

TURNING TO BEASTS.

Frightful Moral Effects of the Famine in Paris of Russia.

TRAVEL THERE NO LONGER SAFE.

Greece Confronted by a Crisis Which May Lead to Civil War.

RIVAL CABINETS AT THE CAPITAL.

LONDON, March 1.—The English special correspondent, who is traveling in the famine districts of Russia, writes from Saratov that crimes of violence in the valley of the Volga are of frequent occurrence. Clergymen's houses have been robbed, and the bodies of murdered men are found on the high ways. The correspondent was warned of the danger of traveling about the country, and he seldom drove at night.

Caravans of merchandise are escorted by an armed force. The correspondent says that while he was sleighing on the Volga one evening he was tracked for half an hour by a ragged, ill-looking peasant armed with a musket and a cudgel. It was his intention to signal the approach of the correspondent to an ambush prepared by robbers, who infest both sides of the Volga. The correspondent showed his revolver and the peasant retired.

The correspondent adds that villages in the Government of Samara, which were prosperous in 1886, are now plunged into the same desolation, and the population has been decimated.

Heavy Debts for Government Taxes.

In one village, 2,765 of its 7,836 inhabitants have perished. Of those remaining, 1,260 are dependent upon charity. In three months the people of this village have lost 4,038 head of live stock. They are indebted to the State in the sum of 72,380 roubles. Similar conditions prevail in other villages. Forty thousand acres of land are idle in the province of Samara, owing to a lack of seed wherewith to plant this year. A number of German colonists live in holes in the earth for warmth. They eat bread made of wild hemp and the carcasses of horses. This diet causes severe, often fatal, nausea.

The famine is changing the peasant into wild beasts. In one case a man attempted to hang his daughter because she had not been successful in begging. A loaf of bread was given to a peasant, who began to devour it with the avidity of a famished wolf. While he was in the act of gulping down the bread he fell in a fit and died.

Speaking of the resources of the province, the correspondent says that land in the basin of the Volga is exhausted and the climate is changing. He suggests that 100,000 of the German colonists be assisted to emigrate to Canada and the United States. They are a fine race, he says, and would make successful colonists in those countries.

8,000 Leaves for 13,000 People.

A cable dispatch from Vienna says: The distribution of free bread to the poor at the offices of the Socialist paper, Volks Presse, was attended with a great deal of disorder to-day. Eight hundred tickets had been provided, but fully 12,000 men and women assembled in front of the offices with the expectation of receiving a share.

When it became known that the supplies had been exhausted, many of those who had received nothing assailed the others more furiously and fought with maniacal fury for the food they coveted, the possessors of which fiercely defended their rights against their ravaging opponents. The crush then worsened very seriously. The effect of a strong force of police were finally successful in checking the rioting.

Another cable dispatch from Danzig says: The unemployed of this city marched in procession to the Town Hall to-day and asked for relief. The municipal authorities decided to put them to work reclaiming waste lands.

A BLACKMAILER OF NOBLENESS.

Earl Russell Refused to Be Bled Before His Marriage to the Countess.

LONDON, March 1.—Maitland Francis Morland, aged 66 years, the Oxford tutor who was charged with attempting to obtain from Lord Hothfield £70 by blackmailing methods, was to-day retried. Earl Russell was the first witness called. He testified that in 1888 he received a letter similar to the one addressed to Lord Hothfield. The letter purported to be from a very young widow, who informed His Lordship that she could call as often as he liked. She asked for £20 as a loan. Earl Russell said he foolishly replied to this letter, and that the next year, after his marriage engagement, he received an unsigned letter saying that some gentleman had called upon "Ruth Morland" and offered £20 for his Lordship's letter. The Earl replied that he would be glad to receive the information that his letters had been destroyed, as hers had been.

He afterward received a letter declaring that if his letter meant an offer of £20 for the return of his correspondence the matter could be easily arranged; if not, it was intimated, his indiscretion would be revealed and his secret would be disclosed to some one who would be only too glad to get possession of it. He then received a letter stating that Miss Scott, the Earl's intended bride (to whom he was afterward married) should see the letter, but he persisted in his refusal to be blackmailed. Finally Earl Russell received a letter from "Ruth Morland," saying that unless £20 were sent her the writer intended confessing to her husband. After hearing the evidence against the prisoner he was committed for trial.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

atives Object to Being Conscripted into the Army by the Turks.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Tripoli announces that there has been serious rioting there, growing out of the issuing of a firman by the Sultan making natives liable to conscription, from which they have hitherto been exempt. While an official was reading the firman to the public in the market place he was attacked and beaten by a mob, and the document was torn up. A detachment of cavalry had to be called out to disperse the mob. Soon afterward thousands of Arabs assembled outside the walls of the city and advanced to the gates demanding the withdrawal of the firman. The Arabs have already had an encounter with the troops, several being killed and many wounded. The Europeans living in the vicinity have taken refuge in the city. Business is entirely suspended.

A dispatch from Constantinople says: The secret of the disturbances in the Afro-Turkish province of Tripoli is that the Sultan would strengthen Turkish rule in the province and make it a base of operations in dealing with Egypt on the one hand, or France and Turkey on the other.

PARIS ANARCHISTS ELUNDERED.

The Dynamite Which Blew up a Princess' House Was Meant for a Consulate.

PARIS, March 1.—An attempt yesterday morning to blow up the residence of the Princess de Sagan promises to be a nine-days' wonder. Nobody can conceive why the Princess should be attacked in this manner. It now appears that the dynamite was intended to blow up the Spanish Embassy, which was formerly located in a neighboring building, and the sympathizers here with the Spanish Anarchists, who placed the dynamite, did not know that the Embassy had been removed to the building formerly occupied by the Embassy, signed

by a committee of Spanish and French Anarchists, making certain demands, and threatening, if they were not complied with, that the building would be blown up. The letter was handed to the police by the occupant of the house, and nothing more was heard of it.

TWO CABINETS IN ATHENS.

A Critical Situation Which May Lead to Civil War.—The Deliyannis Ministry Refuses to Accept a Dismissal and Gets a Unanimous Vote of Confidence.

ATHENS, March 1.—The Greek Cabinet, of which M. Deliyannis was the Prime Minister, has resigned and the King has summoned M. Trikoupi to form a new Ministry. This will bring to an end the proceedings that had been taken by the Deliyannis Ministry to impeach M. Trikoupi, who was formerly Premier. The greatest excitement has been caused by the resignation of the Ministry. No definite information is at present obtainable as to the cause which led to the crisis, but it is known that the King requested M. Deliyannis and his Cabinet to resign. The Ministers declined to voluntarily accede to the King's demands, as they have a majority in the Chamber.

The King, since seeing M. Trikoupi, has had a conference with M. Constantopoulou, the leader of the opposition, and with M. Condouris, Grand Marshal of the court. Contrary to the usual order of things political in Greece, M. Trikoupi declined to form a Ministry, and it is now announced that M. Constantopoulou has consented to form a Cabinet.

In spite of the selection of M. Constantopoulou, the supporters of M. Deliyannis this afternoon resumed their session in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Deliyannis made a statement. He said that he and his colleagues had been summoned by the King to resign, but had declined to do so, whereupon the King dissolved the Chamber. M. Deliyannis now asked the Chamber for a vote of confidence. The vote was carried unanimously. There was no member of the opposition present.

After the adjournment of the Chamber a large crowd of M. Deliyannis' supporters gathered in front of his residence, from the balcony of which he made an impassioned speech. He said that the people had twice honored him with their confidence, and he would never abandon his post. He said that the support of the nation. A counter demonstration was held in front of the residence of M. Trikoupi.

The situation has become critical. The King persists in the dismissal of the Deliyannis Ministry. The Royal Palace is guarded by detachments of cavalry. It has been learned at the palace that the King's motive in dismissing the Ministry was his fear of an aggravation of the financial crisis.

THE POPE'S TWO OBJECTS.

Redemption of Holy Places and the Independence of the Church.

ROME, March 1.—The Pope to-day gave a solemn audience to all the members of the College of Cardinals present in Rome. Cardinal La Valeta, Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, expressed to His Holiness the devotion of his colleagues and the desire for closer relations with the Holy Father. He also spoke of the anniversary of his 83d birthday, and also upon the 14th anniversary of his crowning in the Sistine chapel.

The Pope made a speech in reply, in which he expressed his appreciation of the devotion of his colleagues, and also of the anniversary of his crowning in the Sistine chapel. He said that the two objects of his pontificate were the redemption of the Holy Places and the independence of the Church. He said that the redemption of the Holy Places was the first object, and the independence of the Church was the second.

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GERMANS COMING 300,000 STRONG.

They Will Leave the Volga Provinces of Russia for the Land of Plenty.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The 300,000 Germans who are preparing to leave the Volga provinces for the United States are very different from the natives of Germany. They are nineteenth century Rip Van Winkles, gaunt in form, wearing garments of the style of a hundred years ago, and having the furniture yet that their ancestors brought from Germany to Russia. They are excellent people, who are sober and faithful and in these respects in marked contrast to the Russians, have gone unpaid for years. The people have been reduced to necessity of using means for food, and at times the atmosphere of the villages at times is intolerable.

CAPRIVI AGAIN KNOCKED OUT.

The Reichstag Refuses to Re-elect Naval Estimates That Were Stricken Out.

BERLIN, March 1.—The appeal yesterday of Chancelier von Caprivi for the restoration of the clause in the naval estimates providing for the construction of corvettes and cruisers, which had been eliminated by the committee of the Reichstag, availed the Government nothing, for when the question was put to a vote in the Reichstag to-day the Government was defeated, the House refusing to have the sums of money asked for reinstated in the estimates. The other naval expenditures proposed by the committee were passed.

In speaking against the adoption of Chancellor Caprivi's proposal, Herr Vallmar, a Socialist member, protested that the Government was attempting to take advantage of the prevailing distress, the existence of which had previously denied, in order to obtain the granting of unjustifiable military demands. Herr Barth, Socialist, urged the Government to repeal the corn duties, and thus alleviate the distress.

WHITE CAPS FORBIDDEN.

To the Marriage of a 90-Year-Old Woman to a Very Youthful Peddler.

BERKELEY, March 1.—Last night White Caps attacked the house of Ann French, the wealthy old lady of 90 who married the young peddler, Herbert Penny, broke in the front door and ransacked the house. They found Penny half dressed, hid in the haymow, with two revolvers, and disarmed him. He was roughly handled, pelted with eggs and notified to leave town before to-night, or he would be tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail to the town line.

Penny captured one of the White Caps and locked him in a cell at the White Caps' headquarters. The Spanish Embassy was formerly located in a neighboring building, and the sympathizers here with the Spanish Anarchists, who placed the dynamite, did not know that the Embassy had been removed to the building formerly occupied by the Embassy, signed

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MR. POWDERLY'S REPLY.

To the Citation of Attorney General Hensel Lays Down the Law.

NO POSITIVE EVIDENCE TO OFFER, But He Quotes a Precedent Quite Appropos to the Reading Deal.

WHY OFFICIAL ACTION IS NEEDED.

Scranton, Pa., March 1.—General Master Workman Powderly's answer to Attorney General Hensel's letter, notifying him to present March 3 at the hearing to be given the Reading deal, was mailed last evening and in full reads as follows:

SCRANTON, PA., Feb. 23. To Hon. W. U. Hensel, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of February 23, in which you say that you have fixed Thursday, March 3, as the time when, and the Chamber of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, as the place where, you will hear the case of the Reading Railroad Company against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. I am glad to hear that you have fixed Thursday, March 3, as the time when, and the Chamber of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, as the place where, you will hear the case of the Reading Railroad Company against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

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THE D. & H. MYSTERY.

A Rumor That the New York Central and the Erie Will Control the Road—These Who Should Know are Reticent and Shady.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—Official denials made in the most positive and sweeping terms were not considered at all in the discussion in the street yesterday as to the causes for the advance in the Delaware and Hudson stock. The tape showed that something was going on, and the street in the Vanderbilt stocks was taken as evidence that New York Central was in some way to be the gainer. Men who are credited with engineering the deal either refuse to answer questions or disclaim any knowledge of it. No verification of the rumor could be obtained, but the report that seemed most plausible was that the buying of Delaware and Hudson was by an interested party representing both New York Central and Erie.

The New York Central people are supposed to have had for some time a desire for closer relations with the Delaware and Hudson. The Delaware and Hudson is a large contributor to the coal tonnage of the Erie, and it is considered natural that that road should contest its control with the New York Central. Besides, it is to be remembered that many of the securities of the Erie Railway have been sold by the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of which Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the executive board of the New York Central, is a member.

Mr. Morgan denied that he knew any reason why the Delaware and Hudson stock should advance in price. Mr. Legrand Cannon said that he had no objection to the company being "absolutely in the dark." But Wall street has pretty well decided that by lease or otherwise New York Central and Erie will have the power to direct the affairs of the coal road, and that it has now only to learn the details of the combination. Mr. McCollough, of the Erie, refused to be seen and sent word to a DISPATCH reporter that he had nothing to say. It is not believed that Messrs. Maxwell and Baker have been concerned in the deal, nor that they are to represent the Reading combination in the board of directors.

THE TYPHUS SPREADS.

Five of the North Brother Island Fever Hospital Staff Taken Ill—Cases Crop Up in Parts of the City Not Before Infected.

NEW YORK, March 1.—[Special.]—Five of the staff of the typhus fever hospital on North Brother Island are reported on the sick list. One female nurse and one male helper are down with symptoms of the fever, and three male helpers, too ill to do duty, are isolated under suspicion.

Seven Russian Hebrews, who were among the first batch of sufferers taken from 42 East Twelfth street and 166 Division street, were discharged yesterday as cured. They went to 118 Ridge street.

Joseph Zeigler, who had been delirious since Saturday in his father's rooms in the apartment at 188 Irving street, a hitherto unsuspected locality, was sent to the hospital as a typhus patient. His condition was reported to the Department by a private nurse. The typhus fever is a very contagious disease, and it is believed that Messrs. Maxwell and Baker have been concerned in the deal, nor that they are to represent the Reading combination in the board of directors.

THE PENNY WORSTED AGAIN.

Its Hated Rival, the Reading, Secures Another Large Section of Its Traffic.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The Times to-morrow will, in its financial article, say the firm of Cox Brothers, the largest individual coal operators in the State, have consummated a deal with the firm of Pardee Brothers & Co. for the control of their three mines and two breakers at Latimer, and for the control of the mines of Pardee Sons & Co. at Mount Pleasant, and Pardee & Co. at Hollywood, near Wilkesbarre.

The contract, it is said, will divert carrying of the product of these collieries over the Reading system from Bethlehem to Pottsville, and the carrying of the product by way of Philadelphia, New Jersey, over Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Cox Brothers' tonnage is now estimated at over 1,000,000 annually, with 1,000 men and boys employed. It is expected that their tonnage will now be increased to 2,500,000 per year.

The Chinaman Got Scared. Wee Chung, a Chinese laundress at Twenty-eighth and Carson streets, Southside, was given a hearing yesterday before Alderman Caldwell, of the Twenty-fourth ward, on the charge of larceny by bailie. It was the old story of a lost check. Mrs. James Maloney, of 2714 Carson street, sent a package to the laundry and lost the check. When she called for the package the laundress said it was gone. He was afraid the case would be sent to court and settled the case by paying for the package and costs of the case.

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