

**WAR TO THE LORDS.**

**Mr. Gladstone Will Submit the Issues Between the Houses to the Nation.**

**The Irish Parliamentary Committee on the Expected Retirement of Mr. Gladstone.**

LONDON, March 1.—The committee of the Irish Parliamentary party have issued a statement in reference to the reported retirement of Mr. Gladstone. It says in substance: "Mr. Gladstone's retirement in view of his advanced age would not be surprising, but we hope he will resign supreme as long as possible." It concludes as follows: "The reconstruction of the cabinet in its most vital part by a change in the premiership would be an event affecting so materially the whole political position that the Irish members are confident no definite or irrevocable step would be taken by Mr. Gladstone without an opportunity being given them to present their views."

The committee also stated that Mr. Gladstone appeared in the Commons this afternoon and was enthusiastically cheered. The cheers were repeated when he rose to speak. He showed no signs of physical weakness. The Government, he said, was of opinion that the time for passing the parish councils bill had not yet come, and that the two houses had ended, and that he had determined upon a decisive course. In the case of the parish councils bill the Government was willing to withdraw its opposition to the amendments of the House of Lords. It was perfectly obvious, he said, that the collision between the two houses could not continue. (Prolonged cheers.) The Government in accepting the Lords' amendment did not intend to end the controversy by any means. It was meant to be submitted to the arbitration of the nation. (Cheers.) The Government intended to take the parish councils bill as it came from the House of Lords in order to save it from the wreck of the session, but he desired to make it clear that the real issue involved was the right of the House of Lords to interfere with work in the House of Commons. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Balfour followed. He said the speech made by Mr. Gladstone really amounted to a declaration of war upon the House of Lords. If the Government would accept the amendments the House of Lords would welcome the attempt to make the public opinion on the House of Lords the issue.

**BETWEEN TWO FIRES.**

WINSTON, N. C., March 1.—The lynching of James Slaughter for the murder of John Bare and Ed. Long, in Allegheny county, the subject of the lynching, is the subject of the lynching. Sheriff Gamble and Deputy G. I. Young arrived here on Tuesday night with Alexander Rose, a member of the mob who was shot by the jailer and caught. It is said that Rose will turn state's evidence and reveal the names of the other members of the mob. Loud threats were made that he would be lynched and hence his removal to this county for safe keeping. Slaughter's friends in Carroll county want him for talking part in the lynching and the lynchers want to prevent him from impeding them.

Sheriff Gamble thinks the trouble is not ended, and thinks many lives will be lost before matters are adjusted. The sheriff's life is said to be in jeopardy. The lynchers are thoroughly aroused and threaten vengeance upon any man who reveals their names. Rose has fourteen shot in his right hand and twenty-four in his breast and abdomen, his condition being critical. Rose is a resident of Ash county, as were also a majority of the fifteen persons connected with the lynching. He explained that the reason for this was that the murder was committed in the dividing line between Allegheny and Ash counties, and both the young men murdered by Slaughter were residents of Ash and were popular. Rose says that if he is placed upon the stand and the oath administered to him, he does not see how he can keep the names of the mob back.

**ANTI-OPTION BILLS.**

CHICAGO, March 1.—Representatives of the leading boards of trade and other commercial organizations of the country are in secret session here to-day in response to a call issued by the officers of the Chicago board for the purpose of considering ways and means to anticipate and defeat certain anti-option bills that are likely to be introduced in Congress. The conference is not particularly directed against the Hatch measure, but against it and all other bills of a similar tenor. The conference grows out of the recent session of the national board of trade, and in which it was stated that legislation that would threaten the existence of boards of trade and similar commercial organizations might be expected to come to the front before many weeks. Unusual secrecy surrounds the conference, and the delegates have been pledged to say nothing regarding the proceedings or the programme adopted.

**BRAZILIAN ELECTIONS.**

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—All the preparations for the Presidential election tomorrow are complete. To Americans the campaign has appeared peculiarly quiet and devoid of popular interest. The nominations have been known mainly by advertisements in the newspapers. There has been little argument in favor of any candidate. Every man who has been named for the presidency or vice-presidency has been praised immoderately by friendly journals. No newspaper has disparaged any candidate. The questions of national politics have scarcely been mentioned; few candidates are named. There have been no processions, no stump speeches, no great public meetings, no fireworks. M. Moraes, president of the Senate and ex-president of Sao Paulo province, is the leading candidate for the presidency of the republic. Even the Journal, whose insurgent editor was forced to flee from the city,

supports him. Much surprise has been caused by the appearance of ex-Minister Ray Barbosa, as a name in the list of candidates. He was previously supposed to be still loyal to the insurgents; but his sudden day is regarded as evidence that he has forsaken their cause. He was the financial agent of the insurgent government and his defection, if accomplished, will be a heavy blow to Mallo and da Gama. The advertised candidates for the vice-presidency are Dr. Alfonso Penn, president of the State of Minas Geras, and the ablest statesman in Brazil; Floriano Peixoto, the president of the Republic, and two others of only local fame. The Government organ, Opale, supports Moraes and Penn. It published today a long leader, urging the expediency of electing them. Several influential insurgents told the United Press correspondent yesterday that Moraes and Penn would be satisfactory to them in case it would prove impossible to restore the monarchy.

**YELLOW FEVER.**

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Herald's Montevideo, Uruguay, special, says the sanitary state of the city of Rio is now something appalling, and yellow fever is rampant. For several days the burials have numbered ninety a day, and it is impossible to state the number of new cases. Dr. Banden, a medical authority here, thinks that the number of those seriously ill with this disease averages about 200 a day. Many more of the foreign crews in the harbor are stricken with it, and not a few have died. Intercourse between the warships has been stopped. The U. S. cruisers Charleston, San Francisco and Newark are out at sea for a change of air, the Detroit having returned from a similar trip. There are no cases of the fever on board any of the American warships except the Newark, and the sanitary officers of the squadron are doing all in their power to stamp out the contagion.

The newspapers have been allowed an unaccustomed freedom in their remarks upon the coming election for President, but there is a good deal of reserve apparent in their editorials.

There was a sharp skirmishing in the bay on the night of February 19th, between the rebel launches and the loyal forces near Point Areas, on the Nietheroy side, but the launches were forced to retreat.

The British gunboat Bacoar and the German warship Alexandria arrived in this port from Rio. The latter had a clean bill of health, but on the former four cases developed on the way down. Two of these are now better. They report three cases in all upon the Newark.

**MOVEMENTS OF MONARCHS.**

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Now that the Empress of Germany, Russia and Austria are about to meet at Abbazia, near Trieste, a great naval station of Austria, on the Adriatic, it is probable that the three Empress will come together at the same place. The Empress of Germany, as already announced, will go there with her young son. She has been in bad health since her last confinement and is suffering from a weakness which has yielded to none of the remedies she has tried. The Czarina goes with her daughters in order to recover from the effects of her recent attack of influenza, and the Empress of Austria will visit the same place, after her stay in France, in order to seek relief from her violent sciatic sufferings.

A meeting between the Czar and Kaiser Wilhelm is probable. The former has been seriously ill and needs a warm climate in which to recover from the effects of his sickness. It is reported in Berlin that he wished to visit that city in order to thank the Kaiser for the Russo-German treaty, but that to spare the convalescent monarch the rigors of the journey northward from the Crimea, Wilhelm II. will go to Abbazia in order to meet him. What still further complicates all these combinations is the fact that the Emperor of Austria will first come to France with Empress Elizabeth, and that they will spend some time together at Cape Martin, near Mentone, where ex-Empress Eugenie will also be sojourning at that time. This will be the first time that Francis Joseph has visited France since 1867.

**RUSH TO GET MARRIED.**

PETERSBURG, March 1.—Owing to the great demand for public work in the parks at \$1 a day the city employment committee issued an order some time ago to employ only married men. This had the effect to cause a rush to get married. Unmarried Italian or Pole in Pittsburgh seems to be hunting for a wife.

One of them says the boom in matrimony was caused by the refusal of the committee to hire men who had nobody else depending on them. All the marriageable young women who are willing to begin the married state on \$1 a day, he said, had been taken and unless the order is rescinded, hundreds will happen in the Italian and Polish colonies.

Chief Clerk McMahon, of the employment committee, says many men who had been refused work went away, and in a few days returned with their marriage certificates, thinking it would entitle them to a job. When refused a chance to earn \$1 a day they thought they had been trifled with and cursed the committee.

The offer made by Andrew Carnegie to duplicate every dollar raised for the relief of the poor was made good for two months. The contributions were \$126,170.72. As Mr. Carnegie will duplicate this the total amount raised so far is \$250,241.44. There is still enough left in the treasury, with what is expected to keep 4,000 men at work during March.

**ROBBED IN A PULLMAN.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—M. Calkins, of Santa Clara, who was returning from a visit to the East, was robbed at Niles in a Pullman sleeper a few nights ago, of \$2,700. He had retired for the night, and placed his vest containing a valuable gold watch, a diamond ring, a diamond chain, \$500 in greenbacks and a check for about \$5,200 under his head. When he awoke in the morning his vest and the contents were nowhere to be found. A close search was made in every part of the car, and when the disappearance of the goods was announced the Pullman conductor declared that he had also been robbed of his grip and tickets and the money which he contained. Payment of the check was stopped.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**

**Vasquez, the President of Honduras, Seeks an Asylum in San Salvador.**

**Tegucigalpa Turned Over to Bonilla—General Elections to Come Off at Once.**

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, Feb. 28.—Telegraphic communication is cut off with Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, whence President Vasquez was recently driven by the invading forces from Nicaragua. It is supposed that in his flight President Vasquez caused the wires to be cut as a precautionary measure to aid him in avoiding capture. General Bolanos, commander of the port of La Union, 30 miles west of Amalapa, on the west side of Gulf of Fonseca, has telegraphed to President Estrella that the fugitive President of Honduras, General Vasquez, had wired to him asking for asylum for himself and followers in the harbor and that he, General Bolanos, had granted the request. The Salvadorian Government will probably bring the exile into the interior of the republic for safety's sake.

President Estrella is now ready to recognize Bonilla's government of Honduras and so is Guatemala's President. General Bonilla telegraphs that the entire loss of the allied armies during the siege of Tegucigalpa consisted of two generals, seven colonels, and 200 privates. The entire country of Honduras is reported to be satisfied with the change of government, and General Bonilla intends to decree a general amnesty and call new elections. When peace is firmly established General Ortíz, who is in command of the forces from Nicaragua, will return to his own country with his army.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 28.—Great disorder prevails here; General Ortíz and Bonilla are both issuing proclamations. All property of the adherents of Vasquez has been confiscated, and a forced loan of \$250,000 to buy the troops has been made. There has been much pillaging.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 28.—General Ortíz has formally turned the city of Tegucigalpa to Bonilla, who has already arranged an election for members of assembly and president. The Nicaraguan troops will remain until order is restored. Villala's and Guerrer's troops have disbanded and the chiefs are trying to join ex-President Vasquez in San Salvador. Polio-x-Bonilla has been recognized by San Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala.

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 28.—Six prisoners, principally military, were shot to-day. Nicaragua's demand was indemnity for all expenses incurred by her troops from Bonilla, probably over \$200,000.

**INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.**

HARPERSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 28.—William H. Shunk, of this city, who has charge of the survey of the proposed inter-continental railroad to connect the three Americas, has practically completed his report of his operations, which will soon be submitted to the commission which employed him, with a list of aids from each of the associated republics in support of the project.

Mr. Shunk says that, leaving out the incidental and alternative work, the length of the road necessary to connect New York with Buenos Ayres appears to be 4,300 miles, which length could, probably, be reduced to 4,000 miles before the beginning of construction.

The cost of grading, masonry and bridges would approximate \$30,000 per mile; complete and ready for service, inclusive of single track, sidings, buildings, machinery, rolling stock and sundries, may be set down at \$50,000, or \$200,000,000 for the whole work. The estimate is in American gold, and is what the work would cost in this country if skilfully located, honestly built and wisely administered.

The region to be traversed parts naturally into two grand divisions, each 2,000 miles long, both of them tropical as to latitude, but the southern for the most part temperate in climate, because of its elevation above the sea.

The northern division lies along the Pacific slope from Tehuantepec to the Bay of San Miguel, across the Isthmus, thence to the river Atrato, and ascends the Cordillera of the Andes to the vicinity of Antioquia. The southern division ascends to the valley of the Cauca river 300 miles and thenceforward occupies an upland ranging from 7,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea.

The country to be traversed by the proposed road is a whole, thinly populated. Some reaches of it would be fertile and well watered, while the wilderness or competitive with water transport, must await development.

**IN A RECEIVER'S HANDS.**

SEATTLE, March 1.—The Seattle Coal and Iron company is in the hands of a receiver. The complaint of the Manhattan Trust company sets forth that on December 31, 1887, the Seattle Coal and Iron company issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000, payable in the year 1917, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The company is in default, as it has failed to make the sinking fund payment, which became due December 31, amounting to \$30,000, and there is besides a floating lien of \$1,350,000. The affidavit of H. D. Williams, treasurer of the company, shows that the company owes sinking fund payments, due to the Manhattan Trust company for the years 1892 and 1893, \$40,000 each, besides interest; also interest amounting to \$25,000 and demand loans outstanding to about \$130,000. John H. Bryant, one of the receivers of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad, has been appointed receiver.

**ENCOURAGING REVOLUTIONISTS.**

ROME, Feb. 28.—The Parliamentary Commission appointed to examine the case of Socialist Deputy Galeazzo de Fellos, has finished the labors of their mission of examining the documents bearing on his arrest and imprisonment for encouraging the Sicilian revolutionists. They decided today to advise the Chamber to authorize the arraignment of Deputy Fellos on the charge of instigating the revolution in Sicily. Meantime they think he should be kept in prison.

**DISAPPOINTED 'AQUIDABAN.'**

**The "Nietheroy" Pays No Attention to Rebel Vessels' Challenge and Sails Aways.**

**State of Siege Suspended in Rio for Ten Days—The "Republia" Aground.**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—Additional particulars have been received of how President Peixoto's dynamite cruiser, the Nietheroy, landed 300 volunteers from Bahia just outside the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. All the city was keenly interested in her arrival, and hundreds went out to see her, but she remained only a short time and after putting ashore the volunteers and a quantity of ammunition steamed away. Those rebel warships that were in the harbor at the time sought cover from the dynamite gun by getting in among the merchant vessels. The Aquidaban, another merchant vessel, had gone away and in the evening took part with Fort Villegagnon in a duel with loyal forces. Afterwards she returned to her former anchorage. The rebel forces on the shore declare the Aquidaban sailed down the bay to challenge the Nietheroy to a fight, and the great disappointment was felt on board when it was found the Nietheroy was gone. Firing upon the city by the rebel battery on Cobras Island takes place almost nightly, but few persons are killed by it.

SARVO, Feb. 28.—The rebel warship Republic grounded in the harbor off Rio during one of the bombardments before Admiral Mello captured Paraguará. Admiral Mello blamed the pilot for it, and had him shot on suspicion of being a spy in President Peixoto's pay. It is reported that the Republic was pulled back into the channel by the British gunboat Sirius some time afterward.

MOVETIPELO, Feb. 28.—The rebel chief, General Canabá, has arrived at Santa Ana, Rio Grande do Sul, with 500 men. He has issued a decree that if any of his soldiers are found guilty of robbing the inhabitants of the country through which they may pass they will be put to death.

VALPARAISO, Feb. 28.—The state of siege here suspended in Brazil for ten days, the Province of Santiago alone excepted.

**PARKHURST TO PROSECUTE.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A gentleman connected with one of Dr. Parkhurst's good government clubs states that Dr. Parkhurst will become the real prosecutor before the sensational police investigation committee. The inquiry would fall flat, it is claimed, without the presentation of the great mass of evidence against certain officials which he has gathered. Dr. Parkhurst now has his position.

This informant goes back to the beginning of Superintendent Byrne's incumbency of his present office, as the time which the inquiry will cover, up to the date of the charges made by Mr. Byrne against Captain Price. It will include flagrant and trivial matters which had passed before the commissioners as involving policemen and their superiors, and go into the conduct of several commissioners in connection with certain ward or precinct districts.

"I will do more than that," was said. "I have the best reason to believe that the alleged conspiracy against Charles W. Gardner, Dr. Parkhurst's former agent, will come before the committee in a brand new light, which may show up certain police officials in a very disagreeable manner."

From others who claim to know something of the inner movements of the politicians it was learned that the main object of men powerful in the councils of both parties would be to stave off as much of the investigation as possible until after the next election for members of the legislature, the purpose being to change the personnel of the senate committee or bring certain influences to bear upon that body so as may mitigate in favor of some of the accused persons.

**MINISTER WILLIS.**

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—The resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Boutelle for the recall of Minister Willis from Hawaii, recites the antipathy the United States has always expressed to the intervention by a foreign minister in domestic affairs, and the impropriety of forcing upon a weaker power what was objected to from a stronger one. It cites the unwelcome forbearance of the Hawaiian Government toward Willis and the specialties of commerce and kindred that bind us to those islands, and concludes:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the highest mutual interests of the United States and the friendly Government of Hawaii, the plainest dictates of international comity and the imperative duty of avoiding further risk of complicity in the incitement of disorders and possible bloodshed in Hawaii require that the present United States minister to the Hawaiian Government be immediately recalled and superseded by another minister who will not be hampered by the lamentable incidents of the recent past, and who will be able and willing to represent the sincere desire of the people of the United States that his as long as subsisted the friendship between the United States and Hawaii, and to constantly endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both Governments."

**WHY WIMAN WAS ARRESTED.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A story was current yesterday that Erastus Wiman had contemplated starting a rival business to R. G. Dun & Co., and that fear of this caused the arrest of Mr. Wiman, and the charge of forgery. It was said this was the secret of the trouble between the two men, Dun and Wiman, and that Lawyer Bordman had it in mind when he hinted a reason for the arrest of his client, which had not been made public. When the story reached the ears of Mr. Wiman he denied it. "I have not contemplated establishing a commercial agency," said he to a reporter, "and there is no syndicate of wealthy men organized to back me in any such move. As for the motives for my arrest the public will learn of them at the trial. Until then there is nothing more that I want to say about my case."

**IMPRESSIVE REVELATION.**

ROME, Feb. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, explained the Government's reasons for proclaiming a state of siege in Sicily. The documents which came into the possession of the authorities at Messina di Carrari proved the existence of Socialist and Anarchist plans to reorganize and repeat their uprising on a scale approaching the proportions of a revolution. With this view the foreign Anarchist leaders were flocking to Sicily. At a meeting of the foreign and Italian Anarchists held recently in Marseilles, he said, it was resolved to organize an uprising of the peasants in Sicily, promises to be made to

the peasantry to divide the islands among them. This outbreak was to occur during 1894, when, according to the representations of the conspirators, a foreign war would break out; Piedmont would be invaded and a Russian fleet would occupy Italian waters. These revelations having been discovered, the Government promptly seized all the anarchists' property and documents to be found and proclaimed a state of siege. The statement of Premier Crispi, together with the submission of the documents he mentioned, made a profound impression in the chamber.

**THE HISTORIC KEARSARGE.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th.—The corvette Kearsarge, which now lies rocking her hull on Roncoard reef, off the coast of Yucatan, will be raised if the Secretary of the Navy and the House committee on Naval Affairs can control the matter. Secretary Herbert has laid before the committee a letter in which he stated that he had heard from a responsible wrecking Co., which requires only \$10,000 for making the attempt, and \$35,000 additional, if successful in reclaiming the Kearsarge. The Secretary suggested that, as the matter was urgent, immediate action should be authorized without advertising for bids. In compliance with the Secretary's suggestion, Mr. Geisenbainer of New Jersey, was authorized to report a bill appropriating the above named amounts. When the bill was presented to the House, Mr. Cummings, the chairman of the committee, asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. Mr. Blair remarked that no doubt this and other important measures demanded immediate consideration, but he would object to its consideration until pending business was disposed of.

**AN IMPORTANT CLAIM.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special from Lewiston, Me., says: Twenty acres of land covered with buildings, on the Bowery in New York, will soon be formally claimed as the rightful property of J. A. Lamb, of this city, and Theodore Ross Wood, his half-brother, a druggist in New York city. According to Mr. Lamb's claim, his grandfather, Mrs. Martha Sherwood, owned about six acres of vacant land in the Bowery, property and considered it of no value. After paying taxes for years she noticed that the tax bill decreased in amount each year, and on inquiry found that other people had encroached upon her land and were paying the taxes. She did not care enough about the property to fight for her rights, and allowed the matter to rest. The old deeds were found among her papers. Evidence is being collected to substantiate her claims to the property.

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"No," replied the clerk, and went to the shelf to take down a tin box containing the records.

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**AGAINST STRIKES.**

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, addressed an audience of 1,500 people at the Lyceum Theatre last night. He devoted two hours to a discussion of the political questions of the day, especially the financial question. The injunction in the Northern Pacific case he referred to as follows: "I am opposed to strikes. During the six years that I was chief officer of the Iowa State University of the Knights of Labor, I never ordered a strike. Strikes are failures even when they are successful. They are insurrectionary in their character, they settle no great moral issue. They remove no great barrier which is in the way of the prosperity of the laboring man. But if, down in my heart, I believe that the employes of the Northern Pacific ought to go on strike, I would pay no attention whatever to the injunction of Judge Jenkins."

**ELECTION INVALIDATED.**

PARIS, Feb. 28.—In the deputies on Monday there was a lively sitting, excitement arising out of a discussion of the verification of the election of Daniel Wilson son-in-law of Ernest Grevy, M. Bastez, under the guise of explaining his position in the matter, wanted to stir his political views, but President Dupuy stopped him. This made the radicals and socialists break out into loud protestations, which caused a violent uproar. M. Millerand vehemently attacked those whom he classed as "allies of the President." In the chamber, declaring that they could be found even among the friends of the ministry. The chamber vote of 465 to 2, invalidated Wilson's election. Daniel Wilson is the man who has received decorations and caused the overthrow of President Grevy, who was forced to resign.

**WILL PROVE AN ALIBI.**

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—Carl L. Dingenas, suspected of complicity in the Fishman banquet poisoning case, has returned to the city after having been absent since Wednesday morning. He claims to have been called home on that day by telegram from his family. "While returning by train the following day, he says he was taken sick and went to Syracuse for medical attendance. He was not allowed to see the newspapers, and consequently did not know of the charges made against him. This morning when he learned of the charges, he came to Athens. Dingenas claims that he will be able to prove an alibi. He will appear before the coroner's jury on Thursday.

**HOME RULE NOT TO DROP.**

LONDON, March 1.—The Daily News, Gladstonian, insists once more that the Cabinet situation is unchanged. "The Unionists are exultant," says the News, "chiefly because they believe Mr. Gladstone's resignation would involve the dropping of Home Rule. The Liberals, however, have not the remotest intention of adopting this course. Being cordially pledged to support the policy they would not have a Government that would not cleave to it."

**ROBBING UNCLE SAM.**

**Attempt to Steal Deeds Conveying Property to the U. S. Government.**

WASHINGTON, March 1.—James Elder, an eccentric old man of Whatcom, Wash., prior to March, 1891, made gift by deed to the U. S. government of five large tracts of land, the present value of which is now estimated at \$900,000. Elder had three relatives, for whom he cared nothing. He deeded the land to the government with the request that it be given to deserving immigrants from the overworked East. No sooner had Elder deeded the land than three distant relatives called on him and told him they would take measures to have him declared insane unless he would recover the property. Elder made a request for his deeds but did not receive them.

Then the relatives, it is alleged, concocted a scheme to steal the papers from the land office in Washington and substitute forged documents in their stead. When this was done Elder could put in a plea that the deeds by which his land was conveyed to the Government were forgeries, and of course, when the papers in the land office were put in evidence it would be clear they were forgeries. William Jameson, of 212 Townsend, Wash., was the man assigned to make the substitution of the forged for the real deeds. Jameson came to Washington with strong letters of introduction and was given the run of the land office. As he was leaving at night he said to Clerk Weld:

"By the way, was any one here inquiring about old man Elder's case? I heard a good deal of it out West."

"No," replied the clerk, and went to the shelf to take down a tin box containing the records.

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**GERMANY'S AMBITION.**

BERLIN, March 1.—During the continuance of the debate on the Russo-German treaty in the German Reichstag yesterday, Chancellor Von Caprivi vigorously repelled attacks made upon him for concluding the agreement, and said he would remain in office as long as the Emperor pleased to retain him. He asserted that this treaty merited universal approval from a political point of view, and its rejection would involve continuance of the tariff war with Russia. The commercial treaty served the purpose of peace as well as the army bill and the Dreihund, and it was the last link in the chain in which commenced with the Austro-German treaty, which brought economic rapprochement with Russia had been proceeding for nearly a century, and he had only fulfilled the promise Bismarck made in 1878, that the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Russia should be effected by himself or his successor. The leading statement of Italy and Austria had expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the Russo-German treaty, and its rejection would thus mean severance of all ties between Russia and Germany. Said Chancellor Von Caprivi: "We do not care for martial glory; the only fame we desire is the solving of the problems relating to the social and intellectual improvement of the people, enabling nations to live together amicably and preparing the way for future time when it may be necessary to bring together a larger group of nations in a great common economic policy. By constantly pursuing this policy Germany has raised her prestige." King, anti-Semite, and Lutz, Conservative, followed in opposition to the treaty. Bennigsen, National Liberal, supported it.

**REV. DR. BURTSELL.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Dr. Burtzell, recognized as the greatest authority on Roman Catholic canonical law, on this side of the ocean, has won his case in Rome. This news was received here yesterday by Dr. Burtzell, the information did not come from Dr. Burtzell, but through a friend, also a member of the church, who is in Rome enquiring as to the fighting of alleged wrongs set down to a bishop of the west. A said last night that he, too, had received advice of Burtzell's victory, and that he expected he would be back here before May 1st.

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