New-York Tribune.

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NOT A PEACEFUL CLUB.

GENESIS OF CONCORDIA.

Formation Due to Visit of Card Sharpers to Club Ibero-Americano.

A few weeks ago a club known as the Club Concordia was organized in this city by some men prominent in Spanish-American circles. Certain facts that have just come to light suggest that the promotion of the beautiful sentiment expressed in the name was not the sole motive that actuated its founders.

The existence of the Club Concordia, in fact, is the indirect result of a visit to this city of two card sharps. Not for many months has there been such a ferment in local Spanish-American social and official circles as that for which these two men are responsible.

The two manipulators of the cards, Señores Arriagada and Molina, arrived in New York at about the same time, apparently strangers to each other. The former was a Chilian and the latter a Spaniard. Through excellent letters of introduction they were admitted to membership in the Club Ibero-Americano, which has been the best Spanish-American club in this city, taking the place of the Circulo Colon Cervantes, which went out of existence a few years ago. The club occupies a floor in the Hotel Marie Antoinette. Arriagada and Molina are now in Paris spending $3,000 of the money that formerly belonged to the members of the Ibero-Americano. The membership is made up in large part of leading exporters, and includes many of the consuls-general in this city of the Latin-American republics.

The club prospered and all went along well until, not long ago, a dark cloud came up to threaten the amity existing among the members.

The cloud was the new club with the incongruous name. It is said that it was organized as an opposition society, and that the Club Concordia was conceived in anything but a spirit of concord. The principal organizers were Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, Consul General of Costa Rica, and Pio Bolaños, Consul General of Nicaragua, who also are, or were, members of the Ibero-Americano. The circumstances leading up to the agitation under which the colony is at present laboring as it would not for a commonplace revolution, began with the appearance at the Ibero-Americano of the two aforesaid card experts.

Arriagada and Molina enjoyed a game of cards, whether it was poker, baccarat or casino, as long as the stakes were high enough. They appeared to be all that thorough Spanish "caballeros" ought to be, but they were adepts at shuffling and dealing the pasteboards. The two new members usually won, too. Not until they had taken nearly $3,000 from their fellow members was there any suspicion aroused.

Among those who contributed to the financial welfare of Arriagada and Molina were a diplomat here on a special mission from a South American country, and who now occupies a Cabinet office there, and a consul general.

Then, suddenly, something happened. One of the Ibero-Americanos, it is said, discovered the Spaniard and Chilian in the manipulation of the cards in a manner not strictly according to Hoyle, and the trouble began. There was an indignation meeting, and immediate suspension from the club for Arriagada and Molina was suggested. The majority, though, ruled that such action would arouse much unpleasant attention and reflect on the club, so the affair was smoothed over, and action was deferred. Some of the members, however, were thoroughly aroused, and when a South American is aroused something is sure to happen.

Dr. Ulloa and Señor Bolaños declared for a change of management in the club, and to this end they approached Señor Saenz, a Colombian banker in this city, with a request to head the reorganization movement. He consented, on the condition that his interference should not threaten the harmony of the Club Ibero-Americano. Not only was the club's harmony at stake, but there were rumors of its possible disruption. Alberto Falcon, of William R. Grace & Co., its president, convinced Señor Saenz that outside interference was not advisable, and the latter gave up the idea of reorganizing things.

Arriagada and Molina, in the mean time, remained as members of the club. They lived together in a flat in West 65th street, near the scene of their financial conquests and social ostracism. The two men had a dispute over the division of spoils, it is said, and Molina stabbed Arriagada. The latter did not call in the police, but the fight caused so much excitement in the house that, coupled with their previous experience, the men decided it best to pack up and leave the city, which they did in a hurry. They did not even take separate ways, for what is a stabbing affair between friends? Thus was relieved a delicate situation for the Club Ibero-Americano. It was rid of the two men who had become persona non grata without the necessity of expelling them.

But the end was not yet. Another chapter was to be added to the troubles of ultra Spanish-American society. Dr. Alloa and Señor Bolaños visited the clubrooms with less frequency than before, and finally decided on the organization of a new club, which was effected by the formation of the Club Concordia. Among its members are several other consuls general. The consuls arranged to give an introductory ball at the Hotel Knickerbocker on December 12, which for some reason or other was declared off.

There was a meeting subsequently, and some of the members wanted the ball to be given on the night of December 31. Other members who also belong to the Ibero-Americano objected, because on that night the latter club has a ball at the Marie Antoinette, and an opposition ball, they argued, would hurt both. Finally the advocates of peace and concord prevailed over the insistent arguments of those who would, notwithstanding the Ibero-Americano ball, hold their dance on the same night. So, temporarily at least, things are again quiet, but the fires of discord are not extinguished. They are only smouldering. The fight for social supremacy is fairly on, and likely to come up at any time.

As to Arriagada and Molina, the joint cause of all the trouble, an acquaintance in this city who returned recently from Paris says that they are basking in the sunshine along the Bois du Boulogne and Champs Elysées, enjoying the leisure life of the French capital with the money that once belonged to members of the Club Ibero-Americano.

NO PRESENTS FOR PENN. OFFICIALS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Dec. 16.—According to the provisions of an order posted last night by the Pennsylvania Railroad, employes and minor officials of the company must not accept Christmas presents this year from large manufacturers and other shippers. If they do, they will be dismissed. The activity of the Interstate Commerce Commission is responsible for the order. Heretofore, these employes have received presents of from a box of cigars to checks for sums reaching as high as $1,000, according to the amount of good that the shippers supposed the employes could do them. The new order has created considerable consternation among the employes.

FLORIDA INFORMATION BUREAU,

Broadway, cor. 30th St. 3 great trains South. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.—Advt.

MUTINY IN TURKEY.

Marines Demand Pay—Admiral and Aid Injured.

Constantinople, Dec. 16.—A serious disturbance, showing increasing discontent, occurred here on Saturday. Several hundred expired marines from the naval arsenal held a mutinous demonstration in an old abandoned cemetery behind the American Embassy, demanding their arrears in pay and their discharge from the colors.

A number of naval officers unsuccessfully endeavored to appease the men, but were stoned and otherwise mistreated. Several personal encounters resultd, and one officer, drawing his sword, wounded three mutineers, while Vice-Admiral Ahmed Pasha and his aid from the Naval Ministry were rather badly injured. After the demonstration had lasted three hours an officer from the Yildiz Kiosk arrived on the scene with the promise that the men's demands would be granted, whereupon the gathering quickly dispersed and the men returned to quarters.

During the demonstration the public held aloof, and neither the police nor the military interfered. There was much agitation at the Yildiz Kiosk. The Sultan, who was greatly disturbed, repeatedly issued fresh instructions to his ministers.

Such occurrences have been frequent in the provinces, but disorders hitherto have seldom been seen in the capital.

CLAIMS CHINA'S THRONE.

Manchu Woman, in Victoria, Appeals to Great Britain.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 16.—A Manchu banner woman, married to an English officer of Gordon's army which suppressed the Tai-Ping rebellion, to-day announced anonymously that she has laid claim to the throne of China. The woman, unwilling to make public her name, lest her relatives be assassinated at Peking, has addressed petitions to the British Government asking that her claim be taken up with China. She says she is a direct lineal descendant of the third Duke of Chou, and as such asserts she has a right to the throne of China prior to that of the Empress Dowager. With her husband and family, she has been living in Victoria for twenty-one years, since they came from Peking, where a younger brother is now living.

BLAZE STOPS SERVICES.

Congregation in Chapel Driven Out by Postoffice Fire.

Fire interrupted the services in the Episcopal Chapel of the Holy Spirit at Fox and 168th streets, The Bronx, yesterday morning, and caused a damage of $4,000 to the building, the lower floor of which is used as a postoffice. All of the mail was saved.

The Rev. Richard H. Wevil, who was conducting the services, was reading the First Lesson, when Mrs. Charles Goudy, the organist, turned to him and said: "There is a fire back of the altar." Smoke burst into the room immediately, and the congregation rushed for the doors.

Fire Department officials believe that the fire originated in what is known as the "swing room" of the postoffice, a room where the carriers loaf and smoke when off duty. The building was almost completely wrecked.

PENN. FLYER WRECKED.

Had Slowed Down When Crash Came, and Few Injured.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Canton, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Two men were badly injured about 10 o'clock to-night, one probably fatally, when the Pennsylvania Flyer, due here at 9:35 o'clock, crashed into an engine of a Wheeling & Lake Erie freight train. John Ray, engineer of the Wheeling & Lake Erie train, was taken to the hospital in a dying condition, while Nicholson, the fireman, was also badly injured.

In the smash-up both engines were demolished, and part of the smoker and also the mail-coach on the Pennsylvania train. The Wheeling & Lake Erie train had just pulled in from its run, and was standing on the crossing when the flyer on the Pennsylvania struck the engine. It is alleged that the flyer failed to observe signals. The flyer carried many passengers, and the fact that it was running slow at the time probably saved a bad wreck. No passengers were hurt.

HOLD UP A STAGE.

Melodrama on the Trenton Road—Bandits Captured.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 16.—There was an old fashioned stage hold-up just outside of this city this morning. The highwaymen did not get much for their trouble and were run down and captured just the same. The men arrested for the affair, and fully identified, are Edward Bannon, Edward Mulash and Peter Klaski, the first of whom is known here.

The hold-up was on the Trenton and Allentown stage. The three men boarded the stage at Allentown on its morning trip to this city. There were three others in the stage, besides the driver. Two miles out of Allentown Bannon called the attention of the driver to a broken strap, and volunteered to jump down and fix it. He sprang out and went to the heads of the horses and took them by the reins. The two others leaped down and commanded those in the stage to come out and throw up their hands. They then went through their fellow passengers and the driver, obtaining from them about $5 in cash.

DENOUNCES SALVATION ARMY.

Chancellor of Nebraska University Says Its Methods Are "Vicious and Pauperizing."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 16.—Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of Nebraska University made public today an open letter to the local Salvation Army, in which he declines to contribute to the army Christmas dinners and urges others to withhold their contributions. Denying the army's statement that five hundred poor in Lincoln are likely to miss a Christmas dinner, he says there are not one hundred. Discussing indiscriminate giving, the chancellor writes:

The army's methods are vicious and pauperizing and are calculated to make your so-called relief work a plague. If you furnish five hundred charity dinners, as you propose, you will pauperize and increase poverty and want, instead of relieving them. I am against false charity and in favor of the real thing.

He further denounces the army for making no public statement of the disposition of the funds intrusted to it for distribution, or at least submitting to an audit by a responsible committee.

THE VATICAN.

Guarded yesterday by troops against anti-clerical demonstrators in Rome.

A SLUMP IN WALL ST.

PAVEMENT DROPS DOWN.

Break in Main May Mean Buildings Without Light and Steam To-day.

With a crash which could be heard for blocks and which was followed by the blowing off of steam, more than seventy-five feet of asphalt covered street in Wall street between Nassau and William streets, sank from three to eleven feet yesterday afternoon, and for more than two hours not only made the street impassable, but caused great worry to contractors it being feared that tall buildings in course of construction in the vicinity might have been damaged.

Contractors announced late in the evening that little or no damage had been done to property and that the cave-in was due to the breaking of a water main, which undermined steam, gas and water pipes.

So far as can be learned, the most serious phase of the accident will make itself felt to-day when office buildings in Wall street between Nassau and William streets will be entirely deprived of their steam, electricity and gas. Elevators in these buildings will be compelled to shut down as a consequence.

For the last six months contractors have been erecting a ten story building for the Trust Company of America at No. 37 to 43 Wall street. The basement and sub-basement work was done by the Foundation Company, of No. 35 Nassau street, and the building was being built by the George A. Fuller Company, of No. 111 Broadway.

The cave-in came shortly after 4:30 o'clock. With a roar the asphalt sank down. This was followed by a blast of steam, which shot up from the ground with a noise that could be heard at South Ferry. Practically the only persons in that section of the city at the time were watchmen of the various large buildings, and they rushed to the street in alarm. When they saw the large hole they fled to other streets, fearing that the foundations might be undermined and cause the collapse of the buildings. A large crowd gathered at once, and the reserves were called out.

Because of the great clouds of steam it was impossible for some time to tell just what had happened. It could be seen that directly in front of the Trust Company's building a hole about seventy-five feet in length had been made in the asphalt. At the end, near William street, the hole was three feet in depth, forty feet in length and twenty feet wide. At the other end of the hole was about eleven feet in depth and twenty feet wide. Efforts were made to turn off the steam by watchmen and janitors, but it was found to be impossible, and the New York Steam Heating Company, which owns the broken pipe, was told of the break. Superintendent Richards quickly appeared on the scene with a squad of men and the steam, which had been shooting up for more than an hour, was finally shut off.

The steam pipe was 16 inches in diameter and right beside it were a 12-inch water main and a 6-inch gas main. These apparently were not injured. Superintendents of the contracting firms were notified, and although they only made a slight examination of the foundations of the buildings they said that there was no danger of a collapse. Among the buildings which will suffer from the cutting off of steam are the Drexel Building, containing the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co.; the Mills Building, the United States Trust Company building, the Sub-Treasury building and the Gallatin National Bank building.

When seen at his home, No. 105 East 19th street, Edward S. Jarrett, treasurer of the Foundation Company, said: "The cave-in, so far as I can learn, was due to the breaking of a water main. Our work has been completed for some time. Undoubtedly some heavy iron beams were thrown on the asphalt, and this broke a water main. The water undermined the steam pipe and naturally it broke. Such things often occur during the erection of a large building. The foundation of the Trust Company building is damaged in no way, and I do not believe that any other buildings are injured."

TALKS OF CONFISCATION.

Missouri Official Discusses Suit Against Standard Oil.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Attorney General Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri; his assistant, Rush C. Lake, and Judge Robert A. Anthony, of Fredericktown, Mo., special commissioner appointed by the Missouri Supreme Court to take testimony in that state's suit against the Standard Oil Company, based on the anti-trust laws of the state, arrived in Washington to-night, and to-morrow will go to New York, where, beginning Tuesday, further testimony is to be taken in the suit before Commissioner Anthony.

When asked if Missouri would attempt to confiscate the Standard's property in the state if the suit should be decided against it, Assistant Attorney General Lake replied:

"Why not? We claim that it is one of the penalties for the violation of the anti-trust law."

ITALIAN CADDIES FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Boys Sent to School for Winter—Laborers Sometimes Play Against Employer.

Neighbors of John D. Rockefeller at Pocantico Hills have been surprised of late while walking across his golf links to find him playing, with workingmen in overalls as caddies. Mr. Rockefeller has dropped all of his caddy boys for the winter, so that they may attend the village school, and is using the Italian workmen employed on his estate instead.

The Italians have been quick to pick up the game, and when Mr. Rockefeller has no other company he sometimes plays against them. The laborers, although they speak little or no English, seem to enjoy the sport quite as much as their employer, and they are always eager to try their skill against him.

HENRI, CONFISEUR, 67-69 W. 44TH,

opposite Hippodrome, Parisian Tea Room, Patisserie Glaces Françaises, Bonbons. Catalogue.—Advt.

HEIRESS IN POVERTY.

THOUGHT DEAD 30 YEARS.

Found in Massachusetts Almshouse—Sister Arrested for Perjury.

Mrs. Mary J. L. McDaniel, who said she lived at No. 4417 Third avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs police court yesterday on a charge of perjury, and later remanded to the Tombs prison when the magistrate was informed that the grand jury had ordered an indictment against her. She was arrested at her home on Saturday afternoon by Detective Sergeant Farley.

Although all concerned were extremely reticent about the matter, it gradually came out that Mrs. McDaniel had made an affidavit some time ago that a sister who had not been heard of for thirty years was dead. The sister is now said to be alive and an inmate of an almshouse. Both Mrs. McDaniel and her lawyer, Joseph H. Fargis, admitted that she made such an affidavit. Mr. Fargis said she did so after being informed by the attorney of record that such was the case. She would not reveal the name of the lawyer, neither would Fargis.

The result of the affidavit, it was said, was a division of the estate of Mrs. Helen Pierce, an aunt of Mrs. McDaniel, who lived in Boston. Mrs. McDaniel's share was said to be $50,000. There is a strip of property in dispute, and it was to have been foreclosed to-day, but it is likely that the arrest of Mrs McDaniel will stay the foreclosure. The District Attorney's office it was said knew where the missing sister is and would produce her at the proper time. In the Tombs Mrs. McDaniel said:

"I remember that I did sign and swear to a paper in the settlement of my father's estate. The lawyer told me that he had information to the effect that my sister had been dead for some years. I believed him and so swore. I would have been the first to have come to my sister's aid had I known that she had been alive, and especially a pauper."

Her lawyer said:

"At the time that Mrs. McDaniel made the affidavit, I was not the attorney of record. Since then, or for the last four years, I have been her attorney in settling up this estate. This is one of the reasons why I do not care to talk at the present time."

Asked if he thought Mrs. McDaniel knew her sister was in a poorhouse when she made the affidavit, he said:

"She tells me that she did not know it, and I believe that if any one of the beneficiaries knew that a sister was a pauper they would have provided for her. To me the most singular part of the case is that an indictment could be found against my client without the physical presence of this complaining sister. To the best of my information, this sister is still in the almshouse, and has never been in New York State."

Mrs. McDaniel told Magistrate Breen that if he could take her bond, she would furnish surety in the sum of $50,000. Under the law Magistrate Breen could not accept her or her lawyer as a surety. A woman who said she was Mrs. McDaniel's sister told the court that the property was held jointly by herself and husband.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Dec. 16.—The woman whose existence is believed to be responsible for the arrest of Mrs. M. J. L. McDaniel in New York for perjury is Sarah Davis, an inmate of the Long Island Almshouse, Long Island, Mass. Superintendent J. F. English, in an interview to-night, bearing on this matter, said: "Sarah Davis was committed here by the State Board of Charities about five years ago, and at that time gave her age as fifty-five. Previous to that time she had been sent here off and on for a number of years, and was known to us as a homeless woman who had previously lived in Tyler street, Boston.

"Of her antecedents we know nothing, and until one day, some time ago, two women claiming to be relatives and saying that they were from New York, came here and asked for the woman, we did not believe she had a friend or relative in the world. I do not know anything about these persons from New York, except that one of them was very stout, and that both were well dressed and appeared prosperous. They had attorneys with them each time they came, and they came several times. In conversation that I overheard, I learned that there was a person named Pierce, supposed to be some relative of Sarah's, who had died and left a lot of money. Sarah is not at all friendly with any one, being slightly demented and powerless of speech, and did not take the visits favorably."

The superintendent added: "You had better see Mr. Sullivan, one of the former trustees here." The Mr. Sullivan referred to is W. J. Sullivan, a well known Boston attorney.

The lawyer said: "I cannot possibly give out anything to-night. Call at my office to-morrow morning, however, and I may be able to give out something."

REBELS AGAIN BEATEN IN ECUADOR.

Government Forces Marching to Attack Insurgents at Santa Rosa.

Guayaquil, Dec. 16.—Colonel Serrano has informed the government that he attacked the Pasaje rebels and won a decisive victory. After the fighting at Pasaje the government forces marched to attack the rebels at Santa Rosa. No advices of a fight at the latter place have been received.

WILL NOT SELL HAWAIIAN ISLAND.

Buffalo, Dec. 16.—One of the owners of the Island of Lanai, of the Hawaiian group, denies the report that negotiations are being conducted to sell the island to the Japanese, as has been reported.

LONGWORTHS IN SMASH.

Shaken Up When Their Auto Rams Station Platform.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were occupants of an automobile which crashed into the station platform at Chevy Chase, a suburb, to-day. Beyond a severe shaking up the occupants were uninjured. The machine was slightly damaged.

BRITISH CABINET SHIFT.

Mr. Ellis Resigns—James Bryce May Be Ambassador.

London, Dec. 17.—The first of the impending changes in the Cabinet to be announced is the resignation of J. E. Ellis, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office. He is leaving his post on account of ill health, and is going abroad to recuperate. It is understood that Walter Runciman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, will succeed him.

Nothing is definitely known concerning other changes, but it is said that the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal, and Sir H. Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will resign, and it is rumored that Herbert Gladstone will leave the Home Office. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, however, according to the latest political gossip, has decided to remain in the House of Commons in view of the Liberal attack which is about to be made on the upper house.

Everything, however, appears to hinge on James Bryce's acceptance of the post of Ambassador to the United States. The British press is beginning to regard Mr. Bryce's acceptance as a foregone conclusion. "The London Tribune," referring to-day to the subject, points out that the post of Ambassador to Washington might easily become the most exalted in the diplomatic service, despite contentions to the contrary. The paper adds that the possibility of Mr. Bryce's acceptance of the post meets general approval, both in England and the United States. "President Roosevelt, it is said," "The Tribune" continues, "has allowed it to be known that he would cordially welcome Mr. Bryce's appointment. On this side of the Atlantic it is recognized that a post so attractive, influential and distinguished would be a fitting climax to Mr. Bryce's long public career."

Among the notable rumors concerning Cabinet changes is one pointing to John Burns for promotion. He is even named as the successor of Mr. Bryce as Chief Secretary for Ireland. In any case, he has been so successful in his present place as president of the Local Government Board that his promotion is regarded as by no means unlikely.

DU PORZICS THRASHED.

M. Greger Horsewhips Count on Bois de Boulogne.

Paris, Dec. 16.—Alexander Greger, former secretary of the Russian legations at Washington and Rio Janeiro, to-day horsewhipped Count Rodellec du Porzics in the Bois de Boulogne. The count says that he was not hurt in the encounter. A duel is expected to follow.

M. Greger some time ago, while a guest of Count and Countess Rodellec du Porzics, at Ker-Stears Castle, Brittany, was accused by the countess of having stolen a valuable diamond from her. It was found in a bottle of tooth powder in a handbox belonging to M. Greger. When confronted with the circumstantial evidence of the theft the Russian declared it was the work of a spiteful servant, but later he changed his defence and blamed the count, who was said to have sought revenge. A complaint was made against M. Greger, but the countess withdrew it on the plea that she had decided not to prosecute, but insisting upon the facts of her deposition. Greger then brought suit for slander and defamation of character against the countess, after the count had refused to fight a duel with him.

BLACK HAND SETS FIRE.

Blaze in Tenement House Cellar Followed by Bomb Explosion.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night the five story brick tenement house at No. 633 Columbus avenue was shaken by an explosion in the cellar, following the discovery of a fire there. Smoke was issuing from the cellar, and some one turned in an alarm. When Engine 56 pulled up in front of the place, there was a terrific explosion in the cellar, which blew off the iron doors of the cellar on the sidewalk and tossed them halfway across the avenue; shattered the windows in that and the adjoining tenement houses on the south, and threw Mary Lovett, the eight-year-old daughter of the janitor, out of a chair.

The firemen and fire marshals found two zinc cans in the cellar, which had contained powder and pieces of iron and to which a fuse had been attached. The police say an Italian grocer in the house was heard to say, "They (the Black Hand) will get me yet."

An Italian grocer, S. Attanasio, is in the house. Shortly after the fire was discovered the Italian ran from his rooms on the first floor and danced around, crying: "I knew it."

Patrolman Potter, of the West 100th street station, asked the man what he knew. The excited Italian went on screaming, "I knew it. I knew it. They'll get me yet."

"Who'll get you? Do you mean the Black Hand?" asked Potter.

Then the Italian became quieter, and refused to talk.

The firemen plunged into the cellar without knowing how many additional powder cans were down there, and quickly extinguished the fire, with small damage. Shavings saturated with kerosene were found in the place.

BOMB THROWN IN MOTT STREET.

For the second time within a year, at different locations, however, members of the Black Hand last night tried to kill with a bomb Pasquale Deodato, a florist, who has a store on the ground floor and lives on the second floor of the five story tenement house at No. 122 Mott street. Twenty families in the house, which was shaken from the basement to the roof, ran panic stricken to the street. Although there were several persons in the neighborhood, no one saw the bomb thrown.

FOR LINCOLN'S MOTHER'S GRAVE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Ind., Dec. 16.—After many years of agitation without tangible results, it now appears that proper care will soon be provided for the grave in Spencer County of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. An appropriation will be asked from the Legislature next month for the purpose.

DROPS DEAD WHILE LEADING PRAYER.

Charles J. Bjornquist dropped dead yesterday morning while leading a prayer at the Swedish Congregational Church, of which he is a deacon and trustee. Heart trouble was the cause of death. Mr. Bjornquist lived at No. 564 56th street, Brooklyn.

TROOPS GUARD VATICAN

MOBS CHARGED AT ROME.

Entire Garrison Called Out to Check Anti-Clericals.

Rome, Dec. 16.—Thousands of demonstrators friendly to France and of anti-Vatican tendencies gathered to-night in the piazza adjoining the Farnese Palace, the seat of the French Embassy, in an endeavor to express their pleasure at France's action toward the Church. The whole garrison of Rome was employed to face the crowd and protect the Vatican, which is surrounded by cavalry, and the bridges leading to the apostolic palace are barred by troops. All the streets leading to the Palace Farnese are protected by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The demonstration, led by a dozen Radical Socialists and Republican members of the Chamber of Deputies, including Prince Borghese, after vainly attempting to break the cordon, provided themselves with candles and formed a mock procession, intoning the "Miserere" as an indication of the death of clericalism, amid cries of "Long live France!" "Long live Clemenceau!" and "Down with the Vatican!"

Deputies Costa and De Felice tried to harangue the people, but the police interfered.

The demonstration occurred near the monument to Giordano Bruno, the monk-philosopher, who was burned alive, a victim of religious intolerance. Deputy Costa finally made himself heard. He said:

Before this monument to Bruno, of free thought, let us send our applause to France for this great people continuing the traditional obstinate struggle against the moth-eaten clericalism.

Fresh attempts were then made to beat back the cordon, and the cavalry charged the demonstrators, a few of whom were slightly injured and several arrested. Amid roars and shouts and the singing of the Marseillaise the ferment continued until late in the evening.

A commission of the demonstrators was received by M. Barrère, the French Ambassador, who expressed his appreciation for the sympathy of the Roman people.

The government endeavored by all means to prevent the demonstration. The stand of the government is that although Italy is friendly to France she does not wish to take sides in the dispute, especially when her relations with the Church are better now than they have been since 1870.

A CALM DAY IN PARIS.

The Provinces Excited—Police Charge Crowds.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The serious disturbances which, it was believed, would occur on the first Sunday under the law separating Church and State were not realized. The services in this city passed most calmly. There was a notable increase in the size of the congregations, and in them were large bodies of men who were determined forcibly to prevent interruptions by rowdies. A few rowdies entered the churches wearing their hats. They were promptly ejected and arrested.

Reports from the provinces show that there was great excitement at many places. Large processions, chanting psalms, accompanied the clergy to and from the churches. Counter demonstrations were made at several cities, notably at Perpignan and Amiens, where the Catholics and freethinkers came into collision, and caused interference by the police, who quickly dispersed the crowds. Several persons were injured.

Bishop de Briy, while receiving the official notice to leave the bishopric of Meaux this morning, fell unconscious. Later, however, he recovered.

A VATICAN DEFENCE.

Hints of French Treachery in Regard to Seized Letters.

Rome, Dec. 16.—A communication issued at the Vatican to-day reiterates the previous statement given out there that the object of the search of the archives in the nunciature at Paris after the expulsion of Monsignor Montagnini was to diffuse false news in order to make the public believe that in the papers taken were "low insinuations of a money bargain for the appointment of bishops, gambling on the Stock Exchange, etc."

The communication repeats the Vatican's original denunciation of the tactics employed in taking the papers, and especially denounces what it terms efforts to make appear as due to the negotiations of the Vatican or of Monsignor Montagnini some of the letters, which, it says, really may have been received and kept as douments, but which no honest man could take as a basis for facts that did not exist. Such letters, it is declared, may even have been sent on purpose to Monsignor Montagnini in order to have a dossier ready when the search was made.

With regard to the alleged arrangement with the Spanish Ambassador at Paris for the care of the archives of the nunciature the communication says that neither the Vatican nor the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican ever thought of communicating with the Spanish Ambassador at Paris without first entering into an agreement.

With regard to the statement published in the "National Zeitung" of Berlin, attributing to hitherto unpublished portions of the memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe the declaration that Pope Leo XIII asked Emperor William for a gift of $100,000, the communication calls it absurd, and says that it is connected with the German electoral campaign and the anti-Vatican campaign.

"POLICY OF SPOLIATION."

Archbishop Farley Says That Is What France's Action Really Is.

Archbishop Farley issued a statement yesterday on the French situation, in which he reviewed the relations of the Catholic Church with the French government and set forth the reasons why, in his judgment, the Vatican could not submit to the law of separation. The statement is as follows:

Here in America, where there is no attempt made by the state to interfere with the various religious