by the priest himself. Moreover, the real Archbishop of Toledo is Don Miguel Paya y Rico, and the pretentious seals are probably not counterfeits, but extemporaneous designs.

The last communication on the subject which reached the Department of State is from an attorney at law in Nebraska. He gives a modified form of the scheme, which was attempted in 1882. In this case a pretended Catholic priest had learned at the confessional that a prisoner condemned for theft from the Queen of Spain (there is always an insinuation of the manner in which the bogus treasure was come by) had died leaving concealed in America a large amount of money, of which a considerable part he wished to leave to a banker in Nebraska, if the latter would act as his executor. This particular banker showed the letter to an attorney, who informed the latter of the attempt to get rid of money. The attempt was renewed last November upon another bankers of the same city. The old story was again modified, the names were changed, and the place of writing was Valencia, instead of Bilboa, but the handwriting was the same as in the first case. The documents consisted of a forged exemplification of the will, a forged certificate of the clerk of the court, and other papers. These also fell into the hands of the same attorney, and led the parties along in correspondence, while in the meantime he notified the American Minister in Spain and the Chief of Police of Valencia, urging the authorities to act.

Farmers' Alliance Notes.

The National organizer of the Farmers' Alliance is now in Oregon, and he sends word that the wheat raisers there are flocking to the Alliance standard.

The Kansas Alliance leader, who lately hoisted the name of ex-Senator Ingalls as the Alliance candidate for President, has not yet met with any encouragement.

The Alliance in the State of Washington, which held a convention last week, took no action in behalf of a third party, but favored the establishment of produce exchanges and coöperative mills.

The business managers of the Southern Farmers' Alliance Exchanges held a convention at Birmingham, Ala., last week. Measures were adopted regarding the handling of this year's cotton crop and the establishment of a cotton tie factory, and other business of a practical kind was transacted.

Several branches of the Farmers' Alliance have recently been organized in New Hampshire. The charge that Senator Chandler has been coquetting with the Alliance is the subject of a great deal of speculation in both parties in the State.

The *Boston Herald* has obtained interviews regarding the Farmers' Alliance from a large number of the old Grangers of Massachusetts. Nearly every one of them says that the Alliance cannot find favor in the New England States.

According to the Secretary of the Minnesota Alliance, there are over 50,000 members of the organization in that State; and both of the political parties are afraid of its power.

The leaders of the Kansas Alliance are preparing for the local elections next month. The women are even more active in the political field than they were last year.

The Nationalists of Rhode Island, who are anxious to join forces with the Farmers' Alliance, have nominated a full State ticket for the spring elections on a Socialist platform. The candidate for Governor is an engineer, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is a newsdealer, and the other candidates are mechanics or shopkeepers. The *New Nation* says: "To the Nationalists of Rhode Island has been reserved the distinction of bringing out the first full-fledged party ticket."

BRIBERY IN ELMIRA.

How the Ring Secured a Republican Alderman's Vote—The Mayor Called a Liar.

ELMIRA, March 29.—The Committee of the Common Council appointed to investigate the charges of bribery preferred against Alderman Daley met in the City Hall last evening. Alderman D. C. Robinson presided, and Attorney Jacob Schwartz conducted the examination of the witnesses. At the opening Chairman Robinson asked Alderman Daley if he had any statement which he desired to make in his own behalf, and the Alderman replied that he had not. "Then we will swear you," said Mr. Schwartz, and Alderman Daley was placed upon the stand.

He said he was elected by the Republicans as Alderman from the Third ward. He had attended the Republican caucus after the election and pledged his word to stand by the slate of city appointments there agreed upon. He had only determined to desert these candidates and vote for the ring candidates on Friday evening before the Council meeting. The promise of patronage for his relations was the consideration upon which he changed his position. No money consideration had ever been offered for his vote.

"Did not you tell me a week ago that $2,500 had been offered you for your vote?" interrogated Chairman Robinson.

Alderman Daley replied that he had not. He said that he had not been told that his relatives could be appointed to city offices until the night of the Council meeting; but Aldermen Hogan and Mander, Col. A. E. Baxter, and Louis G. Rathbun testified that Alderman Daley had told them of this offer more than a week ago. The same persons also testified that Daley had told them $2,500 had been offered him for his vote.

Alderman Hogan was placed upon the stand, and testified that an attorney representing the ring had driven to the rear of his place of business, entered an upper room by the back way, and there had a conversation with the witness in which the attorney asked him if he could not send a mutual friend to his (the attorney's) office to negotiate upon a money basis for his (Hogan's) vote upon the city appointments.

Mayor Davison was sworn, and said that before and after the election he had promised Mr. Schwartz that Abram Anhalt should be appointed Overseer of the Poor. In consideration Mr. Schwartz was to secure Alderman Robinson's vote. On the day before the Council meeting at which the appointments were made he went to Mr. Schwartz and requested to be released from his pledge. He said that his living depended upon his being released from this pledge, as Mr. Arnot desired that another man should be appointed to the office.

Mr. Schwartz then took the stand and said: "I most emphatically declare the last statement made by the last witness (the Mayor) to be a consummate falsehood and a deliberate and wilful lie—as deliberate and wilful as the lie that he was guilty of when he promised me a dozen times, upon his word of honor as a man, that he would appoint Abram Anhalt Overseer of the Poor."

Mr. Schwarz's bold statement created a sensation. Never in the history of this city of political corruption has a political contest created such intense excitement. The investigation was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when even more startling developments are promised.

HANGED HERSELF IN A CELL.

Mrs. Anders's Letter to Her Husband Declaring She is Innocent of Crime.

DENVER, March 29.—Several days ago Lucy E. Anders, a resident of Colorado Springs, was arrested at the instance of some neighbors charged with poisoning her fourteen-year-old adopted son. Although she pleaded her innocence, her husband, as well as the Grand Jury, condemned her. On Friday a verdict of guilty was brought in by a jury, and Judge Campbell was to have sentenced her on next Tuesday. Last evening she took a quilt from her iron cot in the cell, made a loop, placed one end through the bars, while the other she placed around her neck, then pushed the cot away on which she was standing, and strangled herself to death. Among the woman's effects a letter was found addressed to her husband. It is full of the most endearing terms, and in part is as follows:

"I wish to say a few things in my poor way in regard to the terrible accusations placed against me. In the first place, I will say that my stepson, whom I am accused of trying to murder, did not like me when he first came to live with us, he having been prejudiced against me by his grandmother, who disliked giving him up, and neighbors filling his mind with untrue charges, so that he never acted toward me as though I was anything to him.

"I know that he would have never thought of things that he has told without help, for he has said that certain ones told him things to say about me that he never would have thought of, and if he has any poison in him he got it of his own accord. Everything that was poisonous in the house was within his reach, and he was left in the house alone quite often, and it is just as probable that he might have tasted something that way as it is that I should have given it to him.

"I will close by saying that, as God is my witness, I am innocent of ever having committed a wrong in all my life; but this is a cruel world. My husband, the only friend I have, believes me guilty. My poor parents died years ago. I have no money to defend myself against the terrible accusations; so, like hundreds of other innocents, I am made to suffer without having done a wrong. Oh, God, why is this such a cruel world? Here I am innocent. Still, rather than be sent to the penitentiary to mingle with convicts, I must commit suicide. You, my husband, some day you will understand how cruelly I have been wronged. This is a cruel world, and innocents must suffer.

"LUCY E. ANDERS."

A QUART OF APPLEJACK.

How It Has Mellowed Forty-two Years Despite Fire and Water.

ATLANTA, March 29.—The burning of the Madison Hotel recalls an interesting incident in 1849, when it was building. Mr. L. Markham then deposited in one of the big front columns a quart bottle of fine apple brandy. He wrapped the bottle in a newspaper, put it in a small box, attached a string to the package, and let it down in a column about six feet high. The package bore upon the following inscription: "L. Markham, Independent Order of Liberals, 1849." The newspaper was a copy of the New York *Express*, and contained Henry Clay's compromise speech.

The package has remained undisturbed for forty-two years. The pillars will be torn down, and Mr. Markham will have the satisfaction of seeing his long-hidden bottle of brandy again.

A Thoroughbred Don Juan.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 28.—Oliver Deacon, a well-known society young man of Tom's Creek neighborhood, Cabel county, has made a reputation as a Don Juan. He deceived a young woman named Hash under promise of marriage, and officers were sent after him, but he made his escape into Kentucky. He was married Miss Flash on March 20. It now appears that the Hash girl is not the only one interested in Deacon's whereabouts. There are not fewer than eighteen young and handsome women in the same neighborhood to whom Deacon was engaged on the date fixed for his wedding with Miss Hash. People in Cabel county threatened to hang Deacon, but he evidently considers himself safe, as he has written a friend that "they don't hang gentlemen in Kentucky."

The Delaware and Hudson Canal to Open on April 1.

PORT JERVIS, March 29.—Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal will be opened for the season on April 1. About thirty new boats, built during the past winter, will be added to the fleet of 600 boats that were run last season, when the total shipments by the canal were 6,783 cargoes, or 919,000 tons. The schedule of rates of freight paid by the company to its boatmen this year will be the same as last season; that is to say, on the basis of 70 cents per gross ton for delivery at Rondout and 87 cents for delivery at New York. The company's boatmen number about 2,000. In good seasons the Captains make about $600 for six months' work. The ordinary hands get about $20 a month and found.

Gov. Hill Invited.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 29.—The Holyoke Democratic Club, one of the institutions of this growing manufacturing town, will give a grand dinner or banquet on May 14, and Gov Russell of Massachusetts has promised to be present and speak. An invitation is to be extended to Gov. Hill of New York to meet Massachusetts' Chief Executive on that festive occasion. Holyoke is a Democratic city whose population has grown from 8,000 in 1870 to 35,000 in 1890, and the citizens are proud and spirited. It is proposed to have the coming banquet in the Windsor Hotel here, and charming girl waiters, in their neat uniforms of black and white, will attend the guests on the occasion.

Palmer Will Take Part in the Chicago Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.—Senator Palmer will not go to Chicago until Wednesday, when he will place himself at the disposal of the City Committee to fill any appointment the committee may make for him in the extraordinary Marcrosky fight in progress there.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Vice-President Clark Denies That the Missouri Pacific Cut the Sugar Rate.

Some of the roads in the Western Traffic Association think that they have the Missouri Pacific cornered on a reduction of the sugar rate from 48 to 40 cents the 100 pounds, New York to Kansas City, without notification to the association. They have prevailed upon Commissioner Midgley to bring the matter to a focus, in accordance with the rules of the association. Mr. Midgley wrote to Freight Traffic Manager J. S. Leeds of the Missouri Pacific, it is said, charging him with the violation and asking him for an explanation.

According to the Chicago story, Mr. Leeds told Commissioner Midgley that he was authorized by Vice-President Clark to make the reduction, and that this was done to meet the rate cutting of competitors. The story makes Mr. Clark deny all knowledge of the quotation, and says that Commissioner Midgley telegraphed to Jay Gould asking him to discharge the guilty subordinate.

Vice-President Clark, who is at the Windsor, commends the Western railroad imagination. He said yesterday that he hadn't received any message, nor had Mr. Gould, whom Mr. Clark had a talk with yesterday. Mr. Clark said that he had not authorized Mr. Leeds to file a lower tariff on sugar with the Inter-State Commission, and he didn't believe that Mr. Leeds had done it. He has not heard from Mr. Leeds about the matter, but he expects to hear. He allowed that it was barely possible that some Eastern road had made a reduction, and that the Missouri Pacific might have received a few barrels of the sugar, but this would have been without the participation of his road in the reduction, if any was made.

Mr. Clark said that there was no truth in the report that freight was being diverted from the main line of the Union Pacific down over the Kansas Pacific branch of the Missouri Pacific, thence via St. Louis and the Richmond Terminal system eastward to the seaboard. He said that reports would show that the Missouri Pacific had turned over to the Union Pacific hundreds of car loads more than it had received from the latter.

Some of the railroad people in the West believe that Mr. Gould is straining every effort to pile up the tonnage of the Missouri Pacific so that it will be entitled to a better proportional showing than its neighbors in the great Southwestern consolidation which is under way. Mr. Clark said that this supposition was groundless, and that the other roads would not make such a statement if they themselves were not trying to make as big a tonnage showing as possible.

There will be a meeting of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago directors this morning, and it is believed that the road will be formally turned over to the syndicate which agreed to furnish the money necessary to put it on its feet again. Gen. Thomas and Mr. Greenough, who returned on Saturday from an inspection of the road in behalf of the syndicate, agree to take the road on the understanding that President Breyfogle and his Board of Directors step down and out.

THE NEGRO POLICEMAN.

His Zeal Gets Policeman Mannix into Trouble—May Go to the Sanitary Squad.

There was a lull last night in the color war in the Adams street police station in Brooklyn. Wiley G. Overton, the solitary negro policeman in the Brooklyn department, was assigned to the special duty yesterday morning by Capt. Campbell of arresting a young mulatto who is wanted for larceny, and as usual in the case where a man is on such special duty, Overton was allowed to go home for the night. Had he been obliged to go to the dormitory at the station, there is no doubt that his would have been the only one of the five cots in the room which would have been occupied.

There has been an explicit understanding among the members of Capt. Campbell's command that the boycott on Overton, so far as sharing his sleeping quarters are concerned, will be enforced to the letter, and even should it result in the official decapitation of one and all. A policeman attached to the station told a reporter last night that the men were resolved not to sleep in the same room with Overton, no matter what the consequences might be. He did not think that a direct order from the Commissioner directing them to do so would cause them to do so. In no other respect, however, he said, would any slight be shown to Overton by his fellow officers.

The following story was told at the station last night about Overton: While he was at his special work in ordinary clothes, yesterday afternoon, looking for the young mulatto offender, one of his fellow members in the Bridge Street African Methodist Church informed him that drinking was under full headway in a Willoughby street saloon, and that there was a good opportunity for him to distinguish himself by going in and arresting the proprietor. Overton acted upon the suggestion, and, passing through the hallway of the saloon, entered the barroom, which was crowded with Sunday afternoon tipplers. The most conspicuous person in front of the bar, to the intense astonishment of Overton, is said to have been a full-uniformed policeman with a bright shield on his breast. The spectacle had such an effect upon Overton that he quickly turned on his heels without saying a word, went out through the hallway, and resumed his search for the fugitive mulatto. It is said that one of the sergeants in the Adams street station, having heard the story, asked Overton for an explanation on his return to the station, and that Overton said that he did not consider it to be in the line of his duty to take any notice in the saloon, when he found a more experienced policeman already there. Up to a late hour last night no Willoughby street saloon keeper or bartender had been arrested for violating the Excise law. It was known, however, that it was Policeman Mannix who was in the bar room, and that the saloon, which was only recently opened, is in Willoughby and Prince street. It is owned by Mr. Vaughan, a leading Democratic politician of the Fourth ward. Mannix will have to answer for a serious violation of the rules of the department. He will be lucky if he manages to retain his shield, as he deserted his post to visit the saloon.

It was rumored in police circles last night that the difficulty in the Adams street station would soon be solved by assigning Overton to the sanitary squad, as this would relieve him from sleeping in the station.

NO MYSTERY HERE.

Establishing the Identity of a Murdered Variety Actress.

SPOKANE FALLS, March 29.—The identity of the actress known as Mabel Debabaine, who was shot and instantly killed in a variety theatre here on Friday, is in doubt. It was said to-day that her name was Nina Heyward, and that she once travelled with the Fay Templeton company. The manager of the Auditorium says that he thinks her name was Bown, and that she was the wife of an actor in the "Paul Kauvar" company.

The shooting has created intense excitement here. The actress was with a group of other women on the stage when a gambler, maddened by jealousy and drink, drew his revolver and fired four shots at the object of his passion. He missed his aim and killed Miss Debabaine, also wounding two others on the stage.

The identity of the murdered actress was speedily settled in this city yesterday, and beyond the shadow of a doubt. Editor Fynes of the *Clipper* said: "Her name was Mabel De Bebian, and she was a very well-known burlesque performer. She had appeared in spectacles, farce comedies, light operas, &c., in a number of New York theatres, and she had also travelled extensively. She was an attractive-looking woman, a fair singer, and a dashing actress. Her husband was the actor known as W. Paul Bown, and he died in this city not many months ago while playing an engagement at Koster & Bial's. Miss De Bebian subsequently joined the Mabel Francis burlesque company, with which she travelled through the West. She had since been playing occasional engagements in the vaudeville houses in that part of the country.

"Miss De Bebian's life had been romantic, and its tragic end was not unlooked for. A few years ago, in a fit of jealousy which she attributed to her husband's actions, she attempted suicide while playing at a watering resort in New Jersey. She swallowed poison, I believe, but took either too much or too little, and so her attempt was unsuccessful. The Spokane Falls people who have imagined that the murdered woman is Nina Heyward are sadly mistaken. Miss Heyward is not a variety actress, and she has never appeared at the theatre where the shooting occurred. Besides, she is known to be alive and in the East at present."

Trying to Settle the Connecticut Controversy.

HARTFORD, March 29.—The special Senate committee who are considering the various bills relating to the election of State officers were in session yesterday afternoon. They announce that they have as yet reached no conclusion, but have gone over the whole ground in a friendly spirit. They will meet again on Monday morning, and are expected to report on Tuesday morning, when the Senate meets again. Senator Pierce (Dem.) acted all day in place of Senator Seymour (Dem.) at the request of the other members of the committee, Senator Seymour having been unavoidably detained. The committee refuse to predict the outcome of their deliberations. Hope is expressed here, however, by some that they will find common ground to stand on, and it seems certain that if they unanimously report in favor of any measure that measure will readily pass both Houses.

HE SHOT AT GENERAL ROCA.

A BOY IN HIS TEENS TRIES TO KILL THE ARGENTINE STATESMAN.

Many People Arrested as Accessories—Gen. Roca Slightly Hurt—A State of Siege Proclaimed at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 21, 1891.—This city is excited over an attempt made yesterday afternoon on the life of his Excellency Gen. Roca, the Prime Minister of the Republic. Three days ago President Pellegrini received an anonymous letter warning him that attempts would be made on the lives of himself, Gen. Roca, and Gen. Levalle. These three gentlemen, the writer said, were the cause of the present political difficulties. Gen. Roca likewise received similar anonymous warnings. At the same time suspicious groups of men were hovering about the Government House and also in Adrogue, where the President resides. All these things were brought to the attention of the President, and this accounts for the extraordinary military precautions taken within the last few days.

Yesterday a Cabinet council was held in the Government House, in which the question of the London negotiations was discussed. The council lasted until 5:30 o'clock, when Gen. Roca gave some orders in the home office, and, accompanied by his friend, Don Gregorio Soler, entered his carriage. The carriage was driven down Calle 25 de Mayo, and as it passed Calle Cangallo Mr. Soler suddenly addressed Gen. Roca, saying: "I think I heard the report of a revolver." Gen. Roca at once stopped the carriage and said: "My God! I am wounded." They immediately alighted from the carriage, and found themselves in a great commotion in the street. Policemen were whistling, people were running about in every direction shouting "Murder! Assassin!" while a large body of soldiers came running down the street from the Government House. In a moment Gen. Roca understood that an attempt had been made on his life, and seeing two officers holding a boy a little distance off, he rushed in that direction. He asked the boy who had told him to commit the crime. The boy was so badly frightened that he was unable to speak. The young fellow was taken to the police station, where he was identified as Tomas Sambricio, an Argentine by birth but an Italian by extraction. He said he was but 12 years of age, but it is believed that he is at least 14. He declared that he is out of employment, and, being convinced that Gen. Roca was the cause of the ruin of the country, he had decided to kill him. He said he had told his brothers and some comrades of his intention and had practised at target shooting in Palermo. On Monday last he followed the General with the intention of killing him, but, seeing him accompanied by an officer, he decided to await a more favorable opportunity.

This young boy seems to be very intelligent, and it is believed he has been made the tool of some of Gen. Roca's most bitter enemies. Yesterday afternoon police officers took up his position in Calle 25 de Mayo, at the corner of Cangallo. He stood at this corner for several hours with one hand inside his coat. When Gen. Roca's carriage came around the corner suddenly the boy was so completely taken by surprise that he hesitated while the carriage dashed past him. Then young Sambricio rushed after the carriage and fired at it. The bullet pierced the hood and cushions, making an ugly flesh wound in the General's back.

The police have arrested twenty-five persons as the abettors and accomplices of the attempt on Gen. Roca's life, among them the parents and brothers of the young prisoner. The boy stoutly maintains that he was not influenced by any one, but acted of his own free will. The police, however, have discovered that he was familiar with the sons of a certain doctor, who have been arrested. One of the doctor's sons had quite a circle of young fellows like Sambricio, whom he assembled late at night and secretly received in his father's house. Young Sambricio was well aware of the punishment that rules for such crimes.

While Gen. Roca's wound is not serious, it is very painful, and will confine him to his bed for several days.

For several weeks there has been a general feeling of dissatisfaction among the masses. Immediately after the carnival season an infinite variety of rumors assailed the public ear. Yesterday afternoon, looking for the young mulatto offender, one of his fellow members in the Bridge Street African Methodist Church informed him that drinking was under full headway in a Willoughby street saloon, and that there was a good opportunity for him to distinguish himself by going in and arresting the proprietor. Overton acted upon the suggestion, and, passing through the hallway of the saloon, entered the barroom, which was crowded with Sunday afternoon tipplers. The most conspicuous person in front of the bar, to the intense astonishment of Overton, is said to have been a full-uniformed policeman with a bright shield on his breast. The spectacle had such an effect upon Overton that he quickly turned on his heels without saying a word, went out through the hallway, and resumed his search for the fugitive mulatto. It is said that one of the sergeants in the Adams street station, having heard the story, asked Overton for an explanation on his return to the station, and that Overton said that he did not consider it to be in the line of his duty to take any notice in the saloon, when he found a more experienced policeman already there. Up to a late hour last night no Willoughby street saloon keeper or bartender had been arrested for violating the Excise law. It was known, however, that it was Policeman Mannix who was in the bar room, and that the saloon, which was only recently opened, is in Willoughby and Prince street. It is owned by Mr. Vaughan, a leading Democratic politician of the Fourth ward. Mannix will have to answer for a serious violation of the rules of the department. He will be lucky if he manages to retain his shield, as he deserted his post to visit the saloon.

It was rumored in police circles last night that the difficulty in the Adams street station would soon be solved by assigning Overton to the sanitary squad, as this would relieve him from sleeping in the station.

NO MYSTERY HERE.

Establishing the Identity of a Murdered Variety Actress.

SPOKANE FALLS, March 29.—The identity of the actress known as Mabel Debabaine, who was shot and instantly killed in a variety theatre here on Friday, is in doubt. It was said to-day that her name was Nina Heyward, and that she once travelled with the Fay Templeton company. The manager of the Auditorium says that he thinks her name was Bown, and that she was the wife of an actor in the "Paul Kauvar" company.

The shooting has created intense excitement here. The actress was with a group of other women on the stage when a gambler, maddened by jealousy and drink, drew his revolver and fired four shots at the object of his passion. He missed his aim and killed Miss Debabaine, also wounding two others on the stage.

The identity of the murdered actress was speedily settled in this city yesterday, and beyond the shadow of a doubt. Editor Fynes of the *Clipper* said: "Her name was Mabel De Bebian, and she was a very well-known burlesque performer. She had appeared in spectacles, farce comedies, light operas, &c., in a number of New York theatres, and she had also travelled extensively. She was an attractive-looking woman, a fair singer, and a dashing actress. Her husband was the actor known as W. Paul Bown, and he died in this city not many months ago while playing an engagement at Koster & Bial's. Miss De Bebian subsequently joined the Mabel Francis burlesque company, with which she travelled through the West. She had since been playing occasional engagements in the vaudeville houses in that part of the country.

"Miss De Bebian's life had been romantic, and its tragic end was not unlooked for. A few years ago, in a fit of jealousy which she attributed to her husband's actions, she attempted suicide while playing at a watering resort in New Jersey. She swallowed poison, I believe, but took either too much or too little, and so her attempt was unsuccessful. The Spokane Falls people who have imagined that the murdered woman is Nina Heyward are sadly mistaken. Miss Heyward is not a variety actress, and she has never appeared at the theatre where the shooting occurred. Besides, she is known to be alive and in the East at present."

Trying to Settle the Connecticut Controversy.

HARTFORD, March 29.—The special Senate committee who are considering the various bills relating to the election of State officers were in session yesterday afternoon. They announce that they have as yet reached no conclusion, but have gone over the whole ground in a friendly spirit. They will meet again on Monday morning, and are expected to report on Tuesday morning, when the Senate meets again. Senator Pierce (Dem.) acted all day in place of Senator Seymour (Dem.) at the request of the other members of the committee, Senator Seymour having been unavoidably detained. The committee refuse to predict the outcome of their deliberations. Hope is expressed here, however, by some that they will find common ground to stand on, and it seems certain that if they unanimously report in favor of any measure that measure will readily pass both Houses.

Killed the Man who Wronged Him.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 29.—Rush Caldwell, a printer, and Amos Weems, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh and Chicago road, drank heavily last night, and then went to the former's home. Caldwell fell over in a drunken stupor, and Weems assaulted his friend's wife. Mrs. Caldwell told her husband this morning. The two men met on the street this evening, when Caldwell shot Weems dead.

GILDEA KILLS HIS FRIEND.

They Were Drunk, and the Latter Offered to Whip Him With One Hand.

In a quarrel at 2 o'clock yesterday morning John Gildea stabbed and killed his friend, John Boyle, near Boyle's house in Oak street, Kearney, N. J. Both men were employed in the Marshal Linen Thread Works at Kearney, and they were slightly related. During the evening Gildea, Boyle, and James O'Brien came to this city and paid a visit to Mrs. Gregory of Thirty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue. She is Boyle's sister. While there Gildea took a fancy to an old knife and it was given to him. He put it in his pocket. The three returned to Newark late at night and drank considerably before going to Kearney.

They quarrelled on the way over, and when they reached Oak street Boyle repeatedly boasted that he could whip Gildea, and Gildea said that he would stab Boyle if he struck him. Boyle said then that he would whip Gildea with one hand behind his back and asked O'Brien to tie it there. As O'Brien stepped behind Boyle the latter flourished his right arm as if to strike Gildea, and the latter plunged the knife into Boyle's breast, making a wound from which he died in half an hour.

Gildea then went to Newark with the intention of taking an early train to this city. He threw the knife into the Passaic in crossing the bridge, and at Market street station he was about to get on a freight train when Policeman Tyler prevented him from doing so. Then, Gildea says, he made up his mind to go back to Kearney, thinking that he had not seriously cut Boyle, and might get off with three months in jail. He did not go home, but wandered up the river road. He arrested at 6 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Williamson of the Kearney force. When the policeman attempted to take him Gildea resisted slightly, but when he was told that Boyle was dead he dropped to the road and lay writhing there. He said he did not mean to cut Boyle, who was one of his best friends. Boyle is 20 years old, and he leaves a wife and an infant child.

Gildea is 21 years old, and was born in Scotland. His father is a foreman in the Kearney mill of the Clark Thread Company. The young man has been wild and unsteady for several years, and has done a great deal of tramping in the summer. He has been in the far West several times, and he says he was one of the first of the Oklahoma intruders. Gildea and O'Brien, who is held as a witness, are now in the Hudson county jail in Jersey City.

MR. BOWEN DIES IN THE HOSPITAL.

It Was Not Gen. Daniel Butterfield Who Called to See Him.

Henry Bowen, who fell unconscious on Broadway, near Chambers street, on Saturday afternoon, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the Chambers Street Hospital. Apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Bowen was 50 years old, and had been a speculator and general broker. His wife, from whom he had been separated, is a professional musician. Her stage name is F. Rosina Medina, and she lived for a time at 34 West Thirtieth street. She is supposed to be in the West.

When Mr. Bowen was taken to Chambers Street Hospital the name of D. C. Butterfield, 2,359 First avenue, was found on a letter in his pocket, and word was sent to him that Bowen was seriously ill. Late in the afternoon a man called at the hospital and announced himself as "Gen. D. C. Butterfield." He inquired about "Col. Bowen's" condition and departed. He was Donald C. Butterfield, and he is a real estate broker who has had business dealings with Col. Bowen. Gen. Daniel Butterfield says that he is the only man of that name who was ever a General in the United States army, and that many annoying mistakes have arisen from the conferring of the title on the real estate man. Mr. Bowen's body remained in the hospital all day, and if it is not claimed by his friends it will be sent to the Morgue.

PRETTY STIFF RATES.

Mrs. Scott of Brooklyn Pays $14 Premium on a Loan of $30 for Three Months.

The latest usury case brought to the attention of Lawyer Clark Bell is one where a Mrs. Scott of Brooklyn has been caught in the toils of the money lender. H. S. Webster, a commissioner of deeds of Brooklyn received the bonus and made out the papers, while the mortgage upon the furniture was made payable to William D. Crowell of 186 Remsen building, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Scott borrowed $30 of these gentlemen on Dec. 24, and $14 was charged for its use. She gave a note for $44, secured by a chattel mortgage on her household furniture which Webster drew up and acknowledged as notary, with its interest at 6 per cent, payable in installments of about $15 a month. She has paid all but the last month's installment, $14. She has been informed that she must pay up or her property will be taken. Mr. Bell said yesterday that the rate charged Mrs. Scott was even more iniquitous than Van Hovenberg's. Fourteen dollars for $30 in three monthly installments, beats $8.88 for $25 on the same terms.

Elegant Costumes at Stern Bros.'

The Viennese gowns included in the importations at Stern Bros.', in Twenty-third street, in the estimation of some, exceed in beauty the French and English selections. It is indisputable that, in harmony of coloring and beauty of cut and design, little is left to be desired. A dinner dress is of delicate pale pink crêpe de Chine, embroidered with raised bunches of pink carnations and tinted leaves. The dress is princess, the draping extending in a continuous piece from neck to feet. A broad sash of white satin starts from the under arm seam and fastens in the back, falling thence to the end of the demi-train. The ends of the sash are finished with a wide, full ruffle of white lace. The skirt is bordered with a fine plisse and puff of pink chiffon, a thread of gold running along the edge of the plisse. Very full mousquetaire sleeves are of plain pink crêpe de Chine, with vandykes let in at the top of pink chiffon. The neck at the sides is finished with white lace gathered very full, which gives a high effect to the shoulders.

A carriage and calling costume is of pearl gray broadcloth, the skirt bordered with a band of gray ostrich feathers, above which is an appliqued and embroidered band about eight inches deep. The appliqué is of a darker shade of gray velvet, in conventional pattern, outlined and studded with moonstones and cut steel beads, and the embroidery, flower sprays of gold thread, moonstones, and tiny jewels of brighter tint. The frock coat has side pieces, yoke, and cuffs of the same trimming, and the flaring collar is lined with ostrich feathers. A narrow vest of yellow chiffon, veiled with white net, dotted with tiny gold spangles and fine white beads, finished at the lower edge with a pleating of chiffon and two oblong buckles of pearl completes the coat. A three-quarter length cape is of robin's-egg-blue cloth dotted with minute bunches of jet and steel beads. The cloth is gathered to a shallow yoke, which also forms a high collar. A frill of black French lace falls from the yoke, and another frill adds the collar inside. Bundles of wheat embroidered in beads, shading from jet to light gray, form a border for the cape and trim the yoke. Many other examples of foreign workmanship, including tea gowns and carriage cloaks, are equally noteworthy.

On the floor below millinery models of equal beauty delight the eye at every turn. A large hat of rough-and-ready straw of ecru, wood color, and green, with a straight brim is trimmed with a large spray of lilacs, which looks as though it had just fallen on the brim and was about to roll off again, and with bows of heliotrope satin and magenta velvet ribbon in the back. The velvet ribbon also forms narrow ties. In the dress trimming department on the main floor every new device in color, design, and texture is represented.

The List of Referees.

These referees were appointed in cases in the State courts in this city last week:

SUPREME COURT.

By Judge Barrett.

Cases.	Referees.
Berthold agt. Reynault	Ferte V. Ransom.
Eaton agt. Kenworthy	Silas Halsey.
Harlem rav. Bk. agt. Dennigar	S. Speyer.
Sendiger agt. Delmage	L. A. Thompson.
Mackey agt. Mackey	W. M. Hoes.
Powell agt. Powell	S. Speyer.
Morgan agt. Caster	W. M. Hoes.
Stanton agt. Stanton	J. A. Blanchard.
Steiger agt. Mayer	Thos. F. Donnelly.
Donovan agt. Carlin	W. H. Willis.
Lesinsky agt. Jenkins	Henry W. Sackett.
Mason agt. McKillop	R. S. Redfield.
Risser agt. Muller	F. F. Forster.
Sternberger agt. Hennessy	Thos. F. Donnelly.
Equitable L. A. S. agt. Wakeman	S. Speyer.
Snow agt. Young	E. C. Ferns.
McCann agt. O'Brien	Hamilton Odell.
McElroy agt. Brady	W. M. Hoes.
Willard agt. Crouse	J. E. Maslen.
Vandewater agt.