"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun. IT'S SO."

The Sun.

"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun. IT'S SO."

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 228. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1891. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BLAINE'S REPLY TO RUDINI.

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS CLEARLY SET FORTH.

They Are Not a Favored Class, but Have the Same Rights Only as Citizens of the United States, Except that They Can Seek Redress for Injuries Inflicted by a Mob in the Federal as Well as in the State Courts—This Government Does Not Acknowledge the Fact that Compensation is Due the Victims at New Orleans Under Existing Treaties—The Circumstances Under Which Indemnity Might be Claimed Described.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Blaine completed his reply to the last letter from the Italian Government yesterday, and sent a copy of it to Marquis Imperiali last night for transmission to Marquis de Rudini. To-night he made public the correspondence between himself and the Italian Government since his note to Marquis Imperiali acknowledging notice of Baron Fava's departure. There are several significant features in the correspondence in addition to the diplomatic argument proper. In the first place, there should be noted the almost absolute correspondence of the text of Rudini's note with the statement of its contents cabled from Rome by the Associated Press. There are slight differences of verbiage between them, but these are explained by the fact that the translations of the Italian despatch into English were made by different persons, and the substance is precisely alike in either case.

It will be observed that the Marquis Imperiali personally acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Blaine's letter respecting Fava's departure; that while he transmits Rudini's views they are over his own signature, and that Secretary Blaine in his last letter (April 14) addresses himself to the Marquis Imperiali. These facts may be regarded as final evidence that, so far from diplomatic relations between the two countries having been interrupted they are on practically the same footing as if the Minister had not quitted Washington, for the Marquis appears to be discharging the full functions of Chargé d'Affaires, and so as Minister. He received Secretary Blaine's note last night, but its publication was deferred until to-day, to observe the proprieties and afford opportunity to the Marquis Imperiali to transmit the note by cable to his Government in advance of its publication to the world.

Secretary Blaine's note contains internal evidence that this Government has not been threatened if an answer was delayed, or of a disregard for such a threat, if it were made, in the leisurely manner in which he says that the President "has taken full time for consideration" of the treaty questions involved. It is also noticeable that the Secretary promptly checks the attempt made by Rudini to commit the United States to a promise to pay indemnity by pointing to the guarded language of his first despatch and indulging in a number of qualifications, the purpose of which is to require a complete demonstration of several matters that may be very hard to demonstrate. Such for instance, is the fact required to be legally shown that Louisiana officials connived at the killing of the Italians, or that they purposely failed to perform their duties. It is also significant that the Secretary has so far found small authority for the assumption in some quarters that the United States may prosecute the guilty parties in its own tribunals; but it appears that the Department of Justice is still wrestling with the problem. The following is the correspondence:

PREMIER RUDINI'S CABLE DESPATCH.

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1891.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 1st instant, in reply to that whereby Baron Fava informed you of his departure on leave. I have laid the contents of your Excellency's aforesaid note before the Government of the King, and his Excellency, the President of the Council, his Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, has just directed me to address the following communication to you:

"The Government of the King of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian Government now repeats the same demand. Not until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed. Meanwhile, his Majesty's Government takes note of the declaration whereby the Federal Government recognizes that an indemnity is due to the families of the victims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries." What I did say was in answer to Baron Fava's assertion that the United States Government refused to take this demand for indemnity into consideration. I quote my reply:

"The United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States concluded Feb. 26, 1871.

"The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might "be wronged by a violation of a treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves unsettled the important question whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the President, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations on the general subject be submitted to the judgment of the Italian Government.

"As a precedent of great value to the case under discussion the President recalls the conclusion maintained by Mr. Webster in 1851, when he was Secretary of State under President Fillmore. In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the building in which the office of the Spanish Consul was located, and at the same time attacks were made upon coffee houses and cigar shops kept by Spanish subjects. American citizens were involved in the losses, which in the aggregate were large. The supposed cause of the mob was the intelligence of the execution of fifty young Americans in Havana, and the banishment to Spanish mines of nearly 200 citizens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez expedition.

"In consequence of these depredations of the mob upon the property of the Spanish Consul, as well as against the Spanish subjects, Don Calderon de la Barca, the Minister of Spain, demanded indemnification for all the losses, both official and person. Mr. Webster admitted that the Spanish Consul was entitled to indemnity, and assured the Spanish Minister that if the injured Consul, Mr. Laborde, "shall return to his post, or any other Consul for New Orleans shall be appointed by her Catholic Majesty's Government, the officers of this Government resident in that city will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy, and with a national salute to the flag of his ship, if he shall arrive in a Spanish vessel, as a demonstration of respect, such as may signify to him and to his Government the sense entertained by the Government of the United States of the gross injustice done to his predecessor by a lawless mob, as well as the indignity and insult offered by it to a foreign State with which the United States are, and wish ever to remain on terms of the most respectful and pacific intercourse."

"But when pressed by the Spanish Minister to afford indemnity to Spanish subjects injured by the mob in common with American citizens Mr. Webster declined to accede to the demand, and gave his reasons as follows:

"This Government supposes that the rights of the Spanish Consul, a public officer residing here under the protection of the United States Government, are quite different from those of the Spanish subjects who have come into the country to mingle with our own citizens, and here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity, the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens. While, therefore, the losses of individuals, private Spanish subjects, are greatly to be regretted, yet it is understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses from the same cause; and these private individuals, subjects of her Catholic Majesty, coming voluntarily to reside in the United States, have certainly no cause of complaint if they are protected by the same laws and the same administration of law as native-born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantages over citizens of the State in which they happen to be, inasmuch as they are enabled, until they become citizens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their persons or property in the courts of the United States, or the State courts at their election."

It is proper, however, to add that two years after Mr. Webster wrote the foregoing note, Congress, in recognition of certain magnanimous conduct on the part of the Queen of Spain, in pardons bestowed upon Americans who had unjustifiably invaded the island of Cuba, enacted a joint resolution, approved by President Fillmore on March 3, 1853, the last day of his term, indemnifying the Spanish Consul and other Spanish subjects for the losses sustained in the New Orleans mob of 1851. The considerations upon which this resolution was passed were held not to contravene the original position of Mr. Webster, shared also by President Fillmore.

The right to judicial remedy which Mr. Webster assured to the Spanish subjects is likewise assured to the Italian subjects. The right is specially guaranteed in the second section of the third article of the Constitution. And, as Mr. Webster points out, the resident alien has a privilege which is denied to the citizen. The widows and children of the citizens who lost their lives by mob violence may sue the leaders and members of the mob only in the courts of the State of Louisiana; while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who suffered death have the right to sue each member of the mob, not only in the State courts, but also before the Federal tribunals for the district of Louisiana.

Provision is made in the revised civil code of Louisiana for redress of such grievances as the widows and children of the victims of the mob may plead. I quote:

Article 2,314—Every act whatever of man that causes damage to another, obliges him by whose fault it happened to repair it, the right of this action shall survive, in case of death, in favor of the minor children and widow of the deceased, or either of them, and in default of these in favor of the surviving father or mother, or either of them, for the space of one year from the death.

Article 2,316—Every person is responsible for the damage he occasions, not merely by his act, but by his negligence, his imprudence, or his want of skill.

Article 2,324—He who causes another person to do an unlawful act, or assists or encourages in the commission of it, is answerable in solido with that person for the damage caused by such act.

The Government of the United States would feel justified in resting on the argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 14, 1891, did not in some of its characteristics differ from the mob of 1851. But it is due to entire candor, due to this Government, and due to the Government of Italy to point out certain differences of which the Government of the United States is honorably bound to take notice.

In the case of the mob of 1851, Mr. Webster asserts that "no personal injury was offered to any one;" that "the police and other legal authorities did all that was possible to preserve the peace and arrest the rioters;" that "the mob acted in the heat of blood and not in pursuance of any premeditated plan or purpose of injury or insult;" that "the mob was composed of irresponsible persons, the names of none of whom are known to the Government of the United States, nor, so far as the Government is informed, to its officers or agents in New Orleans."

As promptly as possible after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans the President directed the Attorney-General to cause through his department a full inquiry to be made into all facts connected therewith, and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the Federal laws in the Federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subjects. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of the United States, the case will be presented to the next Grand Jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can in this direction do no more than urge upon the State officers the duty of promptly bringing the offenders to trial. This was done in his telegram to the Governor of Louisiana as early as the 15th of March.

If it shall result that the case can be prosecuted only in the State courts of Louisiana, and the usual judicial investigation and procedure under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may be asked. It is understood that the State Grand Jury is now investigating the affair, and while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments the United States cannot assume that such will be the case.

The United States did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of the lives or property of Italian subjects resident within our territory. No Government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however severe its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens against violence promoted by individual malice or by sudden popular tumult. The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the same redress that is offered by the law to the citizen, and has no just cause of complaint or right to ask the interposition of his country if the courts are equally open to him for the redress of his injuries.

The treaty in the first, second, third, and notably in the twenty-third articles, clearly limits the rights guaranteed to the citizens of the contracting powers in the territory of each to equal treatment and to free access to the courts of justice. Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted upon a foreign resident is not the act of the Government or of its officers, but of an individual or of a mob, it is believed that no claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with the peace of the community have connived at the unlawful act, or, having timely notice of the threatened danger, have been guilty of such gross negligence in taking the necessary precautions as to amount to connivance.

If, therefore, it should appear that among those killed by the mob at New Orleans there were some Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeably to our treaty with Italy, and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and observing the laws thereof and of the State of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protecting life and property in that city connived at the work of the mob, or upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace, and afterward to bring the guilty to just trial, the President would, under such circumstances, feel that a case was established that should be submitted to the consideration of Congress, with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless violence.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Secretary Blaine has left the city for a few days' outing on the water.

Americans Put to Flight by Italians.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., April 15.—The Italians at Lawrence Junction, at work on the Pennsylvania Railroad, went on a strike a few days ago and their places were filled with Americans. To-day the Italians descended upon the Americans and drove them away. They also threw the foreman into the Mahoning River.

"T. & M." Stick Licorice Has' proper to secure maintained its excellence. All Druggists.—Ade.

WAR ON CANADA RAILROADS

THEY MUST BE MADE SUBJECT TO OUR INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

Senator Cullom Confirms the News that Secretary Blaine is Taking Up the Subject—The Most Important International Question Now Occupying Public Attention, He Says—War All Along the Line.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee and author of the Inter-State Commerce law, confirms THE SUN'S news that Secretary Blaine is driving at the question of subjecting Canadian railroads to the transportation laws of the United States. Senator Cullom and Secretary Blaine have already conferred informally on this question, and had arranged to spend an evening together in discussion of it when Senator Cullom was taken with the grip. The Illinois Senator was perhaps the first of our public men to perceive the immense importance of this subject, and it was at his instance that the Senate authorized a special committee to make a careful investigation of it a year ago. As a pioneer in this field Mr. Cullom's words are entitled to consideration.

"If Mr. Blaine has taken up this subject in earnest, as I have reason to believe that he has," said the Senator to-night, "I shall have hope of something being accomplished. It will be a pleasure to me to aid him in any way in my power. For years I have appreciated the magnitude of this problem, and have done my best to solve it. No other international question now occupying public attention is as important as this. The Italian dispute, the Behring Sea, the fisheries negotiations are small questions in comparison to it. Trade reciprocity with Canada is nothing if Canadian railways are permitted to go on cutting the throats of our transportation lines, discriminating against our cities, and diverting traffic from its legitimate channels. We must make war on Canada all along the line. We must adopt her own policy of selfishness in every phase of our relationship, till we have forced her Government into a more liberal policy. If her Government declines to treat on a basis of amity and mutual interest, we must carry the war into Africa, till the people of the Dominion elect a Government that will reverse Sir John Macdonald's policy. For the protection of our commercial and transportation interests we must insist upon subjection of Canadian railways to the provisions of our Inter-State Commerce law. I have already suggested to Mr. Blaine that this might be done by treaty, by whose terms every requirement of our law would be exacted of the Canadian roads. A joint international railway commission might be formed to see that the law is faithfully complied with, or Canadian railways doing business in the United States might be required to take out a license, in which they would agree to comply with the provisions of our Inter-State law. In one way or another this issue must be met and this result secured. Until that is done there can be no continued prosperity for our railroads in competition with the Canadian guerilla lines, and the commercial relations between the two peoples can never be satisfactory and settled.

"I am one of the persons," continued Senator Cullom, "who believe that the only solution of the many problems arising from our intercourse and competition with the Dominion is in annexation of Canada to the United States. In the book of nations it is written that these peoples are ultimately to become one, and the sooner they are brought together the better for both. From my investigation of the transportation subject I know how vast and how, at the same time, intricate and perplexing these problems are; and they will increase in importance and become more and more perplexing as the years roll by. We do not want to conquer Canada by force of arms, but we must make war upon her commercial transportation and industrial interests until her people insist upon meeting us half way in a scheme of adjustment. As things are going now, nearly all the advantages are on the side of Canada, and nearly all the discriminations against the people of the United States. In my opinion, the time has come when it would be craven to longer submit to this injustice. The first reciprocity treaty we want with Canada is reciprocal regulation of competing railways. Without that any other reciprocity would be more or less of a farce. Ultimately we want and must have Canada herself."

A CHECK TO FOREIGN ROADS.

Secretary Foster to Issue an Order Abolishing Consular Sealing.

A crisis seems not far away in the New York Central-Canadian Pacific alliance, which was first described in THE SUN a couple of weeks ago. The path of President Chauncey M. Depew has not been strewn with roses since that event. He has found out that there are other Presidents of Vanderbilt lines besides the head of the New York Central. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and H. Walter Webb seemed to have had chiefly the interests of the New York Central in mind when they made the alliance with the Canadian Pacific. They didn't reckon on the effect that it would have on the Western Vanderbilt roads, but they have heard from them since. A big family row has been the result, and the Presidents of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central companies had sufficient independence, it is said, to give Mr. Depew a piece of their mind. They protested that the Canadian Pacific would injure them irreparably. It has an entrance into Chicago over the Wabash, and already it has made a hole in the tonnage of the other lines; while, in connection with the New York Central, the Canadian road would gain a prestige that would insure it a big share of high-class freight.

Where the Vanderbilt family row would have ended is a question, but Secretary of the Treasury Foster has added the last straw that will no doubt result in breaking up the New York Central-Canadian Pacific alliance. Secretary Foster himself verified yesterday THE SUN'S despatch from Washington that an order would shortly be issued abolishing consular seals, prohibiting the transit of freight in bond from Canadian points to its destination in the United States. When a reporter interviewed Chauncey M. Depew about the matter last week he replied that he did not believe that Secretary Foster would think of issuing such an order.

"It would paralyze the interchange of business between the two countries," he said, "and it would be unfair to the Canadian roads. Besides, the shippers in the great West would protest against such an order, and demand its recall. It would kill the inter-State business of the Grand Trunk and the Canada Southern branch of the Michigan Central. They couldn't think of competing with the other trunk lines on through business, if freight might be stopped at the Canadian border while the custom's officials emptied out the cars of wheat in search of a diamond ring. Meanwhile the competing roads get their freight to its destination."

Secretary Foster did not have much to say yesterday about the proposed order, which he said would probably be issued in a couple of weeks. He said it was not aimed at the Canadian roads, to rob them of the advantage which they now have over the domestic roads. The purpose was to administer fairness to all concerned and to help the revenues of the Federal Government. He did not explain just what he meant by this last point. But the inference was that foreign cars were to be taxed for entrance into this country. Secretary Foster said that the business of the Canadian roads in the United States had become so great that the time of State's had become so great that the time of Federal Consuls in Canada was about all taken up in furnishing seals for the cars crossing the border. They didn't have time, he said, to examine into particular cases to find out whether it was proper to seal them. Everything passed. The Secretary proposes to have everything carefully examined hereafter on the border by properly constituted customs officers. He said further:

"We propose to treat all goods coming into this country on the same basis where they enter our borders. The consular seal system will be dispensed with. The same system will be followed on the Canadian border as is in operation in New York. For instance, goods enter by way of New York destined, say, for Chicago. They are permitted to be sent on to their destination under Treasury lock. The adoption of the same system on the Canadian border does not mean that there will have to be a reshipment or a change of cars. The abolishment of the consular seal system is not aimed at the Canadian roads, or at anybody. We propose to enforce the new rules with as little friction and as little trouble as possible to the railroads. The Treasury officials are at work on the necessary rules and regulations. The requirements will substantially be the same as for goods entering the port of New York and going inland under Treasury lock."

So many influences have been brought to bear upon Secretary Foster that it is a mystery whose advice he followed. He has been in frequent communication with Gen. Thomas, a friend of long standing, with whom he is jointly interested in various business enterprises, and it is thought that he would not undertake so important a railroad policy without consulting the latter. Gen. Thomas is the President of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, and has large interests in the Canadian Pacific. He would naturally be opposed to an order which Mr. Depew says will ruin the business of the Canadian roads in the United States. Secretary Foster spent most of yesterday in company with Gen. Thomas, and the bonding of goods was freely discussed, with the result above mentioned.

It is believed Mr. Depew brought influence to bear upon Secretary Foster through Gen. Thomas, or otherwise, and this may account for the delay in issuing the order. But Secretary Foster did not take Mr. Depew's advice. Who, then, prevailed upon the Secretary to decide upon the most drastic step that was ever taken against the Canadian roads? It is commonly believed that Mr. Blaine was the man, although Secretary Foster denied yesterday that he has had any recent conversations with that gentleman on the subject. Mr. Foster denied outright that there was any politics in the measure.

Secretary Foster did not meet Mr. Depew yesterday. The latter had left on a Western tour with Cornelius Vanderbilt and others at 7½ A. M. in a special train. The party attended the annual meeting of the New York Central at Albany, and was expected to be in Buffalo last night. It was believed that Messrs. Depew and Vanderbilt arranged conferences with President Newell of the Lake Shore and President Ledyard of the Michigan Central, en route, in order to discuss the effect of the New York Central-Canadian Pacific agreement, and try to prevent injury to the Western Vanderbilt lines, which had been openly complained of. If Secretary Foster's order has the effect that Mr. Depew alleged on the business of the Canadian Southern, they will have something more serious to talk about. The Michigan Central now stands in the front rank as a freight carrier, and it makes a specialty of through business. If all this freight were delayed on the border at Detroit and again at Suspension Bridge, the shippers would soon forsake it for another road.

AN ANARCHISTIC PROTEST.

The American Workingmen's Defence Association Talks of Blood.

The so-called "grand protest demonstration arranged by the American Workingmen's Defence Association to protest against the murderous verdicts of Pittsburgh, Baltimore, the wholesale murders at Morewood, and other capitalistic monstrosities of recent date," was held at Cooper Union last night. The workmen "freed themselves from capitalistic serfdom and appeared in masses," as the circulars instructed them to do. The hall in the basement of the building was well filled. J. N. Umann presided.

Timothy Quinn made a speech, the object of which apparently was to incite his audience to riot. He defended the old Molly Maguires, and commended their work in "occasionally killing an oppressor." He said that to-day the country was divided into two classes. On one side was starving labor and on the other the press, the pulpit, and capital. It was no wonder, he said, that when laboring men didn't get all they wanted they resorted to violence occasionally to get it. They were justified. He didn't blame moneyed people, he said, for opposing labor's effort to better itself. It was to their interest to do it, but he found fault with the police and the soldiers "because," he said, "they are a part of the people." He said American workingmen were nothing but slaves and they should rebel. The country needed to be washed with human blood. He said workingmen were damnable cowards for not carrying weapons. It was the first duty of men when they went on a strike to arm themselves. They would win more strikes then.

The crowd, which was composed chiefly of Hebrews, Poles, and Germans, approved the sentiments of the speaker from first to last, and cheered him frequently. A collection was taken up and resolutions were read. They declared that the three negroes to be executed in Baltimore for murdering their foremen were "victims of the cruel slave holding class, and we therefore demand their immediate release." Also that the three Hungarians who were to be hanged at Pittsburgh for murdering their foreman were "the victims of a similar monstrosity."

Herr John Most spoke after the collection had been taken up. His speech was delivered in German. The audience howled with delight. The speech was a conservative one for him to make, men in the audience said. He dropped his German once long enough to say in English that law officers who condemned the Baltimore and Pittsburgh murderers were "legal murderers, and they must be applauded, certainly."

There were forty policemen about the hall under command of Acting Capt. Wilsing of the Fourteenth precinct.

MISS PHOEBE COUZINS OUSTED.

Mrs. Palmer's Committee Expel Her From Her Official Position.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The war between the Executive Committee of the lady managers of the World's Fair and Secretary Phoebe Couzins was brought to a climax this afternoon. The committee sent word to Miss Couzins to appear before it at 3 P. M., and answer the charges against her or retire from her official position.

Miss Couzins said she would do neither; that she is legally a member of the Board, and is not amenable to discipline from that body. She declared that if the committee undertook to dispossess her she would appeal to the courts.

At 3 P. M. a communication was received from the Secretary saying:

"In the absence of any knowledge as to the definite character of the charges to be preferred I must refuse to appear. Although I do not legally recognize your right to arraign me before the bar of your committee, I am most heartily willing to appear and answer any charges; such charges must, however, be clearly set forth in writing and sent to me before I appear.

"A supposed criminal has the right to know before appearing whether he or she is arraigned for grand larceny or murder, and make suitable defence. And, inasmuch as we are a body organized for national work and national inspection of all our proceedings, this examination must be conducted with open doors."

In reply, Miss Couzins was notified that final action would be taken by the Executive Committee at 4:30 P. M. Miss Couzins made no further response, and at 4:30 P. M., on motion of Mrs. Reed, seconded by Mrs. French, a resolution was adopted removing Miss Couzins from the office of Secretary. The resolution gave as the reason for this action that the committee was satisfied that Miss Couzins would not discharge the duties of her office in proper cooperation with the President, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and the members of the Executive Committee.

Miss Couzins to-night declared the action of the committee an absurdity—only the full Board of Lady Managers or Congress having the power sought to be assumed by the Executive Committee.

The fear is expressed this evening that the feud may entirely disrupt the Board of Lady Managers, as Mrs. Palmer is a woman of great ability and determination of character, and Miss Couzins has a legal education and a remarkable record as a plucky and successful fighter.

ALLIANCE VOTES FOR SALE.

LIEUT.-GOV. JONES'S LETTER FROM PRESIDENT POLK'S OFFICE.

"If You Desire Our Aid, You Will Assist Us in a Financial Way," Writes Ex-Secretary Rittenhouse—"If You Do Not Desire Our Support, Perhaps Others Will."

Lieut-Gov. Jones found this highly interesting letter in his mail one morning last month:

OFFICE OF L. L. POLK,
PRESIDENT NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION,
511 NINTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1891.

PRIVATE AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gov. Jones, New York.

DEAR SIR: You are aware of the power of the reform movement. Secret semi-political organizations are controlling the votes of the common people. I therefore submit the following facts:

The "Independent Order of American Citizens," to which any person over 21 years of age, and an American citizen, who signs our declaration of principles may become a member, teaches as follows: "That the Government should not purchase either silver or gold any more than it should purchase the iron or lead mined in the United States; but that it may coin silver or gold mined in the United States, and presented for coinage by a citizen of the United States, free of cost, at a ratio established by Congress. The ratio to be such that the coins in either metal shall be of equal value to their bullion value." Again, they teach "that all goods upon which there is a tariff duty, the duty shall be paid in gold, the gold so received to be deposited in the United States Treasury, against which certificates shall be issued dollar for dollar, not redeemable for twenty years."

This would make our country the money centre of the world. Foreign manufactured goods shipped to this country would have to pay duties in gold, and import duties have averaged over 200 millions for many years. In ten years this would put 2,000 millions of gold in our treasury, drawing the reserves in other countries to us, or they would have to cease to tax our commodities, and give us, practically, free trade. In reference to taxation, we teach "that all manufactured products used for food, medicine, or soil improvements shall be free of duty, that the tariff on the necessaries of life be freely reduced, while the tariff on luxuries shall be increased to a prohibitory point."

We propose to enter your State and organize it. If you desire our aid you will assist us in a financial way. Our literature will be spread all over your State. If you desire our aid, write me at once. If you do not desire our support, perhaps some others will. A failure to hear from you will be considered inimical to us, and we will act accordingly. Yours,

D. H. RITTENHOUSE, Lect. I. O. A. C.,
701 Massachusetts avenue, N. E.

Enclosed in this remarkable epistle was Rittenhouse's card. Below his name was printed, "Secy to President L. L. Polk." Through the latter line had been faintly drawn an almost invisible line with a pen.

The letter requires no explanation, except, perhaps, to say that all between the first and last paragraphs might as well have been omitted. It is simply one of the rankest possible attempts at political blackmail. It is a scarcely disguised attempt to sell the support of the Farmers' Alliance to Brother Jones in his gubernatorial canvass. Who ever heard of the "Independent Order of American Citizens?" The letter was written upon the official paper of the President of the Alliance, and by a man who endeavored to convey the impression that he was the Secretary and representative of that gentleman.

Rittenhouse has appeared in a somewhat similar light before. There was the biggest kind of a row at Ocala in December because it transpired that Rittenhouse, who was then in fact the private secretary of President Polk, had been discovered trying to establish confidential relations with Brother Blaine under the escort of Col. Dick Hinton. Other sins were laid at Rittenhouse's door, and he almost became the cause of a serious feud between some of the national officers of the order. He ceased to be Polk's secretary on the first of the year, but he still lays claim to that gentleman's confidence and support. In the light of Rittenhouse's last exploit, President Polk will probably feel called upon to specify just what his relations are with his former secretary. The Alliance delegates who meet at Hornellsville next Wednesday to organize a State Alliance will naturally be interested to hear from headquarters about this remarkable political correspondence. For it is said that the letter received by Jones is not the only one of a similar import which has been sent to supposed gubernatorial candidates in New York. It is said that Roswell P. Flower's mail contained one not long ago.

Brother Jones did not answer his.

THE EXHORTER PUTS UP HIS FISTS.

He Chucks McCarthy Out of the Mission but Has to Pay an Equal Fine.

John Irving is exhorter-in-chief at Stephen Merritt's Mission at 208 Eighth avenue. He is a converted prize fighter, and apparently takes pleasure in telling visitors what an all-around tough he once was. He was arguing on the evils of intemperance yesterday to a large audience, when Mike McCarthy, with no home and no clothes to speak of, staggered in and objected vigorously to the attacks Irving made on the rum sellers.

In conjunction with his duties of manager and exhorter Irving, when occasion arise's acts as chucker-out. He brought his address to an abrupt ending and told McCarthy to leave. McCarthy challenged any one in the place to make him go. The ex-prize fighter accepted the challenge and the men clinched. They fought all the way to the street and around the corner to Twenty-first street, where Policeman Dolan arrested them. He made charges of disorderly conduct against both in Jefferson Market Court. Irving's frock coat was torn and his collar and necktie were disarranged. McCarthy's eye was bruised and visibly swelling, and his left ear was bleeding and showed marks of somebody's teeth. He said Irving bit him.

Justice McMahon fined them $5 each, and said that more prisoners came before him from the missions in the district than from the dives. Mr. Merritt paid Irving's fine. McCarthy went to prison in default.

More Presbyteries Against Briggs.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 15.—The Carlisle Presbytery has taken a stand against Dr. Briggs. To-day the Rev. Dr. George S. Chambers of Harrisburg introduced a resolution to the effect that "the Presbytery of Carlisle views with great apprehension" the theological opinions of Dr. Briggs, and "expresses its solemn and respectful protest against them as tending to weaken in the minds of the membership of our churches and congregations the authority of Holy Scripture."

NEWARK, O., April 15.—At a meeting of the Zanesville Presbytery here to-day, which represented three counties and forty-six churches, they unanimously passed a resolution condemnatory of the utterances of the Rev. Dr. Briggs of New York on the subject of inspiration and related doctrines and requesting action of the General Assembly disapproving of his election to the chair of Biblical theology in the Union Theological Seminary.

A Clue to the Richards Murder.

RISING SUN, Md., April 15.—A piece of button has been picked up in the yard of the Richards residence, entered by burglars on Sunday night. Mrs. Richards was killed. The piece recovered is said to be missing from a button on the coat of one of the two men under arrest at York, Pa.

A Physician Arrested for Grave Robbing.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—Dr. John R. Pipes, one of the best-known physicians in the city, and Taylor Foreman, superintendent of a neighboring farm, were arrested last night for grave robbery.

Bensonhurst by the Sea is good soil to plant money in.—Ade.

EX-SENATOR BIRDSALL'S DEATH.

His Body Found in a Hotel Room with the Gas Turned Full On.

Gas escaping from Room 73 at the United States Hotel at Fulton and Pearl streets at 9:30 last night alarmed the night clerk of the hotel, and the door was broken in. Ex-State Senator John Birdsall, who had occupied the room, was found dead on the bed. He had not removed his clothes. The condition of the body indicated that the man had been dead for some hours.

The gas was turned full on. Three empty whiskey flasks were found in a drawer, and on a table was a pitcher half filled with milk. Newspapers were strewn around the floor, the latest being Tuesday evening's.

On the body were found 70 cents in money, a pawn ticket on B. Berman, 2 Oliver street, for a chain on which he had received $13, another on J. Martin, 1 4 Montague street, Brooklyn, for a watch on which he had received $20, a bunch of keys, and several letters.

Mr. Birdsall came to the hotel on March 26. He wore a new suit of dark clothing, but had no baggage.

He registered as John Williams of Brooklyn. He was assigned to room 73, on the fourth floor, and paid his bill every morning.

Nothing was known of his habits at the hotel, and he was not seen after Tuesday afternoon. He was not known to the hotel proprietor.

Coroner Conway was notified, and the body will be sent to the morgue.

Mr. Birdsall had a law office at 39 Nassau street. His ancestors settled in Queens county more than 200 years ago. He was born in Flatbush on Oct. 5, 1840, and was educated at a grammar school in Brooklyn. He was a merchant and a farmer, and during the civil war was Captain and Major in the Thirteenth New York Cavalry. At the close of the war he was appointed Captain of cavalry in the regular army. In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate by the Republicans of the First district, running about 5,000 ahead of his ticket. His home was at Glen Cove.

TOSSED THIRTY FEET BY AN ENGINE.

Mr. Bahr's Ponies Killed and Three Little Boys Badly Hurt.

Ten-year-old Edward Bahr's father is an expressman, and lives at 2,487 Third avenue. Mr. Bahr bought two Shetland ponies recently, and Edward frequently drives them to a small wagon. Yesterday afternoon John Graef, aged 8 years, and John Salmon, about 7 years old, accompanied him. At the 137th street crossing of the New York Central Railroad Edward drew rein to let a south bound New Haven train pass. There is a sharp curve just south of this point which hides the approach of north bound trains. Just as the ponies started across the track a Croton local bound north came in sight around the curve. Salmon saw the danger and jumped from the wagon with a cry of alarm.

The next moment the engine struck the ponies and hurled them thirty feet northward. They struck a low slat fence, breaking it down, and landed five feet beyond, west of the track. Both were instantly killed. The wagon was hurled to the east track, with the left fore wheel broken and the seat occupied by the lads splintered. The boys were thrown five or six feet beyond the wagon, and were picked up unconscious.

Both were bleeding from wounds in the head. Graef was taken to the Harlem Hospital. He has only a scalp wound. Edward Bahr was cut about the head but is not seriously hurt and was taken home. The ponies were valued at $600.

There are no gates at this crossing, but the flagman, who is stationed there, warned the lads of the New Haven train.

Six Men Fall 300 Feet in a Mine.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 15.—While nine miners were being hoisted in a mine car at the Philadelphia and Reading colliery this afternoon the rope broke. The car was just above the first level. Marshall Glenwright of Ashland, John Stahl of Rocktown, and Thomas Farrell of Locust Gap were standing on the spreader of the car and jumped for their lives. They landed on the pitch of the slope, near the first landing, and were only slightly hurt. The other men were inside the wagon and did not have a chance to jump.

The pitch at this point is 60 degrees and the distance to the bottom is 300 feet. When the car struck the bottom of the slope it was smashed into pieces, and the six men in it were hurled against the walls of slate and coal. Enoch Karinskie had his leg broken. John Karinskie had both legs and his knee fractured. Matthew Karinski and Nicholas Boriskie were seriously injured, and Frederick Stahl and Peter Duffy escaped with severe cuts and bruises. The Karinskies are so badly hurt that their recovery is doubtful.

Eloped With a Princeton Graduate.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 15.—William Dinsmore, son of the Rev. John W. Dinsmore, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, and Miss Lena Snell eloped yesterday. They were married at Peoria last night, and have gone to Des Moines, Iowa. Miss Snell and Dinsmore were engaged, but the parents of Miss Snell objected to their marriage at this time. Miss Snell accompanied Mr. Dinsmore to the train, and instead of their going to a card party, as she said she was, accompanied her lover on his journey.

A message was received last night by Mrs. Snell in these words:

We are married. LENA.

Mr. Dinsmore is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1890, and is a civil engineer. His bride is the only daughter of J. Thornton Snell, the wealthy banker of Clinton, Ill., who resides here.

The Florida Senatorial Contest.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 15.—The joint Democratic caucus of the Legislature met to-night at 8 o'clock, and the nominating speeches occupied nearly three hours.

Senator Rogers of the Farmers' Alliance presented a letter from M. D. Bloxham declining to become a candidate for United States Senator, and saying that his name had been used without his authority. Senator Rogers then named J. G. Speer of Orange county as the Alliance candidate.

The first ballot was taken at 10:45. It resulted as follows: Call, 59; Speer, 27; Bloxham, 2. On the next ballot Call lost one vote, but neither of the others gained.

The next ballot was Call, 58; Speer, 58; Bloxham, 1.

Testing the Smokeless Powder.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 15.—The Wetteren smokeless powder from Belgium has just been tested at the armory in this city. Preliminary tests showed a velocity of nearly 1,900 feet, with an initial pressure of 47,000 pounds. The charge, according to the capacity of the new rifle, was only 36 grains. The shell now in use in the United States army rifles permits of a charge of 55 grains of ordinary powder.

Its highest velocity is 1,400 feet, with a pressure of only 35,000 pounds. The increase of velocity obtained by the Wetteren powder largely increases the danger space. The hardened lead and copper covering of the new ball also increases its penetration, the shot being effective at a distance of 2½ miles. Tests with the magazine guns will be made early next month.

A Doctor's Suicide.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Dr. Arthur Vokes, a prominent physician of this city, committed suicide late last night with morphine. His ambition has been to discover a specific for Bright's disease, and, after years of unremitting investigation, he believed he had succeeded. Within the past few days, however, he was undeceived, and the disappointment was more than he could bear.

The Miss De Barr Said to be in Buffalo.

A conductor on the West Shore Railroad told the clerk in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, last night, that Mme. Diss De Barr went on the West Shore road to Buffalo on