

in prison through fault of their extravagant wives. So says the eminent statistician. The proposition discussed at length, with other questions of vital public interest.

In Sunday's Journal.

Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.

NO. 5,231.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.—12 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.

Should Have a Marriage Bureau.

Walter Besant's signed article for single women and bachelors.

"Why Single Women Are Single."

A pitiful article of interest to all by W. T. Stead.

To-morrow's Journal.

MRS. RUIZ TELLING HER STORY TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

MRS. RUIZ.

THE INTERPRETER. PRIVATE SECRETARY PORTER.

Sympathy of the Nation's Head for the Widow and Children of Dr. Ruiz.

Secretary Sherman Fulfills His Promise to the Journal and, Waiving Formality, Grants Her an Audience.

He Assures Her That He Will Personally Lay Her Written Narrative and Her Claims Before the President.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—At the request of representatives of the Journal President McKinley and Secretary of State Sherman today gave audiences to Mrs. Rita Lesca de Ruiz, widow of the murdered American whose case has excited profound sympathy throughout the United States.

Secretary Sherman was visited in the morning and the Ruiz children were gathered with their sorrowing mother in the private office of the Secretary of State, which heard the unaccustomed echoes of childish voices. Ambassadors and statesmen, wise in diplomatic craft, have bent their mighty intellects in vain to secure what this suffering woman and her innocent children won in a moment—access to the heart of the Premier of the Administration.

The interview with President McKinley followed the Cabinet meeting in the afternoon. The White House was quiet; gone were Cabinet officers, Senators, Representatives and the groups of politicians. Save for the official attendants and his secretary the President was alone.

The President's Greeting. The Ruiz children were kept below at the President's suggestion. He feared that the ordeal of telling her pitiful tale in the presence of the little ones, for whom alone she endured the burdens of life, would prove too much for her to bear.

Mrs. Ruiz was ushered into the Cabinet room, and there the kindly and noble featured President clasped her thin and trembling hand in his, and by patient questioning drew from her the terrible story of her sufferings, her husband's imprisonment and death.

This is free America. In no other country could that scene have taken place. The humblest and poorest subject in all this mighty land, an alien born, the widow of a naturalized American, stood face to face with its President, ruler and foremost citizen, who then and there threw around her trembling form the protecting arms of the Stars and Stripes. Lincoln breaking the shackles from the crouching slave presented no grander spectacle.

The simple days of the fathers have come again. Had this scene taken place in an European capital the Cabinets of all the Continent would have gone into session. Already the cables toward Madrid burn with cipher messages of to-day's events.

The Visit to Sherman. So impressed with Mrs. Ruiz's simple, yet dramatic, statement was Secretary Sherman that he bore its import to the White House himself to lay it before the President. The Administration has interested itself in her behalf. A statement prepared by Mrs. Ruiz, with a translation into English, will be laid before the Secretary of State to-morrow morning.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning Mrs. Ruiz, with her children, was ushered into the presence of Secretary Sherman. She was presented by the Journal representative, who had yesterday been granted permission to do so.

All Formalities Waived. Many a day has passed since so pathetic a scene has been witnessed in the State Department. Upon the arrival of the party at the department they were directed to go at once to the Secretary of State's private office without any previous announcement or ceremony, surely a palpable sign of interest on the part of Secretary Sherman, by whose instructions such formalities must have been waived.

der, whose fatherless babes cry out in their despair and utter loneliness for home and for some of its comforts, did not plead in vain.

The justice of her cause, genuineness of her sorrow, pity for her condition so affected and impressed this great man that he asked her to write a narrative of her case and set forth her claims, which she submitted to him to-day, with the assurance that he would personally present the matter to the President, promising that every phase of the affair should receive due consideration and that nothing should be overlooked. Justice, simple justice, alone is asked, and the Journal hopes to obtain it for her under the auspices of the powers that be.

Repeated Father's Message. In Madame Mojesky's handsome drawing room Mrs. Ruiz had called her children together, and, explaining to them the importance of the visit about to be made to the Secretary's office, had admonished each child to be good. As an assurance that they would, their father's dying message was repeated in chorus.

The children were taken for a drive through the city this afternoon, and were tremendously interested in everything they saw. Their eagerness to be told about the public monuments and buildings as they passed and their remarks concerning everything they saw denote that they are exceedingly intelligent and observing, which, added to their naturally refined manners, makes them unusually attractive to all they meet.

Mrs. Ruiz, the eldest, has an ambition. She wishes to become a dentist, and to practise her father's profession in New York. Her admiration for American women is unbounded. For those who work she has highest words of praise and a strong desire to emulate their example.

She thinks if she can have four years at school in which to learn English and a three years' course at a dental college she will be well equipped to earn her own living.

Mrs. Ruiz is a very well educated woman, and has taught her children at home. All of them use correct Spanish and speak fluently and well. Mrs. Ruiz, too, writes in a simple, direct style, which few can surpass.

Recognized by Passers-by. A reception had been in progress at the White House just previous to Mrs. Ruiz's visit to the President, and every passer-by seemed instantly to recognize the little ones. Many loitered near them and endeavored to express their sympathy. In turn the children freely commented upon the appearance and attitude of the friendly faces encountered. Whenever a child appeared their immediate attention was bestowed upon it, and each little Cuban wanted to make friends.

The big, blue-coated policeman guarding the entrance to the White House came in for his share of attention, and there was no doubt that he might have hurt them, but his good-natured face quickly disposed of that notion. Some one supplied Mercedes, Ricardo and Rene with buttons bearing the American flag, and these they proudly wore. The mother feared lest some harm might come if the buttons were in sight. Being assured otherwise, she clasped her hands and smiled faintly, saying, "Gracias a Dios."

Mrs. Ruiz's Statement. The following is a literal translation of the statement which Mrs. Ruiz will to-morrow lay before the Secretary of State:

On the 4th of February last, at 9 o'clock in the morning, a police agent came to my home, No. 2 Jesus y Maria street, in Guanabacoa, to arrest my husband, Ricardo Ruiz de Uguirre, an American citizen, by order of the military judge. He was taken to prison and kept "incommunicado" in a cell which has but one skylight at the back to allow of the scanty ventilation possible through the iron bars that protect it. The only person who ever entered was the prison keeper. It was the second cell on the right hand side of the cell block, and into this cell they did not allow me to send a cot or hammock.

His statement was taken the very same day, and he handed over a certificate of American citizenship, dated the 9th of August, 1896, in Havana, and signed by the Consul-General of the United States, General Lee. He named three well-known people in Guanabacoa as witnesses to prove that he had not participated in any way in the political disturbances, and that he only occupied himself with his work as a surgical dentist and with his family. These three witnesses were Jose Pulgros, Juan Gontaco and Ysidro Pulgros.

MILLIONS FOR POWER.

Governor Black, Aldridge and Lou Payn Have a Scheme to Rule with a Rod of Gold.

Will Finish the Capitol, Spend Canal Funds, Buy Forest Lands, and Juggle the State Lunacy Funds.

ALBANY, March 12.—There are now pending two of the most remarkable schemes for the establishment of a State constabulary in the metropolitan district ever devised in an American Legislature. This, the enemies of the Republican-Platt machine declare, and with good reason it appears.

The Lauterbach bill, which provides for the consolidation of all the Police Departments in Greater New York under a State Commission, to be appointed by the Governor, and a feature of the amendments to the Excise law proposed by Mr. Black, are the means by which the Republicans hope to fasten on Greater New York a State police force responsible only to the Governor. These propositions are so astounding that the legislators unmanacled by bossism stand aghast.

The project is in a direct line with other legislation which Governor Black has approved, having for its object the control of a large portion of the State's expenditures. If the excise amendments and police reorganization bills go through, the Republican machine, through its chief representative, Governor Black, will have a tenacious hold on not only the country districts, but the populous southeastern section of the State as well.

The Journal has told of the combination formed by Governor Black, Lou Payn and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, by which this triumvirate hopes to control the Republican party, with a view of putting into the United States Senate Governor Black and into the gubernatorial chair Mr. Aldridge.

The ability to expend money on public works is one of the essentials to the success of a political leader, and for the purpose of securing as much patronage as possible, several of Mr. Black's money-spending schemes have been uncovered.

Here Are Some Beautiful Schemes.

The first is a proposition to put the work of completing the Capitol into the hands of his co-leader, Mr. Aldridge. This requires the abolition of the State Commission and the passage of a bill giving the Superintendent entire discretion in the matter of accepting or rejecting contracts, without regard to the price.

At least \$1,500,000 must be spent within the next fourteen months to complete the Capitol. The bill will soon be a law.

The second project is the proposed purchase of the Adirondack forest lands by the State, for the ostensible purpose of protecting the sources of the Hudson River. This bill is expected to become a law soon, and the opportunity for peculiar manipulation is admittedly great.

The third is the canal appropriation, originally \$9,000,000, and of which about \$6,000,000 remains to be spent by Mr. Aldridge. The canal traverses a part of the State in which the new political combination hopes to reign supreme.

The fourth scheme involves control of the operations for armories by the Governor in the person of the Adjutant-General.

In the past bills appropriating money for armories have specified where the armories should be erected. The Governor disapproves of this plan and favors one in which a lump sum is appropriated for armories, with power given to the Adjutant-General to decide where the money shall be expended. This is conceivably a remarkable innovation.

Twenty Millions to Be Spent.

The fifth development in this scheme of centralization is to be found in the appointment of William L. Parkhurst as Lunacy Commissioner. Hitherto the Lunacy Commission has been free from taint, but the Governor, reflecting that this Commissioner spends about \$3,000,000 annually, decided to put in operation a plan of most matter-of-fact kind, and he determined on Mr. Parkhurst, who was reared in Senator Haines's political school, at Camandagua.

In a word, Governor Black hopes to be in position to personally direct the expenditure, within the next two years, of \$20,000,000 of the State's money.

But the New York City Republicans, headed by Edward Lauterbach, who has the support of Congressman Odell, whom Mr. Black defeated for the gubernatorial nomination last summer under peculiar circumstances, are fearful the country combination may become too strong. They see the possibility of their complete ouster in case Mr. Platt, in the course of nature, shall be retired.

The relative strength of the two factions has been shown within the last few days. Mr. Lauterbach objected to the Rabus excise amendments on the ground that a harsher Excise law would result in injury to the party in New York and Brooklyn.

At the same time Mr. Lauterbach expressed a wish to secure control of the various police departments of Greater New York, so that if an advantage accrues to a party having control of the police the Republicans might gain it.

Suspected Lauterbach of Bunco Tricks

Mr. Payn, representing Aldridge and Black, made a pretense of objecting to Mr. Lauterbach's plan. A bargain was struck whereby the "Country Commission" agreed to support a bill providing a State Commission for the police of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City and Richmond County, and Mr. Lauterbach agreed to have his followers support the excise amendments.

He was credited with having a mental reservation, however, and when he announced his willingness to accept the excise amendments the story that he intended to hoodwink the rival faction went into circulation. Mr. Lauterbach, it was said, intended to push his police bill through, with the aid of the Governor's combine, and then intended to help kill the excise amendments, knowing the Democrats would of necessity assist him.

Mr. Lauterbach, it would seem from today's developments, has been entirely unsuccessful in hearing the "Country Commission" in hearing the "Country Commission."

Continued on Third Page.

BULGARIA'S PRINCE FOR PEACE.

Declares, in a Cablegram to the Journal, That His Attitude Is One of Respect for Treaties and a Pacific Policy.

THE Prince of Bulgaria, through his secretary, has cabled to the Journal from Sofia, an assurance of his pacific policy and respect for existing treaties during the disquiet in the East resulting from the Cretan troubles. Recent dispatches from Europe alleged that the Bulgarians were ready, with Servia and Macedonia, to take the field with Greece against the Turk in case war should be declared.

His Royal Highness has properly appreciated the importance of any utterance by him at the present crisis and has hastened to give assurance to the people that he, at least, is not anxious to plunge his people into a sympathetic war. His message, in fac simile, is given below:

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DE CABLES TELEGRAPHIQUES THE FRENCH TELEGRAPHIC CABLES COMPANY. MAR 12 1897

As the Christian nations specially those of the Balkan peninsula strongly hope the issue of the present lamentable situation may assure security and happier fate to their coreligionists of the Island of Crete The attitude of the Prince of Bulgaria and his government is commended by respect for existing treaties and a truly pacific policy Martin Furtch Private Secretary to H R H Prince of Bulgaria.