



EVENING UP THINGS.

Outrageous Abuse of the Frank Privilege by the Democrats

AND A PROTEST BY REPUBLICANS.

Democratic Congressmen Take Advantage of the "Permission to Print" to Send Free Trade Literature Broadcast at the People's Expense.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Congressional Record of to-morrow bids fair to be the bulkiest issue of that lively daily ever issued. It may number several hundred pages, the vast majority of which will be a republication of such well known Protection pamphlets as from "Plymouth to McKinley" and the like.

Their scheme was very ingenious. During the tariff debate a general leave to print was given to all members and still continues. Congressmen Washington, Stone, Enloe and several others, believing that the Henry George free trade pamphlet would prove a better campaign document than any speeches they could grind out, deliberately divided the pamphlet up between them.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Democratic Scheme to Disseminate Free Trade Literature at Public Expense.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—More than two hours of the time of the house were consumed to-day in determining whether Messrs. Stone, of Kentucky, Fithian, of Washington, Johnson, of Ohio, and Bowman could by a preconcerted arrangement and under leave to print, publish in the Record at the public expense and distribute under the government frank, Henry George's book on "Protection and Free Trade."

Although Mr. Burrows's attempt to have the Henry George matter expunged proved unsuccessful, it will probably be fruitful of good results. The book has been published practically in full in the Congressional Record. It was not done in one day, but the various chapters of the volume have appeared in the Record from time to time for the past ten days.

A CROOKED WITNESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—James P. Morgan, of the Bloomington, Indiana, attorney, testified to-day before the Raun committee that the whole correspondence with Cooper was a decoy to entrap him.

ST. CLAIR ARGUES

Further for the World's Fair Appropriation.—The Government Would Be Safe. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—General St. Clair continued his argument this afternoon before the house World's Fair committee on the bill making an appropriation of \$7,000,000 for the fair.

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cajo did not want the appropriation for the administration of the fair, but to complete its buildings and grounds by the time the exposition was opened.

AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT

OF THE Difficulties Between Italy and the United States Effected at Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Inquiry in this city confirms the statement coming from Rome that a complete and amicable settlement has been reached in the difficulties between the United States and Italy growing out of the New Orleans tragedy. It appears that the government of the United States has voluntarily taken the initiative in closing the breach, and without committing itself to the recognition of any claim for indemnity, but simply as an act of justice, and from motives of comity, has placed in the hands of the Marquis Imperiali, the Italian charge d'affaires, the sum of 125,000 francs, or \$25,000 for distribution among the heirs of the three Italians who were killed at New Orleans, and who were found to be subjects of the Italian government.

By this action on the part of the United States government the disagreeable complications in the relations of the two governments, it is believed, have been removed and within a short time the diplomatic relations between them will be restored to the amicable status existing before the New Orleans tragedy. Minister Porter returning to Rome, and a minister from Italy taking up his residence at Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.

SIR:—I congratulate you that the difficulty existing between the United States and Italy growing out of the lamentable massacre at New Orleans in March, of last year, is about to be terminated. The President, feeling that for such an injury there should be ample indemnity, instructs me to tender you 125,000 francs. The Italian government will distribute this sum among the families of the victims.

While the injury was not inflicted directly by the United States, the President nevertheless feels that it is the solemn duty as well as the great pleasure of the national government to pay a satisfactory indemnity. Moreover, the President's instructions carry with them the hope that the transaction of to-day may efface all memory of the unhappy tragedy; that the old and friendly relations of the United States and Italy may be restored and nothing untoward may ever again occur to disturb their harmonious friendship.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure you that your prolonged service at this capital as charge des affaires has been marked by every quality that renders you grateful and acceptable to the government of the United States, and to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

To Marquis Imperiali, Charge des Affaires of Italy.

In reply to the above, Marquis Imperiali says:

The king does not hesitate to accept this indemnity without prejudice to the judicial steps which it may be proper for the parties to take, and considering the redress obtained sufficient, it sees no reasons why the relations between the two governments, which relations should faithfully reflect the sentiments of reciprocal esteem and sympathy that animate the two nations, should not again become intimate, cordial and friendly, as they have traditionally been in the past and as it is to be hoped they will ever be in the future.

In bringing the foregoing to your knowledge, in virtue of the authorization given me by his excellency, the Marquis di Rudini, president of the council, minister of foreign affairs, in the name of the government of his majesty, the King of Italy, my august sovereign, I have the honor to declare to your excellency that the diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States are from this moment fully re-established.

I hasten, moreover, in obedience to instructions received, to inform you that pending the minister's return to this capital I have taken charge of the royal legation in the capacity of charge d'affaires.

TESTIFIES TO ONE THING ONE DAY AND ANOTHER THE NEXT.

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THE CATTLEMAN SURRENDERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Gen. Schofield to-day received a telegram from Brigadier General Brooke at Omaha stating that the cattle owners party of forty-six men had surrendered to Col. Van Horn, and are now held as prisoners at Fort McKinney. Gen. Brooke telegraphed the governor of Wyoming that the prisoners would be detained subject to his orders.

FORTY KILLED.

CALCUTTA, April 14.—The Lushais, who have lately been harassing the British line of communication between Lunglo and Damgiri, attacked the British camp at Tuichong on April 6. After four hours fighting they were repulsed with forty killed.

GEN. ALGER'S BOOM.

The Republicans of His Own State Instruct for Him

AMID VERY GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The Names of Harrison and Blaine Also Cheered—President Harrison's Administration Endorsed as Conscientiously Able, Pure and Wise. The Resolutions Endorsing Alger.

DETROIT, April 14.—The Presidential boom of Michigan's favorite son was today christened by the Republicans of the state in convention assembled. Russell A. Alger is the name it bears and whether the action of to-day's convention results in the nomination of the distinguished ex-governor at the national convention or not it stamps him as still the favorite leader of the Republicans of the Wolverine state. It was shortly after 12 o'clock when the convention assembled in the Detroit rink, a commodious structure easily capable of accommodating the 800 delegates and 2,000 spectators. The interior of the building was tastefully decorated. The convention was called to order by Secretary Bates, of the state central committee, and ex-Congressman Edward P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation.

Chairman Allen made a brief but enthusiastic speech, predicting Republican success in the coming campaign, and his allusions to General Alger, Secretary Blaine and President Harrison were widely applauded.

The enthusiasm of the day reached its climax when Hon. H. M. Duffield, of Detroit, the home of General Alger, presented the following resolutions endorsing his candidacy for the Presidency:

Resolved, That we commend the administration of President Harrison as conscientiously able and pure and wise. It adds another proof of the safety of the country when its affairs are managed by the Republican party.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Michigan desiring only the success of the party which saved the union, and renewing their pledge of loyalty to both its principles and its candidates, and recognizing the great worth and strong availability of their generous and noble-hearted fellow citizen, that gallant soldier statesman; that friend of the poor, and successful man of business, General Russell A. Alger, [cheers], do hereby unanimously and most earnestly recommend him to the Republican convention at Minneapolis as their nominee for President, believing that his nomination, if made, will lead to a glorious Republican victory." [Great applause.]

The approval of President Harrison's administration was in conformity with Alger's expressed wishes, yesterday; but it was observed that Secretary Blaine came in for somewhat the larger share of the encomiums of the administration. Every mention of Blaine's name was received with hilarious applause and the orators of the day found it agreeable to conjure often with the name of the secretary of state, as with that of Michigan's favorite son, whenever scenes of enthusiasm were to be provoked.

In his speech at the opening, after paying a high tribute to the administration of President Harrison, the chairman said:

"But the Republican party is rich in material for the highest office in the gift of the people. It is not compelled to select one man because there is no other. [Applause.] Who will be the standard bearer of this great party is left to the wisdom of you, gentlemen, who in consultation with the delegates from forty-three other states, will decide that momentous question. But whether it be Benjamin Harrison, or whether it be that distinguished citizen whose name is a household word and is treasured in love by every heart in the state of Michigan [applause], a man who stands to-day stronger and truer and nobler because of the shafts of calumny and cowardice which have been hurled at him and have fallen harmless at his feet; whether it be Alger [cheers] or Harrison, the Republican party will make no mistake." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the chairman's speech, the minor officers were selected and the various committees appointed, after which the convention took a recess until 2 p. m.

Immediately after the recess the report of the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

The permanent organization recommended that the temporary organization of the convention be made permanent, and after the report was adopted the selection of four delegates-at-large to the national convention at Minneapolis was declared in order. The chosen were:

Delos A. Blodgett, of Kent county; James M. Wilkinson, of Marquette county; Charles W. Wells, of Sandrow, and D. M. Ferry, of Detroit.

About this time, ex-United States Senator Thomas W. Palmer, now president of the national commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, was observed in the audience and invited to the state by the chairman. His appearance was the signal for great applause and immediately there were cries of "Palmer, Palmer," to which he responded in a happy speech eulogistic of the Republican party.

For electors-at-large, Wm. McPherson, of Livingston county; ex-Congressman James A. Hubbell, of Houghton county; Benjamin Fritchard, of Allegan county, and several other gentlemen were placed in nomination. The names of all but McPherson and Hubbell were subsequently withdrawn and these were nominated by acclamation, one being from each of the electoral districts-at-large.

Congressional districts reported their members of the state central committee and candidates for district electors, and United States Senator James McMillan was re-elected chairman of the state central committee by acclamation.

Chairman Patton, of the committee on resolutions, presented the committee report, which was received with great applause and which contains the following:

Blaine, in the formulation of true and progressive American principles. While the Republicans of Michigan recognize the sterling worth and ability of our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. Russell A. Alger, whose claim to recognition as a presidential standard bearer have been familiar to the people of this nation since his name was first presented to the convention at Chicago in 1888, we can safely leave to the collective judgment of the representatives of the party at Minneapolis in June the selection of a leader who will head the triumphant march of our hosts to victory at the polls in November; pledging to the nominee of that convention our unequalled co-operation and unwavering devotion.

The reference to General Alger and his candidacy for the presidency was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the resolutions were adopted amid cheers. After Chairman Allen had thanked the delegates for their good attention and declared in their action to-day they had expressed the spirit, the wishes and the best sentiments of the state of Michigan, the convention adjourned.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

They Are Against Cleveland and Fighting Among Themselves.

OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—The fight between the Boyd and Martin factions in the Democratic state convention was continued all night before the committee on credentials. After a brief respite the struggle was renewed in committee and at 8 a. m., the convention, which adjourned till 9 a. m., was adjourned by the failure of the credential committee to report. The delegates from the various congressional districts held caucuses and selected district delegates to the Chicago convention. The majority of these are Boyd men and against instructing for Cleveland.

At 11:45 Chairman Bally called the convention to order and the committee on credentials reported in favor of seating the Boyd delegations from Douglas, Cheyenne, Cumming and Hitchcock counties. A motion to adopt the committee report was amended to seat the Martin delegates and then the final struggle for supremacy began. County Attorney Mahoney spoke for thirty minutes in favor of the Martin faction and Charles Offutt presented the Boyd case.

At the conclusion of Offutt's remarks the roll call was proceeded with and the Boyd faction came off victorious by a vote of 303 to 97. A resolution endorsing Cleveland and instructing delegates to the national convention to vote for him was presented. An amendment was made eliminating the instructions of the delegation and the resolution was then passed. After the appointment of a committee on resolutions the convention took a recess until 2:30.

Upon re-convening at 3:15 this afternoon the convention ratified the nominations for delegates made by the congressional districts and then proceeded to the selection of delegates-at-large.

Gov. Boyd was selected to head the delegation by a practically unanimous vote. The committee on resolutions then reported the platform.

It declares steadfast adherence to the declarations and principles of the national Democratic platform of 1884; denounces the McKinley bill; favors liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors; favors the regulation of railroad rates by the state.

Upon the conclusion, Congressman Bryan offered a resolution favoring free coinage of silver. Immediately there was an uproar. Congressman Bryan spoke in favor of his resolution. After a hot debate, lasting three hours, the roll was called. The resolution was defeated by 229 to 247.

Georgia Republicans.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 14.—The Republican convention of Georgia met at noon to-day, with J. W. Lyons, of Augusta, as temporary chairman. After preliminary organization an adjournment was taken till afternoon.

North Carolina Republicans.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 13.—The state Republican convention met here to-day. James H. Young, (colored) collector of the port of Wilmington, was chosen temporary chairman and addressed the convention.

Wyoming Democrats.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 14.—The Wyoming Democratic state convention, which met at Douglas yesterday, adjourned at noon to-day. Six delegates and six alternates were elected to the Chicago convention. The delegation was uninstructed, but favors David B. Hill for President.

Tammany Will Be There.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Tammany executive committee made arrangements to-day for the trip to the Democratic national convention in Chicago, on May 22. One thousand men have been provided for, 500 to go by the New York Central railroad and 500 by the Pennsylvania.

HOMELESS NEGROES.

But the Men Refuse to Work Though Offered a Dollar a Day. JACKSON, Miss., April 14.—Governor Stone yesterday received a telegram from Congressman Allen advising him that the house committee declined to act in the matter of an appropriation for the Lowndes county, Miss., flood sufferers in the absence of recommendation from him. The governor immediately wired several citizens of Columbus for a statement of the situation. Upon receipt of their reply he to-day wired Congressman Allen as follows: "City of Columbus feeding 500 homeless negroes; men refuse to work on railroads, although offered \$1 a day. Two hundred tents are needed, although many really supplies the wisdom of the government distributing rations is gravely doubted. Water falling slowly."

DEEMING'S CRIMES.

Nothing in West Australia's History has So Stirred the Colony

AS THE DISCOVERY OF HIS DEEDS.

How He Murdered His Last Victim. His Meeting With Miss Rounsfell. It is Probable that He is Jack, the Ripper.—Photographs Found in His Possession—One of Them Taken in Ohio—Has This Greatest Criminal of Modern Times Operated in the Buckeye State?

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Sydney and Melbourne papers received to-day show that nothing since the early days of the settlement of West Australia has stirred the colony as the discovery of Albert Deeming's murder of his wife and subsequent developments. All business was stopped at every place through which Deeming passed on his way to Melbourne. All classes of people turned out to look at the criminal.

The crushed and mangled body of a woman was found in a populous suburb of Windsor, five miles east of Melbourne, March 5, and a week later Deeming was in custody, charged with the murder.

The last occupant of the house was a man who gave the name of Drew and he disappeared suddenly. He complained of the leaky condition of the walls of the house and told the landlord that he was a practical man and if he bought some cement would patch up the walls himself. He cemented his wife up in one of the walls.

Drew was apparently of sporting proclivities. He dressed in the height of fashion, was bedecked with diamonds and carried himself with the air of a lord. He was traced to the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm, where he was identified as Albert Williams. Eight days after the crime Williams sought another victim through a matrimonial agency in Melbourne and went to Sydney by steamer. On the voyage he made desperate love to a young lady passenger named Miss Kate Rounsfell, of Bathurst, and when they arrived at Sydney she had promised to become his wife. He was then traveling under the name of Baron Swanson, and in glowing terms pictured to her his vast estates and handsome revenues, and made glorious promises for their future. Step by step detectives traced him, aided in their search by his ostentatious display of diamonds and general bearing, and his love entanglements with Miss Rounsfell eventually led to his capture.

Swanson, in spite of the damning proofs against him, declares his innocence. A number of photographs belonging to the murderer may prove clues of value, and have been handed over to the police. One is of cabinet size and presents a young woman fashionably dressed. It is believed it represents Mrs. Williams, victim of the Windsor tragedy. One is that of a young woman, another of a lad and another of an infant. From the photograph of the woman, supposed to be the Windsor victim, the imprint appears to have been carefully removed. Other photographs, according to the imprint on their backs, were taken at Sheffield, White Haven, Liverpool, England; Ohio, United States; Sydney, New South Wales, and Rock Hampton, Quebec.

A number of Swanson's hats are also in the possession of the police and these may play an important part in his trial.

It has not been established that Deeming is the notorious "Jack the Ripper," but five more brutal murders have been traced to him and the evidence thus far gathered points to him as the White Chapel fiend.

THE LAND BOOMERS

Ready for the Grand Rush for Homes To-day—Excitement Intense.—The Oklahoma Rush Likely to Be Repeated. Fargo, N. D., April 14.—A line was formed at the land office here about midnight last night, and this morning there was quite a long string, which is growing. The men have formed an organization and elected a president, who gives each man a number as they catch on, and they have all agreed to respect these numbers, so that a man can leave the line to get his meals. Many of them are afraid to trust to this, and have brought provisions with them to last until Friday, as there is always a chance that the agreement may fall through and they may have to take their place at the foot of the line.

Most of them have purchased and have blankets with them to make themselves comfortable to-night. The crowd is orderly and good humored.

Trouble Feared at Wilmot.

WILMOT, S. D., April 14.—This city is in an uproar. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has a train standing at the depot ready to start for the Lake Traverse lands to-morrow morning. The road is just completed to a point in the most fertile lands. More than 500 men are waiting to take passage on the first section of the train.

Okla. Charley on Deck.

BROWN'S VALLEY, MINN., April 14.—The train from here this morning carried fully 100 men to Graceville, bound for Hankington, Lidgerwood and points along the northern boundary line. It is stated that a party of 500, under the leadership of Oklahoma Charley, will enter the best lands to-morrow.

Trains All Crowded.

WAUBAY, S. D., April 14.—For a week past every train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has been dropping off a few land seekers at this place.

At the Top Notch.

HANKINSON, N. D., April 14.—The excitement here is intense. The crowd has been growing steadily for a week. It is now at the top notch.

GERMAN JEALOUSY

Of American Influence in South American Affairs.

BERLIN, April 14.—An incident which has just occurred here is indicative of the growing German jealousy of American influence in Spanish-American commercial affairs.

Germany, after long-continued efforts, at last succeeded in the attempt to coerce the government of San Domingo in the granting to her the same commercial privileges as those enjoyed by the United States. Mr. Phelps, the American minister to Germany, unofficially spoke to Baron Marschall Von Bieobstein, the secretary of state of foreign affairs, in favor of the San Domingo matter, and the result was to call forth adverse criticism from the German press. The newspapers, in their comments on the matter, construe the action of Minister Phelps into what they are pleased to term "American overbearance," and all the editorial utterances are in a similar strain. The evening papers contain articles in which the subject is dealt with at considerable length, and in which there are many spiteful flings at the United States government.

Minister Phelps, in stating the object of his interview with Baron Von Bieobstein, assured the secretary that he came to him spontaneously and not by any instructions he had received from Washington. In protesting against the action of the German government, he said it was ungenerous for a great power like Germany to force a title of entry like San Domingo to conclude the treaties with the German government against the will of the United States government.

Baron Von Bieobstein, in replying to Minister Phelps, said he was not aware that the United States government exercises a protectorate for San Domingo, but nevertheless Germany only claimed rights in regard to the matter in question which were already recognized.

A WOMAN BEHEADED

With Her Son for the Murder of a Husband and Father.

BERLIN, April 14.—A woman named Kruse, convicted of the murder of her husband, and her elder son Wilhelm, who was an accomplice in the murder, were executed at Dortmund to-day.

The prisoners confessed the murder, saying that they were weary of keeping the victim because he was unfit for work. Wilhelm, being unable to walk, was partly carried to the scene of execution and submitted quietly. His neck having been bared, and the head having been adjusted on the block, the executioner severed the head from the body with a single sweep of the axe. The corpse was then put in a coffin. The scaffold was immediately sluiced with water preparatory to the next execution, and when everything was ready the woman was led out. She walked firmly to the block and placed her head where she was told to, and in a few seconds the executioner had finished his ghastly work. The bodies were at once removed.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGE

Two Petards Thrown Into a Religious Procession at Cadiz, Spain.

MADEIRA, April 14.—Like all Spanish cities, Cadiz has been closely observing holy week. To-day being Holy Thursday, there was a public procession of worshippers, the priests bearing religious emblems and relics. A considerable crowd watched the procession as it passed along the streets, a great majority of the bystanders bowing reverently as the religious emblems were carried past them. Everybody in the procession was passing slowly without the least thought of danger, when suddenly two men in the crowd of onlookers threw two petards directly into the procession. Those in line were panic stricken and fled in every direction. The bystanders were terribly frightened and sought safety in flight. In the confusion and the excitement the villains who threw the petards made their escape, and there is not the slightest clue to their identity. A number of the processionists were more or less injured by the explosion, but fortunately nobody was killed. The people are indignant at this latest outrage. Every effort will be made to capture the miscreants, and if they are caught they will undoubtedly spend the remainder of their lives in penal servitude.

Mistaken for an Assassin.

LOXDOX, April 14.—Harry Rhyte, a young American, said to be well known in New York society, was arrested by a detective while walking quietly in the streets of Nice yesterday. The detective had mistaken him for an Italian assassin. Being unable to speak French Mr. Rhyte showed letters to prove his identity, but the police nevertheless handcuffed him and dragged him to the police station before liberating him. Mr. Rhyte intends to put the case in the hands of the United States legations in Paris.

Italian Cabinet Crisis.

ROME, April 14.—Owing to differences in cabinet councils over the financial measures to be submitted to parliament the whole ministry tendered their resignations to King Humbert to-day and they were accepted. The king has charged the Marquis Di Rudini, the prime minister, to reconstruct the cabinet. No change in the ministerial programme is expected, except that the Marquis Di Rudini proposes to insist more strongly upon the government's financial proposals.

Peace Dawns in Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, April 14.—The state of siege has been raised. An official announcement says that the city is tranquil. It adds that the loyalty of the army enabled the authorities to frustrate the attempts made by the malcontents to disturb the peace.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; preceded by light local showers on the lakes; north pale. For West Virginia and Ohio, generally fair; preceded by showers on the lake; slightly cooler, except stationary on the lakes; fair and warmer Saturday; gales diminishing.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets. 7 a. m. 47 10 a. m. 47 3 p. m. 45 5 p. m. 45 9 p. m. 45 Weather—Rain.