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The Evening Star.

No. 13,442. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.

MINISTRY SUSTAINED

Decisive Vote in the French Chamber of Deputies.

HOPEFUL NEWS FROM MATABELELAND

English Exports to America Falling Off.

GENERAL FOREIGN TOPICS

PARIS, April 2.—After the debate in the chamber of deputies today on the foreign policy of the government, a resolution, which was acceptable to the ministry, was adopted by a vote of 360 to 213.

The Matabele Revolt.

LONDON, April 2.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, received dispatches from the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, today, which seem to denote that the activity of the authorities in Matabeleland and Cape Colony has done a great deal toward preventing a spread of the rebellion in Matabeleland. It is now announced that the outlying stations about Buluwayo have been relieved, and that Buluwayo and Gwelo are no longer considered to be in danger of attack. Consequently, Sir Hercules Robinson hopes that the revolt will be almost confined to the Matoppo Hills.

SALISBURY, Matabeleland, April 2.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with 150 volunteers, is proceeding to Gwelo and Buluwayo. Mr. Rhodes has expressed the opinion that Rhodesia is capable of coping with the revolt of the Matabeles.

Reported Disaster to the Queen's Carriage.

LONDON, April 2.—A news agency this afternoon sent out a dispatch said to come from Nice, and saying that Queen Victoria's carriage had been in collision with a wagon, no damage being done to the former. The newspapers here discredit the story.

King Menilik's Regrets.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—King Menilik of Abyssinia has expressed his regret at being unable to send an embassy to Moscow upon the occasion of the coronation of the czar, and has explained that his inability to do so is on account of the prolonging of the war and the fact that he must stay at Tigre.

CAIRO, April 2.—The telegraph line between Korosko and Murat Wells, north of Wady Halfa, has been cut.

Trade With America Falls Off.

BRADFORD, Eng., April 2.—The exports from this city to the United States during the month of March were valued at £312,000 ($1,560,000), compared with £491,000 ($2,455,000) for the same period of 1895.

SHEFFIELD, Eng., April 2.—The exports from this place to the United States for the first three months of 1896 amounted to £168,444 ($842,220), compared with £112,602 ($563,010) for the same period of 1895.

LONDON, April 2.—Mr. Edward Blake, M.P., left London on a holiday trip today, and in perfect health. The sensational stories circulated in the United States by a news agency as to his being suddenly and dangerously stricken in the house of commons are without foundation.

China in the Postal Union.

PEKIN, April 2.—The Chinese government has decided to enter into the postal union.

VIENNA, April 2.—In consequence of the decision of a portion of the fire department to go out on strike, all of the firemen have been relieved from duty and military pioneers have been substituted for them.

BERLIN, April 2.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific railroad today it was unanimously resolved to accept the reorganization plan.

LONDON, April 2.—The stock exchange will observe the Easter holidays by closing Friday, Saturday and Monday.

ALL SORTS OF WEATHER.

Gorge in the Mohawk River—Floods in Central New York.

UTICA, N. Y., April 2.—The Mohawk river is gorged below Canajoharie, and the New York Central roadbed between Fort Plain and St. Johnsville has been washed out for several hundred feet, compelling trains on that road to take the West Shore tracks. Trains from the east are seriously delayed.

A portion of Herkimer village is under water, the gas works are flooded and people are obliged to go about in boats.

The tracks of the West Shore a short distance west of Frankfort are covered with water.

The flood is rapidly subsiding. Gangs of men have been working on the Central railroad tracks between Fort Plain and St. Johnsville to repair the breaches made by the flood.

Ohio River Rising.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2.—The Ohio river at this point shows forty-four feet on the gauge this morning, and is still rising, but at a slower rate than last night. This is in consequence of the colder weather which set in yesterday evening, accompanied by brisk winds. The effect upon the river is quite perceptible, and it is not now thought that any serious damage will result. Forty-five feet is the danger line. This will hardly be reached until the recession, which is expected before night, begins. A good deal of removal of goods from cellars in the lower parts of the city is made necessary, but the district so affected is quite limited.

The Wisconsin Snow Storm.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 2.—Reports from northern Wisconsin tell of a complete snow blockade on many railroads. The drifts are from ten to twenty feet deep.

Two lumber jacks left Itasca Tuesday noon to walk to a lumber camp near Cutter's station. They had not arrived there at 8 o'clock last night, and a searching party was organized at Itasca to go in quest of them. In the country the wind is blowing a heavy gale, and the light top snow is being piled up on the railroads. In front of business houses the snow drifts were as high as twenty feet. Residences were surrounded with great banks of snow, and the occupants were compelled to tunnel passageways from their doors to the street. The front door of the Bank of Superior was blown open during the night, and the floor of the interior was buried under four feet of snow before morning. From Bayfield, Ashland, Hurley and other northern points similar reports come. At Marinette an ice ridge thirty to forty feet high and seven miles long has been formed on the bay's shore.

A Leader Returned to Work.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A sensation was caused in the ranks of the striking clothing cutters today by the desertion of Chas. Aalberg, who went to work early this morning. Aalberg was one of the leaders of the cutters, and was on the executive board of Cutters and Trimmers' Association, No. 61. He was an ex-president of the union, and during 1893 and '94 had been a member of the national executive board of the United Garment Workers of America.

CARLISLE A CANDIDATE

The Announcement to Be Made Within a Very Short Time.

A Sound Money Delegation Instructed for Him Expected to Go From Kentucky.

Information came to a representative of The Star today from a most trustworthy source that within a very short time—maybe within a few days—the announcement of Mr. Carlisle as a candidate for the presidency will be made. The manner of it is yet to be determined. Mr. Carlisle has been urged to formally reply to some one of the numerous requests by letter he has received to permit the use of his name. Again, it has been suggested that the announcement be made through the medium of an interview with Senator Lindsay, who is the Secretary's warm personal friend and supporter. But in one form or the other it is said to be certain that the announcement is soon to be made.

Sound Money Delegates Expected.

Mr. Carlisle's supporters among the Kentucky democrats talk in the most confident strain respecting the action to be taken by the Kentucky state convention which will meet to send delegates to Chicago. They assert without qualification that the sound money men will control it, and not only instruct for Mr. Carlisle for President, but indorse the administration out and out. They declare themselves to be absolutely assured of this, and some of them go to the extent of predicting that Mr. Blackburn will not appear on the scene. Something very encouraging to the Carlisle men is that both Senators Bronston and Gobel, who figured so prominently in the legislative fight as Mr. Blackburn's managers, have recently declared for Mr. Carlisle for President, and Senator Bronston wishes to go as a delegate-at-large to Chicago to work in the Secretary's behalf.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Proposed Commission to Erect a Monument to Commemorate His Valor

"There are many monuments in the city of Washington erected to the memory of Union officers of the army and navy distinguished in the late war of the rebellion," said Mr. Watson of Ohio today; "but there is no monument erected to the memory of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the army, or enlisted men in the navy, who served in the cause of the Union during the war. There is a so-called Peace monument here, but that is not commemorative of the deeds of the common soldiers of the war."

To cover this deficiency Mr. Watson today introduced in the House a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission of five members, two of whom shall have served as private soldiers or non-commissioned officers in the infantry of the army, one in the cavalry and one in the artillery, and one as an enlisted man in the navy of the United States in the war.

It shall be the duty of the commissioners to select a design for and superintend the erection of a monument, in the city of Washington, which shall appropriately commemorate the services and achievements of the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Union army, including the cavalry and artillery, and the enlisted men of the United States navy, during said war. The monument shall cost not to exceed the sum of $250,000, and this sum is appropriated.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Provision for Philadelphia and Hampton Roads Schools Omitted.

The Senate committee on appropriations today completed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. This bill has been before the committee since February 25, an unusually long time. The delay was occasioned by the committee's inability to reach a conclusion as to the proper course to be pursued in the treatment of sectarian schools for the education of Indian children. The House inserted an explicit provision that none of the money appropriated for schools should be used in the support of sectarian schools, but provided for appropriations for the school at Hampton Roads, Va., and for Lincoln Institution at Philadelphia. The Senate committee did not amend the House provision declaring against sectarian schools, but struck out the appropriations for the Philadelphia and Hampton Roads schools, the former amounting to $23,000, and the latter to $20,000. The Senate committee also increased the appropriation for the purchase or lease of school property to the extent of $100,000, making the total appropriation for this purpose $140,000. The purpose of this increase is to supply means with which to purchase the property of sectarian institutions devoted to the education of Indians. The appropriation for the support of day and industrial schools was also increased to the extent of $100,000, making the total for this purpose $1,285,000.

West Point Cadets Appointed.

The following have been appointed cadets at the United States Military Academy: Clifton P. Arnold, Prescott, Ark.; Joseph C. Kay, New Brunswick, N. J.; Harry F. Gilmore, Plattsville, Wis.; Jas. Goethe, Barnville, S. C.; Robert Roth, Ashland, Pa.; William C. Gillmore, Lorain, Ohio, with Earl H. Noel, Ashland, as alternate; Herman W. Albery, Columbus, Ohio; James R. McVicker, Sigourney, Ia.; William P. Stokey, Canton, Ohio; Harrison B. Hair, Blackville, N. C. (alternate); Jas. W. Furness, Philadelphia; Frank Richardson, Augusta, Kan., with Franklin G. Brown, Fall River, Kan., as alternate; George Authenreith, jr., Clayton, Mo., with Charles G. Harvey, St. Louis, as alternate.

Acts Approved.

The President has approved the joint resolution authorizing Benjamin Harrison to accept certain medals presented to him by the governments of Brazil and Spain during his term of service as President; the act authorizing and directing Bernard R. Green to exercise the duties and powers heretofore conferred upon the late Gen. Thomas L. Casey in relation to the construction and completion of the Library of Congress; the act providing for the better enforcement of the act of March 2, 1893, to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads.

Army Orders.

Capt. P. G. Wales, assistant surgeon at Fort McPherson, Ga., has been ordered to temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Prof. James Mercur of the Military Academy has been granted a month's leave of absence.

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, assistant quartermaster, has been ordered to examination at New York for promotion.

Ashore on the Jersey Coast.

A telegram to the life-saving service states that the barge Imperial from Boston went ashore last night near Cedar Creek, N. J., station. The crew of five were saved with the breeches buoys.

Government Receipts.

National bank notes received today for redemption, $160,171. Government receipts—From internal revenue, $460,889; customs, $775,197; miscellaneous, $26,329.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Proposed Bridge Across the Eastern Branch at the Foot of Massachusetts Avenue.

Favorable Report on the Proper Drainage Bill—Other Matters of Interest.

At a special meeting of the House District committee today a favorable report was made on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to survey and estimate the cost of a bridge across the Eastern branch at the foot of Massachusetts avenue. The sum of $3,000 is appropriated for the survey.

For Proper Drainage.

A favorable report was also made on the bill providing that each original lot, or subdivisional lot, situated on any street in the District of Columbia where there is a public sewer shall be connected with said sewer, in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, except human urine and fecal matter, shall flow into said sewer; and if such original lot or subdivisional lot is situated on any street in said District where there is a public sewer and water main, such original lot, or subdivisional lot, shall be connected with said sewer and also with said water main, in such manner that any and all of the drainage of such lot, whether water or liquid refuse of any kind, shall flow into said sewer: Provided, That the connections required to be made by this act shall be made under the following conditions: When there is on any such original lot, or subdivisional lot, aforesaid, any building used, or intended to be used, as a dwelling, or in which persons are employed, or intended to be employed, in any manufacture, trade, or business, or any stable, shed, pen, or place where cows, horses, mules, or other animals are kept, then, and in that instance, such original lot, or subdivisional lot, shall be connected with a public sewer and water main, or with a public sewer, as may be required with this act; and whenever there is no such building, stable, shed, pen or place, as aforesaid, on such original lot, or subdivisional lot, then such lot shall be required to be connected with a public sewer only when it has been certified by the health officer of said District that such connection is necessary to public health.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to notify the owner or owners of every lot required by this act to be connected with a public sewer or water main, as the case may be, to so connect such lot, the work to be done in accordance with the regulations governing plumbing and house drainage in said District.

If the owner or owners of any such lot neglect or refuse to make such connections as are required by this act, within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, such owner or owners shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction in the Police Court of said District, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each day he, she, or they fail or neglect to make such connections.

In case the owner or owners of any such lot be a non-resident or non-residents of the District of Columbia, or cannot be found therein, then, and in that case, the said Commissioners shall give notice by publication twice a week for two weeks in some daily newspaper published in the city of Washington, or personal notice if address is known, to such owner, directing the connection of such lot with such public sewer, or with such public sewer and water main, as the case may be, and in case such owner or owners shall fail or neglect to comply with the notice aforesaid within thirty days, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to cause such connection to be made, the expense to be paid out of the emergency fund; such expense, with necessary expense of advertisement, shall be assessed as a tax against such lot, which tax shall be carried on the regular tax roll of the District of Columbia, and shall be collected in the manner provided for the collection of other taxes.

District Bills in the Senate.

Late yesterday afternoon three bills of local importance were introduced in the Senate. By request Mr. Mitchell of Oregon introduced two bills providing for street extension. Both provide that the proposed extensions shall be along the line laid out in the map filed with the surveyor by the Commissioners, under the highways act; that condemnation proceedings may be had to secure the necessary lands, and that the necessary money to pay the judgments under these proceedings shall be appropriated.

One bill is to open and grade New Jersey avenue northwest, from Brightwood avenue to Whitney avenue. The other is to open and grade 11th street northwest, from Florida avenue to New Jersey avenue extended.

Mr. Hill introduced, by request, a bill for restricting the hours of labor on public works of the United States and of this District to eight hours. The bill provides that the employers of all mechanics and laborers, whether for the government directly, or as contractors or subcontractors, shall not have their men engaged more than eight hours a day. It is to be unlawful for any officer or contractor to work on any public work more than eight hours a day, except in an emergency, caused by fire, flood or danger of life. The expression "public work" is defined to mean all labor in behalf of the United States, requiring the employment of mechanics or laborers. The fact that the work may be done somewhere else than at the building or other construction that is in progress is to have no effect upon the application of the law. The act is not to apply to soldiers and sailors. It was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Shake-Up of Commissary Officers.

The following changes in stations of officers of the subsistence department have been ordered: Major W. A. Elderkin, from Los Angeles, Cal., to San Antonio, Texas; Major John F. Weston, from San Antonio to New York city; Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wilson will settle accounts and remain on duty in New York until he retires; Major Chas. A. Woodruff, relieved from duty in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, and ordered to Governor's Island, N. Y., upon the retirement of Col. John W. Barriger; Major Wm. H. Nash, from Vancouver barracks, Wash., to Chicago; Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, from Chicago to Washington, D. C.; Major Chas. P. Eagan, to duty as chief commissary of the department of California; Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Bell, from San Francisco to Denver, Col.; Capt. E. E. Dravo, from Denver to Vancouver barracks.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Virginia today: Amaryllis, Louisa county, J. W. McGehee, vice A. R. Harlow, resigned; Flatridge, Grayson county, J. F. Russell, vice H. M. Jenkins, resigned; Moseley, Buckingham county, John Stauffer, vice B. C. Morris, resigned; Turner, Brunswick county, D. R. Stokes, vice E. L. Barrow, resigned; Wan, Gloucester county, James Dabney, vice J. H. Waddell, resigned.

The number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was forty-five, of whom forty-three were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations.

Will Be Released Today.

The Secretary of State received a cable message from Consul General Williams at Havana this morning saying that he is informed by the advocate of Marcus Rodrigues and Someillains that his clients will be released today.

IN CONGRESS TODAY

Matters Considered in Both Branches of the National Legislature.

Mr. Wellington's Credentials as Senator Presented—Venezuelan Correspondence Asked For.

An agreement was reached as soon as the Senate met today that adjournment at the close of tomorrow's session be until next Monday.

The House bill was passed granting the Atchison and Nebraska and the C., B. and Q. railroads a right of way through the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. Wellington's Credentials.

Mr. Gorman (Md.) presented the credentials of George L. Wellington, republican, as a Senator from the state of Maryland for the term beginning March 4, 1897, to succeed Mr. Gibson, democrat.

Mr. George (Miss.) then resumed his speech in opposition to the claim of Mr. Du Pont to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. George closed at 2:45, having occupied the main part of three sessions.

THE HOUSE.

Several minor bills were passed by unanimous consent before the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed in the House today. Among them were bills to reimburse A. P. Brown, late postmaster at Lemars, Iowa, for losses sustained by robbery.

The Venezuelan Correspondence.

A resolution of inquiry presented by Mr. Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, was adopted without debate, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House copies of all dispatches, notes and cablegrams in the State Department from December 1, 1895, until the present time, relating to mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of Venezuela, together with all correspondence with foreign governments relating to the same topic. Mr. Hitt stated that his committee had unanimously reported the resolution.

The Howard University Appropriation

The sundry civil bill was then taken up. Under an arrangement entered into Mr. Hainer (Neb.) was given an opportunity to attack the amendment adopted yesterday appropriating $32,000 for the Howard University. It was Mr. Hainer who led the successful fight against appropriations for sectarian charitable institutions in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The debate will be found reported elsewhere in The Star.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

The Nicaragua Canal.

Some features of the engineering work upon the Nicaragua canal were discussed today before the House committee on commerce from the standpoint of engineers experienced in large enterprises. Excavating and dredging was discussed by Mr. Lindon W. Bates of Chicago, who described the dredging machines and dredging operations on the Chicago drainage canal, and asserted that by the same machinery and methods the work on the Nicaragua canal could be done for less than the company's estimates. The construction of the canal, he said, would inaugurate a new era for the Pacific coast and greatly increase the earnings of the railroads of that section.

Speaker Reed's Reception.

Speaker Reed gave a reception today in his private room in the rear of the hall of Representatives to about 200 of his New England friends, who were seeing the sights of the Capitol. Most of them were from New Hampshire. The visitors entered the room in pairs, and the Speaker had a pleasant word and a cordial handshake for each.

Award of Life Saving Medals.

The Senate committee on commerce today authorized a favorable report on the bill construing the law regarding the award of life saving medals, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise his discretion in the matter in all cases. He is now not allowed to make awards to persons outside of the life saving service.

The committee also authorized a favorable report on the bill donating a strip of ground in Lincoln Park, Chicago, to the park company for park purposes.

For Retaliatory Duties.

Mr. Meiklejohn of Nebraska has introduced a bill in the House providing for imposing retaliatory duties upon articles of import from countries discriminating against the United States.

Some Virginia Projects.

Representative Tyler of Virginia has introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a post office at Fort Monroe, Va., to cost $15,000. Representative Turner of Virginia introduced a bill to preserve the grove of Gen. Daniel Morgan at Winchester, Va., and erect a monument over it to cost $25,000.

Proposed Appomattox Park.

Representative Low of New York has introduced a bill to establish Appomattox Park, Va. It is to include the works existing upon and near the Appomattox river on the battlefields of June 16 and July 30, 1864. A commission of five persons, one of whom is Edwin Este of Petersburg, Va., is appointed to acquire not exceeding 3,000 acres of land, and their compensation is fixed at $10 per day. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated to carry the bill into effect.

The Du Pont Case.

Senator George yesterday afternoon delivered the second installment of his speech on the Du Pont election case without concluding, and when he had spoken about three hours and a quarter he yielded to Mr. Allison, who moved to proceed with the consideration of the post office appropriation bill. This bill was then practically concluded, except that the amendment providing additional compensation for carrying the mail between New Zealand and San Francisco was, after a sharp debate, laid over for final action until today. Senator Vilas took strong ground against paying any further mail subsidies.

Personal Mention.

Surgeon John D. Hall of the army is at the Arlington.

Maj. William Sinclair, second artillery, is in the city on leave.

Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, ninth infantry, is visiting friends at 916 15th street.

Lieut. L. M. Nuttman, twenty-first infantry, is at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Wiggin of Boston, who have been spending the month of March in North Carolina, are now at the Raleigh, where they will remain for several days. Mrs. Wiggin is the daughter of the late Gen. Robt. Condin.

Mr. Robert P. Leonard and Miss Leonard have returned from Saranac Lake, N. Y., whence they were called by the critical illness of their mother. Mr. Leonard's health has much improved.

Censured Trinity Corporation.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A coroner's jury brought in a verdict today censuring the Trinity Corporation, owners of the tenement building in Hudson street, in which four persons lost their lives by suffocation in a fire, which occurred last Sunday, for not providing fire escapes for the structure.

OLEOMARGARINE CASES

Men Charged With Violating the Law Indicted Today.

Bogus Butter Said to Have Been Sold Without a Proper Label—The Delay in Prosecutions.

Walter P. and Joseph Wilkins were today indicted for an alleged violation of the act of August 2, 1886, defining butter, and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine.

The indicted parties are said to be dealers here in butterine and similar products, and the indictment charges that they, the 17th of last October, knowingly and willfully sold and delivered to George A. Shallenberger, superintendent of the District reform school, a tub containing sixty pounds of oleomargarine as and for butter, the package or tub not being stenciled or branded "oleomargarine," as required by the said act of Congress. And other letters and figures, indicating the nature of the contents of the tub or package, and other required data were also missing, so the indictment alleges.

Upon the filing of the indictment today District Attorney Birney asked that a bench warrant be issued for the arrest of the accused, and Judge Cole directed that it be issued at once.

Walter P. Wilkins was arrested this afternoon and taken into Criminal Court No. 1, where he gave bail in the sum of $500, his mother, Mrs. Annie M. Wilkins, becoming surety, to answer the indictment. Mr. Wilkins stated that his brother Joseph, indicted with him, is in Boston, but expects to return on the 8th of the month, when he will give bonds.

What the Butter Men Say.

These indictments result from the efforts begun some months ago, at the instance of dealers in pure butter, to have the oleomargarine law enforced in the District. The butter men have become somewhat impatient because of the delay in indicting and prosecuting those against whom testimony has been presented.

One of them said today to a Star reporter that the course of the authorities up to this time had been such as evidently to please the oleomargarine dealers. "The oleomargarine dealers declare and reiterate the declaration," said the butter man, "that they have no fear whatever of the authorities whose duty it is to compel a proper observance of the laws governing the sale of oleomargarine in the District of Columbia. They declare also that even when indictments are found the cases will never be brought to trial, because several ways will be found to delay such a thing. They assert that it was in view of securing delay that they employed some of the leading equity lawyers of the District to defend any violators of the oleomargarine law that might be brought to trial, giving as a reason for this the fact that these lawyers would have so much business in the equity side of the court in cases where large interests were at stake, and especially in contests over wills which would be of long duration, that they could not attend to minor cases in the criminal docket, and could procure postponement after postponement by reason of their standing at the bar and the professional courtesy that exists between them and the district attorney's office.

"Commissioner Miller knows, just as Chief Agent Colquitt knows, just as the district attorney knows, and as everybody else who has taken the trouble to investigate the matter at all knows, that the oleomargarine laws are more flagrantly violated in the District of Columbia, and that their violation is accompanied by a greater amount of imposition entailing financial loss on the public of the District of Columbia, than the disregard of all the other statutes in force here combined."

The winter and the early spring is the harvest time, it is said, of the oleomargarine dealers, who persistently violate the law, and sell the product as butter for butter prices. In summer the genuine article is too cheap to make the risk of violating the law profitable enough to be worth the running. With these acts in view, it is the intention of the officials of the National Dairy Union to call upon Attorney General Harmon and impress upon him the necessity of directing that the district attorney should pursue a course here independent of the Treasury Department, and to prosecute oleomargarine cases without unnecessary delay. If no satisfaction can be gotten from the Department of Justice it is the intention, as stated in The Star some time ago, to have a resolution passed by the Senate directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate all information regarding the known violation of the oleomargarine laws in the District which are on record in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, the number of cases that have been compromised, the amounts of money paid in such cases, the names of the parties charged with the violation of the law and the names of the parties who paid the penalties into the Treasury Department in order to secure immunity from prosecution for them.

THE SIXTH MARYLAND.

A Brisk Struggle Likely for the Republican Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—Affairs in the sixth congressional district are beginning to warm up, and a brisk struggle for the republican congressional nomination is expected. A prominent candidate is Mr. John C. Motter of Frederick, who has, it is understood, the backing of Mr. Wellington. Mr. Motter and the Senator-elect have adjusted the political differences that have separated them.

Senator Norman B. Scott, jr., who was the acknowledged leader of the republican senators in the general assembly this year, will have the support of the Washington county delegation.

Mr. Charles F. Markell of Frederick is also in the field.

Over on the eastern shore the name of Mr. Phillips L. Goldsborough of Dorchester is mentioned as the probable republican nominee from the first district. Mr. Goldsborough was Mr. Wellington's nearest competitor in the senatorial fight, Col. J. C. Mulliken of Talbot is also mentioned as a possible nominee.

An effort is being made among republican politicians to prevent the anticipated fight at the primaries between the Wellington and anti-Wellington elements of the party, and to effect a compromise, if possible, which may produce a more propitious outlook than that which now faces the organization. To this end those who are crying for harmony are endeavoring to bring about a meeting between the leaders, at which it will be decided who the delegates-at-large to the national convention shall be.

The following have been slated for the places: Messrs. Wellington, Gary, Malster and some prominent eastern shore man, to be selected at the prospective meeting. This proposed disposition of the question has provoked animated dissent, however, and its advocates will have a hard time to bring it about. The eastern shore men are up in arms against Mr. Wellington, and it will be difficult to induce them to concede further honors to the Senator-elect, while it will prove equally hard to pacify the anti-Wellington men in Baltimore.

Mr. Wellington's friends assert that not only will they secure the election of their favorite as delegate-at-large, but will see that he ousts Mr. Gary from his place as the Maryland member of the national committee, a position which he has held for many years. An exciting time is looked for among the republicans.

The Alliance at Key West.

The training ship Alliance, which has been cruising in the West Indies, arrived at Key West today on her way north.

A REPORT ABOUT REED

He May Decide to Not Be Again a Member of the House.

If Not Nominated at St. Louis He Will Probably Practice Law in New York City.

Mr. Reed, it is said, is serving his last term in the House, no matter what may be the result of the St. Louis convention. If he is not nominated for President, Mr. Reed, according to this report, will retire from Congress and will probably take up the practice of law in New York. A prominent member of the House, who speaks positively as to his information, said to a Star reporter:

"Mr. Reed will retire from Congress at the close of this term, and will quit politics, if he is not nominated for the presidency. Flattering propositions to enter the practice of law in New York have been made to him, and their consideration is contingent upon the result of the national convention."

Of course, neither Mr. Reed nor those who might be regarded as representing him care to discuss the contingency of his failure to secure the presidential nomination, for the reason that this might be regarded as anticipating defeat. But the information is regarded as positive enough to warrant would-be aspirants to the speakership in the next Congress to begin laying their plans. The republicans assume that there can be no doubt about their maintaining their control of the House in the next Congress, and that they will have to elect Mr. Reed's successor. His intention to retire from Congress is, therefore, a matter of interest to several aspiring leaders.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, who is making a fight for the governorship of his state, will probably retire from that contest and accept renomination for Congress, with the idea that his prospects to succeed Mr. Reed will be more than fair.

It is expected that Grosvenor of Ohio will also be an aspirant, relying on the prestige he has acquired as the leader of the McKinley forces.

IS HE THE STRANGLER?

Arrest of a Fashionably Dressed Man at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Julius Fastner, who arrived in this city from Omaha March 22, was arrested last night and held pending an investigation as to his sanity. He is accused of insulting a young woman. Her screams attracted the attention of the police, and Fastner was taken into custody after a desperate struggle. From papers found on his person it appears that this is not the first time his mental balance has been questioned, he having been examined as to his sanity in Omaha and acquitted. Papers found in his possession show that he had trouble with his wife.

Festner answers the description of the alleged strangler, who has been operating in this city, in every particular. He is about thirty-two years of age, and has large blue eyes and light hair, worn rather long. He is fashionably dressed and has the appearance of a well-to-do gentleman.

When accused of being the strangler Fastner admitted that he knew Irene Phillips, but denied that he had attempted to murder her. He confessed to having attempted to strangle his wife.

Inquiry at the Golden West Hotel revealed the fact that Fastner came from Omaha. He appears mentally unbalanced, and frequently spoke of his "undying love for the fair sex."

Monday, thinking he might commit some act of violence, the proprietor ordered him to leave. Since then he has been living in a Sacramento street lodging house. He is well connected in Omaha.

SEMINARY STUDENTS STRIKE.

Seniors Refused to Recite to Rev. Dr. John Wilson.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—The senior class at the Allegheny Theological Seminary has gone out on strike on Rev. John Wilson, D. D., the professor of church history, and refuses to recite to him. So far their revolt seems to be a success. At least the class has had no church history since the holidays. Among certain members of the church there has been much opposition to Dr. Wilson, it is claimed, ever since he was elected three years ago, and the result is two factions are developing in the United Presbyterian Church. Several members of the board were seen and all say that the trouble has been patched up; but it leaked out that one member of the board has threatened to resign.

Allegheny Seminary is governed by the synods of New York, Ohio, northern Pennsylvania and Pittsburg. It has always been orthodox and has graduated many of the most famous ministers of the United Presbyterian denomination.

TO WRECK THE CAPITOL.

Several Men at Jackson, Mich., Caught in the Attempt.

JACKSON, Mich., April 2.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the state capitol. At 10 o'clock while Secretary of State Power was engaged in his office at the capitol he heard a noise outside. Going to the window he saw several men digging at the wall between the door and a window. His appearance frightened away the men, and an investigation showed that two pieces of stone about two feet square had been removed from the wall. Had the work gone on a little longer, a section of the wall about four by twenty feet would have fallen, thus wrecking the whole building.

Strenuous efforts were made during the recent session of the legislature to provide for a new building, but nothing was done in the matter and it is thought some miscreants took this means of securing immediate action.

LIPPITT'S PLURALITY INCREASED.

Nearly Complete Returns From the Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Nearly complete election returns show that out of a total vote of 50,592, as against 44,110 in 1895, Gov. Lippitt received a plurality of 11,278, an increase of 467 over his plurality of a year ago.

Secretary of State Bennett's plurality was 12,274. Attorney General Dubois fell behind his associates, but received a plurality of 10,364.

In Cranston, Westerly and North Providence, the three towns in which there were bolting candidates, the regular republican caucus nominees for general assembly won.

Last year's democratic minority of nine in the state legislature is reduced to six this year.

The no-license people won at North Kingstown and lost in the other towns in which the question was submitted.

NO ONE OPPOSED.

Anti-Coal Trust Bill Passes the New York Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The anti-coal trust bill, allowing the attorney general to begin actions to prevent monopolies, passed the senate by an affirmative vote of 40, no one voting in the negative. The bill had previously passed the assembly.

Resignation Accepted.

The President has accepted the resignation of First Lieutenant Laurence D. Tyson, ninth infantry, to take effect on the 15th instant.

MUCH INDIGNATION

Local Workmen Protest Against Importation of Italians.

TO WORK ON THE SEWERS

Officials Said to Have No Discretion in the Matter.

LABORERS' QUARTERS

There is a good deal of indignation about the District building. The laborers out of employment who haunt the home of the District have a grievance, and they are outspoken in their denunciation of the Commissioners. It is all about the work that is going on in the construction of the Brookland sewer. The contract for this work was awarded to T. M. Lesher & Son of Easton, Pa., and they have brought a number of Italian laborers here to do the work. The great cause for complaint is that the Commissioners should award a contract to a foreign firm, when there are enough contractors in the city to do the work and employ District laborers.

When bids were opened for this work twelve contractors submitted proposals. They were John Jacoby of Wilmington, Del.; Justin McCarthy, H. L. Cranford, J. P. Larguey, Darius Geskins, Andrew Gleason, B. J. Coyle, Lyons Bros., James McCandlish and M. F. Talty of Washington; Stratford & Hawkes of Brooklyn, N. Y., and T. M. Lesher & Son of Easton, Pa. The contract was awarded to the last named, although their figures were only $204.07 less than a District contractor, Mr. H. L. Cranford.

The Commissioners say they have no discretion in the matter of awards, being bound by law to give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder and to advertise for proposals in other cities. They stated today to a Star reporter that the importation foreign labor to this city when our own laborers were so anxious for work was to be deprecated. District work should go to District laborers, they thought, and if they had the power to stop the work they would do it. At any rate, they proposed to look into the matter.

So incensed are the local laborers over the importation of the Italians that it is feared a fight will ensue. Many of them have been out of work for a long time.

The employment of the Italians has not been officially reported to the authorities. Capt. Beach, who has charge of the sewer department, said to a reporter of The Star this morning that he had received information from a personal source that a number of Italians had been brought into the city and that a camp was being formed at Brookland. He would satisfy himself regarding the matter at the first opportunity.

The Camp.

It was thought at first that the authorities could proceed against these Italians under an old law of the corporation of Washington, which forbids the importation of persons likely to become a charge upon the community. But this law, which operated in the case of Coxey's army, was found not equal to this occasion, for the Italians are without the city. It may be, however, that the health department will proceed against the camp, for it is understood the men are to be huddled in a great big shed, which has recently been erected.

No record of a permit for this structure has ever been made in the office of the inspector of buildings, and one of the assistants was ordered out to investigate the matter. In such a camp as this disease if once started would spread like wildfire. These camps cannot be properly provided with sanitary arrangements, and disease is almost certain to break out among the men. A single case of smallpox would breed an epidemic and the city would pass through another siege of that terrible disease. Other diseases equally contagious are also liable to break out at any time. The health authorities are worked up over the situation, and a conference will be held with the Commissioners this afternoon to formulate some plan.

Col. Carson Indignant.

Col. Perry Carson was boiling over with indignation this morning when he heard about the matter, and immediately jumped in his buggy and drove to the camp. When he returned, he said he was never so much surprised in his life. "To think," he said, "that the authorities would permit these paupers to come to Washington and keep honest, hard-working citizens out of employment. You say there is no law? Well, the quicker we get one the better. Why, man alive, such things as that breed riots. How would you like to see foreigners come to this city and take your place at a cheaper salary, while your children are crying for bread. There is a large army of unemployed in Washington. Men skilled in sewer construction. They should be given an opportunity to earn an honest living. Contracts should be drawn in such a way that this class of foreigners be kept away. Here I have been all winter trying to get some laborers employed. I tell you this is a serious matter and should be carefully looked into."

In Their Quarters.

Workingmen out of employment who reside in the vicinity of South Brookland are also considerably perturbed in spirit regarding the importation of the Italian laborers, and a Star reporter who visited the camp today had no difficulty in finding any number of men ready to speak their views on the subject. Application, they say, has been made to Mr. Lesher for work, but the reply received has been that no local men can be taken on to aid in the construction of the Brookland sewer until eighty Italians from Philadelphia are put to work.

The foreign workingmen reached the District Sunday evening, and tramped out along the tracks of the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, carrying valises, knapsacks and bundles.

That night, it is said by those who reside in the same block, sixty-seven men, with an Italian woman, a colored woman and a child, slept in an unfurnished house at 13th and Concord streets, Brookland. Many of them are still there.