WANTS THE STRIKE TO STOP.

FATHER LAMBLING ADVISES THE COKERS TO GO BACK TO WORK.

He Deprecates the Socialistic Movement in the Region, and Says it is a Greater Evil than the Injustice of the Employers—The Moral Side of the Case.

SCOTTDALE, April 26.—At the first and second mass to-day the Rev. Father Lambling advised the coke strikers of his congregation to return to work without regard to organization. He said: "Last summer I heard there were Socialist agitators establishing lodges in the coke regions, but I did not feel called upon to speak of the matter, as persons who will pay attention to such speakers, when the community is in a quiet state, will not listen to a priest. They have practically lost the faith. Popular socialism is so closely related to anarchism that the Socialist is usually an Anrrchist, and as anarchism is the deadly foe of law and order the Anarchist is the implacable enemy of the priest. Hence I was not surprised to hear that the Socialists last summer had said in their speeches not to listen to the priest.

"Although it is possible to formulate a defensible theory of socialism, it would not be practical in a land of so many tongues, religions, and political beliefs and social conditions as ours is. And if it were practical, it would be impossible for you to live on three hours' work a day. Persons who claimed it is are either senseless or insincere. Yet some of you listened without dissent to the advocacy of such absurdities as these at a meeting held in close proximity to a couple of saloons. There seems to be an affinity between socialism and the saloon, and beer is singularly adapted to developing the unreligious workingman into a Socialist. It is worthy of remark that there were no Socialists here prior to the advent of a German saloon.

"You should have been treated better by your employers. You have grievances that should be redressed. Your condition should be improved; but socialism cannot improve it. This you would know if you stopped to think; but in times of trouble like the present men are not apt to see clearly. Pinkertons are usually the dregs of society, making trouble wherever they go if they do not find it. They should be beneath even your contempt. It is otherwise with the deputies and soldiers. They are the civil and military power of the State, and are to be respected and obeyed in their official capacity, as your catechism teaches; you are to obey the law and respect the public officers, not only for wrath—fear of punishment—but also for justice—fear of sin—for such is the will of God.

"I said last Sunday that it is sometimes wise to accept what under other circumstances it might be better to refuse. Some of you have had to leave your houses, and generally did so quietly, as was proper. Others have been notified to leave. You cannot live in tents. The health and comfort of your wives and little ones must be looked after. Ever consulting for your temporal and eternal welfare, I have always advised you to get homes for yourselves. It would be cruel now to say—for you are suffering too much—that if some among you had given for homes what you have given for rent, and directly and indirectly for drink, you could laugh at the evictors. But your wives and little ones know that if you owned this money it would come in good. Yet, be better advised another time. But this subject of eviction is a very serious one, even if your wives and little ones were robust enough to rough it in tents. Consider its moral effect on your children. A good father desires his children to be an honor to him while living, and a living monument to him when dead. You must preserve your children as much as possible from the evil influence of these troubles, and do what you can to counteract the influence you cannot prevent.

"'What are you going to do about it? Go somewhere else?' That's what I said to a man a couple of days ago. 'In the name of God,' he answered, 'where can I go? There is no work anywhere.' That is the case in a nutshell. But there is work here on certain conditions.

"I am not advocating or advising the strikers. They or their leaders have joined hands with anarchical Socialists, who prefer the red flag of riot to the Stars and Stripes of law and order. I am speaking to Catholics, whose temporal and eternal welfare would be in better condition had my advice been followed. I said, 'Go to work upon the conditions offered. There will be few good men in the region when the strike is over, and they will be in demand at a premium. You can work till you have a chance of a better job,' and there will always be more good pieces than good men to fill them. You will not live in the Union; it has left you, its leaders have taken it where they know you cannot follow. If you wish you can form another, with sober, industrious, honorable, law abiding leaders."

The address of Father Lambling was the main topic of discussion on the street to-day, and he was in turn berated and defended by the strikers. Father Lambling's congregation generally follows his advice, and the operators now believe that this week will find the strike broken up. The labor men say it will make no difference, and that for once Father Lambling's people will act for themselves.

The Socialists made addresses in which socialism was intermingled with threats of violence. Jonas was the first speaker, and immediately plunged into his subject by showing the social inequality of the rich and the poor. He declared that the time was not far distant when the Government would own the railroad, telegraph, land, machinery, and works of the country, and all a man will own will be his home and his clothes. "Slavery was abolished and there was a rebellion," he said. "We will abolish, but soon we will have the largest numerical strength and will decree that the rich must divide with the poor. Of course they will rebel and we will have to use force to put down the rebellion. Blood will be shed, but we will do it that we may gain and be a great a boon to the poor of our land." The speaker continued in this strain for some time. He was followed by his colleague, Delaber, who was milder in his words.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 26.—This week will be one of meetings and evictions. The meetings will begin early to-morrow. The much-talked-of mass meeting, to be addressed by Jonas and Delaber, the Socialists, will also be held here. There is every indication of a big meeting, and it will perhaps be the largest labor convention ever held here. The evictions at the Standard Works will begin on Wednesday. At these works the men claim they have had no opportunity to return to work. They say they were told to leave the houses within ten days.

The men held a meeting to-day and decided to make no resistance when the evictions come. It was also announced that ground had been secured to put up tents, and that 500 of these can be secured. The ground on which the tents are to be placed adjoins company property. A cook tent thirty feet long will also be procured. It looks as though a small colony would be started. The local commissaries receive plenty of supplies, and there seems to be no limit to the strikers' endurance.

CONNELLSVILLE, April 26.—At Bethelborough, a small coke town near Uniontown, the people are waving the red flag, and one is hung on nearly every house. At Leisenring No. 2 the Pinkertons have stretched a guard out on the road, and no one is allowed to pass that way. Last night a party of young men en route from Uniontown to Connellsville were compelled to drive five miles out of their way because the Pinkertons refused to allow them to pass.

The American Tract Society.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The annual Washington meeting of the American Tract Society was held to-night in the First Congregational Church. S. M. Newman, D. D., pastor. Ex-Justice William Strong, LL. D., President of the society, presided, and addresses were made by Justice David J. Brewer of the Supreme Court and the Rev. William A. Rice, Secretary of the society. The report of the Secretary showed that the society had closed a successful year on April 1. Its receipts from all sources, including both the business and the benevolent departments, were, in round numbers, $305,000. The society has issued in the 66 years of its existence 7,583 distinct publications in this country and 4,593 in foreign countries. These publications are in 153 languages and dialects.

There have been added during the past year 150 new permanent publications, not including periodicals. It publishes six periodicals, two of which are in German. During the past year it has employed 151 colporteurs, who have labored in thirty-four of the States and Territories and in Ontario. They have made 113,663 family visits and put into circulation about 85,000 volumes of Christian literature. They found 2,884 families who never attend church, 5,719 without the Bible, and 13,558 without religious reading matter.

A Book Publishing Business Burned Out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Fire this morning completely destroyed the five-story building, 728 and 730 Cherry street, occupied by J. B. Jones & Co., who conducted an extensive subscription book publishing business under the title of the National Publishing Company. The loss is estimated at $200,000, from one-third to one-half of which is covered by insurance. The fire originated in the basement. On the top floor 100 tons of paper was stored.

The New York and Northern Railway.

Commencing April 29 will double their train service to accommodate the travel caused by the increasing number of suburban homes along its line, and issue commutation tickets good for any member of the family or visiting friends.—4dp.

THE PRESIDENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Enormous Crowds in the Streets—Decorations at the Palace Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—When the train bearing the Presidential party arrived at Oakland last evening it had completed a journey of over 4,000 miles, and ever since it left Washington it has arrived at every place on route promptly on schedule time. Not the slightest accident has occurred on the whole trip. When the military review and reception at Mechanics' Pavilion closed at 11 o'clock last night, President Harrison, accompanied by Mayor Sanderson and Gen. Ruger, entered a carriage and drove to the Palace Hotel, where the ladies and other members of the party had preceded him.

The crowd was waiting outside of the pavilion, and when the President stepped into the carriage deafening cheers were heard on all sides. The progress of the carriage was slow, the streets being almost blocked.

When the hotel was reached the crowd remained in the vicinity for some time longer in the vain hope to catch another glimpse of the President, but no amount of cheering would induce him to become once more visible to the people on the street. The hotel was beautifully decorated for the reception of the distinguished guest and his party.

In the rooms of the President and Mrs. Harrison some of the most beautiful floral pieces ever made in this city were placed, the largest, a gift to Mrs. Harrison, being a bed of La France roses fully five feet in diameter. Above it were two horns of plenty made of pansies and roses. Surmounting the whole was a huge crown of La France roses. Baskets of roses were also prepared for Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Dimmick.

The apartments of Postmaster-General Wanamaker were unique. There were letter carriers' satchels filled to overflowing with roses, stretched across the walls were innumerable letters and papers bound by yards of red tape, postage stamps, feathered pens, and much of the insignia of the department peeped here and there from beneath the flowers. In one corner a floral lamp post, with a letter box attached, rose to the height of seven feet. Great palm leaves waved in the corners of the room, and countless roses of every hue were scattered in nooks and crevices or adorned the furniture, mirrors, and mantels.

The President's party spent a very quiet Sabbath. This morning the President and Mrs. Harrison accompanied Mayor Sanderson and Mrs. Sanderson to the First Presbyterian Church.

The remainder of the day the President spent in his room at the Palace Hotel. A number of persons called during the day, but he generally asked to be excused on the ground that he needed rest after the fatiguing efforts of the last two weeks. Postmaster-General Wanamaker addressed Calvary Sunday School at noon, and in the afternoon he addressed the Young Men's Christian Association. All the ladies of the party drove to the residence of Senator and Mrs. Stanford in the afternoon.

The President had a conference with Brig.-Gen. Ruger late this afternoon in regard to the lynching of the murderers at Walla Walla, Washington, by a party of soldiers on last Friday night, and subsequently the President sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War at Washington:

"The affair at Walla Walla is very discreditable to army discipline. If there is reason to believe, as appears, that the mob was composed of soldiers you will order a court of inquiry, and see that the responsibility for the disgrace is fixed and that the guilty are brought to prompt trial.

(Signed) "BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JACKSON SIDED WITH THE TAILOR.

Old Hickory Thought Government Clerks Should Pay for Their Clothes.

The recent action of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange in waving the red flag in the faces of debtors, and selling at auction their hopeless, unpaid bills, occasioned a stir of surprise. Just fifty-eight years ago this month a tailor who had been beguiled into trusting a gentlemanly appearing young man, a Government employee, for a somewhat costly suit of clothes, and who, after depending on his repeated promises to pay for nearly two years, was tired out, made bold to appeal to Andrew Jackson, the President of the United States, to have the delinquent debtor brought to justice and his own wrongs righted. His confidence in the paternal interest of President Jackson in the welfare of the humblest citizen, and in his determination to enforce honesty, at least in the State Department, was well placed it would seem. The straightforward statement of the case by the tailor is a model in its way, and the autographic order by the President, which is appended to the petition, is unique and characteristic. Here is what the tailor and President Jackson wrote regarding the matter. It has never before been published:

"WASHINGTON, April 30, 1833.

"*To the President of the United States.*

"SIR: The bearer of this, your humble servant, begs leave of you to lend an ear to the statement of a case of mine against James Gooch, a clerk in the State Department. He came to my store Nov. 26, 1831, and got measured for a suit of clothes, amounting to $64.50, for which he promised to pay me in sixty days, and he having the appearance of a gentleman I took him to be one, and let him have the articles on those terms.

"When the sixty days expired I sent to him, and he promised further until eleven or twelve months expired, and, finding no other way of recovering my money, I entered a suit against him, for which I received a judgment after he entered the office, when he took the benefit of insolvency; and having understood that your Highness had taken the steps for the benefit of mechanics and other citizens of this place by removing or otherwise making the clerks pay their honest debts, I take this liberty of requesting this great favor, and I hope it will not be in vain, as I have a large family depending on me for support, and losing this would rob them of their dues.

"Respectfully, your humble and obedient servant,

"CHRISTIAN E. KLOFF."

To this appeal is appended, in the President's hand writing:

"Referred to the Sec. of State: If on inquiry the fact stated be true, unless the clerk pays up the debt, let him be forthwith discharged. The Government would become a party to such swindling, provided it permitted its officers to become indebted for necessaries and not see that they paid their debts out of their salaries. Honest men will pay their debts; dishonest must not be employed by the Government. "A. J.

"This case is referred to Amos Kendall, Esq., and on $10 per month being secured to E. Kloff, Mr. Gooch to be continued in his office. "A. J."

It is not recorded that the tailor got his money from Mr. Gooch, but it is probable that he did.

An Immigration Agent's Report.

Special Immigration Agent Lester has been engaged for some time in procuring evidence concerning the operation of the Contract Alien Labor law. He has visited many parts of the country for that purpose, and has prepared a report on the subject by order of the Treasury Department. He says in this report that the law has been and is constantly violated, and that in many cities he has found laborers of the kind prohibited from landing in this country. These aliens had been brought here under contract, not only from Italy, but also from Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and other countries. Some of them are skilled workmen in various trades, while others are ready for employment at mining or any other kind of hard labor, under the control of employing agents.

Superintendent Weber, who is desirous of enforcing all the provisions of the law under which he holds office, has found it difficult to discover those aliens who come here under contract; yet a few of them, against whom the necessary evidence was procured, have been sent back to the countries from which they came.

Excitement at a Seventh Ward Watering Place.

The pier at the foot of Market street is a favorite breathing spot for the women and children of the neighborhood, and it is crowded every fine Sunday. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a cry of "man overboard!" and a man was seen struggling in the water at the end of the pier. Harry Cook, the third engineer of the steamship Guy Mannering was lying in his bunk when he heard the cry. He jumped up and jumped in and caught the man. Cook nearly exhausted himself in getting the man's head above water, and David Thomson, second engineer on the same steamer, jumped to his assistance. Together they lifted the drowning man aboard a float. He was resuscitated by a surgeon from Governor's Island. He said he was Patrick Donohue, a printer, and homeless. It is believed that he rolled into the water while asleep.

Three Branches of a Trade Combine Against a Fourth.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—The puddlers, roughers, and catchers of this district belonging to the Amalgamated Association are forming a combination against the rollers that may cause trouble in that organization when the yearly wage question comes up in June.

These three branches of the trade claim they were badly treated last year, and have called a meeting in this city for May 9 to arrange details. By joining forces they will enter the June Convention with a majority, and thus carry their point.

The puddlers are to help the roughers and catchers to one-quarter instead of one-third of the rollers' wages, while the puddlers themselves will be backed in their demands for $6 per day instead of $5.50, as at present.

FLATBUSH AT A CAKE WALK.

SHERIFF VANDERVEER'S ENTERTAINMENT LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

Held Over a Police Station with Four Justices of the Peace for Judges—Mrs. Vanderveer Gets the Cake and the Sheriff Money to Buy a Horse and Wagon and Set Up in the Moving Business.

James Vanderveer of Flatbush was not getting rich out of his fees as Deputy Sheriff. In fact, the constabulary of the town had sadly encroached of late upon the small perquisites of his office, and Mr. Vanderveer found it necessary to add some ordinary employment to his official duties in order to keep the pot boiling at home. There happened to be at this time an opening in the dirt-hauling and furniture-moving line in town. Having been private coachman to Surrogate Abram Lott before entering official life twelve years ago, Sheriff Vanderveer, as he is universally called, determined to purchase a horse and wagon and go into the hauling business.

This was not an easy matter, as the Sheriff had no ready cash. But his misfortune eventually proved the town's good fortune, for had he had the money Flatbush would not have had the cake walk. Flatbush had the cake walk, however, last Thursday night, and found it the most unique social and political affair in the old town's long history. Sheriff Vanderveer now has ample funds in hand for the purchase of a team and wagon. So everybody is satisfied.

Sheriff Vanderveer, being the only out-and-out, uncompromising colored Democrat in Flatbush, is a man of considerable influence. He has great influence with the town powers, because they, too, are uncompromisingly Democratic. He has great influence with the colored population because he is uncompromisingly black, and does not permit his political elevation to puff him up. He has influence among white folks of every political creed because he is an honest, sober, and kind-hearted man. So when it was announced that Sheriff Vanderveer was going to have a cake walk every one in town was sure that it would be an affair of consequence in political circles, and, in a certain sense, socially swell. The Sheriff himself promised that it should be a great event. And it was.

In the first place the Sheriff decided to hold his cake walk in the Town Hall, in the big room directly over the police station. Then he determined to invite Police Captain Kelser, and to ask the four town Justices of the Peace to be judges of the walk. Then he announced that he would give no return checks to those who left the hall, as he wouldn't have any going round the corner between dances. All these precautions were readily understood in Flatbushwhere the memory of the last great event, a colored social affair, is still green, though the ball happened several years ago. On that occasion a lot of white men succeeded in completely engrossing the attention of all the colored belles. The colored men retired in wrath and had a consultation in the cellar. Some one started the report in the ball room that the colored men were sharpening razors down stairs, and the whole affair broke up in great disorder, the white men escaping out of windows. Sheriff Vanderveer was determined to have nothing like that at his cake walk.

His efforts were rewarded with success. Only two dangers threatened. The boys in the Town Hall attempted to steal the cake in advance, with the purpose of exacting a liberal ransom, to be paid at the hotel round the corner, but the wily Sheriff could not be caught napping. Again, it was predicted that there would be trouble over the charge of an admission fee for ladies; but everybody knew the Sheriff's object in giving the cake walk, and no dissatisfaction was expressed. Besides, the cake walk was held over the police station.

A large number of leading politicians and officers had been promised to be present, so the Sheriff fixed the programme to suit all. He ruled that no white folks could enter the cake walk, and no colored folks could dance afterward.

On the night of the cake walk the street in front of the Town Hall was crowded with small boys from dusk, although the festivities were not to begin until 9 o'clock. Prof. Young's street band played music on the steps for awhile, and then the distinguished guests began to gather. Supervisor William M. Lynam and Justice of the Peace Edward Sweeney were early arrivals, Justices Henry Bornkamp and J. F. Kelly soon followed, with Deputy Register Bill Barry, Supervisor Richard L. Baisley of Flatlands, and Supervisor William B. French of Brooklyn close behind. A good many colored folks were expected from Crow Hill, which is Supervisor French's district. Sheriff Vanderveer was there early, faultlessly attired in a black Prince Albert coat, with light trousers, white tie, and an enormous scarlet rosette in his lappel. The Sheriff's black face was wrinkled with smiles as he grasped each distinguished guest warmly by the hand.

"Pat Collector Adrian L. Williamson then came in and greeted the Sheriff, and was followed by Assessor McCall, Police Commissioner Peter L. Williamson, Auditor John Moore, Street Commissioner Henry Hesterberg, Commissioner Adam Lott, and a large number of other Democrats, including some who had never entered politics but were well known in Flatbush. The Sheriff seemed quite overcome by these evidences of good will on the part of his white friends. Superintendent of Sewers Richard O'Grady took the tickets, and Constabular Glass of the Town Hall kept things in order, and every few minutes drove swarms of boys pell mell into the street. The Sheriff took the tickets himself at the head of the stairs, and very particular he was that no one got in without the half dollar pasteboard for sale below. There were no deadheads at Sheriff Vanderveer's cake walk.

An enormous shout far down the street rolled up the block and up the steps of the Town Hall about 8 o'clock. It accompanied the triumphal passage of the cake from a locked closet in the Sheriff's house to its post of honor on the table in the ball room. Son-in-law Irving Brown, who has the reputation of being very handsome, was the cake bearer. The cake cost $6, and bore upon its snowy pinnacle a sugar goddess without drapery. More chaste without and within announced the arrival of sundry earthen jugs containing lemonade for the ladies. These were carried by other members of the Sheriff's numerous family. The appearance of four extremely youthful grandchildren, dressed in red and in Indian file, each carrying a green goblet, was the occasion of much undisguised enthusiasm among several hundred irreverent small boys in the street outside.

The beginning of the festivities was delayed an hour for the colored belles expected from Brooklyn. By half 10 o'clock they had not come, and the walk went on without them. This was a sad blow to Sheriff Vanderveer, for, though the colored population of Flatbush is large, the reputation of the Sheriff's handsome son-in-law for style was a current joke in corner politics. It is safe to say that his cake walk. Moreover, the colored folks of Flatbush were known to be a trifle dismayed by the advertised grandeur of the affair, and appeared to be abashed by the presence of so many distinguished white folks. Anyway, though there were plenty of colored folks present, when the contestants were called out only five couples presented themselves. But that made no difference in the enthusiasm, which was uproarious from beginning to end. As a cake walk even the Sheriff himself allowed that the affair was disappointing, but as an event it succeeded off with tremendous spirit. Whatever lack there was in numbers was more than made up in the superior style and dignity of the walkers.

Ira Layton, the barber, led the walk, with Mrs. James Vanderveer upon his arm. Mr. Layton is tall and of great dignity. He carried his right hand tucked into his frock coat, and stopped stock still at every corner and wheeled at right angles upon his in heel. Mrs. Vanderveer wore black, with white kid gloves, and carried her head high. The second couple was the Sheriff with his daughter, Mrs. Bud Brown. Upon Bud Brown and Mrs. Brown were gray dress and gloves, and carried pink flowers. Bud Brown, with his baby girl in his arms, wound up the procession. All five couples, as they marched and countermarched, aroused enthusiasm, but the performance of handsome Bud Brown and his baby daughter awoke repeated ecstasies. Mr. Brown introduced a novel in cake-walk procedure. Hamburg the four other couples divided by ones and twos, and circled around the room, he and his baby paraded up and down the middle. The applause shook the building.

The judges, who sat on the platform alongside the cake, found it hard to make a judgment. Never before was a cake walk more closely contested. Each of the five couples, including Bud Brown and his baby girl, had high claims for consideration. After consultation it was decided that the awards lay between Ira Layton with Mrs. Vanderveer and Sheriff Vanderveer with Mrs. Bud Brown. So these two couples walked it off, and then Supervisor Lynam announced that Mrs. Sheriff Vanderveer had won the cake and Ira Layton was entitled to the ebony-headed cane. The crowd cheered vociferously, and Mr. Layton was compelled to get on a bench and make a speech.

Then everybody turned in and danced until morning. Some of the politicians and office-holders had brought their wives, and there were other white women there besides. So there was no lack of dancers, and, as the regulation against colored folks dancing lapsed after a while, a high old time followed. Prof. Young got very red in the face from calling figures, and his street band blew horns and pounded drums until they had to be frequently escorted out the back door and around the corner for refreshments. Sheriff Vanderveer's face assumed so fixed a smile that it will probably never again straighten out, and it is said that not even the sugar goddess on the pinnacle of the cake escaped the attentions of Mrs. Vanderveer's friends. Everybody in Flushing declares that the Sheriff's cake walk was an event in the social history of the town, and next week the Sheriff will be open to engagements to move pianos or cart dirt.

A VERY BIG TOBACCO COMBINATION.

Smokers of Pipes and Cigarettes Will Contribute to the Profits of a Single Company.

"Considering the one brief year's existence of the American Tobacco Company of 45 Broadway and its success in absorbing 99 per cent. of the cigarette trade of America and 98 per cent. of the smoking tobacco trade there is a good deal of pardonable curiosity as to the nature of the organization," said a well-known tobacco dealer yesterday. At the offices of the company all that could be learned of the reported transfer to the company of the property of Gail & Ax at Baltimore, valued at $500,000, and of Marburg Brothers' factory, also at Baltimore, valued at $400,000, is that negotiations are under way at Baltimore for the purchase of the property.

"There is no doubt," continued the dealer, "that the papers either have been signed or will be signed as soon as the expert from New York city, employed by the American Tobacco Company to determine the value of the plants, shall make his report. The sale will be consummated in a week and the change will take place within sixty days."

The purchase of the property of G. W. Gail & Ax and of the Marburg Brothers is a new departure. Five tobacco firms, dealing almost entirely in cigarettes, at first made up the trust or company, viz.: Allen & Ginter of Richmond, Kinney Brothers of this city, Duke, Sons & Co. of New York and Durham, W. S. Kimball of Rochester, and Goodwin & Co. It would seem that, having secured control of the cigarette trade, the company have now secured the smoking tobacco trade also. No rise in prices in smoking tobacco or cigarettes has resulted as yet, and the company declare there will be none. The advantages to the company are that they will employ fewer agents than formerly in drumming up business and will maintain fewer offices in big cities at high rents and high salaries; but chiefly the company saves money for its members by stopping the distribution of colored pictures to accompany each box sold. Millions of these pictures were scattered broadcast over the country. It is said that the individual firms now composing the American Tobacco Company spent $250,000 a year in colored pictures. Now there remains no longer any competition worthy of the name. Each individual firm continues to manufacture its own peculiar brand, and the purchaser selects what he likes.

There is also an advantage to the jobbers and retailers, since they get a rebate from the purchase price. The rebate, however, is provisional.

The factories of the company, except that of Duke, Sons & Co. of this city, will eventually be removed to Baltimore.

LITTLE MISS IONE DAYTON.

On Saturday Night She Saw a White Cap Clad All in White.

RIVERHEAD, April 26.—If Ione Dayton is the author of the White Cap letters which the Daytons claim to have found pinned to their doors she plays her part with wonderful skill. This morning she was as happy as if the examination in court yesterday afternoon had been a favorite recreation. This 15-year-old girl had a new chapter to add to the mystery. Last night, she said, she and her mother sat up to watch.

It was a magnificent night. Every object stood out clear and distinct in the bright moonlight, and the shadows were sharply defined. About 1 o'clock a figure dressed all in white came stealthily down the road. It stopped in front of the house and peered at the window where Ione sat watching behind the curtain.

Down stairs her father sat with his big double-barrelled duck gun waiting for White Caps to attack the house. After peering at the house for a minute or two, the figure waved its arms frantically and moved on down the road. After a while it returned. This time it was near the fence, and Ione could see that it was a man arranged in white clothes. It was so terrifying that they could scarcely sleep even when daylight came.

Then Ione told of another development. At the examination yesterday afternoon it was suggested that perhaps some one was imitating her handwriting to throw the blame on her. This morning she said she looked at the old copy books she had used in school, and was surprised to find that several leaves full of her writing had been torn out. She is positive that they were stolen to be used as copies for the penmanship of the White Cap letters. "Squire Millard says the School Board has all the copy books kept at the schoolhouse."

When Frank Tuthill heard of Ione's story accusing him of having one of the letters, he said just four words: "It's a ——lie."

Some here think that Dayton is getting up the letters in order to scare Nate Downs out of prosecuting him for selling liquor without a license. Under Sheriff Petty openly declares that to be his opinion. Old Sammy Gordon says there is no doubt about it.

"I've always been on the Lord's side, but he seems to have turned against me," said Dayton. "Nate Downs said he'd pay me off for suing him, and he's done it. I never had so much trouble on earth, and if it keeps up I don't give a —— how soon she burns or sinks. If anybody will only ferret the thing out so I can get a little peace, I'll get right down and kiss the earth, and I don't care where it hits."

WANTS TO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS.

Explanation of the Singular Taciturnity of Landlord Garrison's Guest.

Boniface W. R. Garrison of this city has a lodger at the Grand Union Hotel whom he exploits as an example of a New Yorker who minds his own business. He has lived at the hotel for thirteen years in the self-same room, and has excited comment of the other guests by his singularity of seemingly shunning the society of the hundreds of other lodgers. He is a man neat in dress, pleasant featured withal, and seems to enjoy life in his own peculiar style. He has never been known to address anybody in the hotel voluntarily, although he will speak if spoken to. The head day clerk, who has been in the hotel for seventeen years, has never once spoken to the taciturn lodger. He nods to the clerk in passing, gets his letters without asking for them, and pays his bills promptly and always to the same night clerk.

The guest has an old-fashioned trunk in his room, and he leaves it there when he goes to the country in the summer time. Then he pays for the room regularly just the same as if he occupied it. The taciturn guest goes to the races often, and also amuses himself by dabbling in stocks in Wall street occasionally. He exhibits the same taciturnity at the races and in "the street."

"What's the reason for this gentleman's singular behavior?" asked a visitor at the hotel the other afternoon.

"Nothing," said the head clerk, cheerfully. "He is simply a man who likes to mind his own business. He has reduced it to a fine art. He's all right."

Landlord Garrison will not reveal the name of his peculiar lodger.

FOR THE CHICAGO FAIR.

Encouraging Words from Colombia and Acts by Guatemala and Honduras.

PANAMA, April 16.—*El Correo*, the leading newspaper of Bogota, commenting on the World's Exposition at Chicago, says:

"Political considerations place us under the strongest obligation to respond to the call of the President of the United States. The Government of that Republic has given the most convincing and eloquent proofs of its interests in cementing from day to day its relations with the other republics of this continent. Colombia in particular has much to thank the American Government for, and it would be, for this reason, a very grave error and of far-reaching consequences for us to desert the people of the United States on this solemn occasion."

The republic of Guatemala has given full assurances of her cordial cooperation. Two Commissioners have been appointed, in whose hands the Government has placed the entire conduct of Guatemala's representation.

In Gen. Johnston's Memory.

RICHMOND, Va., April 26.—Memorial services in honor of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston were held here this evening in Mozart Academy. The building was crowded. Gov. McKinney occupied a private box. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, under whose auspices the services were held, and Pickett Camp, were in uniform.

Col. A. W. Archer presided. The Rev. William E. Judkins and the Rev. W. W. Landrum conducted religious services. The Rev. R. A. Goodwin, orator of the occasion, delivered an eloquent address on the life of Gen. Johnston. He dwelt especially on the campaign of Johnston before Sherman, and said: "The world has yet to produce a bolder or braver army than that which followed Johnston. Zeal never faltered, nor did their courage fail. They struck the last blow of the Confederacy."

Homer A. Nelson's Funeral.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 26.—The funeral of the late Judge Homer A. Nelson will take place at his residence in this city on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.—4dn.

SCROFULA

eczema,
tetter, boils,
ulcers, sores,
rheumatism, and
catarrh, cured
by taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It
purifies,
vitalizes, invigorates,
and enriches
the blood.

Has Cured Others will cure you.

INSULTED COUNT ANTONELLI.

King Menelek Overwhelms Him with Reproaches and Calls Him a Deceiver.

ROME, April 26.—It has been known for some weeks that Count Antonelli failed completely in his effort to induce King Menelek of Abyssinia to agree to the seventeenth article of the proposed treaty between Italy and Abyssinia, placing the foreign affairs of that country under the direction of Italy. It was not known, however, that he and his party were very shabbily used by the King. The treatment of the Ambassador of Italy was insulting in the extreme, and it is feared that it will lead to further complications.

Antonelli had great difficulty in inducing Menelek to see him at all, and after waiting long at the King's threshold he was permitted to have only the briefest interview. The King was much exasperated, overwhelmed him with reproaches, called him a deceiver, refused ever to see him again, and ordered him immediately across the frontier, giving him an escort thither to secure his safety, but retaining his papers, arms, and munitions and leaving him only his personal effects.

As a protest against the action of the King, Count Antonelli has withdrawn the Italian residents from Harrah and Shoa, bringing with him to the coast the whole diplomatic and official personnel established in those regions. The relations between Italy and Abyssinia are now on a very bad footing, and serious trouble is probable.

THE LATE COUNT VON MOLTKE.

An Order from the Emperor Instructing the Army to Go Into Mourning.

BERLIN, April 26.—The body of the late Count Von Moltke was viewed by the public to-day from noon until 5 P. M. The bier, which is placed in the ballroom of the staff building, is draped with white silk, embroidered with silver, and a coverlet designed by the deceased man for the purpose covers the body as far as the breast. The remains have been embalmed by Dr. Beuster. The Emperor has ordered the army to go into mourning for eight days. The deceased Count's own regiments will be in mourning for twelve or fourteen days.

Emperor William, in his order instructing the army to go into mourning, says: "A friend and councilor has been removed from my side. I most deeply mourn this irreparable loss to myself, to the army, and to the fatherland. To his last hour the deceased enjoyed unprecedented renown by means of his military achievements and his services to the welfare of the fatherland, whose gratitude will never die."

White Women on the Congo.

BRUSSELS, April 26.—Dr. Reyter, has just left this city with his wife for Boma, the capital of the Congo Free State. The first Belgian lady to go to the Congo was Mrs. Valcke, wife of Capt. Valcke, who has now lived on the Congo for two years. The wives of two other agents of the State are about to go to the Congo to live there with their husbands. With the introduction of well-built houses, and of the conveniences and comforts of civilization which are now found at two or three of the Congo State stations, it is possible for white women to live there in a fair degree of comfort. Mrs. Valcke has enjoyed very good health most of the time since she went to the Congo. There is a probability that quite a number of Belgian ladies will in the near future join their husbands in equatorial Africa. Some of them will go to the upper Congo as soon as comfortable habitations are prepared for them there.

A White Man's Big Mission in Africa.

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. H. H. Johnston, who has been appointed Commissioner for northern Zambesia, has left England for his new post. He will have jurisdiction over an enormous extent of country. The region from the Shire Highlands, near Lake Nyassa, extending south of the Zambesi and west to the Portuguese possessions, will be his territory. He is to have a force of police and two British gunboats on the Shire under his command.

It will be his mission to make treaties with the chiefs, to endeavor to assure their loyalty, to ascertain the agricultural and trade resources of the country, and to make the surveys necessary to complete our maps of that large region. Mr. Johnston has spent the most of his time in Africa since he was twenty years old, and he is splendidly fitted by experience and tastes for the work assigned to him.

Fred Grant in Paris.

PARIS, April 26.—Col. Fred Grant and wife arrived on Friday for a short visit. They are guests of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister, and a dinner was given in their honor at the Legation last evening. Among those present were Count Arco-Valley, Baron Tucker, Mr. Henry Villard and wife, Mis. Paran Stevens, T. B. Harjes and wife, and a number of other Americans. Mr. Reid will give a diplomatic dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Grant, on which occasion they will have the pleasure of meeting Minister Ribot and his wife, Mme. Ribot, who, like Mrs. Grant, is from Chicago.

Miss Barbey Married to a Count.

PARIS, April 26.—Miss Barbey of New York, a niece of Mr. Lorillard, was married on Friday last to Count de Pourtales. Mr. Reid was a witness of the civil marriage. The religious ceremony was performed yesterday. The wedding was a very quiet affair, the family of the bride being in mourning.

Successes of the Chilian Insurgents.

PARIS, April 26.—Chilian advices received here say that the insurgents have occupied Carrizal and Caldera, and are advancing upon Copiapo.

No Boers Wanted in Mashonaland.

LONDON, April 26.—Despatches from Pretoria say that President Kruger of the South African republic has issued a proclamation forbidding direct or indirect trekking into Mashonaland.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Nine thousand emigrants left Hamburg for New York during the past week.

Seidl's Sunday Night Concert.

Nearly 2,000 lovers of music listened to Anton Seidl's vocal and instrumental concert last night at the Lenox Lyceum. The soloists were Olga Islar, soprano; Marie Ritter-Goetze, mezzo soprano; Andreas Dippel, tenor; Conrad Behrens, basso; Arthur Friedheim, and John Cheshire, harpist.

The rendering of Wagner's overture and Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" by Seidl's orchestra from the Metropolitan Opera House won loud applause, and Herr Dippel's prize song from the "Meistersinger" was well received.

Behrens was in fine voice, and so was Herr Behrens. A number of Liederkranz members were present. They roundly applauded Marie Ritter-Goetze and Fräulein Islar, both responding with encores. The quartet from "Fidelio" was particularly well rendered.

Illness of Robert G. Ingersoll.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been confined to his bed suffering from an attack of grip since his return from Rochester on Tuesday last.

DIED.

BENTLEY.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, of pneumonia, on Sunday evening, April 26, Anna L., wife of Hiram S. Bentley, in the 71st year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

For Other Deaths See Seventh Page.

THE ONE-CENT SAVINGS BANKS.

Continued Success of the Penny Provident Fund—The Record for Two Years.

The Penny Provident Fund, organized by the Charity Organization about two years ago, is proving a great success. It was the design of the organization to encourage the saving of small sums among its protégés by providing a place of deposit for even so small an amount as one, three, and five cents, and stations were established at the ten different branch offices of the society for carrying out the plan. So popular did the work become that outside organizations were allowed to come in from the churches, the missions, the industrial schools, and the working girls' clubs, until there are now 128 stations of deposit, 19,099 depositors, and $10,464.65 on deposit in the different stations. There are no hired clerks in these stations, the work all being done by voluntary charity. The depositors are quite fairly divided now between children and grown people, and, though it is the desire of the society that all accounts of $5 shall be transferred to the savings banks, many poor people refuse to take out their money.

The plan of the work resembles that so long practised in England. One, three, five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cent and $1 stamps are sold to the depositors, pasted in the little book given to each person, and remain the guarantee of the amount due until it is needed and drawn out again. When five or ten dollars accumulate the depositors are helped to open an account in a savings bank, and the United States and West Side savings Banks have placed the stamps on sale at one of their windows, where sums from one cent up will be received, and as soon as one dollar is accumulated the depositor will receive a regular pass book. This work necessitates the addition of only one clerk, and it is ho