# THE WEEK IN THE OLD WORLD

Germany Struggling With the Question of a Tax on Oleomargarine

Fashion and Politics as Seen at the Capital of France-Dumas' Tirade

POLITICAL GOSSIP AT BERLIN

on Victor Hugo-Affairs in Ireland.

Budget From Berlin. (Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.)

BERLIN, April 2-. [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Poor Sir Arthur Suilivan has had hard luck in Berlin. The performance of "The Mikado" put him at once, so far as Berlin opinion goes, in the first rank of living composers. Then came the astonishing rendition last Saturday of "The Golden Legend," upon which the critics of Germany have been leveling abuse all the week. Nor is their abuse directed at the singers alone. No critic is to be found who will praise the music. One says that Sullivan is much more at home with Potter verses than with higher subjects. Another says "This new musical genius from England, when treating high artistic subjects, makes music perther better nor worse than a dozen German composers. His musical talent is not rich. His work is noticeable for its lack of unity and for its trivialty. It does not contain any clear, fresh music, so that more and more the hearer losses all interest in the

I could quote a column of such criticism, bitter in proportion to the expectations raised by "The Mikado." It must be remembered, too, that Sullivan's position under the special patronage of the crown prince somewhat restrains criticism, and to-night, as these pages go to the telegraph office, Mme. Albani, who especially came from Antwerp for the purpose, will make an effort to save the reputa-tion of "The Golden Legend" from its total failure of last week. It passes even her power, however, to replace Sullivan on that pedestal from which German musical opinion took him after its first performance. Mme. Albani will get a hearty welcome, but a change of music as well as a change of singers will be necessary if German opinion is to be changed.

SOME JEALOUS CRITICISM.

And part of this adverse criticism comes, of course from a little jealousy with which Germans view the increasing English and American musical cultivation, which, with the greater wealth of English speaking countries, enables them to drain Germany of much of its best musical talent. For instance, in a single day I noticed in the Berlin papers two complaints of this type. One says that American opera goes more and more to influence the world of music by taking away many of the best German singers. The other laments that American operatic managers take so much of Germany's finest musical talent, which, once in America, never permanently returns to Germany. These sources f complaint make it more pleasant to catch the English composer tripping.

. CURSED BY THE PRESS. In non-musical circles M. Katkoff and the proposed new taxes have caused the most comment during the week. The Russian statesman has for the moment taken the abuse. If it were possible to believe all that is written about him M. Katkoff must be responsible not only for all the dangers of war, but he has been caught by the czar, so various papers gleefully say, in an attempt to make away with part of what remains the Russian treasury. Nay, even in his desperation he is suspected of conniving with the latest nihilist outbreak. Nothing ! too bad to say about him. If he does half of what is attributed to him, he must be a man of remarkable powers for work, for it takes a lar e part of an able-bodied man's time simply to read about his alleged plots. The official North German Gazette adds its solemn warning that Katkoff cannot be regarded as such an unexampled fool as to oppose the czar. So, therefore, the world must suppose the czar responsible for Katkoff's acts. So remarkable is the Katkoff-Phabia of the German press that one is almost inclined to think Germany's relations with France must again be a little strained or that a scapegoat is needed to attract public attention from that quarter.

A WILD POLITICAL RUMOR. One of the wild political rumors of the week is that which attributes important negotiations to the Roumanian Koenigspa during their stay in Berlin, as it Roumania were important as an ally, or could ally itself to any except German powers, or as if Roumania would be in the least consulted when there comes a fresh deal in the east.

GERMAN OLEOMARGARINE. Oleomargarine or kunst butter, and various schemes of tax reform, occupied considerable attention in legislative circles during the past week. It is naturally hated by farmers here as well as in the United States, but it is approved to a greater or less extent by the poorer classes who hitherto have been forced to use somewhat impure lard instead of butter. To them oleomargarine at lard prices, with a pretence of its being real butter, makes a rather attractive programme. It is clean, healthy and strengthening, this class says. Then, gaining courage, their advocates create a laugh by demanding that a distinction between real and artificial butter be made by the enforced coloring of real

butter to a green or blue shade. Tax reform will hold fire until political combinations can be arranged. The brantwein interests, the potatoe distillery interest, and the sugar interests, all are clamorous for aid or to be left alone, but the fate of the whole matter depends largely upon whatever bargain may be made between the conservatives and the centre on the national liberals.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY. Yesterday was Prince Bismarck's seventy second birthday. The notice of his birth, as reprinted from old files, has a quaint sound. An opposition paper declares that the occasion was celebrated by the formation of an association which ignores religion and politics, substituting for everything else profound faith in Bismarck. As the number of members who stand by him is only 300, the story proves its own falsity, as such an association, if started, might safely be said to include a large part of the Prussian nation,

A SWINDLE EXPOSED. There has been exposed this week a clever swindle which seems to be the best and safest on record, so far as Germany is concered, at least. The man who advertised that he possessed to get up competition in several popular puzzles asked that 2% cents in stamps be sent him as a guarantee of good faith by those meaning to take part in his schemes. Ten housand stamps came from all parts of Ger many. Some even came from America. Then he suddonly changed his mind about the "competition" business, and finally the suped. Unfortunately the Prussian govern at is too legient with such rogues, as the

the punishment this enterprising fellow re-

ceived was five months in prison. POINTS FROM PARIS.

Political and Social News From the French Capital.
[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

Paris, April 2,- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-A cold, drenching rain and northernly winds still keep Parisans within doors. Not a leaf, not even a bud is yet visible on the trees, and the streets offer an endless panorama of umbrellas, uisters and waterproofs, occasionally enlivened by dazziing revelations in lace and silk as the Parlessiene, with up-lifted skirts and gazelled-like bounds, flit from coupe to modiste, and from modiste to pastry cook.

M. GOBLET'S POWER. A majority of over a hundred votes has given M. Goblet a new lease of power, chiefly because nobody for a moment wants to get M. Goblet's place, and deputies of all shades wish to avoid another political crisis. The long-winded debates of the last five days merely mean this: M. Goblet has asked the chamber of deputies, "Have I your confidence?" The chamber replied 'no" to that question. "We will vote all the necessary money you ask for, but we don't want a crisis yet awhile.

A POLITICAL BOXING MATCH. The only lively political incident of the week was the set-to in the lobby of the chambers between two fire-eating deputies-M. M. Mallafew and Sausbroy-who boxed each other's ears in an old fashioned way that recalled the pro and anti-slavery debates in the house of representatives.

FRENCH IRE AROUSED. Public opinion throughout France is greatly excited by the expulsion of M. Anloine, the deputy from Metz to the reichstag from Alsace-Lorraine. M. Antoine personlties the views of his electors. The way in which he was chased out of Metz by the German officials arouses a deep but silent indignation, which, however, will not be followed by any official remonstrances, for all Frenchmen know that the French army is not yet supplied with repeating rifles, while the Germans are. Moreover, no diplomatic move is ever made now by the French government without first consulting the wishes of Russia. Russia feels that an outbreak on the Rhine this spring would be premature for her interests. Meanwhile Baron De Mohrenheim, the czar's ambassador, continues to preside over the destinies of France.

DUMAS ATTACKS VICTOR HUGO. M. Alexandre Dumas made a brilliant "ten strike" on Thursday at the reception of M. Lecompt de l'Isle at the Academy, by pitching into Victor Hugo. People are so accustomed to a deluge of praise whenever Victor Hugo's name is mentioned that Dumas' trenchant, sarcastic address was hailed with acclamation. When the author of "Frencillona," after dwelling upon Victor Hugo's superlative vanity, and after denouncing him as a foseur, pronounced the words, "Victor Hugo would have embraced the monarchy if he had been able to become king; he would have become the champion of catholicism to he had been able to become the pope," all present became indignant. But in a moment they recognized the truth of Dumas' criticisms and were only restrained by the rigid etiquette of the Academie Francaise from bursting out into shouts of "Bravo, bravo."

SOME DELICIOUS TOILETS. The "Couceorse Hippique," in the Palais de l'Industrie is now in full swing. The horses and riders don't amount to much, but the display of pretty women and delicious collets is bewitching, the prevailing colors being gray, sevres, blue peach stone. The Duchess de Morny looked charming in a toilet of sabee colored mohair serge. Mme Bischoffsheim was radiant in a superb marine blue, masculine sort of dress all covered with little white peas, and the Princess Gortscharoff wore a blue broadcloth costume fitting to her figure like a glove with a delightful little waistcoat of gris fumee cloth.

NEW WRINKLES IN UNDERCLOTHES. Quite a revolution is now taking place in ladies' undergarments, which are now made of the finest cambric imaginable, dotted with small designs, such as horse shoes, trefoils, hearts, cupids &c., in scarlet or sevres blue A narrow edging of valenciennes lace forms the sole trimming, with the exception of a narrow white ribbon, edged with scarlet or blue, which is run through small holes bored

with a buttonhole stitch. MOVEMENTS OF A MERICANS. Among the passengers who sailed from Havre on the Normandic to-day (Saturday), are Mr. Augustus Jay, of New York, and Mr. Henry Bacon, the American artist, who makes a flying visit of two months to his native land. A few days ago a banquet was given by fourteen members of the Parcellian club, of the graduates of Harvard university, who happened to meet in Paris. One men ber of the Parcellians, Mr. Carroli, of Carrollton, whose sister was recently married to the Comte de Kergormay, bas left Paris with six rifles for Zanzibar, whence he intends to penetrate into Central Africa and do som elephant, rhinocerous and lion hunting.

### AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Hatred of the Government Springing

Up Afresh. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
DUBLIN, April 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The cable dis patches received regarding American sympathy resolutions by New York and other legislatures excite enthusiastic gratitude here and elsewhere in Ireland. I just returned from a short tour in the interior. In all places there is intense unity of feeling favoring the National league and hatred of the government. "I now understand fully," said one person, "how the Americans in 1775 must have hated Lord North, the Salisbury of that day, who wished to govern colonia! nome rulers with alien laws, alien taxation. with propositions to bring Boston patriots to London for trial."

Full reports of the gag law in the house of commons and the dignified wihdrawal and protest of Mr. Gladstone and his liberal asso ciates, Parnell and his associates last night, have been telegraphed all over Ireland. The name of Balfour is becoming so hateful that many cool heads fear the consequences of his return. The Freeman's Journal has been looking up his family record and ands that the chief secretary is a politician who must take a filial interest in evictors, his father having an extensive district in the Scotch highlands. The inhabitants were owners in old times. He was no half-hearted evictor. Even in the history of Irish landlordism few more iniquituous exterminations have been recorded. If there was any difference between the Irish and Scotch evictors it is in favor of the former. At the time Balfour's father commenced his career as an evictor Strathconan was inhabited by one of the most prosperous communities in the highlands, a large proportion being comparatively well to do. Balfour commence depriving them of their hill pastures held in unmon. At one blow he reduced them from independence, next he deprived them of their arable lands, and finally evicted

them, though not owing him one penny of rent. The depopulated glens were con-

verted into sheep walks, deer forests and

plantations. Eight districts were success-

business is comparatively new here, and all | fully cleared until Balfour could boast that | he had flung 500 nighlanders homeless on

the world. Holmes, the attorney general. is similarly execrated to-day. On Wednesday last, in the house of commons, Mr. Mac Neill, Parnetlite, charged the latter with once having said that the blood of Griffin, who lost his life in an Orange riot, was on Lord Spencer's head, Mr. Holmes, rising excitedly, said: "I never made any such statement, nor never intimated anything of the kind."

Thereupon the following was reproduced from a tory paper (the Dublin Express), in a report of Holmes' speech at Rotunda, on January 24, 1884, criticising Mr. Gladstone's lord lieutenant: "In our anxiety to reach the immediate actors in the scene, let us not forget that morally, if not legally, pre-eminently, and in the arst degree, the blood of that young man, Griffen, rests upon the head of the lord lieutenant."

People naturally say if he lie in one thing he will lie in another. A more perfect conviction of falsehood was never had. There s such desperate bad blood now in Ireland that if Russia or France warred with England then the Irish coasts would be open to the former, and, if arms were supplied, a dangerous revolution.

The Coronet's Tough Trip. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] Cowes, Isle of Wight, April 2.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The schooner yacht Coronet arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. It is learned from those on board that she had a terrible trip from Queenstown. She left there at half past o'clock on Thursday morning. There were light winds which freshened into a gale. During that night it became a hurricane, as predicted by the Herald. The seas broke over the deck of the yacht at will, and Quartermaster Jones, with Sailor Axel, while taking in the jib in the midnight watch, were nearly washed overboard. Jones caught the forecastle bell, which weighed 200 pounds, and the bell was washed aft the main rigging sixty feet and was bruised and cut. The bell fell on Jones and he was knocked insensible. Axel was washed against the rail, or he would have been drowned. When in sight of Seven Stones, on Friday morning, she sighted Eddystone and a hurricane was blowing. The yacht had to heave to at 6 o'clock that afternoon until 4 o'clock Friday morning, when, the gale subsiding, the Coronet headed off shore out of sight of land. Then she reset sail, headed in shore for the Needles, but still experiencing worse weather than when she crossed the Atlantic.

Manning's Condition Not Serious. LONDON, April 2.-Hon. Daniel Manning, who is now at Bournemouth, is not seriously ill. He has been staying at Meridale Hall! Bournemouth, since last Sunday. He is suf-fering from heart complaint, but his malady is not serious enough to prevent him from driving out daily.

Suddenly Swallowed Up. VIENNA, April 2.- The fine Roman amphitheater at Pala, in Austria, on the Adriatic, suddenly collapsed to-day and fell into an immense chasm which opened on the site. From the chasm vapors are emitted.

Pensions Issued in March. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- During the month of March last the pension bureau issued 10,313 pension certificates, of which 4,713 were original and 3,684 increased pensions.

WEERLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

Transactions in the Grain and Produce Markets. CHICAGO, April 2.-[Special Telegram to the BEE |-The produce markets attracted con siderable attention during the past week. In the speculative branch trading was not quite as active as during the week previous, but the receiving and shipping branches showed a little more life, attributed to a very general desire on the part of interior shippers to dispose of their property, and the anxiety of merchants in eastern consuming markets to replenish their supplies before the inter-state commerce law went into effect. Fluctuations in prices have been frequent, yet the result of the week's business exhibited a slight appreciation for speculative articles. The undertone to the markets generally indicated that when prices on the downward scale reached certain figures there was sufficient strength on the "long" side to check the decline and cause a slight reaction. There is considerable uncertainty surrounding all leading markets, and as operators are trading ahead, there will probably be no important features developed until the deliveries of May contracts are nearly reached. Opinions are still divided as to the future outcome of the market, and the impression is still quite strong that there may be a "squeeze" in May futures. There has been steady and more general buying all through the week and many operators are inclined to steady and more general buying all through the week and many operators are inclined to the supposition that a purchase has been made in the interest of the alleged combination. At any rate "shorts" again manifested more inclination to cover. The mysterious and round-about manner in which orders instead of coming from the Pacific coast direct are coming via London, Liverpool and the continent, it is considently believed that additions have been made to previous lines of "long" wheat. Nothing of course is known as to the extent of the holdings, though it is believed to reach far into the millions, estimated by some at 50,000,000 bushels. Allusions have repeatedly been made to a "corner" in have repeatedly been made to a "corner" in May, and yet such an undertaking appears almost impossible, though it is difficult to say what unlimited capital might accomplish. On the other hand, there are operators who place hittle faith in such an undertaking and the place in the latter of the latter o place little faith in such an undertak-ing, and look upon the market as being merely temporarily manipulated. Foreign advices quoted a moderate demand and rather steady feeling, spot spring wheat being 34d lower and Bombay wheat for future delivery 1d higher. The export demand has continued good. The stocks, reported at Liverpool as over 5,000,000 bushels, has at-Liverpool as over 5,000,000 bushels, has attracted considerable notice, and is the largest supply reported in that market in fifteen months. The weather has been somewhat unseasonable in most sections of the west and southwest and damage to crops is feared. The receipts of grain were quite liberal, especially of corn and oats, and shipments of all kinds larger than for some time past. Provisions were only moderately active, with prices more favorable to sellers. Stocks of prices more favorable to sellers. Stocks of grain (with the exception of corn) are gradually decreasing, while the supply of hog products is not very large. Arrivals of live stock are fair at all western points. Packing in the west is progressing favorably.

The Rock Island Murder Case. Morris, Ill., April 2.-The Rock Island rain murder case this morning Chamberain resumed the stand and testified that he saw the car Watt occupied on the Tuesday after the murder and that the windows were very dirty. The state tried by a dozen or more different framed questions to have the witness say he could not be seen through the witness say he could not be seen through the transoms, but every question was objected to and ruled out. Witness saw Schwartz and Watt together frequently at the depot previous to the murder. A Pinkerton detective testified as to asking Watt the day after the murder where he had last seen Nichols alive-Watt first said he saw him last in the Chicago depot and afterwards said it was between Mokena and New Lennox. Subsequently he admitted that it was in Joliet. Dr. LaHand, coroner of Grundy county, testified as to the wounds upon Nichols and with what instruments the deed was done. Witness described the condition of the poker Witness described the condition of the poker used in the assault on Nichols. Witness said Watt signed the statement regarding the murder at the inquest over Nichols' body.

Steamship Arrivals. YORK, April 2 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. J-Arrived-The steamers Belgenland from Antwerp, and the Aller from

### PUBLIC PRINTING FRAUDS.

Reminiscences of the Rounds' Management of the Government Printing Office.

FAMILY SUPPLY HOUSE.

'Fat Takes" in Ink, Roller and Machinery Contracts-Taylor's Instructive Salary Grades and Horace's High Rollers.

Some Questionable Transactions. WASHINGTON, March 30.—|Special Corthe things least probable that the manageagement of the government printing office by 3. P. Rounds will be a matter for congressional inquiry," said a man the other day to the BEE representative. "There were a great many peculiar, not to say questionable, transactions under Rounds," continued the gentleman, who worked under Rounds and who s at present an employe of the government printing office. "The contracts for inks at a dollar and a half a pound when ink of the same quality was selling for lifteen cents were not the worst that Rounds did-not by any means-although they were bad enough. Public Printer Benedict told me the other day-and, by the way, Mr. Benedict is authority for all I tell you which I do not know of my personal knowledge-that he was saving more for the government on ink contracts at this time than the whole cost of laks consumed. In other words, Rounds paid more than twice as much for most of the inks used as is paid now. And who would question the ability of Rounds to buy ink or anything else as cheap as anybody? It is to ascertain why materials cost so much and why certain machinery was bought and sold that a congressional inquiry is being talked of.

know that the seller was a brother-in-law at Chicago. Don't you think Mr. Rounds would have a good time explaining to a congressional committee why he did these things? I would like to see Mr. Benedict prompt a committee in cross-examination of Mr. Rounds, and hear the ex-public printer explain some things Mr. Benedict has told me about. Mr. Benedict was telling no the other day about a transaction I would like to hear Rounds

"I should think it sufficient explanation

why Rounds paid so much for certain inks to

Benedict was telling me the other day about a transaction I would like to hear Rounds explain. When Benedict came into the office he found about ten barrels of dross from the stereotyping room, which were rolled out for sale. They were contracted to some friend of the ex-public printer, at 2 or 3 cents per pound. Benedict took a notion to look into the barrels before selling the stuff, and was amazed to find under the covering of dross a lot of copper plates, brass rules, etc. The copper plates, Mr. Benedict tells me, were worth \$6 or \$7 each, and every barrel had at least one in it. Funny, wasn't it?

"Did you ever hear about Rounds' purchases of roller composition? No? Well, I will tell you just one section of it. The revised statutes prohibits the public printer from being interested directly in any business which furnishes supplies for any printing establishments so Rounds disposed to his son or somebody else at Chicago, his interest in his type foundry and supply establishment before he took his office. I think the man's name was Reed who succeeded Rounds in this particular branch of the trade. Reed was tunnishing for a while roller composition to Rounds for the government office at 40 cents a pound, when other dealers were clamoring to get the contract at half price. It was a wonder for a while why Rounds did not let in other contractors. Presently his son, who was running a branch of the business, begen to manufacture roller composition, and to the amazement of everybody the contract was let to the son at even a higher figure. He got 45 cents a pound. And still monufacturers of better composition were clamoring for the contract at 20 cents a pound. When Rounds went out of the office the son went out of the roller composition business! The successor to the son wanted then to furnish the same composition at 20 cents a pound, but Mr. Benedict refused to buy, because it was inferior.

"Another thing from Mr. Benedict: When he took charge of the office he found that

pound, but Mr. Benedict refused to buy, because it was inferior.

"Another thing from Mr. Benedict: When he took charge of the office he found that Rounds had contracted to sell a Webb press as old iron, for a few hundred dollars, at most. Immediately Mr. Benedict stopped the sale, and the press is now in use at the government printing office, and Mr. Benedict tells me he wouldn't take \$10,000 for it. During Rounds' administration a McGill calendering machine was placed in the bureau of engraying and printing, which has no connection with the government printing office. I was tested and condemned as worthless. few days afterward Rounds bought the ma-chine and sent it to the treasury branch of the government postoffice, and it is there at this moment, a piece of dead property, not worth the space it occupies. Funny trans-action that—eh?

"But it was these little transactions and doings that disgusted everybody with Rounds," continued the gentleman. "He used to do so many mean little snaps to tickle his congressional friends and curry favor. I recall the printing of one or two thousand copies of bills for a blooded horse belonging copies of bills for a blocked to a cabinet officer. A man named Keefe was the compositor who did the work. The composition required sixty-eight hours' labor. composition required sixty-eight hours' labor, being tabular matter largely, and the matter was set up in solid nonparell, but covered a sheet about 24x30 inches. The horse bills were printed on fine tinted paper. I remember the horse's name was Marmion Golddust. But Rounds did a great deal of work of a private character at the government office. "When he was appointed it was upon the recommendation of the newspapers of the west, where he was known by the publication of a printers' magazine, or work of art.

tion of a printers' magazine, or work of art, done by men in his employ and in no way reflecting his ability as a printer. The news-papers where he was known gave him liberal endorsement when he became an appli-cant for the office of government printer. Well, when the recent change of administrawell, when the recent change of administra-tion came Rounds beran to work to save himself. He begged to be retained, and to strengthen his claims for retention he presented his old newspaper en-dorsements to President Cleveland. Before doing so, however, he had them all printed on heavy paper at the government printing

doing so, however, he had them all printed on heavy paper at the government printing office, and prefaced by a statement written by himself and praising himself.

"Then Rounds was clannish. He took great care to provide for members of his family, and became the most notorious nepotist. Rounds son Horace was appointed to a potition created for him at \$1.800 a year; the little boy was put on the pay roll as messenger at a salary, and another relative named Dan Costello, who did not do the family proud was appointed telephone operator at \$4 a day. I don't recall the other places given other members of the family. Cadet Taylor had a horse and carriage with a driver which his family went out in. The driver was paid \$2 a day. The son Horace had a horse, carriage and driver at his command. The old man was always riding in a government carriage when he wanted to, and some female member of the family was not using the best carriage which the government was paying for. carriage which the government was paying

carriage which the government was paying for.

'One of the cheekiest acts of the crowd was percetrated for Cadet Taylor. Just after Taylor resigned as chief clerk he was appointed by Rounds at 35 per day to instruct the new chief clerk.' Now, the new chief clerk didn't want Taylor's instructions, had not asked for them, and, besides, no one had presumed to instruct Taylor when he himself was appointed to that office. But the place paid Taylor a snug salary till he was dispensed with. Taylor did another strange act. A man named Tullis was a clerk under Rounds at \$5.33 a day. He left the office on the 20th of the month he departed in; but Taylor as chief elerk directed that he be paid for the full month, which was done. More than that, he had Tullis paid a month later for yet another month. If Mr. Benedict would only taik for publication he could give you a bushel of good matter about the acts of Rounds and his gang which were more reprehensible than those I have mentioned. But I haven't the least doubt that he will be called upon to tell what he knows to a congressional committee, which will have power to demand redress for the government."

"REMEMBER MAY FOURTH." Chief Ebersold Tells the Chicago

Police How to Vote. Chicago, April 2.—[Special Telegram to

endeavoring to keep up a firm front and are

making bold assertions of victory in Tues-

day's election. They have even so far lost

their discretion as to eagerly forecast the

personnel of the city departments. As illustrating, however, that they are not so well satisfied in their own minds, one of their prominent leaders called on Mayor Harrison this afternoon and made an important proposition. This was that Harrison come out flatly for Nelson, without any hesitation. In return for this support openly, Mr. Nelson, if elected, would agree not to dismiss the present heads of the police and fire departments, or the comptroller, or to fill these offices with any men Harrison might name. The only condition made was that Police Inspector Bonfield must be discharged on account of the open hostility of the labor people to him. The mayor, it is said, did not give a decided answer. All he would say was: "Wouldn't it be a good thing for Chicago to follow this plan?" This proposition on the part of the socialists is regarded by all intelligent citizens as trash. As a matter of course their expectations center on the reorganization of the police force, The socialist faction has not forgotten the night of the Haymarket massacre. "Ebersold, Bonfield, Schack and other officers must go," they said. Why? "Because they are opposed to the fundamental principles of our great party; because we cannot retain men in office who are responsible directly or indirectly for the sufferings of the men who now languish in the Cook county jail," Such is the current of the sentiment among the rampant members of

county jail," Such is the current of the sentiment among the rampant members of the socialist party. The candidates preserve a prudent silence on the subject. Their silence is construed as a tacit acquiesence in the sentiment, and the rank and file are in high glee over the season of spoils and confusion which might follow the election of their ticket. A pretty good straw was obtained to-day on the vote of the policemen and firemen of the city, a large percentage of whom are democrats. It was pay day and the corridors of the city hall were crowded with them, and on every side could they be heard discussing the peculiarities of the political situation. "We shall vote for koche and law and order," was the unanimous verdict. In addition to tneir individual opinion it may be thought that after the remark of Superintendent Ebersold to the police to-night, there can be little doubt as to the vote of the blue coats.

A remarkable spectacle, the like of which was never before witnessed in an American city, was presented to-night at the headquarters of the Chicago police department. The officers of the central detail were quietly standing in ranks for roll call when their highest superior, Chief-of-Police Frederick Ebersold, unexpectedly entered the guard room. He spoke a few words in an undertone to Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, and then, in a voice full of suppressed feeling, addressing the ranks, said: "Men, next Tuesday I want you to remember the 4th of May. Think of the men who threw the bomb and killed your comrades, then you put in your votes. Vote every one of you, and vote for law and order. There are no politics in this fight. It's for you to remember the 4th of May. Think of the men who threw the bomb and killed your comrades, then you put in your votes. Vote every one of you, and vote for law and order. There are no politics in this fight. It's for government, It's against anarchy. It's for law and order." The blue-coated auditors scarcely breathed. With eyes strained hard and teeth clenched they stood motionless and silent as stone. When the chief ceased the order to break ranks was unheeded. For a moment no man stirred, and then, regardless of the imperative rule requiring them to at once go to their beats, the stalwart men in blue crowded around the speaker, exclaiming, "We will!" "we will!" That's right. It's against anarchy." Chief Ebersold seemed much agitated and gave each of the men a warm word or encouraging look as they hurriedly withdrew to their duty.

The police and firemen are not the only city employes who are fighting the red flag party. In every department the cry is for Roache as against Nelson. Every democrat of principle is out for Roache, and reports from various wards undicate that he will receive four-fifths of the democratic vote. Even little Joe Gruenhut, one of the most enthusiastic leaders of the socialists, admits that Nelson's chances are diminishing. They

enthusiastic leaders of the socialists, admits that Nelson's chances are diminishing. They are therefore making a desperate fight. Their latest scheme is to trade their aldermen and town officers off and vote for the democrats if the latter will only throw them their strength for the mayoralty, this they say they must have. This scheme, will bardly work must have. This scheme will hardly work now and to add to their troubles the German leaders to-day agreed to abandon party lines and vote for Roache. a decision which will usands of German American votes

#### in his favor. STEAMER ASHORE.

The Scythia, of the Cunard Line, in the Breakers Off Scituate.

Boston, April 2 .- A report was received at the Cunard steamship office in this city at a late hour this evening that the steamer Scythia, of the Cunard line, had gone ashore in the breakers off Scituate, some six miles from Minot's light, just be fore dusk to-night. It is also reported that at the time of the disaster a blinding snow storm was prevailing, accompanied by a terrific gale, and that the sea was simply wild with fury. The Scythia has over 800 souls on board, including the passengers and crew, and a rumor, which cannot be verified because that telegraphic communication because telegraphic communication with that section is interrupted by the storm, is current that there has been great loss of life. Wrecking company's have endeavored to send out tugs to the relief of the stranded ship, but the sea is so terrific that they could not live outside. The are now awaiting for the sea to subside.

LATER-There seems to be no doubt, from LATER—There seems to be no doubt, from the information at hand, that the Scythia disaster is a fact, but how serious cannot be learned until the boats can go out. It will be impossible to get details to-night. An Associated press reporter will go to the wreck on the first boat.
STILL LATER—The report of the disaster has been confirmed by the police boat. . "Pro-tector." Tugs with relief crews and re-porters on board will leave for the scene of the wreck as soon as it is safe to venture

outside.

Teachers Granted Certificates. DES MOINES, Ia., April 2.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-As a result of the examination held some time ago by the state educational board of examiners the following persons have been granted life diplomas: S. M. Cart, Indianola; Cari W. Von Coelin, formerly of Des Moines; J. J. McConnelly, Atlantic; O. C. Scott, Oskaloosa; Dr. Ewald Poppe, Burlington; Frederick E, Stratton, S. M. Mowatt, Leon; John McLeod, Humboldt; Elizabeth K. Matthews, Des Moines; W. A. Doran, West Liberty; H. C. Hollingsworth, Centerville, and A. B. Warner, Harlan. State certificates were granted to Miss Lavena E. Craighead, Anamosa; Miss Lizzie Lyon, Perry; Messrs, L. J. Hancock, Pella; Tom B. Miller, Clear Lake; J. A. Hornberger, Audubon; S. A. Simons, Osage; W. I. Simpson, Algona; C. E. Shelton, Dewitt; C. W. Martindale, Corydon; J. W. W. Laird, Carson; Horace T. Bushnell, Davenport, and C. R. Buchanan, Wilton. The next public examination will be held in this city the Friday and Saturday following next Thanksgiving day. S. M. Mowatt, Leon; John McLeod, Huml'hanksgiving day.

The Boodlers' Trials Set. CHICAGO, April 2 .- It was decided late this afternoon to begin the trials of the county poodlers on Wednesday, April 13, Warden McGarigle's case will be called first, and in order to finish the cases as fast as possible, both branches of the criminal court will be kept running. Judge Tuley will preside when McGarigle's case is called and the other court will be run by Judge Shepard.

Expenses Ordered Reduced. CHICAGO, April 2.-Judge Tulay rendered decision this morning on the question of reducing the expenses of the various county

departments brought up in the recent peti-

tion of County Attorney Bliss. While acting upon the theory that no reduction would be desirable that would mar the services of officers, the judge ordered reductions in a number of departments, which include fifteen balliffs of the criminal courts, and about an equal number of cierks and employes in most of the other departments. These reductions will not take effect till July. the BEE. |- Leaders of the socialist party are

### SEASIDE HOTEL BURNED. Three Hundred Guests Driven Out

By Flames at Night, MONTEREY, Cal., April 2,-The hotel Del Monte was discovered on fire shortly before midnight. Everything was done to save it but without success. The hotel and contents are a total wreck. No lives were lost. There were nearly 300 guests at the hotel, mostly eastern people. The tire was discovered quick enough to give all an opportunity to escape. Most of the guests lost all their trunks and clothing. Those who were not overcome by fright saved their jewels and money. They were all huddled together on the grounds, where they had to shiver all night, many of them having nothing more than their night clothes. The heat from the flames of the burning building kept them warm for a time, but as the flames died out many of the ladies suffered severely from the cold. All who could, sought refuge in the local hotels and arrangements have been made by the railroad company to take them to San Francisco as early as possible this

The hotel belonged to the Southern Pacific railway company and was considered the handsomest watering place in America. It cost \$550,000, and was not insured. Chas. F. Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific company, said the hotel would be rebuilt.

The fire was first noticed in the labratory The fire was first noticed in the labratory of J. C. Marshall, of Philadelphia. The clerk was quickly informed of the fact. He called up the servants, who, thinking that they could check the fire without much frouble and fearing a panic might be caused by a sudden alarm, went to work to extinguish the fire without rousing the guests. There was no building in the world better provided with means of extinguishing a fire than was the Holei bel Monte. better provided with means of extinguishing a fire than was the Hotel Del Monte. Hose was placed in ever corridor, fire extinguishers were in every hallway, and a mannincent system of waterworks built by the company at a cost of nearly half a million dollars was capable of throwing a stream to a height of 100 feet. Besides this, over \$20,000 had been expended on other appliances within the building until it was believed nothing had been left undone to secure both building and guests from loss or accident by fire. In order to secure an ample supply of water Charles Crocker three years ago purchased In order to secure an ample supply of water Charles Creker three years ago purchased the ranch which includes the Carmelo river and erected an immense reservoir and mains at a cost of \$400,000. The force of the water was so great that a full head turned on would have blown down an ordinary sized building. Mr. Clark and his assistants turned on the water when they were horrified that the force was so weak as to barely give forth a sprinkle. They rushed to turn on additional streams, with a similar result, showing clearly, as was afterwards more fully realized, that the waterworks had been tampered with. The hallways began to more fully realized, that the waterworks had been tampered with. The hallways began to fill with smoke and the employees of the house found that the fire was spreading, though they could not locate it. It soon became evident that they could not control the flames and an alarm was given, the servants rushing through the halls and calling on the guests to get up and fly for their lives for the house was burning down. Soon the hotel became a scene of wild confusion. The servants rushing down the corridors to awaken the guests, found that the smoke was becoming denser and denser, and were almost frantic in their appeals to the guests to come out. Men, women and children dashed from rooms clad only in their night clothes and such wraps as they could snatch clothes and such wraps as they could snatch from the beds. A few halted to secure their jewels and money, but the black smoke came rolling along the halls and warned them to waste no time in getting out of the building. Down the broad stairway rushed the frightened guests, only to be confronted with a heavy volume.

ened guests, only to be con-fronted with a heavy volume of smoke and a burst of flames on the lower floor. They had to dash through the smoke and flame to find a place of safety. Many ladies could not sum-mon up courage to face, the ordeal and fied shricking to the windows of the floor above, where their cries for help almost drove their friends frantic. In the meantime a hook and ladder company connected with the hotel was at work and ladders were run up to the second and third stories, down which the servants carried the women and children who were afraid to face the smoke and flame on the lower floor. The clerk, who was first notified of the fire, made the most strenuous efforts with his brigade to put out the flames, but water could not be got. Manager Schoen-wald, who only resumed charge yesterday, seeing that the hotel could not be saved, gave orders that all hands devote themselves to seeing that all the guests were taken out and to saving as much of the furniture and clothing as possible. Soon the servants began to throw from the windows beds and bedding and such articles as would not be smashed by

the fall. The fire was discovered lifteen minutes be The fire was discovered fitteen minutes before the alarm was given, and live minutes later the last guest was out of the house. The terror of the night was made worse by the pitchy darkness, for soon after the fire broke out the gas main burst and the hotel was out the gas main burst and the hotel was plunged in gloom. The frightened guests huddled together on the lawn and beneath the shelter of trees. The bowling alley and saloon, which are about 100 yards from the hotel, were given up to the use of the ladies and children, and all the mattresses that were sere placed there for their use. Most of the luggage of the guests was in the annex that was the last part of the building to catch fire and nearly all of that was saved, but most of the luggage in the main building was lost. Nearly all the things in the safe were saved and all kinds of bricabrae and valuables are scattered about on the lawn. The male guests worked hard to save lawn. The male guests worked hard to save what they could, but the heat soon became so intense that they were driven away from the building. There was no wind blowing or the bowling alley and stables would have caught. In less than half an hour the large building was enveloped in flames and within three hours was totally consumed, the only vestige remaining being the back chim-The total loss, including the losses of guests, will probably reach \$1,500,000.

Inter-State Passes Recalled. BALTIMORE, April 2.-President Garrett has issued a circular requesting the return of all inter-state passes on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In the future no inter-state passes will be issued except to officers and employes of other railroads on written re-quest of the executive officer of the road emloying the applicant, and no passes will be issued on account of traffic.

Heavy Freight Traffic. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The amount of freight handled by the railroads is enormous and is receiving accessions daily. The Southern Pacific has been compelled to engage extra warehouse room in addition to their immense freight depot. For several days past 80 to 100 cars laden with Califor-nia products have left daily for the east. Must Close the Saloons.

to the BEE. |-- Judge Fairall to-day granted an injunction against three saloon keepers named Miller, Myers and Englert and they must close up. These men ran the worst places in town. Nebraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebraska: Light local rains, followed

Iowa City, April 2.—|Special Telegram

by fair weather, wind shifting to northerly and becoming variable. For Iowa: Local rains, colder with cold wave, variable winds, shifting to north-easterly.

Another Richmond Victim. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.-This morning workmen at the ruins of the Richmond hotel are found the remains of a charred body, burned beyond recognition. It is thought to be the body of Mark Osborn, day clerk.

Broke His Trotting Record. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.-Harry Wilkes trotted a mile this afternoon at the Bay District track in 2:18%, beating his record by 11/4

## HIS IDENTITY DISCOVERED

Kissane Proves to Be William K. Rogers, the Millionaire Land Owner.

HOW HE ESCAPED PUNISHMENT

The Great Trial in Ohio Graphically Described By a Writer Who Was Present - The Jury's Remarkable Verdict.

Who Kissane Is. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 .- The California Democrat (German), to-day says: "We are informed that the much spoken of and much wanted William Kissane is the rich land owner, William K. Rogers, of Soroma county,

California." A ROMANCE OF A CENNURY. CLEVELAND, April 2.—The Leader will say to-morrow: "The discovery of Kissans

in California as a rich, prosperous, reputable

citizen, and his supposed identification with the note-forger, and criminal who was twice indicted in New York for forgery committed upon the Chemical bank and sent to the penitentiary, has aroused public attention in Cleveland. This is the man who is believed to have been one of the leaders in the great Martha Washington steamboat conspiracy at Cincinnati, a tragedy that was consummated on the Mississippi river, by which that steamer was burned, its cargo and several lives destroyed in 1851, and which at the time. occasioned by the arrest and trial of the criminals engaged in the plot, produced as much public excitement in Ohio as was ever known to asise from a criminal prosecution. The defendant, Kissane and others were engaged as wholesale boot and shoe dealers at Cincinnati, the buying and selling of wool, dealing in leather and other commodities. They purchased the steamer Martha Washington, loaded her apparently with a costly freight, had the cargo insured for a large sum, and sent her down the Mississippi, regularly consigned to their correspondents at New Or-leans. The captain was one of the conspira-tors and had charge of the whole plot and its execution. The cargo, supposed to be com-posed of boxes, boots, shoes, leather, wool and other valuable merchandise, was in real-tly made up of refuse material of no value and other valuable merchandise, was in reality made up of refuse material of no value, and the boxes, so carefully fastened and marked to their owners, were filled with wood, stone and rubbish of every description. At a certain time when the passengers and crew were quietly sleeping, and at a moment when the action could be most safely committed, the captain was to fire the vessel in such a manner as to insure its destruction and then the conspirators were to

truction and then the conspirators were to collect the insurance upon vessel and valuable cargo as a total loss. Apparently everything succeeded as planned. The cargo was publicly and carefully placed on board, and no suspicion was excited as to its character or genuineness. The captain was well known and the vessel sailed upon her voyage with her cargo richly insured. At a certain time she took fire. The fire spread with uncontrollable rapidity and the crew and officers took to the boats. and the crew and officers took to the boats and most of the lives were saved. Nobody doubted that the terrible accident was one of those incidents inseparable from the dangers of navigation, and the captain and owners were sympathized with as sufferers who had met unmerited misfortune. In due time a met unmerited misfortune. In due time a schedule of losses was carefully prepared and proofs of the merchandise destroyed laid before the underwriters, and so far as human foresight could discern, there was no objection to the payment, and the crime of Kissane and his associates was about to be satisfactorily consummated. At the time there lived in Cleveland a well known citizen named Sidney Burton. He was an excellent character, well liked by his paighters of considerable influence and neighbors, of considerable influence and a prominent business man. He had had quite intimate dealings with kissane and his partner at Cincinnati, and was on trans of triendship with them. The origin of his suspicion cannot be traced now, but on trial be sweet that one time he overhand one of he swore that one time he overheard one of God Almighty because they had heard nothing of the fate of the steamer. In any event these people owed Burton money. It was not paid, and Burton, whose suspicions were keenly aroused as to the character of these persons because to the character of these persons, began to investigate the history of the lost steamer. He gave notice to the in-surance companies of his beller, in fact, that a great crime had been committed, and with the patience and untiring diligence of a trained detective he began his work. As he trained detective he began his work. As he progressed in making proof after proof that satisfied his own mind as to the nature and magnitude of the fiends, he became almost a monomaniac upon the subject. He abandoned his business at home and his family, and spent his own money eagerly and lavishly in the pursuit of his ends, and at last his efforts were crowned with success. The insurance companies all refused to pay and suits were instituted to compet them. Finally all the conspirators were arrested and taken to Columbus for a hearing before the United States commissioner. United States District Attorney Morton, of Toledo, was assisted by Henry Stansberry in the prosecution, and the defendants' counsel covered a large number of the most eminent lawyers in Ohio, among of the most eminent lawyers in Ohlo, among them Noah H. Swayne and Thomas E. Ewing. The defendants went to Columbus accompanied by their wives and relations. They were a fine body of people, male and female, some twenty or thirty in number, had plenty of money, considerable social inhad plenty of money, considerable social influence, and excited the greatest interest among men of all clasees. Burton gave his testimony and the whole proof was carefully gone over. The result was the binding over of the prisoners to the United States court, and soon after bills of indictment for consultracy and murder were tound against spiracy and murder were found against them. From the day the defendants were bound over upon the testimony discovered by Burton the latter talked never for a mement by Burton the latter talked never for a mement abandoned his pursuit of the case. He spent his money with absolute freedom, traveled miles by rail, steamer, on horseback and on foot looking up testimony necessary to convict. The writer of this was present at the trial of the case before Justice Mel.ean. The venerable Thomas Ewing and the able Colonel Swayne were assisted by some of the most eminent lawyers of the Cincinnati bar. The trial lasted for weeks and the female friends of the defendants swarmed about most eminent lawyers of the Cincinnati bar. The trial lasted for weeks and the female friends of the defendants swarmed about Columbus in and out of court. The testimony was overwhelming as to the prisoners' guit. Proof of the character of the cargo, its worthlessness and fraudulent insurance, was amply furnished and few doubted the gang would meet punishment. On the conclusion of Mr. Burton's testimony, which, upon all the important points, had been clear and straightforward, but upon a side issue shaken by the cool, insolent, persistent, skiful cross-examination by Colonel Swayne, the prosecution rested their case, and, to the astonishment of all, the defense, after calling a few witnesses, at once submitted their case to the jury. This was done as a clever trick. There was no real defense, and both Ewing and Swayne dared not allow Mr. Stansberry to have the closing argument to the jury. United States Attorney Morton was wholly unprepared to address the jury, but he did the best he could upon the moment. The defense argument within comment with contract with pared to address the jury, but he did the best he could upon the moment. The defense again submitted the case to the court without argument, thus cutting off Stansberry and in effect placing themselves wholly in the hands of the judge. Judge Melean charged the jury so strangely that the jury presented a verdict of "not guilty," and this gang of criminals, the worst Ohio had ever known, escaped conviction. Kissane was specially noted. Wholesome and somewhat attractive in person, a very fluent speaker. specially noted. Wholesome and somewhat attractive in person, a very fluent speaker, with a bland and innocent manner, very well dressed and always appearing like a gentleman and refined person, he managed to all largely the sympathy of the spectators. The verdict broke the heart of Burton. He seemed dazed by the shock and, his occupation gone, he returned to Cleveland bankrupt in fortune, having spent over \$50,000 in pursuit of these rascals. His interest in life ceased and not long after he died. His fate caused great sympathy at the time and he was regarded with special interest. Some effort was made to reimburse him for his money expended, but the verdict "not guilty" was conclusive with the government,