The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

True to Their Trusts.

The tariff scandal of 1897 in the House of Representatives is a thing of the past. The Autocrat, his fiscal prime minister and his council of state, the Committee on Rules, deserve all the praise that the country will visit upon them when it gets a chance. There will be joy and gladness among their masters in Wall street and in the perlicus thereof, where sugar, petroleum, steel rails, tobacco, rubber and kindred institutions help red gold to monopolize the good things of this life and to rob the suffering people. The pious exponents of these several public benefits will lay holy hands upon swelling hearts and bless their noble steering and clubbing agents in the House, who, indeed, have been faithful to their Trusts.

Nothing much will be said or thought of the harmless, necessary Republican chorus which aided in the general massacre. It will be dismissed with the encomium, in the song from Pinafore, on the politician, who "always voted at his party's call, and never thought of thinking for himself at all."

The deed is done, and much good may it do the perpetrators. They have shown that the power of gold, in alliance with a joint traffic association of trusts and monopolies, is able to conquer, control and dictate to the popular branch of the National Legislature; is able to force it to pass, without debate, orderly consideration or even knowledge, a vast measure designed to rob the masses of many hundred million dollars, put the same in the pockets of the syndicated trusts and monopolies, defeat the public revenues and demolish the foreign commerce and shipping interest of the nation.

In the way this has been accomplished, the conspirators have struck a coward blow at popular parliamentary government. In their cold-blooded effrontery, in going upon record against a provision exempting commodities controlled by monopolies, from the operation of the bill, they have entered a plea of guilty to the charge that the Dingley infamy has no other purpose than that of serving and enriching the trusts.

Now the foul baulding of the conspiracy, swathed in oppression and corruption, lies squealing on the Senate table, awaiting such action as that high inquest may decide upon. Some of the Senators are relatives or friends of the monster, and will try to have it physicked, vaccinated, ' stered, and saved. Others already know t to let a thing like that live would der the Senate infamous in history. eral others possibly may grin "complacently," and stand by; with the idea that if it die, that will be well, and, if it live, that also will be well, on account of the certainty that it will quickly prove a curse to its parents, guardians, pastors and masters.

But Senators who have any love for their kind or their country, will demand that the infant fiend be strangled. A coroner's inquest and a funeral is what this Dingley monstrosity needs, and needs badly.

A Much-Needed Place.

The growth of the city of Washington has been in some respects peculiar. It remained stagnant so long, and grew so fast after its long stagnation, that some of the things which it ought to have are yet unprovided. One of these things is an inebriate asylum. The need for this has not been quite so glaring as for some other institutions, owing to the rarity of drunken people on the streets. There is less open intemperance here, perhaps, than in any other city of the size in this country. Most of the hard drinking that is done is done out of sight, in back streets, and in resorts of various kinds, expensive and less expensive. Nevertheless, it is done, and the natural result is drunkards. Judge Kimball, who is better qualified than almost anyone else to give decision on this question, warmly advocates the establishment of a home for inebriates in a letter which will be found in another column.

The tendency of this age is against conglomeration of criminals, or, it might be added, of other people. It is more and more recognized that individual things need individual treatment. Instead of herding drunkards, thieves, gamblers, desperadoes, insane people, debtors and heretics all together, as they did in the middle ages, we have reached the point where the last two classes of people are not sent to prison at all if they are otherwise inoffensive, and where some States, at least, see the wisdom of separating the boy convicted of stealing chickens from the burglar who is an expert on breaking banks. It is also beginning to be recognized that certain forms of misbehavior are sometimes the result of disease, and must be cured instead of punished. The man who is a confirmed inebriate, in nine cases out of ten, has soaked himself in liquor so that it would take a stronger effort of will than most men can exert to enable him to get along without it. Liquor is temporarily just as much a necessity to him as food to a normally constituted individual. His moral responsibility lies in his allowing himself to get into that condition; but, when a doctor has to deal with a confirmed dyspeptic, or a man whose nerves are shaken all to pieces by some crazy attempt to commit suicide by overwork, he does not talk to him about moral responsibility; he gets him into a reasonably moral condition first. And that is what must be done for the inebriate.

Let us, then, have the inebriate asylum. It will relieve the police court, and the workhouse, and the District jail, as well as the citizens of the District to quite an appreciable extent.

Wars and Yankee Commodities.

Among wars and rumors of wars, some of them of proportions to overcloud and nearly extinguish minor menaces, the conviction grows that the long-expected Carlist revolution in Spain will very soon come to a head and break out with exceeding violence. Don Jaime, son of the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, and in whose favor the elder is believed to be about to abdicate his claims, recently has been compelled to resign from the Russian army, in which for two years he has held a captain's commission. This he had to relinquish because the Czar was offended at his conspiring against the throne of a family with which the Russian imperial family is on terms of personal friendship and intimacy.

Since leaving the Muscovite service Don Jaime has been busy visiting England, France and Belgium, in which countries he has been buying large quantities of arms and ammunition. His operations in this line have reached proportions alarming to the Spanish government, which has lodged a complaint against him at Paris, where at latest accounts he was engaged in shipping war material to the Pyrenean frontier, and, if the French police can find him, he will be expelled from the country. Meanwhile the Carlists are feverishly active in the north of Spain. The peasants are drilling constantly at night. The Spanish army, civil service and aristocracy are honeycombed with Carlism, and the call to arms may sound at any moment. It seems very doubtful if the little King of Spain will ever actually succeed to the government of the kingdom.

At a long distance from this probable theater of war, another is brewing in South Africa. The determination of the British colonial office to bring it on seems plain. The war authorities are equipping troops under orders for the Cape of Good Hope, forwarding artillery, ammunition and supplies, and chartering all the vessels in sight. The regiments in England, assigned for service in South Africa, are provided with campaign clothing, and have been warned to be in readiness to embark at an hour's notice. The British forces already in Cape Colony, including provincial troops, amount to 12,000 fighting men.

Thus the prospect presents itself that, while eastern Europe for the next year probably will be knocked out, as far as agricultural productions may be concerned, similar conditions are likely to apply to Spain and South Africa. War is a terrible thing; but, if it must come, thank heaven we have great store of grain, provisions, manufactures, implements of destruction, ammunition, gunpowder, and dynamite, with which to supply the nations and the armies. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Bishop Turner to His Critics.

Paragraphs have been floating around the newspapers for the last few weeks to the effect that, contrary to the general policy of his race, Bishop Turner, of the A. M. E. Church, had advised his people to take up arms against the whites. It has been pointed out that this course would inevitably bring on a race war, in which the white people would not get the worst of it; and Bishop Turner has been warmly censured for advocating anything but the policy of unconditional submission. He has been told that all that his people need to do is to behave well and they will not be hurt. This argument, of course, is borne out by the whole history of the race in this country.

Now, Bishop Turner thinks, it is time for him to say something. His remarks are pithy and pointed. He says that the editorial which made the trouble was printed in a little missionary paper, of which he is editor, and in it what he said was that when a mob invaded a man's cabin or his castle for unlawful purposes, it was that man's privilege to defend himself with a shotgun, if necessary. He distinctly advocated submission to the law, but not to any disorganized body of men who might be out on a lynching bee. And that was all that he said.

Naturally, he does not enjoy being charged with inciting a race war. He says: "I should have better sense than that if I was an inmate of an insane asylum." All that he asks is that the white people will help the leaders of the negro race to preserve law and order, in a lawful and orderly manner. This seems reasonable enough. From Frederick Douglass to Booker Washington, it has been the policy of every leader of the negro race to preserve peace between that race and the white people. All that Bishop Turner has done is to assert quite moderately the right which lies at the foundation of English law, the right of a man to take care of himself and his wife and children. Lynch law may be expedient in a country where the law is not so strong as the criminal, but it is absurd to say that the victims of lynching bees would ever be acquitted by a jury, if they were guilty. And if they are not guilty, as sometimes happens, why haven't they a right to defend themselves against lawlessness, the same right that a Cuban, or an Armenian, or a white American has? Let the sheriff and the constable, backed up by public sentiment, look after the criminals, and Bishop Turner's advice will not bring on any race war. But if lynch law continues, and resistance to it starts a race war in any special locality, which will be most responsible, Bishop Turner or public sentiment?

The gentleman who has been writing in Scribner's Magazine about unnecessary conveniences in Pullman cars will not be pleased to learn that one more is to be added. It is now proposed that a traveling nursery be attached to each Pullman train, where mothers can deposit their infants in hammocks or cradles, with plenty of picture-books to amuse them and every convenience for their comfort, and then, if they like, leave them in care of the nurse and pursue their journey in peace. The peace will also extend to the fellow-travelers of the babies and of the mothers. No fastidious Bostonian will have his ears offended by some fond mother who persists in chattering to her dear 'ittle tootsie-wootsie; no tired business man will have his rest or his thoughts interrupted by the roaring of some angry, vociferous, disgusted infant. It seems to be an ideal arrangement—for the public.

All the powers except Germany have requested the Sultan to withdraw his forces from the Thessalian frontier. Fighting continues in Crete, where it takes the fire of half a dozen foreign warships to keep the insurgents out of a Turkish position. The blockade of Greece has been determined upon at a date not fixed; but the "Concert" is represented as certain to fly in pieces at the first fight on the Grecian frontier. That event is likely to occur not later than next Wednesday, the anniversary of Greek independence.

There was a small panic in New York yesterday, caused by a report that the Senate and House had adopted a joint resolution making the schedules of the Dingley bill apply on April 1. There ought to be constitutional lawyers in the metropolis who could show the importers how very harmless the Dingley "retrospective" fairy story really is.

We are much mistaken if the trusts do not conclude to abolish the Senate by and by. If "legislation" could be confined to the House, under existing conditions the arbitration treaty long ago would have been adopted without reading, and Hawaiian annexation would have been nipped in the bud.

The philosophy of the arbitration question is simple. Great Britain and certain influences in this country identified with British interests want the United States so bound by agreement and law that in the future the whole concert of nations could be invoked to suppress any warlike disposition that the American people might develop in consequence of British aggressions in the western hemisphere. The whole hypocritical movement, with its hidden motives and purposes, is nothing less than a conscious and deliberate effort in British interests to transform the American Eagle into a Philadelphia capon.

The presence of a Spanish warship at the Grant monument ceremonies in New York harbor will afford this country a new opportunity to salute the flag of a nation before which we have so long crawled in the dust.

Preparations are making for the court-martial of the Cuban general, Rivera, who, of course, will be murdered unless this country interferes to save him.

It is now stated that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will remain in Cuba to assist Commissioner Day. A good thing, and renewed evidence of Presidential sound sense.

The worst fears regarding the flood in the Yazoo delta country of Mississippi are being realized. An area of fully 4,000 square miles is, or in a day will be, completely under water. General flood conditions in that State, in Arkansas and eastern Louisiana grow increasingly serious. More crevasses are reported, and rain is falling over the region. It is feared that little will be left of the lower stretches of levee, and their reconstruction after the flood will cost millions.

If the one-armed veteran soldiers who are alleged to have been illegally discharged from the civil service in the Treasury Department have a clear case, Secretary Gage is right in restoring them in furtherance of civil service reform. It is to be hoped, however, that he will take care not to violate the spirit of the civil service reform system in his efforts to correct this or any other improper action or practice of the Cleveland Administration.

Mr. Cleveland refused to give little "Phil," the late Gen. Sheridan's son, a West Point cadetship, which was natural and characteristic. President McKinley sent for Mrs. Sheridan to tell her that he had filled out an appointment in advance of its being asked; also natural and characteristic. Well, rather so! "Hyperion to a Satyr!"

QUARREL OF TWO OFFICERS.

Assistant Judge Advocate General Barr to Make an Investigation.

Atlanta, Ga., April 1.—Assistant Judge Advocate General Barr reached Fort McPherson this morning, and this evening at 7 o'clock will begin an investigation of the recent trouble between Capt. Romeyn and Lieut. O'Brien. There is no doubt that a court-martial will be the result of the very strict investigation which the judge advocate has been directed to make.

Both Capt. Romeyn and Lieut. O'Brien were drilling their companies at the time the fight occurred. Lieut. O'Brien, who is well known by reason of his appointment as the representative of the United States Army in the China-Japan war, walked up to Capt. Romeyn and was observed to make some remark. Almost instantly Capt. Romeyn slapped his face.

It was finally given out that the two men had disagreed over a slighting remark which O'Brien had made regarding Romeyn's command.

ANNA DICKINSON'S SUIT.

Witnesses Say She Was Insane When Admitted to the Asylum.

Scranton, Pa., April 1.—Dr. Meredith, of the Danville Insane Asylum, who had charge of the ward in which Miss Anna Dickinson was confined there, was on the stand nearly all the morning in the suit Miss Dickinson has brought for false imprisonment. One of the signers of Miss Dickinson's certificate was a physician who had not practiced for five years, the witness said, but Dr. Oglesby, of Danville, who had practiced medicine for many years, indorsed the certificate at once and made it valid. Miss Dickinson was insane when admitted to the asylum, the witness said.

Miss Laura Courtwright in the afternoon testified that she was at the railway station in West Pittston when Miss Dickinson was taken away, and the latter pointed at a railway train and wanted to know what it was.

George Llewellyn, prothonotary of Luzerne county, who was a policeman in West Pittston in 1891, testified that he assisted in putting Miss Dickinson into a carriage to take her to the train on the day of her departure for the asylum. She acted strangely, and used the word "damn" frequently.

TRUTH ABOUT THE LIBRARY.

We hardly know which is more to be regretted, the public controversy which is going on in regard to the authorship of the design for the Congressional Library building, between Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz, the original architects, and the son of Gen. Casey, the Army engineer who carried it into execution, or the series of proceedings which gave rise to the controversy. On the 25th of January last, Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz presented a "memorial" to Congress, through Senator Blackburn, protesting with a considerable show of temper, against the commemorative tablet which has been set up in the building, and which gives the names of the Army engineers in charge of the work the most conspicuous place, and, below, separated by a line, those of Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz and of Mr. Edward P. Casey, as architects of the structure ex aequo. It will be remembered that, a year or more ago, Harper's Weekly published an article on the Library, which, as the publishers alleged, had been submitted to Mr. Casey, and approved by him, the general tenor of which, especially when taken in connection with the title of the illustrations, gave the impression that Mr. Casey was entitled to credit for the most important part of the architectural work on the building.

The Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, whose members may be presumed to have been familiar with the facts, took up the matter, and protested, both as a body and individuals, against the wrong so done to the original designers, saying that, in their opinion, "no one can, with propriety and honesty, be entitled to the credit as architects of this building except J. L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz." This protest of the Washington Chapter was taken up by the board of directors of the institute, and referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. R. D. Andrews and Frank Miles Day, which reported that "the good work in the interior of the building, however, has been designed by Mr. Casey, and his name ought to be placed on the tablet as the architect to complete the work." Mr. Casey is now practicing in New York, and the New York Architectural League next considered the matter. The president appointed Messrs. Bruce Price and John Galen Howard a committee to hear Mr. Casey's version of the affair, and they reported, that, having heard this statement, which they believed to be correct, they thought that "large credit" was "due to Mr. Casey as one of the architects of the Congressional Library, and that it would be not only highly fitting, but merely just, that his name should appear on the tablet which bears the names of the architects of the building."

Up to January 25 the matter had not reached a too acute stage. While it was unfortunate that Mr. Casey's examination of the Harper's Weekly article had not resulted in making it perfectly plain that Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz were the sole architectural designers of the main fabric of the building, so that the Washington Chapter would not have felt it necessary to make a public correction, this correction was a simple affair, and the reports submitted to the executive committee of the institute and to the league, certainly gave Mr. Casey full credit for what he had done, so that he could well afford to treat Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz's memorial to Congress with magnanimity, or even to help them in regaining that artistic honor of which the Harper's Weekly article had been, undoubtedly without intention on his part, a chief means in depriving them. Instead of this, he has sent to us, and, we presume, to others, a document, called a "Reply to Senate Document No. 88," this being the title of Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz's protest, which, to say the least, is ill-advised in tone and illogical in argument.

Nobody has ever denied his claim to credit for what he has done in connection with the interior work of the building, but it is surprising to find an architect seriously saying, as he does in this paper, that "In the Library of Congress the interior architectural effects seem to be of more importance than those of the exterior;" and that the architecture of the building which Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz lay claim to "consists merely of bare walls and penetrations." It is hardly necessary to say that architects would agree that the person who devises in full constructive perfection the ground-plan of a building, and the "bare walls and penetrations" of its elevations and sections is the architectural designer of the building, whatever may be done with the profiles of the molding, or the details of carved and painted decoration; and Mr. Casey's claim that the Smithmeyer & Pelz plan was only used by his father "to expedite the work;" and that "fundamental changes" were made in it, consisting of omitting "interior wings and connecting-pieces," changing the form of the exterior dome "from an octagonal roof to one round in horizontal section," and leaving out the "cupolas on the central pavilion," which, as he says, are "just such changes as are sometimes necessary to convert a poor design into a good one," is only further evidence that the building, as carried out, is substantially the fruit of Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz's study and thought, and that, if the designers of the substance of a building are entitled to more honor than the person who works out the details and decoration, or who makes the contracts, and supervises their execution, their names should be placed at the head of those whom the tablet is intended to commemorate in connection with the building.

There is, of course, a possible question as to whether the superintendent, the person who studies the details, or the architect who devises the scheme of the building performs the more important duty; but we fancy that architects will hold but one and the same opinion as to this, and we do not believe that Mr. Casey would look with equanimity upon an inscription on one of his future buildings, which bracketed his name with that of his head draughtsman and the clerk-of-the-works, however brilliantly they might have accomplished their tasks. We hope he is wise enough to bear with patience a suggestion, that treatment which does not look objectionable when applied to other people, often wears quite a different aspect when endured by one's self. Meanwhile, we can wish nothing better for him than to be spared, in his own future career, the mortification of being neglected and supplanted in his professional work, a mishap which is only too common in an architect's professional career.—American Architect.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

De Ruyter smoked an Havana cigar,
To draw out his thoughts, he said.
But he smoked so long and he smoked so hard
He drew them all out of his head.

Mr. McKinley has lost a big dog, and it is thought that the more he sees of men the better he likes dogs.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis will be at the Queen's jubilee. It is kind of him not to cloud the festivities by his absence.

"I like that Miss Peacedyke," observed Dickerson, "she dresses so quietly."

"Don't see how she can," observed Jimsby, "if she's like my sisters. You can hear them all over the house when they're getting ready for a dance."

The grass is green
And wet with dew;
Spring poets and
The skies are blue.

MUDDD MAY BE A CANDIDATE.

Maryland Congressman Not Averse to Senatorial Honors.

Baltimore, Md., April 1.—Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, who is much talked of as a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. Gorman, will not announce his candidacy like his rivals, Gov. Lowndes and Congressman McIntire.

"I have never said I was a candidate for the Senate," he remarked last night, "have never authorized any one to say it for me, am making no fight and am receiving no indorsements. But, of course, I would not be considered sincere if I were to say that I would not accept the office if it were to come my way.

"I do not wish to be considered as criticising the candidacy of any one, but I do think that it is bad for the future of the Republican party that any contest should arise over this office at this time. To elect a Republican Senator the legislature must be Republican. While I do not doubt that our party will elect the legislature this fall, we should not be too certain of it. There is a fight ahead of us, and the introduction of a factional Senatorial contest into the campaign will render our work all the harder. For the sake of Republican supremacy in the State our party should be united. I am, and have always been, a good enough Republican to sink any desire of my own in the interest of party success.

"I have no criticism to make of Gov. Lowndes' ambition. It is a laudable one. My relations with the governor have always been cordial, and I hope that they will continue to remain so."

RUSH TO PAY DUTIES.

Importers Taking Advantage of the Wilson Tariff's Last Days.

New York, April 1.—There was a great rush yesterday to pay duties at the custom house. Importers had heard that the new Dingley tariff was to be in effect from April 1, and they wanted to obtain the benefit of the lower duties under the Wilson law. The total receipts were $1,726,453, and of this sum $1,268,232 represented duties on goods withdrawn from bond, leaving the amount of duties on direct importations at $458,220.

The duties paid were mostly on woolens and tobacco. The receipts at the New York custom house for the month of March were $17,579,633. They were exceeded in any one month only once before in the history of the government. In August, 1872, after a 10 per cent reduction in the tariff they were $19,336,000. In July, 1890, just before the McKinley bill went into effect, the duties paid amounted to $17,243,864. Deposits yesterday in the subtreasury, for which certificates were issued to be used in the payment of duties, were $2,254,000.

NEW ARMOR PLATE PLANT.

English and American Capitalists to Build One at Newport News.

Norfolk, April 1.—A rumor to the effect that Collis P. Huntington and a company of English and American capitalists will shortly establish at Newport News a large ordnance and armor-plate factory is widely circulated here, and it is accepted as reliable.

Mr. Huntington, accompanied by a number of capitalists, recently went over the ground, and, it is said, selected a site for the mammoth enterprise near the shipbuilding plant in which he is largely interested. This company is now building several battleships, and will bid for more when opportunity offers. The construction of the armor factory would, therefore, give it a tremendous advantage over any other shipbuilding concern in America.

It is stated that the capital of the concern will be between three and five million dollars, half of which will come from abroad. Newport News is peculiarly well situated for the manufacture of armor-plate, which is a mixture of Virginia and Cuban ores.

DAUNTLESS POSED FOR A PHOTO.

How the Little Filibuster Gave the Officials a Scare.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 1.—With a large Cuban flag flying from the peak and the United States flag from the gaff of the tug Dauntless, she backed out on the St. John's River at noon yesterday, and caused considerable excitement along the river front, for nearly everyone who saw her thought that she would attempt to run the blockade established by Uncle Sam.

The object was soon apparent, for a photographer was seen on a lighter, with a camera, ready to take a shot at the notedlittlefilibuster. On board the Dauntless was the owner, W. A. Bisbee, and an officer of the cutter Boutwell. After the photographer had taken the picture, the Dauntless ran up the river, nearly to the drawbridge, and then returned to her dock.

On board the cutter could be seen officers and men intently watching the Dauntless. The owner will not attempt to go out until he can secure a legal clearance.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING.

Hawaiian Authorities Refuse to Permit Immigrants to Land.

Honolulu, March 23.—Special correspondence of the United States Associated Presses, per steamer City of Rio de Janeiro—The trouble over the attempted landing of 670 Japanese immigrants from the steamship Shinshiu Maru, has been ended by the departure of that steamer on the 20th instant, taking back 413 of her passengers, who had been found by the Hawaiian authorities not entitled to landing.

The feeling against the Japanese, however, is constantly increasing, and serious trouble is likely to occur at any time.

An Investigation Demanded.

Paris, April 1.—The Figaro, in an article conveying a strong expression of opinion in regard to culpability for the loss of the French line steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, demands that inquiry be made with the object of ascertaining the names of the captain and the character of the cargo, as well as the name of the vessel, which, according to the statement of the mate of the Ville de St. Nazaire, stopped near the latter ship when she was in distress, but did not attempt to render any assistance.

Cuba's National Hymn.

I.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Gem of the deep blue sea,
Thy shores I love;
I love thy pearly strand,
Torn from the tyrant's hand
By Cuba's faithful band
And God above.

II.

Our flag of Cuba free,
Emblem of liberty,
Shall float on high;
Its stars and stripes shall wave,
O'er noble patriots' grave,
Till songs from hearts that's brave,
Shall reach the sky.

III.

Our sons and daughters true
Will ever be to you
My native land;
Their blood a potion free,
Will ever give for thee
From center to the sea
One united band.

IV.

My native country, thee,
Home of the brave and free,
Thy praise we'll sing;
We'll sing the patriot's song,
With voices loud and strong,
Joined in one mighty throng,
Till the heavens ring.

FATHER FIDELIS OFF FOR ROME.

Fought on the Union Side and Was Converted From Episcopalianism.

Baltimore, Md., April 1.—Father Fidelis, of St. Joseph's monastery, Frederick road, who was recently elected one of the consulters to the general superior of the Passionists in Rome, left St. Joseph's monastery at noon yesterday for West Hoboken, the headquarters of the Passionists in America. He has not definitely decided when he will sail for Europe. His home in Rome will be at the monastery of Saints John and Paul.

James Kent Stone was Father Fidelis' name. He was born in Boston in 1840, and his father was Dr. John S. Stone, head master of the Cambridge Theological Seminary. James Kent Stone was educated at Harvard, and after being graduated from that university he went to Germany to pursue a course of special studies at the University of Goettingen. He returned to America at the outbreak of the civil war and, enlisting in the Second Massachusetts Infantry, fought with valor until he was seriously wounded.

After the war he was ordained a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and served as president of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and president of Kenyon College, Ohio. He joined the Roman Catholic Church in 1870, and for six years he served in the Order of St. Paul. Then he became a Passionist, which he has now been twenty-one years.

SCOTT TO VISIT SHERMAN

State Department Will Be Asked to Right Spanish Wrongs.

The Cuban Prisoner Whose Release Gen. Lee Demanded Coming to This City to Present His Case.

The State Department will be visited in a few days by Senor Charles D. Scott, the American, whose detention incommunicado in a Havana prison prompted Consul General Lee's clash with ex-Secretary Olney. He arrived in New York city yesterday on the steamship Orizaba. He is a typical Cuban. He was born in Havana. His father was an American, who went to Cuba early in the sixties, where he married a Cuban girl.

Although Senor Scott was never prominently identified with the Cuban revolution, Fonsdeviela's police suspected that he was in communication with the insurgents, and on Friday 9 last the police broke into his home, at Regla, dragged him from bed and locked him up for seven days. Then he was taken to Havana.

Scott was tried, he not being present, by Fondeviela's court in Guanabacoa and declared innocent. Again, he was tried on fresh charges and again acquitted. Still he was kept confined incommunicado, and he was told that still other charges were to be made against him.

When Consul General Lee's demand for Scott's release was not acceded to the consul general asked for the presence of warships in the harbor of Havana, and followed the request with a threat to resign if his demands in behalf of the prisoners were not upheld. Scott was finally released.

The Spanish authorities ordered the American's banishment. He was forced to leave his wife behind and to abandon all of his business interests on the island. He declares he was unjustly discriminated against by the Spanish government and he expects to have the wrong righted by appealing to President McKinley and Secretary Sherman in person. He will come to Washington in a few days.

While in the capital he will call at the Cuban legation and will be assisted by Gonzalo de Quesada and Horatio S. Rubens in presenting his case to the Government.

A RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Cretan Crisis Working Changes in Europe's Political Line-Up.

New York, April 1.—The Journal's Berlin correspondent cables that the real reason for Germany's pitiless opposition to Greece is that German polity has abandoned the fundamental idea of a triple alliance, and that a Russo-German alliance is imminent. The German Emperor seems to have succeeded in virtually divorcing France from Russia. This means an alliance between England and France.

Russia's policy is to force the Greeks to war, because anything that will upset the status quo in central and oriental Europe will help Russia in her long-delayed march toward Constantinople.

The relations between Austria and Germany are embarrassing, for the growth of Russia means the dissolution of the Austrian empire, which is a mere confederation of peoples having nothing in common.

"Seven years ago Kossuth told me," the correspondent adds, "that the Russo-German alliance was inevitable within ten years. A week later Lord Dufferin said to me in Rome that when Bismarck retired from power the keystone had fallen from the arch of peace, and tomorrow Bismarck, in his eighty-second year, will have the bitterness of knowing that these things are coming to pass, and that the nullification of that diplomacy which is the basis of the peace of the world is now going on.

"No wonder that the King of Greece is astonished, and that Lord Salisbury has gone to France."

BRITISH ARGUMENT FILED.

Canadian Bering Sea Claims Laid Before the Commission.

Montreal, April 1.—The British counsel before the Bering Sea claims commission committee, completed, signed, and forwarded to the members of the commission and the American consul their written factum of argument in the cases pending before the commission. The American counsel are to file their reply by May 12, and the British counsel will again reply to this argument before the meeting of the commission in Montreal in June.

The factum covers over 209 printed pages and each claim is argued separately, the introductory remarks covering over thirteen pages. The claims upon which interest is charged at the rate of 7 per cent from the dates mentioned in the particulars until payments are twenty-six in number, aggregating a total amount of $857,702, exclusive of interest, and covering the seizures of 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, and 1892.

CHIPPEWA'S ICE GORGE.

Another Jam Like That of December Beginning.

Durand, Wis., April 1.—The ice in the Chippewa above this point went out yesterday and has formed a gorge at Round Hill, three miles below Durand, and has forced the back-water over the west-side bottoms and the lower streets of the city.

The water is within 11 inches of the highest mark of the great flood of last December and is slowly rising. The colder weather may hold the jam and will greatly increase the danger.

To Be Known by Their Works.

Frankfort, Ky., April 1.—A bill was introduced yesterday in the legislature, providing for the branding of convicted burglars on each cheek.

CUBANS CHARGE TREACHERY

Rivera Said to Have Been Betrayed Into Spanish Hands.

MAY BE EXECUTED AT ONCE

Summary Court-Martial and Death of the Cuban Patriot Expected—Insurgents Not Depressed, But Continue an Aggressive Campaign Around Havana.

New York, April 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Already many stories are told here of the action in which Rivera was captured, some hinting that Jorrin, the peace commissioner, whom Gen. Weyler sent to treat with Rivera a month ago, furnished information about the chief's position and force, and guided the Spanish column down. Worse treachery is also hinted, but the truth seems to be that a superior force surprised Rivera early in the morning, and his capture was due to the fact that he was wounded while retreating.

It is said here that Rivera is an American citizen, but he is not registered at the consulate, and no appeal has been made to Consul Lee. If such were the case the Spanish would undoubtedly hesitate before shooting, for while taken in arms, the execution of such a man would, it is believed here, cause strong feeling in the United States.

"Religious perish when they have no longer followers who will die for them," said Rafa Rivera on his stretchers at San Cristobal yesterday. "I expect to be shot. Well, it may help the cause. Other considerations are not important."

Rivera will be tried by summary court-martial, and may be shot at once, with the gallant Bacallao, though suffering from his wounds. Such are said to be Gen. Weyler's orders. No man of importance has been executed since the war began, and a great outcry is likely to follow if Rivera is shot, as the general view is that civilized nations parole, exchange or imprison prisoners of war. While the Spanish say that the insurgent is a prisoner of war, it is remembered that Gen. Weyler in a decree said: "Any man caught without a military pass outside of the lines during the state of war is guilty of rebellion."

Rivera has been charged with incendiarism, as is usual, and if he is not executed at once, it will be because the Spanish fear to act in a manner to create a feeling against them in the United States.

The Cubans are not disheartened at the loss of Gen. Rivera. They say Gen. Roloff is in Pinar del Rio and will become second in command of the whole army. Insurgents in great numbers are coming from the east and concentrating in Havana province. They have plenty of ammunition and good cavalry.

Permission asked for Mr. Marriott, a colleague of Mr. Crosby, the correspondent of the Chicago Record, killed in the field, to go to secure the body and effects, has been refused by the authorities. Minister De Lome wired the request, and Gen. Lee seconded it. Mr. Marriott took Gen. Lee's letter to the palace, but Gen. Ahumada refused to see him, saying that the request could not be granted.

CUBAN VICTORIES REPORTED.

Gen Carillo Defeats the Spanish in Santa Clara Province.

Havana, April 1.—An important engagement is reported in the province of Santa Clara, between a Spanish column and the insurgents, commanded by Gen. Carillo. The Spaniards retired with heavy losses, which are not mentioned in their official report.

Gen Carillo has 1,000 men under his orders, nearly all veterans of the last war. The recent small expeditions from the southern part of the United States, all of which have reached him, have provided him adequately with arms and ammunition.

The important town of Alfonsi XI, a railway station in the province of Matanzas, has been successfully attacked by the insurgents, who, after disposing of the garrison, entered the town, burning many houses and ransacking all the stores. They destroyed the railroad tracks and all the cars and engines of the railroad company.

CUBANS AVENGE MACEO.

Cirujeda's Men Ambushed and Slaughtered.

New York, April 1.—A special to the Journal from Havana says: The Spanish guerrillas of Punta Brava and the detachment of regulars who, under Major Cirujeda, who killed Gen. Antonio Maceo, the celebrated Cuban chief, were yesterday led into an ambush by Cuban forces under Beldomero Acosta, and nearly all macheted on the same spot where Maceo fell. The Spanish official report admits that Capt. Ruiz and ten privates were killed and twenty-nine mortally wounded.

A military train which left Artemisa on the Western trocha last Sunday for Havana, bringing a battalion of Spanish troops that Weyler had ordered to embark here for Nuevitas to reenforce the Puerto Principe garrisons, is reported to have been derailed by insurgents and attacked en route. The troops took refuge in a plantation near by.

Presently a tremendous explosion occurred, blowing the building to atoms, and killing upward of 200 soldiers and wounding the rest more or less seriously. The house had been mined by the insurgents.

EPIDEMIC OF BLAZES.

Fire Department Called Out for Fires About Town.

The fire department was called out several times yesterday and last night. A threatened serious conflagration broke out about 7:30 o'clock last evening, and Lieut. Teeple made this report to police headquarters today: "Fire was discovered in rear of No. 1629 Twelfth street northwest, house owned and occupied by Lee Thomson. Origin of fire unknown. No. 7 engine company was notified, and later box 237 was turned in by W. J. Hamner. The stable and two horses were destroyed by the flames.

"W. B. Linkins, a fireman of No. 7 Company, fell and cut his head. Damage to Thomson property about $500. Adjoining building, No. 1227, was burned to the extent of $150; owned and occupied by Sarah Gordon. No. 1633, owned and occupied by A. A. Hansberry, was damaged to the extent of $75. Other property, such as fences and sheds, was burned."

Policeman Auldridge turned in an alarm at 7:30 o'clock last evening for a blaze in a back room of Daniel Driscoll's residence, No. 1303 Seventh street, northwest. Cause unknown; damage, $10.

The home of Mrs. Annie Krauskap, No. 1007 Fourth street northwest, was damaged to the extent of $5 by a defective flue.

Yesterday afternoon a lively blaze started in a stable in rear of No. 1340 V street northwest, and did $300 damage to the structure and adjoining sheds.

Fire destroyed the sheds in rear of the residences of Sarah Marshall and S. Carr, Nos. 424 and 428 Eighth street northeast, last night. Damage, $5; cause unknown.