PRACTICAL POLITICS

Induces the candidate to air his eloquence in fields where it will do the most good. Practical Business suggests that Advertisements be placed where they will prove the most beneficial, viz.: in THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

St. Paul Sunday Globe.

COMMON SENSE

Leads a man to inquire where he can get the best goods for the least money. Common Sense also induces him to place his Advertisement in the local journal of the largest circulation, viz.: THE ST. PAUL DAILY AND SUNDAY GLOBE.

VOL XIII. SAINT PAUL MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1891.---TWENTY PAGES. NO. 319.

DEN OF DESPERADOES

Nineteen Safe Blowers, Burglars and Thieves Pinched in Chicago.

Old Rogues and Young Criminals, But All Are Badly Wanted.

The Gang Made a Desperate Resistance Before Being Captured.

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Stolen Property Found and in Sight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Nineteen men were arrested to-night in Farmer's saloon, corner Clinton and Madison streets. It is said they belong to an organized gang of safe-blowers and thieves that has been successfully operating in St. Louis and Chicago. Considerable stolen property was recovered by the police to-night.

For several months the police have been given information of depredations committed in various parts of the city, which included almost every form of theft, from simple pocket picking to housebreaking and safe blowing. Dispatches were also received from many of the surrounding large cities of similar occurrences and indications pointed to the existence of an organized band, with this city as headquarters. Capt. Mahoney detailed Detectives Welbasky and Wessler to work on the case, and to-night their efforts resulted in the capture of the gang and the securing of positive evidence of their guilt.

Desperate Old Cracksmen.

Capt. Mahoney felt elated over the success of his men to-night, but had little to say concerning the arrests, inasmuch as the case is not yet fully completed. Two of the men arrested are wanted for breaking the St. Louis jail, and the others for larceny, burglary and robbery. The burglaries with which the men are connected aggregate thousands of dollars. "The men themselves," said the captain, "are no ordinary criminals, but desperate men, old in the business. The majority of them have done time, and the others are well known to my men. They have operated not only here, but in Peoria, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and various other places."

The raid to-night and the arrests were the result of a clever scheme on the part of the police. Welbasky received a letter from Minneapolis giving information without which it would have been almost impossible to proceed. Welbasky and Wessler associated with them Officer P. Sullivan, the officer who gained admission to the anarchists meetings in Grief's hall. Sullivan was dressed in the garb of a hod carrier and mingled with the men unsuspected and entered into all of their plans. At the opportune moment he notified Capt. Mahony and the arrests followed. The thieves were taken by surprise but this did not prevent them from making

A Desperate Resistance.

All nineteen were not in the saloon. The other six were in a house not far distant, No. 95 West Jackson street. The six in the house were found in a corner room on the second floor, and when the officers appeared two of them jumped from the window to the ground, where they were captured by officers in waiting. A third, George Brown, scrambled to the roof, and, revolver in hand, for a time defied arrest. After the wholesale capture the detectives visited several rendezvous' of the thieves and recovered hundreds of dollars worth of stolen property, consisting principally of clothing and jewelry.

The officers have information of where $3,000 worth of other stolen property is stored and will take possession of it to-morrow. Still other places are to be searched and more arrests are expected to follow. Thomas Kelly and George Brown are said to be the leaders of the gang which, it is said, numbers forty-seven. The men arrested to-night gave names as follows: Thomas Kelly, George Brown, Thomas Fagin, William Hutchinson, Ed Davis, George Davis, George Elliott, William Fern, Charles Baxter, Thomas Burke, Frank Harris, Jim Ryan, William Ryan, Fred Mahofy, Thomas Morton, Richard Jordan, Thomas Conlon, William Conlett, Thomas Corrin, dotted, although the heavy shading of dot is there.

Fell Nineteen Stories.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—James Charleston, a terra cotta worker, fell nineteen stories from the top of the Masonic Temple building, at State and Randolph streets, shortly before noon to-day, and was crushed into an unrecognizable mass of flesh. He was leaning against a light timber which broke in two, precipitating him to the ground floor below. He was married, and leaves a family.

Bigamous and Brutal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. — Samuel Thomas Porter, an Englishman, arrested to-day on complaint of a woman who he had once wedded. The trouble grew out of the fact that Porter had two or more wives living. Wife No. 1 had a fight with Wife No. 2 for his possession, and Porter joined in the melee in support of Wife No. 1, badly battering his other wife.

Bearding the Highbinders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.--Owing to numerous highbinder feuds and murders which have recently occurred in Chinatown, the board of police commissioners has empowered Chief Crowley to establish a police station in the heart of the Chinese quarters, and maintain there a sufficient force to preserve order.

The William Tell Act.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Adda Meniol took her seventeen-year-old son to a museum where one of the attractions is a William Tell act. Yesterday she playfully put a potato on her head, remarking to the boy that he could not shoot it off. The boy had a revolver, and, aiming it, pulled the trigger. The woman will die.

MUST DRINK BEER.

New York's Water Supply Is Alarmingly Low.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Chief Engineer Birdsall, of the Croton aqueduct, was looking very blue when a reporter asked him about the water famine. "I'm afraid we shall have to drink beer next week," he said grimly. "By Monday many houses in the higher portions of the city will be without any water at all, as the pressure in the pipe is gradually lessened, and the reserve supply grows less. As long as there is any water, people will accept the inevitable philosophically, but by Monday we expect a row, for, unfortunately, we cannot keep water from running down hill. Monday the whole supply will run to the lower districts when the taps are turned on in the morning. The outlook is most gloomy. The Indian summer has just begun, and there is little prospect of any rain for a week or ten days. If there is no rain for ten days, there will be a water famine, that's all. The present supply from the Croton river is about 40,000,000 gallons a day, and this comparatively small supply will grow less as the drought continues. The reserve supply in the small lakes has been nearly exhausted. "I am trying to hold all the water I can in the Central Park and Forty-second street reservoirs for use in case of fire," said Mr. Birdsall, "but with the utmost economy the water there is steadily falling and is now lower than ever before. Men were sent out yesterday to turn off the water from all public and private drinking fountains and open hydrants. All sprinkling of the streets will also be stopped to-morrow. This alone will save about 200,000 gallons a day. The reduction of the pressure will also save over 1,000,000 gallons a day. "All that will save us from a water famine now," said Mr. Birdsall, "will be a fall of two inches of rain." The breweries use about 20,000,000 gallons a day, and they will probably be the first to shut down if the worst comes." "The situation is exceedingly serious," said Commissioner Gilroy, "and I am anxious to impress that fact upon the people. The danger has not been overestimated. A good rain is now our only hope. As for shutting down the manufactories, of course that will only be done as a last resort, because of the number of persons that would be thrown out of employment."

THE MAVERICK FAILURE.

Latest Statements Regarding the Bank's Methods.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—At least three-fourths of the bank books are already in at the Maverick bank. They will be made up as rapidly as possible and then the first dividend will be declared. It transpires that it was not Bank Examiner Magruder, but Assistant Examiner Ewer, who sent in the August report of the Maverick's condition. This report was, however, made upon lines laid down by Mr. Magruder when he examined the institution last January, guided, moreover, by the consultations which the two officers had had upon the subject. What Mr. Magruder's letter book will show in addition to this report no one who is able to state seems willing to do so, but it was the correspondence upon which Mr. Magruder relied to clear his own skirts of any imputation of neglect.

Col. Jonas H. French has executed a mortgage for $30,000 on his house on Commonwealth avenue in favor of John Stetson, his bondsman. Comptroller Lacey, on receiving the August report of the examiner, with the letter calling attention to the directors' loans, immediately wrote to Mr. Potter that the next examination of the bank must show a big reduction on this loan account. Mr. Potter promised that his reduction in the loan to the directors would be made and during the last week the Maverick did business its loan account was reduced $1,500,000.

Unique Point of Law.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 14.—A point never before raised in any court was argued here to-day in the case of Fred Sneider against the Wabash railroad on a motion to vacate attachment proceedings. The defendant raised the point that the attaching of the cash of a railway company is a violation of the interstate commerce law and is against public policy. The decision of Judge Bennett will be announced Monday.

Discrimination Alleged.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—The board of trade at to-day's meeting adopted a memorial which will be sent to Secretary Blaine, protesting against the discrimination by the Canadian authorities in the matter of tolls against cargoes of American goods passing through the Welland canal to American ports. The memorial says such discrimination is contrary to the treaty of Washington.

Street Caretts Didn't Pay.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Edward Twitty filed a bill in the circuit court to-day asking the appointment of a receiver for the Russell Street Carette Co. The assets of the company cost an aggregate of $75,000, exclusive of stock in the treasury, but could not, it is alleged, be disposed of at forced sale for one quarter of that.

MR. BAIRD OF MADEIRA.

The Accused Young Banker Is a Man of Nerve.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Young Mr. Baird, of Madeira bank fame, under arrest here charged with forgery of bank stock, notes and other papers to the extent of $100,000, spent the forenoon in the office of the chief of police, where a number of friends called upon him. Baird was detained in custody as a prisoner, en route to Madeira, and was spared the humiliation of being placed behind the bars. Baird is twenty-nine years old, and has been in this state about four years. He presented a natty appearance in the office of the chief of police, and calmly denies any allegation of guilt made against him. A detective who had been in Baird's company last night for a number of hours said to-day: "If Baird is guilty of a fraction of the charges made against him, he will have a hard job to clear himself. I consider him, however, one of the smoothest articles I ever met."

The specific charge against Baird is forgery of Return Roberts' name as president of the Bank of Medeira to 200 shares of stock. It is also claimed that Baird forged Roberts' name to other stock, which will aggregate 400 shares or more.

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 14.—The transactions of W. E. Baird, late vice president and cashier of the Bank of Medeira, continue to come to light. While there were originally only about 880 shares of bank stock issued, there have already been presented over 1,000 shares of fraudulent stock. Maj. Bonebrake, of Los Angeles, holds $11,000 worth of notes, hypothecated with this bank by Baird. Several notes have been found which Baird had raised to a hundred times their value.

Counterfeit $5 Notes.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 14.—Numerous $5 counterfeit treasury notes have been passed on business men in this city the last few days. The engraving is good, but the paper and printing very ordinary. The note is a counterfeit of series A, 1888, W. S. Rosecrans secretary, J. N. Huston, treasurer. The portrait, vignette, and other work on the note is much inferior to the genuine. In the little "United States" the "i" is not

MUST BEND OR BREAK

All Germany Is on the Qui Vive for the Opening of the Reichstag.

Tremendous Conflict Possible Between the Kaiser and Bismarck.

The Subject Greater Than His King Is in No Mood for Trifling.

Bavarians Object to Emperor William's Style--Moody Kaiser Franz.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The reichstag will resume its sittings Tuesday next. The report that Prince Bismarck had taken up his residence in Berlin for the session of the reichstag is untrue. It is not yet known when the prince will appear in the house. His health requires careful attention, and he will undertake a parliamentary campaign only when assured of his ability to do so by his physician.

As the day for the opening approaches interest increases in the approaching conflict between the kaiser and Bismarck. That there will be a conflict nobody doubts, and there is a half-suppressed feeling that it may proceed to extremities. Although out of power, Bismarck is to-day the most influential man in the German empire. The kaiser is aware of this, and he is aware that

A Blow at Bismarck

would be widely resented. He bitterly hates the ex-chancellor, who returns his hatred with unveiled contempt. The kaiser has several times spoken of bringing Bismarck under personal discipline, but desisted when he saw that even the most sycophantic of his courtiers received the suggestion with dread.

But now there is a general feeling, more suggested than expressed, that the antagonism is about to reach a crisis, and that the man who made the empire will exasperate beyond measure the young man who wears the crown. It is understood that Bismarck's chief assault will be upon the commercial treaties. Everybody is asking whether Bismarck will reveal any of the causes that led to his withdrawal from the cabinet. There is good authority for saying that he will not hesitate to enter upon this subject; but will await some invitation or provocative utterance on the part of his opponents. The applications for cards of admission have been so numerous that a multitude have had to be refused.

WHAT THE KAISER IS

In His Own Mind Doesn't Suit the Bavarians.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The municipal council of Munich have questioned the burgomaster of the city as to the truth of the report that Emperor William, on his recent visit to Munich, inscribed his name in the golden book of the city, adding the words "supreme lex regis voluntas." The statement was admitted to be true by the burgomaster. The Bavarian press protests strongly against the assumption by his majesty of prerogatives never conceded to a Bavarian sovereign, and the organs of the Freisinnige party profess to find in the incident an illustration of the despotic ideas of the emperor which contact with parliament must correct.

KAISER FRANZ BROODS.

He Talks of Russia's Loan in Pessimistic Strain.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day, in receiving the Polish deputy, Jaworski, said that the famine in Russia was rather dangerous now. It was true, he added, that Russia had not finished her armaments, "but," he reminded the deputy "the recent loan has furnished Russia with the means of action." In spite of this somewhat alarming utterance, the statements subsequently made by Count Kalnocky, the Austrian premier, to the same deputy were couched in very pacific terms.

CHINESE REVOLT.

China Inactive, France Rampant, Britain Backward.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 14.—A most serious revolt broke out Nov. 10 near Foo Choo, one of the treaty ports and capitol of the province of Fo-Kien, on the Min river. The rebels had for a time full sway and marched in force upon Tehwei, sacked the town of everything valuable, burned a number of houses to the ground, killed several people, and at last advices were resting after their labors preparatory to sacking other towns. The Chinese authorities at Foo Choo were reported to be contemplating "energetic measures" for the suppression of this revolt. The same state of sullen silence prevails in government circles. It looks very much like a lull before the storm, diplomatic or otherwise. The English admiral has no authority from his government to enter upon any general hostilities against the Chinese, his duty being confined to taking necessary steps for the prevention and punishment of outrages. The French admiral, however, is in favor of beginning an attack at once, and would do so if he could get the English to join him. The French appear to apprehend that if they should begin a war alone the rest of the powers might leave them to fight it out, thus involving danger for Tonquin.

Germans Leaving Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14—A large number of the German colonists who located in the country along the Volga river have become discontented with the condition prevailing in Russia and many of them have determined to give up their holdings and leave the country. Already a large number, attracted by the accounts they have seen of the United States, are leaving for that country.

A Kingdom for Love.

BERLIN, Nov. 14. — Baroness von Waldesee, the morganatic wife of Louis, duke of Bavaria, is dead. The baroness was formerly Fraulein Mendel, and until her marriage was one of the best known artists on the Munich comic stage. To marry her the duke renounced his right to the succession to the duchy in favor of his brother Charles.

Caught by Corn.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The war department has concluded its experiments with American corn, and has decided to recommend the use by the army of bread made of equal proportions of corn and rye. It is believed that the department of the interior will follow this example. Hon. William Walter Phelps, the American minister here, anticipates that in consequence of this decision the German markets will be thrown open for the admission of many millions of bushels of American grain.

GLADSTONE WINNING.

His Candidate Returned in a Former Solid Tory Stronghold.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The election to fill the vacancy in the house of commons for the South Moulton division of Devonshire was held yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Liberal candidate. The returns are as follows: George Lambert, Gladstonian, 4,222; Charles W. Buller, Liberal Unionist, 3,010; Lambert's majority, 1,212. At the preceding election the vote stood: Lord Lymington, Liberal Unionist, 4,041; W. H. Walker, Gladstonian, 2,352; Lord Lymington's majority, 1,689. This great Liberal gain of 2,901 votes and the return of a Gladstonian to fill the seat previously occupied by a Unionist has caused great rejoicing among the supporters of the Liberal leader. Many messages and letters have been sent to Mr. Gladstone congratulating him upon the success of Mr. Lambert. The victory has set the Liberals wild with joy, and they claim it forebodes the return of Mr. Gladstone to power by a fair working majority at the next general election. The dissenting Liberals on the other hand are crestfallen over the news. Both parties had the best speakers obtainable. One peculiarity of their audiences was that they maintained a running commentary on the speeches, which was sometimes embarrassing to friends as well as foes.

Mr. Buller and his friends assert that his defeat was in a measure due to the Tory leaders, who imported a rampant Orange clergyman from Ireland to aid the Unionist cause. This clergyman so persistently rubbed his audiences the wrong way, and made such flagrantly absurd statements that his hearers, in perfect good temper, bantered and heckled him. This made him more abusive, and his friends lost their temper, so that in the end the meetings he addressed broke up, but without the slightest violence. The issue, they now say, was distinctly a contest between Liberalism and Toryism.

INSURGENTS GAINING.

Revolt in Rio Grande do Sul Seemingly Successful.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 14.—It is asserted that much discontent exists among the people of San Paulo. The censorship exercised over all telegrams is stricter than ever.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Gen. Astrogildo, who is in command of the Nationalist forces in Rio Grande do Sul, has occupied several strategetic points, and has prepared to meet the dictator's troops should they really mean to try and subdue that province. It is believed, however, that the northern province of Minas-Gerares and other provinces will soon be heard from in the dictator's rear, and that this may alter his present plans considerably. The people generally are enthusiastically supporting the Nationalist army, and are freely contributing food and fodder.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 14.—News has been received here to the effect that the revolt against Fonseca in the state of Rio Grande do Sul has been so far completely successful. In a fight in which 5,000 men of all arms were engaged it is reported that the government troops under General Isadore Gonzales were defeated, and the insurgent cavalry started on a move toward the north. It is also reported that Gov. Castillo, of Rio Grande do Sul, has decided to join the insurrectionary movement. The revolt now involves all the towns of the state, with the exception of Porto Allegro. Of the entire navy, only the gunboat Camoden has taken up the cause of the revolution. The balance of the navy has remained faithful to the dictator.

BARBAROUS BUTCHERY.

Patriotic Chilians Slaughtered and Mutilated.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 15.—The Chilian Times prints the following details of the butchery at Lo Canas: A few days before the 18th of August last about fifteen young men, most of them belonging to the first families in Santiago, agreed to form themselves into a body to assist the constitutional army, so soon as it should arrive at Valparaiso. Aug. 17 nearly all of them met on Lo Canas' estate, belonging to Don Carlos Walker Martinez, which is situated ten or twelve miles from Santiago, their object being to fall upon the capitol and raise the people to take it, in case of the dictator's troops being withdrawn to act against the constitutional army. Unfortunately, there was not wanting a wretched traitor, who betrayed them to the dictator. In possession of the information supplied by the wretch in question, the dictator immediately took steps to wreak vengeance on the young and ardent patriots, who had assembled on the Lo Canas estate, and considered themselves to be so secure that even the most ordinary precautions of safety were considered unnecessary. At 2 a. m. a force consisting of seventy-five cavalry and seventy-five infantry, the latter being mounted behind the former, left Santiago quietly for La Canas.

IN PERFECT PEACE.

Brazil's Foreign Minister Thus Describes the Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Senhor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, this morning received the following cablegram from the minister of foreign relations at Rio de Janeiro.

Brazilian Minister, Washington: I am in receipt of your telegram of yesterday. News of secession in Rio Grande or any other state is untrue; we are in perfect peace. Telegram from capital of Rio Grande published in to-day's Diario Official says: 'Board commercial association, representatives of trade and people went to the governor's house and asked Gov. Castilnos in view of the circumstances of the state, due to causes known to him, to resign office in order to avoid material conflict. Gov. Castilnos resigned and a provisional junta was organized. Tranquility re-established and public opinion satisfied. CHERMONT.

Minister Mendonca feels that the above telegram justifies the confidence he had had in the maintenance of peace in Brazil.

MINISTER AND PRESIDENT.

Chili's New Envoy Formally Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, was formally presented to the president at 11 o'clock this morning by the secretary of state. The minister and his attendants were all in full evening dress, in accordance with the custom in South American countries on state occasions. The president received them standing in the Blue parlor.

OF ROMANTIC TINGE.

Theatrical Trunks and Wardrobe of J. Wilkes Booth in Canada.

Plausible Story of Finding the Effects in a Wrecked Schooner.

Happy Sequel to a Romance That Is Stranger Than Fiction.

An American Girl Installed as a Baroness by a German Count.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 14. — Antiquarian W. W. Smith has obtained conclusive evidence that trunks found on the schooner Marc Victoria, which was wrecked at Bic, about 150 miles below Quebec, in the autumn of 1864, were the property of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. During that autumn several trunks marked "J. W. B., New Providence," were shipped on board the schooner Marc Victoria at Quebec. How they reached Quebec, or by whom they were shipped, or where the vessel was bound for, or on what mission, is enveloped in mystery, but the Marc Victoria sailed from the port of Quebec without going through the usual formalities of clearing at the custom house, for her name does not appear among the shipping records at that port, thereby giving good grounds for the suspicion that the service she was engaged in demanded secrecy.

After events gave proof of this and led to the belief that she intended to run the blockade of the South or make for the Bahamas, but the schooner was wrecked at Bic. From these precautions it would appear that Booth (in anticipation of the murder of Lincoln), had secretly sent his theatrical wardrobe through Canada, and had shipped through a Canadian port in expectation of finding it to hand in one of the Southern states when he succeeded in the object which he had in view, and that the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln was calculated months before.

Selling the Effects.

During the following summer (1865) there appeared in the Quebec Morning Chronicle of July 17 an advertisement stating that on the following day there would be sold at auction various effects landed from the schooner Marc Victoria, consisting of dry goods, theatrical costumes, swords and various other articles. Smith was engaged in business in Quebec at the time, and, having a penchant for the collection of relics and other curios, attended the sale and purchased part of the wardrobe. George Rankin also purchased a variety of things from the stock of articles offered for sale, it was thought at the time for his brother, McKee Rankin, the actor. The following notice of sale appeared in the Chronicle of July 19, 1865:

"The theatrical wardrobe of the late John Wilkes Booth, recovered about a month ago from the wreck of the schooner Marc Victoria at Bic last autumn, was disposed of by decree of the vice admiralty court by public auction yesterday forenoon. Amongst the wardrobe, which, unfortunately has been injured by salt water, there was a splendid collection of theatrical clothes in fine silk velvets, silks, satins, ermine and crimson, and also hats, caps, plumes, boots, shoes, etc. In swords and pistols there was a case or trunk packed with a large variety and there were some very beautifully mounted ones among them. Competition on the whole was very spirited and several articles were sold at high prices. The amount realized for the wardrobe in its damaged state was about $500. The original cost cannot have been less than $15,000.

FICTION OUTDONE HERE.

An American Girl Installed as a German Baroness.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The case of Mrs. Katherine Robinson and Miss Ida Green, who have been suing for the estate of the late Baron von Barnekow, has just been decided in favor of the claimants. Miss Green, the court decides, is entitled to call herself the Baroness von Barnekow and receives the whole of the Baron's property after his debts are paid. Years ago Baron Kjell von Barnekow, an officer of the German army, after a life of dissipation, fled to America and after a varied career, became a runner for a hotel in San Francisco under the alias of Fred Green. While employed in this capacity he became acquainted with a girl named Galligan. The couple lived together, though not legally married, but after the birth of a daughter the baron yielded to the importunity of the girl and married her, thereby, under the laws of California, making his daughter, though born out of wedlock, his legal issue. The baron soon resumed his dissipated life, neglecting and finally deserting his family. His wife applied for and was granted a divorce. Baron von Barkenow subsequently returned to Germany, falling heir to the family title and estates.

Without obtaining a divorce he married again. In 1887, just before his California wife secured her divorce, he died. His second marriage was naturally illegal. Without knowing that her husband was dead, Mrs. Green obtained a divorce and later on married a sailor named Robinson. A sister of the baron, Countess von Moltke, wife of a major in the army, a near relative of the field marshal, suspecting the truth, instituted a search which resulted in the finding of the former wife and the child of the baron, and led to the establishment of their claims as the legal heirs to a large, though heavily incumbered estate.

GUILT MUST SUFFER.

Payment to Be Exacted for Outrages in Chili.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 15.—On the 7th of September the minister of justice sent to all the prosecuting attorneys of the republic a circular stating that in order that the revolution may produce the fruits imperiously demanded by the blood which has been shed, and the cruel sacrifices it has imposed upon the people it is necessary that justice should be sternly visited upon the guilty, in order to restore to the outraged law its former power, and to drive out of the mind of any future offender, the temptation of ever engaging in a criminal adventure of this kind. The minister requests the greatest activity and diligence to discover the persons who were concerned in the numberless crimes and offenses committed.

SOCIETY SHOCKED.

A Brooklyn Belle and Heiress Marries Wild.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Society circles are much excited over the announcement that Miss Henrietta R. Crowell, youngest daughter of the late Stephen Crowell, former president of the Phoenix Insurance company, married Nicoli Niben, the man of all work, employed at Dr. Cates' sanitarium, Lakewood, N. J., with whom, it is said, she became infatuated while sojourning at that place. The lady was a favorite with her father. He left her half his fortune, and it is estimated at $2,000,000. The antecedents of Niben could not be learned.

ADLER'S COLLAPSE.

Creditors File Suits Fast and in Droves.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—About thirty suits, based upon claims aggregating in the neighborhood of $125,000, were begun in the state courts to-day against Louis Adler, the cloak manufacturer who failed last evening. Most of the suits brought are in attachments, and garnishment writs were taken out against the Bank of Commerce, which holds a chattel mortgage on all of Adler's property. Following is a list of the plaintiffs having claims over $10,000: William Iseling & Co., $12,000; Raritan Woolen Mills company, $10,000; Hugo Meyer, $20,000; Leo Koch & Co., $10,000; Victor Achiles & Co., $20,000; Hardt & Lingoes, $10,000; Spielman & Co., $13,000. Attorney Levi Mayer, representing the Bank of Commerce, said to-day the bank's claim amounts to $42,500 for moneys loaned during the regular course of business to Adler, who for many years was a depositor at the bank. Mr. Levy added this statement: "It was deemed preferable to take a chattel mortgage rather than close up the debtor through the sheriff's office, for the reason that a greater sacrifice would be made if the sheriff were in possession. Adler is given twenty days to pay off the bank. Meanwhile the creditors may come to his rescue, and by paying off the mortgage enable the assets to be equally distributed among all the creditors. The liabilities, so far as I can learn, are from $300,000 to $350,000. Assets, if properly handled, will be equal at least if not in excess of the liabilities." The advice of Mr. Mayer was not kindly taken by other lawyers and numerous clients. The firm of Moses & Pam represent merchant creditors to the extent of $75,000, and Flower, Smith & Musgrave appear for claims to the same amount. It was stated that New York creditors will make a fight on Monday before Judge Gresham.

GARZA IS ACTIVE.

Guerrero, Mex., Attacked by the Revolutionists.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 14.—There can be no longer any doubt that Catrino Garza has opened the revolutionary ball in Mexico in earnest. A dispatch received here to-night states that Garza made an attack on Guerrero yesterday evening and was only driven off after stubborn resistance on the part of the Mexican garrison at that place. In the conflict one Mexican officer was killed and another wounded. The loss on Garza's side is not definitely known. Guerrero is located three miles from the Rio Grande and is a port of entry in Mexico. It is supposed that Garza made his attack in the hope of securing a large amount of money from the custom house.

STARTING A FEUD.

Robert Breckenridge Mauled by a Society Boy.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 14.—A tremendous sensation was caused in society circles about 1 o'clock this morning by a pitched battle between Robert Breckenridge, son of the silver-tongued congressman, Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge and Dault Arnold, a well known society young man of Frankfort. They both attended the governor's ball, and had a misunderstanding over the hand of a blue-grass beauty for a certain dance. On invitation of Breckinridge they stepped outside the hall to settle the affair. Breckinridge was pretty badly used up, and it is rumored on the street that he has sent word to Arnold to arm himself, as he intends killing him on sight. The prominence of the parties and their wide acquaintance throughout the state makes this the sensation of the hour.

Heavy Recovery Suit.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—The Hall-Willis Hardware company to-day brought suit against the estate of Selby Jones to recover $110,000. Selby Jones was treasurer of the Hall-Willis company, and used the capital of the firm in private speculations. His losses were very heavy, and, unable to make the deficit in the funds of the company, he committed suicide about a year ago. Jones' estate is said to be worth nothing.

The Newark For Chili.

BOTTON, Nov. 14.—The United States steamship Newark has been held from sailing until Monday in order to complete certain repairs. The report is that the Newark is to go to New York to take in her navigation stores and await orders there. She will get away at 10 a. m. The report is about the yard that nine cruisers, the Newark among the number, are ordered to Chili.

An Important Order.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Orders were received at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday to have the Atlanta, Bennington and Concord ready for sea to-day. An important part of Secretary Tracy's order was that 1000,000 six-pound cartridges be sent immediately to San Francisco by express. This is the first time since the war that ammunition has been sent overland.

Explorer De Brazza Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A report reached here this morning that the great explorer, De Brazza, who recently left secretly for Africa at the head of a new expedition, had been killed. The region which De Brazza was bent on exploring is inhabited by Mussulmen Arabs, who are frantic foes of civilization.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Normannia, Hamburg; City of Chicago, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Bulgarian, Boston; City of Berlin, New York.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Amsterdam, New York.

THE LIZZARD—Passed: Westerland, New York, for Antwerp.

BRICE IN NO DANGER.

He Will Be Sworn in Next Month in Spite of Republican Howling.

His Credentials Are Regular and There Is No Way of Keeping Him Out.

How the Republicans May Proceed Later on in Trying to Steal the Seat.

Their Efforts to Oust Him Are Certain to Fail in the End.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—It has been understood all along in political circles that if the Republicans carried the Ohio legislature there would promptly follow a demand by their more unscrupulous partisans for setting aside the election of Mr. Brice to the United States senate. At the same time the opinion of the most shrewd and experi-

enced politicians has been that such a movement would be a total failure. Mere provincial partisans know little of the temper and traditions of the United States senate. In the semi-revolutionary period following the civil war such a violent step as this might perhaps have been inaugurated, and even carried to the point of success, but at this time senators of both parties are opposed to setting dangerous precedents which are liable to react upon themselves in case a change in the party complexion of the senate. The effort to coerce Mr. Sherman into taking the initiative in such a proceeding is based upon a total ignorance of the custom and methods of the senate. Mr. Brice will take his seat when the senate shall convene on Dec. 7 next. His credentials, in due form, were filed by his predecessor, Mr. Payne, on May 22, 1890, without objection from any quarter, and the name of Mr. Brice was regularly entered

On the Senate Rolls.

Had there been a special session of the senate last March, Mr. Brice would then have been sworn in. He has, according to the law and the uniform custom, been paid his salary from the 4th of March, 1891, to the present time by Hon. Anson G. McCook, the Republican secretary of the senate. As no other person can possibly appear to claim the seat, Mr. Brice will go forward and be sworn in according to the immemorial custom of the senate on the very first day of the session. It is a matter of the highest privilege, and will take precedence of all other business. An objection from any quarter would be puerile and wholly ineffectual. According to the established courtesy of the senate, the senior senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, would conduct his colleague to the front of the vice-president's desk to be sworn in, but if for any reason Mr. Sherman should omit to do this, any other Senator could go up with Mr. Brice, or he could go by himself. The escort is only an act of grace and is not of the essence of the proceeding. Neither Mr. Sherman nor any other Republican senator could object to Mr. Brice being sworn without formal evidence of a disqualification, and even if this were adduced the regularity of the credentials would be decisive of the prima facie case. Mr. Brice would thus take his seat and participate in all the acts and privileges of the body, such as voting, debate and service on committees. If at some future time any person

Ambitious of Notoriety

should think fit to assail Mr. Brice's title to his seat, he could forward a memorial to that effect to Mr. Sherman or to any other senator, or to the vice president, upon paying the proper postage, and the paper would then be presented to the senate and referred without debate probably to the committee on privileges and elections, to be acted on in due time. If the Ohio legislature, when it convenes in January, should deem it worth while to go into this line of business, its memorial could be sent to the vice president or to Mr. Sherman, and it would be the duty of either to lay it before the body. If it should be sent to Mr. Brice, he as an Ohio senator would also present the memorial. In any case it would go at once to the committee on privileges and elections, as a matter of course. It would here be considered and all its allegations weighed, and due report made to the senate. But it would be a great mistake to assume that the decision on the question of expelling Mr. Brice would turn on mere party lines. When the effort was made by certain Ohio politicians

To Displace Mr. Payne,

a number of Republicans, headed by John Logan and Mr. Evarts and Mr. Teller, and others of equal prominence, refused to support the proceeding. The effort of these baffled conspirators to read Senator Logan and his associates out of the Republican party for thus rising above party proved an ignominious failure. The same conservative spirit will doubtless be manifested on this occasion. In addition to this, it may be stated that the Republican majority in the senate is more apparent than real, as any one who will review the votes on the celebrated force bill will readily discover. The Republicans may well congratulate themselves if it shall appear that there are disclosed next session no other divisions in their ranks than that on the question of stealing a Democratic seat. It does not yet appear that any of their senators would be willing to embark in such a questionable course; but, at any rate, there are other very important questions on which divisions in the Republican ranks in the senate are pretty sure to occur speedily, which will eclipse in bitterness those which could not be kept down in the last congress. Mr. Sherman will have enough to do to adjust the troubles without being burdened with any work which would diminish his standing in the body and make him ridiculous before the country.

HAWAII IS SAFE.

The Charleston Will Not Bring the Island Back.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Commodore Ramsay, who is acting to-day as secretary of the navy, denies positively that any orders have been sent to to the United States steamship Charleston in China to seize the Hawaiian islands under any state of affairs. The Charleston when last heard from was at Yokohama, Japan, and it has been the intention to have her return to the United States as soon as the Lancaster with Admiral Harmony aboard reaches the China station. The Lancaster went around the Cape of Good Hope from New York, and is probably now somewhere in the Indian ocean. When the Charleston is relieved, she will naturally touch at Honolulu on her way home, as she cannot carry sufficient coal to make the trip direct from Asia to the United States.

AN AUTHOR'S WOES.

Raum and Noble Read His Work and Fire Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Noble to-day dismissed from the service Lewis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, Mo., a clerk in the pension office, for having written and published a novel of an objectionable character on official life in Washington. In making his report upon the subject to Secretary Noble, Gen. Raum says: "The book has scarcely a redeeming feature between its covers. Its motive seems to be to present the official and social life in Washington in the worst possible light." In his indorsement dismissing Bogy, Secretary Noble says: "The book is a slander on good and industrious people, and the further retention of its author in office would be to the harm of the service. Mr. Bogy is dismissed."

THE WORLD OVER.

The new Spanish tariff is strongly protectionist.

The amount of 4½ per cent bonds redeemed yesterday was $31,650, making total redeemed to date $1,435,900, and leaving outstanding $4,068,800.

Harold M. Small, United States consul general at Apia, Samoa, yesterday had a conference with the president in regard to the condition of affairs in that country.

Mrs. J. H. Knight, the wife of a prosperous farmer living about five miles from Irwinton, Ga., was yesterday murdered in her house, which was afterward robbed and burned to the ground.

Black diphtheria of an exceedingly virulent type is running riot in Clermont and Warren counties, Ohio. Whole families are down with the disease and its victims are reported dying like sheep.

The steamer Rio Janeiro sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong yesterday, having on board 400 Chinamen who will not be legally entitled to return to the United States unless present laws are changed.

Cumberland G. White, a nice-looking gentleman, about fifty-five years of age, is behind prison bars in Chicago, awaiting the arrival of an officer from New York city, where he is wanted on a charge of embezzlement.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total value of the exports of beef and hog products from the United States during the month of October, 1891, was $8,265,945. The value of the products was $43,917.

Twenty-five steamships were chartered at Baltimore the past week to load grain, chiefly corn, for Europe. Taking 90,000 bushels as the average, the total represents 2,250,000. The total engagements to carry grain footed 3,000,000 bushels.

There is great excitement all through Pike county, Pennsylvania, over the shooting of T. E. Davis, wife and son, by a worthless fellow named Simpson Fields, aged twenty-two years, with whom Davis and his family had always been on good terms.

Azez Musallem, an Ottoman subject from Mount Lebanon, Syria, called at the White house yesterday with an elegant portrait of President Harrison, in silk