ERIN'S M. P.'S WASTE SAUCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Stir Up Strife Until Mr. Balfour Intervenes and Restores Order Out of Confusion.

STEPHANIE

MARRIAGE OF THE UNFORTUNATE AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCESS.

Archduke Rudolf's Tragic Death Recalled-Paris Carnival-Victoria at a Hospital.

LONDON, March 22 .- There was considerable excitement in the House of Commons this afternoon resulting from attempts on the part of the Irish members to secure more of the House's time, in which they succeeded, after noisy displays of passion on the part of both the Irish and their opponents. Only the tact of Mr. Balfour, the government leader, saved the uproar from developing into a scene of violent disorder.

The discussion of the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain was set down for to-day and John Redmond, the Irish leader, desired to obtain all the time possible. Therefore he appealed to the promoters of the London water bill to postpone its second reading for a couple of days, so the Irish question might be thoroughly discussed. The promoters agreed, but the speaker, Mr. Gully, pointed out that the orders of the day provided for | Her Majesty Receives an Ovation at that he was bound to see the orders obeyed. Irish interruptions followed to such an extent that the speaker threatened to treat them as disorderly.

The Irish members appealed to the president of the local government board, Mr. Chaplin, to postpone the debate. Mr. Chaplin declared he saw no objection at first. but after the attitude assumed by the Irish members, the position of affairs and been entirely altered. They had endeavored, he declared, by threats to coerce the House, and to yield would be the worst kind of precedent.

Further attempts to speak were howled down by the Irish members and the disturbance grew worse each moment, when Mr. Balfour opportunely entered. Amid loud Irish cheers Mr. John Redmond appealed to Mr. Balfour to intervene and the latter agreed to a postponement, which was adopted after further noisy and disorderly discussion during which Mr. George G. Bartley, Conservative, deprecated the House allowing a "rabble" to dictate to it. Later he was forced to withdraw the obnoxious epithet.

Arthur O'Connor, Irish Nationalist, opened the debate on the overtaxation of Ireland, which, he declared, from the date of the union to 1890 exceeded the war indemnity paid by France to Germany. He moved that the government take steps to remedy this state of affairs. Patrick J. Power, Irish Nationalist, seconded the mo-

The motion of Mr. O'Connor was rejected by 220 votes against 102.

### Irish Soldiers Praised.

BELFAST, March 22 .- For the first time in thirty years the Duke of Connaught and Strahearn, commander of the forces in Ireland, visited Belfast to-day on a tour of military inspection. He was enthusiastically received. The Earl of Dufferin and Ava proposed the heaith of his royal highnes at luncheon. The duke in his response referred to the "Wonderful development of Belfast." Alluding to the forthcoming visit of the Queen, he said that all understood that it was entirely of the Queen's own free will that she was planning to revisit the country of which she had always cherished the warmest recollections. He paid a high tribute to the gallantry of the rish regiments in South Africa, where, he said, Irishmen, side by side with soldiers from the colonies and the United Kingdom, were proving their devotion to their sov-

### STEPHANIE MARRIED.

Widow of the Crown Prince of Aus tria and Count Lounay Wedded.

VIENNA, March 22.-Crown Princess Stephanie and Count Lounay were married this morning in the chapel of Miramar Castle, the court chaplain officiating.

Princess Stephanie Clotilde

Hermine Marie Charlotte, Duchess of Saxony, daughter of Leopold II, King of the Belgiens, and his wife, Maria Henrietta, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, last Palatine of Hungary, was first married in by Professor Bruett at Munich, shall be 1880 to Archduke Rudolf, Austrian crown placed outside the Brandenburg gate. It 1880 to Archduke Rudolf, Austrian crown prince and heir apparent, who was shot and killed, probably by himself, in January, 1889. She was extremely beautiful as a girl, with golden hair, fine complexion and blue eyes. She is highly educated as a musician and linguist. The wedding ceremeny was one of the most gorgeous of the century, but the marriage was an unhappy one, the princess seeking in vain for a separation. It was said that she was in love with an American when state policy compelled her to marry the archduke. She

broke into hysterical tears during the wedher untitled lover near the altar. She is for the pacification of the country. the mother of only one child, the Archduchess Elizabeth Maria Henrietta Stepianie Gisela, born Sept. 2, 1883. Princess Stephanie has long been the

most unpopular royal personage in Europe Afflicted with a flighty, unbalanced temperament, she has been a thorn in the sidf royalty, and with the exception of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, no person has ever had even a shadow of control over her. The memory of the tragic death of Stephanie's husband is ever present with his relatives. Whether he was murdered or whether he committed suicide has never been positively settled; but his slaying of the Countess Vetsera in January, 1889, left a blot that even royalty cannot efface, and the scandel is still open-

Since her first husband's death the crown princess has avoided Vienna as much as sible. Most of her time has been spent at Bozen, where she was permitted to keep her daughter. The child is dearly beloved by the Austrians, by whom she is affectionately known throughout the country as the "Kleine Frau." The princess has frequently asked to take her child abroad with her, but for reasons best known to the | six months ending Feb. 28 were £736,149,

Through all her troubles Stephanie has retained her beauty. To-day, although in her fortieth year, she is still comely, Her child is now seventeen years old, and is said to inherit her beauty. The slights put upon the unfortunate princess have been many and marked. Even Queen Victoria, who is noted for her gentleness and forgiving disposition, has not shown much sympathy with her. It was only a few years ago that the Queen, at the Cowes regatte, initmated that the presence of Stephanie would not be agreeable to her. The princess, however, ignored the intimation and

posted down to the regatta-and was roy-Prince Batthyany, although the intimate of her husband and for a long while her of Queen Victoria's visit to Dublin, will defender, openly insulted her at the Cowes regatta in 1805. Immediately upon her arrival he withdrew his yacht Stephanle from the entries and sold her to a Frenchman for a ridiculous price on condition that the buyer take the boat away at once.

Like other royalties, Stephanie has

work, "Lacrome," an historical sketch, was admirably written and illustrated-all by her own hand-and had a considerable

THE MI-CAREME CARNIVAL.

Incidents of the Paris Fete-Anti-British Car Suppressed. PARIS, March 22.-Owing to the favor-

able weather the Mi-Careme carnival proved a very successful fete. Immense throngs indulged in confetti battles along the principal boulevards from noon until far into the night. The customary procession of emblematical cars, each representing one of the Paris markets, took place during the afternoon, but was only a success d'estime, as the decorations and costumes were for the most part tawdry. The queen of queens, however, received an enthusiastic greeting, and she acknowledged the plaudits of the crowd very gracefully. In accordance with custom, on passing the Palace of the Elysee she entered to tender homage to the President of the republic. She was received by the director of the household, who thanked her on behalf of M. Loubet and presented her a silver brace-

At the last moment the organizers suppressed a car which was to represent a giant John Bull being tied down by pigmy Boers. It was feared that this might provoke unseemly demonstrations. An innovation was introduced in the carnival in the shape of a torchlight procession organized by students of the Latin Quarter and composed of masqueraders in costumes typifying various branches of science, letters and law, together with a few allegorical cars. The cortege, headed by lemons and she devils waving flambeaux and burning bengal lights, proved a great

In spite of the enormous crowds only serious accident was recorded. A horse drawing a carriage took fright on the Place de la Republique, bolted and dashed among the spectators, injuring eight, two of them seriously.

The Libre Parole provoked a disturbance late in the evening by throwing from the window of its editorial office, which looks out upon a leading boulevard, a of anti-Semitic leaflets. The crowd. which was very thick at this point, took sides and several free fights ensued. The police, however, restored order before any serious injury was done.

VICTORIA VISITS A HOSPITAL.

the Woolwich Arsenal.

LONDON, March 22 .- The Queen, accompanied by Princess Christian and attended by a large suite, visited Herbert Hospital at Woolwich this afternoon, to see the sick and wounded soldiers who are being cared for there. Immense crowds awaited the arrival of her Majesty at the station in Woolwich, and lined the route to the hos pital. There were lavish decorations and unbounded enthusiasm was displayed. The Queen appeared to be in excellent health. She drove in an open landau through the arsenal grounds, where 20,000 employes were drawn up in line and gave her Majesty a magnificent reception. The Queen distributed quantities of Windsor flowers in the wards of the hospital.

On the parade ground of the garrison the school children viewed the procession from military wagons and sang "God Save the The original flag made by some of the ladies of Pretoria on the occasion of the town's first annexation was hoisted over the artillery barracks in honor of her Majesty's visit, and the house where General Gordon was born was effectively decorated. The Queen spent an hour in the hospital and spoke to numbers of the patients, wishing them a speedy recovery.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Former Said to Be Encreaching on

the Latter's Teritory. PARIS, March 22 .- It is said the government of Morocco has vigorously protested against the recent French occupation of the Oasis of Insalah, which, it is claimed on behalf of Morocco, is an encroachment on the territory of that country. The two governments have been negotiating and France has decided to send a special plenipotentiary, M. Revoil, to Tangiers to arrange the matter. According to the Patrie, the situation has become so grave that the government on Tuesday resolved that M. Revoil should start immediately on board the cruiser Du Chayla, of 3.952 tons, which will remain at Tanglers to protect French citizens. Further serious news, received to-day, decided the French government to dispatch to Tangiers a second cruiser, the Latouche-Treville, which vesterday was ordered to sail.

German Cruiser Launched.

BERLIN, March 22.-The German cruiser launched to-day at Kiel received the name Prinz Heinrich and was christened Princess Henry, of Prussia. She is belt armored with plate 100 milimetres thick at the water line. She has an indicated horsepower of 15,000 and triple expansion engines and is capable of twenty and onehalf knots an hour. She carries two 24centimetre guns in two revolving towers, six 15-centimetre guns in casemates, four 15-centimetre guns in revolving towers and numerous smaller guns, together with four torpedo tubes. Her displacement is 8,800

The Kaiser at William I's Tomb. BERLIN, March 22 .- To-day being the liam I, the Kaiser visited the Charlottenburg mausoleum, which was richly decorated with flowering plants. His Majesty has decided that the Emperor Frederick monument, now in process of construction

will be executed in the style of the other ancestral monuments with two accompany-

President Loubet Merciful.

PARIS, March 23.-President Loubet has decided to pardon Baron Christiani, who last June assaulted him on the presidential This pardon M. Loubet will sign with fifty others next Tuesday, thus takding ceremony, when she caught sight of | ing the first opportunity to show his desire

Kang Yu Wei at Singapore. LONDON, March 23 .- The Singapore correspondent of the Times says: "Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer, who was reported a month ago to have sailed for London, returned here secretly in a pilot boat and has lived in Singapore ever since. The discovery has greatly excited the local

Osman Pasha Not Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.-There no truth in the report published in the United States that Osman Pasha, the hero ly discussed despite all attempts to of Plevna, is dead. The famous Turkish general has been sick for a week past, but

> his health is now improving. Cable Notes.

Germany and Austria have revised their treaty of extradition.

At the general court of the Bank of England the governor, Samuel Stewart Gladstone, announced that the profits for the royal family this has never been per- and a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. Baron Von Buelow, brother of the German foreign secretary, has received from Emperor William a commission to visit Hungary with a deputation of officers to pay the Emperor's respects to the Kaiser Wilhelm Regiment.

> Duke Ernest Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein, the German Emperor's brotherin-law, was recently sued for 25,734 marks, taxes due for the support of Catholic schools on his Silesian estate, near Primkona. The court at Liegnitz reduced the amount to 18 marks.

> Archbishop Walsh, the object of whose visit to Rome was to consult the Vatican regarding the course the Catholic clergy of Ireland should pursue on the occasion return to that city in time to be present her Majesty's arrival.

At Naples yesterday a thief attempted to rob two American ladies, Mrs. and Miss Burges, of Boston, who were leaving a What provoked the insult no one has ever whereupon she seized him by the throat, threw him to the ground, recovered her abbled in literature. Her most recent to be off.

BOTH WILL BE HEARD BY THE IN-DUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Investigation at Chicago That May Assist in Settling the Serious Troubles in that City.

PROPOSED REMEDIES

ABOUT 2,000 MACHINISTS ON STRIKE AT CLEVELAND.

President O'Connell Still Predicting a General Strike if Demands Be Not Granted by April 1.

CHICAGO, Marche 22 .- The inquiry of the subcommittee of the Industrial Commission into the manufacturing conditions in Chicago has taken on a broader scope than was intended when the committee came to Chicago. It was the intention not to delve | chinists' strike at various points. into the building trades controversy any deeper than was necessary to get at conditions in the manufacturing industry, but statements made by witnesses have, it is said, convinced the members of the commission that by investigating conditions thoroughly a great service would be rendered capital and labor alike, as by an unbiased presentation of the matter conditions might be brought about under which the unions affected and the manufacturers and contractors may reach an amicable settlement. Colonel Clarke, of the commission, said to-day that if the commission could be of any assistance in bringing about a settlement of the controversy it would be glad to be of such service, and for this reason it is now planned to have representatives of labor organizations appear before the subcommittee and tell their side of the affair as well as inform the commission whether or no

they would be willing to arbitrate. Charles K. Offield, a patent attorney gave the result of his investigations into the present labor and manufacturing conditions in Chicago and vicinity to the subcommittee to-day. Mr. Offield said that within a radius of forty miles of Chicago more capital is invested than in the whole of New England; that present conditions are intolerable, and that unless something drastic is done capital invested in manufacturing will be driven out. Mr. Offield said he had gathered his information from manufacturers who came to him for advice. In answer to a question, Mr. Offield said that he thought the President of the United States could select a commission of sufficient high standing and honor to bring about a settlement of the trouble and that if the President gave any intimation of a willingness to do so, he would without doubt be invited to appoint such a

Thomas Nicholson, a contractor, testified at length regarding the relations of men and employers in Chicago and made considerable impression on the members of the subcommittee. He told of the agreement between the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' International Union and the Masons' and Builders' Association, which was composed arbitration to settle all differences without a strike. He favored this plan, but said the Bricklayers' Union in joining the the central body to abrogate this standing unions advantageous if there could be an submission of all grievances to a standing arbitration committee. He favored a combination of contractors and labor unions as contractors would then not have to dea with ten or twelve different unions.

Mr. Nicholson said that according to his belief, both sides in the present controversy were right in some things and wrong in others, but both were fighting for what they considered a principle. A bad feeling existed, and it was impossible to expect propositions for arbitration to come from either side. The only solution seemed to be the wearing out of one side and as the builders and contractors were better provided with funds and did not have so many mouths to feed, the result seemed inevitable. In the probable starving out of one side lay the great danger.

"You cannot easily conciliate a hungry said Mr. Nicholson, "He may be forced to submission, but he will never forget the hunger suffered and in years to come he will act. In Europe a strike merely stirs a workman's blood. Here every workman votes, and votes as he sees his interests." In conclusion Mr. Nicholson said he believed the unions to be a great uplifter of workingmen. The unions were, in fact, about the only thing left them. The church does not reach the workingman and surely politics does not uplift him. M. P. Madden, president of the Western Stone Company, told of the improvement in

the business situation here since 1897. The subcommittee to-day issued a statement in reply to the assertion that the labor unions have been compelled to ask to be heard by the subcommittee in regard to the present investigation. The statement sets forth that the subcommittee came to Chicago for the purpose of making a specific investigation of manufacturing conditions. It was the intention to hear both the capital and labor sides of the manufacturing industry, and not go into the strike difficulty. But it has been determined to issue an invitation to the unions concerned in the strike to select representatives to give testimony on their side of the question, and such invitation has been given out. The commission has subpoenaed no witnesses, and renews its invitation to the unions to send representatives to speak for the workingmen of Chicago.

STRIKE OF MACHINISTS.

About 2,000 Quit Work at Cleveland -Statement by O'Connell.

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.-Representatives of 2,000 machinists in the city of Cleveland met last evening at Germania Hall to decide whether or not a strike should be called between this and the 1st of April. The representation was very large and the feeling for a strike was strong. James O'Connell, president of the International Machinists' Association, addressed the meeting. After a long discussion, lasting until 2 o'clock a. m., it was decided to strike.

In accordance with the decision the machinists employed in over forty establishments laid down their tools at 8 o'clock this morning. It is stated that about 2,000 men are out, including union and nonunion men. Should the strike continue for a few days several thousand additional men in other trades dependent upon the machinists will become idle. The strikers declare they will remain out until their demand for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay is granted by the employers.

According to a list prepared by Business Agent Ferguson, of the Cleveland mamand, he states, has been acceded to by the Automatic Refrigerator Company, the Ohio Ceramic Engineering Company, the Electric Controller and supply Company, the Playford Stoker Company, the River Machine Company, Otto Koenigslow and the Sherwin-Williams Company. A meeting of the manufacturers involved in the strike was held this afternoon to discuss and take action on the question. A prominent manufacturer, in an interview, said: "The labor unions will find that they are bucking the strongest organization of man-ufacturers in the United States. All of the

large manufacturers in the country are members of the National Metal Trades' Association. Members of this association in other cities will furnish us men to replace the strikers. The national organization will bear the expense of the strike.' Another manufacturer remarked to a reporter: "Of course we did not discuss the advisability of granting the demands course the demands will not be granted.'

of the union. That matter has never for a moment been in question. As a matter of There has not been any disorder on the part of the strikers and none is anticipated. President O'Connell, of the International Machinists' Union, has issued the following statement "If the nine-hour day is not granted by

the employers of machinists throughout the country by April 1, there will be a general strike involving 200,000 machinists, and not a wheel will be turned until that concession is made. The strikes now in operation in Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus and other cities, have so far encouraged the machinists for a nine-hour day and unless the present strikes are speedily adjusted, it will be very hard to prevent a general movement. Telegrams are pouring in from all sections of the country asking permission to make the demand. I am, however, trying to avoid the necessity of a general strike, and if the officers of the National Metal Trades' Association can be induced to meet us in a spirit of fairness, without imposing unreasonable conditions to their propostitions, a general strike can be averted. If the employers, however, insist that all present strikes must be declared off for an indefinite period, before they will consider the question of arbitration, an amicable adjustment cannot be looked

President O'Connell left here to-day for Erie, Pa., where he expects to confer with President Seldon, of the National Metal Trades' Association with a view to bringing about a settlement of pending ma-

TO TRADES UNIONISTS.

Federation of Labor Executive Coun-

cil Issues an Address. WASHINGTON, March 22.-At the meeting of the executive council of the Federation of Labor to-day President Gompers was directed, in the event of inability to secure the investigation of the charges preferred against Claude M. Johnson, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to endeavor to bring about a congressional investigation. The resident members of the executive council at Washington were instructed to aid in securing the passage of the bill directing the public printer to use the allied printing trades label on all

Resolutions were adopted instructing the legislative committee to propose legislation regarding the imperialist policy or the increase of the standing army. It was decided to secure greater co-operation with the farmers' organizations throughout the country. The laundry workers throughout the country are to be communicated with with a view if necessary of forming a na-

The following address was reported by the subcommittee appointed for that pur-

pose and adopted: "The executive council of the American Federation of Labor takes this opportunity of addressing trades unionists and all unorganized workers with a view to furthering and extending the principles for which we stand to every section of the country. The experience of the past proves that the greater relief to oppressed, overworked and low-paid wage earners, male and female, than any other form of relief heretofore advocated in their behalf."

After mentioning the work of organization during the past two years the address says: "We recommend that May day wherever observed, Independence day and Labor day be set apart as special dates for public meetings in every city and town where public demonstrations can be made, at which attention should be given to the shorter work day question so that the eight-hour day can be introduced into every trade and calling as the maximum work day throughout North America Speakers who have studied the principles for which the A. F. of L. stands should be selected for those occasions to the end that uniformity of discussion may promote our desired reforms. Requests for attention to this subject should be made at the same time to the press and pulpit so that by editorial comment and sermons the good work of labor lecturers may be made

the more effective. The address favors "another great ef fort for an eight-hour day" and continues 'Other subjects of social well-being should also be discussed at meetings held on the dates suggested; for, although there is a universal demand for a uniform eight-hour workday, there are other reforms, of economic, politic, legislative and of a social nature which must be advocated and pushed forward side by side with the eighthour question and which organized labor, public speakers, preachers and writers can produce the best possible results in the interests of the entire people of our country. It was decided that the next meeting of the executive council be held at Denver.

No Strike on the Jersey Central. NEW YORK, March 22.- There will be no strike on the Jersey Central Railroad. The officials convinced the men that their supposed grievances grew out of a misunderstanding of new rules, and the men were

MIXED MURDER CASE.

Jessie Adams Held by the Coroner for Shooting Her Husband.

CINCINNATI, O., March 22.-Coroner Schwab in his verdict in the case of Charles Adams, who was killed, used the following language: "Charles Adams came to his death from a pistol shot wound of the brain inflicted by Jessie Adams, wife of the deceased." Mrs. Adams appeared to-day in the Police Court and was held to appear before that court on April 12, in a bond of \$5,000, which was given. A singular circumstance in connection with this case is that the mother of the dead man, Charles Adams, has paid several visits to Mrs. Jessie Adams in the county jail. In one of these it is said she assured the accused woman that she would give her a home in the future. At the time of the murder last week it was stated in these dispatches that the police had Charles Adams under surveillance for frightening messenger boys. That statement was true as to the surveillance. Since the murder the police have pushed the investigation of this matter and have found that not Charles Adams, but another man, was the one who had been intimidating the messenger boys.

TWO JACKIES SHOT.

Boatswain's Mate Killed and His Brother Wounded.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 22.-Michael Melligan, boatswain's mate of the United States gunboat Machias, was shot and killed to-night at the Tremont-street ferry landing. His brother Edward, first-class fireman of the cruiser New York, was shot in the hip. H. M. Ward, master of the Gulf & Interstate Railway Company's steamer Lawrence is under arrest. The jackies were entertained at an oyster roast this afternoon. When they returned to the dock the tug which brought them ashore was not there to take them back to their vessel, so they attempted to negotiate with the Lawrence to take them, but the master declined because of the heavy fog and rough sea. He claims that about twentyfive of them attempted to take possession of the steamer and that this resu'ted in the shooting. The dead man was thirtyfive years of age. He leaves a widow in Boston. The police arrested a dozen jackies. They were intoxicated and were drenched from standing in the rain.

A. B. C. Bock Beer

Is brewed from Malt and Hops and does not contain any Glucose, Corn or Salicylic Acid. It is wholesome, palatable and a good tonic for the system. Will be on draught to-morrow in the leading saloons. Bottled by Jacob Metzger & Co. Tele-

RECEIVER FOR A BIG NEW YORK PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Capital Was Insufficient to Meet the Demands of Rapid Extension of the Business.

ARE \$1,110,000 LIABILITIES

BANKS UNWILLING TO GRANT CRED-ITS TO THE COMPANY.

One of the Oldest Printing Firms in the Country - Its Installment Book Trade Too Unwieldy.

NEW YORK, March 22 .- Justice Bischoff, of the Supreme Court, to-day appointed J. Hampden Dougherty receiver for D. Appleton & Co., publishers, on the application of Daniel Pritchard, a stockholder. The bond of the receiver was fixed at \$150,000. The liabilities are \$1,110,000. The assets consist of stock and outstanding accounts.

A reorganization committee composed of James G. Cannon, D. Juillard, Edmund C. Converse, Warner Van Norden and Chas. Hathaway has been formed and will promptly submit a plan of reorganization. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee, says he is confident the concern can be liquidated so that there will be no loss to creditors. The firm will go on conducting its business in the same way, only that it will be under the receiver's charge.

On Feb. 1 D. Appleton & Co. gave out a balance sheet to the stockholders that showed a balance of \$3,604,028, including \$190,387 cash in hand. The liabilities were given as the same as the assets. The balance sheet filed to-day shows the cash on hand about exhausted, while the item of bills receivable has declined from \$1,140,000 to \$1.110,000 owing to an account which went by default yesterday, the firm being

A statement has been issued by D. Appresent situation is owing not to undue business risk nor to trade losses, but mainly to the fact that through the extension of our business on the installment contract basis, which contracts amount to fully \$200,000 now outstanding and in due course collectible, our capital has become inadequate to meet our maturities." For years the Appletons have done a

large business in the installment branch of the book trade. This meant paying the original cost of the books as well as the agent's commission long before the price of the books had been obtained from the customers, who had from six to thirty-six months' time to make their payments. As a result the company had to borrow considerable amounts on its promissory notes, and those are now falling due. The installment contracts vary, the average being from sixteen to eighteen months. The books are delivered at once. The salesthe purchaser established. The 5 per cent. is paid when three or four monthly payments have been made by the purchasers. When the publishing house of Harper & Bros. became embarrassed some months ago the banks became extremely cautious. have manifested an unwillingness to grant extensive credits to D. Appleton & Co. The house of D. Appleton & Co. is one of the oldest of the publishing firms in this country. It began in 1825 in connection with a dry goods business which the found-

ton. The house was first established here in 1830. In 1835 William H. Appleton, the eldest son of the founder, opened its London branch. Other members of the family developed the business and it continued its growth for many years. The officers of the corporation, as well as the directors, are all members of the Appleton family. William H. Appleton, who has been president of the corporation, died last October at the age of eighty-five. Proceedings at Chicago.

er, Daniel Appleton, had developed in Bos-

CHICAGO, March 22.-Following the failure of D. Appleton & Co., publishers in New York, to-day ancillary proceedings were begun in the United States Court here, and Judge Jenkins appointed J. Hampden Dougherty, of New York, and William K. Booth receivers for the Chi-The order was entered without opposition from the defendant company and the re-\$25,000 each. The complainant in the case is Daniel Pritchard, of New Jersey.

EXPLOSION OF COLLODION

Wrecks a Philadelphia Building and Takes One Life.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.-One peron was killed and four seriously injured by a terrible explosion of collodion in the photographic supply establishment of Thomas M. McCollin & Co., on South Eleventh street, to-day. The dead man is Herman Weiss, aged nineteen. The more seriously injured are George W. Nicholas, August Hauser, Daniel Reed, a fireman, and John

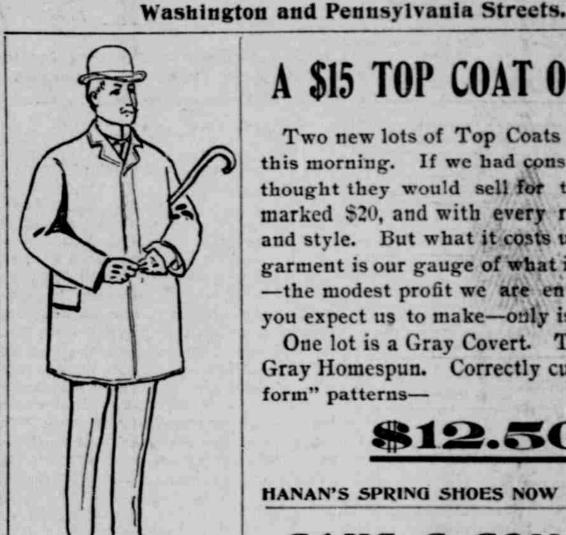
The building was almost entirely wrecked and the adjoining structure, occupied by V. Clad & Sons, manufacturers of hotel ranges and kitchen supplies, was also badly camaged by the force of the explosion. There were over one hundred persons in the building when the explosion occurred. on the sixth floor of the McCollin building. The force of the explosion blew out the north wall of the building and the heavy mass crashed through the roof of the Clad structure, which was only four stories in height. On the fourth floor of the latter building Weiss and Hauser, who were coppersmiths, were working, and they were carried to the third floor with the falling walls. Hauser was rescued by fellow-work men, but Weiss was too deeply buried under the debries to be got out before he died. The explosion set the McCollin building on fire, and the work of rescuing the other occupants of the two structures was carried on with difficulty. Nichols and Granton, who were employed by the Mc Collin Company and who were badly burned by the explosion, were taken from the fourth story by firemen. The loss is

BODY FOUND UNDER A HOUSE.

about \$75,000.

End of a Cigarette Smoker, Who Defrauded His Employers.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 22.-The body of Kelly Brinsfield, who disappeared several months ago, was found to-day under the house formerly occupied by him. Brinsfield, who is a minister's son, was short several thousand dollars in his accounts with an insurance company at the time of his disappearance. The house has been occupied by new tenants ever since Brinsfield's young wife released it and returned to her parents. When Brinsfield disappeared his father issued a statement of his belief that the young man had been driven crazy by the excessive use of cigarettes. When the body was disgovered a half package of cigarettes lay beside him.



## A \$15 TOP COAT OFFERING

Two new lots of Top Coats go into stock this morning. If we had consulted what we thought they would sell for they would be marked \$20, and with every right of value and style. But what it costs us to produce a garment is our gauge of what it shall sell for -the modest profit we are entitled to-that you expect us to make-only is added.

One lot is a Gray Covert. The second is a Gray Homespun. Correctly cut on "Fit-Reform" patterns-

\$12.50

HANAN'S SPRING SHOES NOW READY

SAKS & COMPANY Indiana's Largest Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

DREDGE FOR GOLD

CONCESSIONS GRANTED TO PROS-PECTORS BY SECRETARY ROOT.

About Twenty Applications, but Only Two Licenses Issued-Statement from the War Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-Secretary Root made a brief statement to the press at the War Department to-day in regard to the action of the department in granting licenses to prospectors to dredge the water front of Cape Nome, Alaska, in their search for gold. He admitted that one or pleton & Co. in which they say: "The two such licenses had been issued, but to whom he did not remember, as it was in the regular routine of the department. There were about a dozen more applications of the kind on file, and they will all be granted. The secretary explained that his authority in the matter was based on the statutes giving the War Department jurisdiction over the navigable waters of

> the United States. Under the law, no one could have done any dredging on the water front of Cape Nome within a three-mile limit, without the authority of the War Department. This authority, the secretary said, had been granted in several instances, because it was shown the proposed dredging of sand would not interfere with navigation or the riparion rights of owners of adjacent territory. The particular character of the sand to be dredged did not enter into the consideration of the case at all. The secretary said, further, that any one was privileged to dig for gold in the open sea, and the only question considered by the War Department was whether such operations. conducted within the three-mile limit, were fringement on the rights of others. When these conditions were complied with, the department was prepared to grant permission to any one to dig in the beach at Cape Nome or elsewhere, at any point lying within three miles of low water. Although he did not go into detail, Secretary Root made it clear that the privileges in question were free to all responsible persons, and no discrimination had been intended in the cases that had been acted upon. Secretary Root, later in the day, decided he would withhold any detailed information respecting the concessions and applications for inclusion in the reply he will submit to the resolution of inquiry adopted by the Senate. He stated that two concessions to dredge sand had been issued, and that there were twenty applications on file in the department for the same privilege. The names of the parties made to Congress. The secretary insists that there has been no discrimination in the matter of these concessions, and that no exclusive privileges have been granted. Governor Brady, of Alaska, says that he sees nothing harmful in the grants to work the sea near Cape Nome. They do not cover the tide lands, but are out in the ocean. Large plants are necessary to secure the sand from which gold is taken. The Governor expresses surprise that the British have not begun operations outside the three-mile limit, as it is probable that gold can be found in the sand beyond the limit. as well as inside of it.

FIGHT IN COURTROOM.

Witness Objected to Being Asked if He Hugged His Stenographer.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 22 .- In the Horlocker poisoning case to-day evidence was introduced to show that Miss Horlocker sent the poisoned candy to Mrs. Morey, and to the effect that she had purchased arsenic from two druggists. Mr. Morey, husband of the woman to whom the candy was sent, and who employed Miss Horlocker as a stenographer, was put on the

stand. The attorney for the defendant, R. |

# BONDS

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A. Batty, asked several questions as to whether witness had not hugged and kissed the defendant and otherwise made love to her. The court sustained an objection to the questions. When Morey left the stand he went over to where Mr. Batty was sitting and struck at him. A general mix-up ensued, but the combatants were separated before any serious damage was

INFLUX OF FINNS.

Persecuted Foreigners Coming This Country in Great Number.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22.-The Red Star line steamship Switzerland, which has arrived here from Antwerp, brought nearly 200 Finns, who are said to be the first of many thousands fleeing from the cruelty of the government of the Czar of Russia. The party will locate in Minnesota, Iowa and Montana. They claim that the Czar, instead of appointing Finns to govern the country, had appointed Russians, who have dealt harshly with all, especially the very poor. Rather than submit, it is said, there is to be a general exodus to the United States, and certain districts, where the land is owned by the royal family, are being depopulated. Cossacks were stationed on the frontier to prevent the Finns' departure, but they crossed the border at unguarded points and reached Belgium, where they sailed for this coun-

He Killed "Bob the Barber." CHICAGO, March 22 .- "I am the man who is wanted for the murder of Bob, the barber," announced a slender man to Captain Wheeler and Lieutenant Ambrose at the Maxwell police station to-night, just twenty-four hours after Robert W. christ was shot down in his shop at No. 1764 Twenty-second street by a stranger who used a rifle. The young man gave his name as Lawrence Walsch, 1048 Trumbull avenue, and said he killed the barber deiberately because of a wrong which he received at Gilchrist's hands. He refused to state the nature of the wrong. Walsch. during the Spanish-American war, was a member of the Second Louisiana Volunteer

Infantry, known as the "Tigers." The rebellion which recently broke out in the province of Entre Rios, Argentina, has collapsed and the rebels have sur-

rendered their arms. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the powers, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. whether arising from teething or other caus For sale by druggists in every part of the world.

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