# PARNELL CONDEMNED IN CATHOLIC PULPITS.

## A Pastoral Letter from the Primate Read in All the Churches.

## FURTHER FACTIONAL TROUBLE.

## The Marchese Di Rudini Finally Secures a Cabinet in Italy.

## CHILI'S REVOLT STILL BOOMING.

## Little Gains Made by Either Faction, but the Country is Discontented.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 8, 1891.—A pastoral letter from the Catholic Primate was read in the Catholic churches throughout Ireland to-day condemning Mr. Parnell's conduct and warning those engaged in the Boulogne negotiations to take care that the compromise reached be definite, as the country will have the last word to say on the issue.

Demonstrations by the two rival factions were held in Stradbally to-day. Plenty of policemen were present and both demonstrations were orderly. Mr. Redmond addressed the Parnellites.

MORE PRIESTLY OPPOSITION.

Several Irish bishops, following the example set by Archbishop Walsh, have written letters to the clergy of their dioceses in opposition to Mr. Harrington's appeal to the members of the National League to reorganize in view of the coming general elections. Archbishop Walsh advised clerical members of the League to combat such Parnellite "packing" by refusing to join in the trickery.

MR. HARRINGTON'S REPLY.

In reply to Archbishop Walsh Mr. Harrington says that the Archbishop misjudges the object of the League's circular, which is similar to those issued annually by the League. Mr. Harrington says he informed Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien before issuing the circular that in consequence of the collapse of the American tour he had determined to ask the League branches to help evicted tenants. Mr. Harrington advises the Archbishop not to commit the priests too hastily to a policy which will lead to two hostile camps in every parish.

## ITALY'S NEW CABINET.

A COMPLETE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WITH ONE NOT IMPORTANT EXCEPTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Feb. 8, 1891.—The following Cabinet will be officially announced to-morrow, with the probable addition of Signor Villari as Minister of Education:—

Marquis di RUDINI, Premier, Minister of Foreign Affair *ad interim* and Minister of Marine.
Signor COLOMBO, Minister of Finance.
Signor NICOTERA, Minister of the Interior.
Signor LUZZATTI, Minister of the Treasury.
Signor BELLOUX, Minister of War.
Signor BIANCA, Minister of Public Works *ad interim* and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
Signor BERRAIS, Minister of Justice.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The formation of the foregoing Ministry was the result of the collapse of the projected combination having Signor Saracco at its head.

Signor Crispi to-day took farewell of the officials of the Interior and Foreign offices.

The *Popolo Romano* says that the Marquis of Salisbury has expressed to Signor Crispi his thanks for the proofs of friendship for the British government shown by the Signor during his tenure of office.

The news of Signor Crispi's fall was received with acclamations in Sicily. There was some rioting in Syracuse, resulting from a collision between partisans and opponents of Signor Crispi.

THE NEW PREMIER IS A LIBERAL AND A FRIEND OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 8, 1891.—The Rome correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* has had an interview with the Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian Prime Minister. In the course of the conversation the Marquis declared himself a thorough liberal and expressed confidence that he would receive the support of the whole Chamber. He said that while he was no friend of clericalism he considered systematic persecution of the Church to be both useless and objectionable. He predicted the abolition of the system of voting known as the *scrutin de liste*.

A dissolution of Parliament, he said, was not contemplated by the new Ministry.

Touching upon foreign affairs, the Premier described himself as a warm friend of the Dreibund. In regard to the domestic policy of the Ministry, he said that retrenchments were projected in every department of the government.

## OUR ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

A BISHOP THINKS THAT THEY WILL BENEFIT THE COUNTRY THEY COME TO.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Feb. 8, 1891.—Bishop Scalabrini, of Piacenza, to-day addressed an audience of the nobility and leading statesmen, who had been invited to hear his views on the subject of Italian emigration to America. The Bishop expressed the opinion that the movement of the people to America would be beneficial to both countries if properly directed. He regretted that hitherto the mother country had abandoned the emigrants, who, left to themselves, became the victims of dishonest speculators and lost both religion and national feeling.

The Bishop described the progress of the Columbus Institute, which he founded for the religious and civil protection of Italian emigrants, and in conclusion said that the American episcopate, and especially the Archbishop of New York, had warmly assisted in the good work, which was also supported by the Pope and the College of the Propaganda.

## SPAIN'S REPUBLICAN LEADER.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Feb. 8, 1891.—Eight thousand persons met in front of the residence of Señor Salmeron to-day and gave him an ovation. In an address to the crowd from the balcony Señor Salmeron declared that he had been lawfully elected in Barcelona. The crowd dispersed peacefully.

## CHILI'S REVOLT UNSUBDUED.

A VERY MIXED STATE OF AFFAIRS EXISTS BOTH ON LAND AND AT SEA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LIMA, Peru, via GALVESTON, Feb. 8, 1891.—The mail steamer Arequipa brings the following news up to January 27 from Valparaiso:—

The steamer Imperial, which was taking on board two thousand men for Iquique, was attacked at night by a torpedo boat belonging to the revolutionist cruiser, the Blanco Encalada, but the torpedo boat was repulsed after several hours' fighting, and the Imperial managed to leave Valparaiso. She landed the troops she had aboard at Patillos, near Iquique.

The government has issued a decree promising those of its troops not taking part with the revolutionists twenty-five per cent additional pay. Another government decree provides that the families of loyal soldiers killed or wounded shall receive pensions equal to full pay.

Taltal and Chanaral are the only ports taken by the revolutionists.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR SCARCE.

The British cruiser Champion was the only foreign man-of-war at Valparaiso, while the Acorn was at Coquimbo and the Pheasant at Iquique. The Arequipa was not allowed to touch at Iquique nor Paragua, and so she left cargo for these ports at Arica.

The cruisers Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condell are not in the possession of the revolutionists, these two new vessels having been detained by the Chilian government at Montevideo.

Joaquin Godoy, late Chilian Minister to Peru, has left Santiago via Cordilleros on a special mission, it is believed in connection with new ships being built.

Twenty-five hundred persons left Chili on the steamer Romulus, which was chartered by the government.

DISORDER IN SEVERAL TOWNS.

A train filled with prisoners was stopped by three hundred "Primitivas" workmen, who liberated the prisoners and took the train to Iquique, having first killed the engineer.

The ports of Coquimbo and Pisagua have been retaken by the government forces. In Pisagua a band of workmen who applied to the government for bread had their application refused by the governors and were fired on, many of them being killed.

The port of Valparaiso is still blockaded, but steamers manage to get in and out after being overhauled by blockaders. Any boat moving away after five P. M. is fired on from the shore.

A great many notable people in Santiago have expressed desires to sell or mortgage their property, but the government has protested against such transactions, and it is feared that confiscation will follow. People of the better classes are siding with the revolutionists.

Jovino Novoa, Minister to Peru during the Chilian occupation, is a prisoner in his house. He is seriously ill.

Exchange is quoted at 18 pence.

## BRIEFS BY CABLE.

The French government has placed the gunboat Vipère at the disposal of the Czarewitch during his Chinese tour.

The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* refers to the fall of Premier Crispi, the fall of Count von Waldersee and the visit of Archduke Franz Ferdinand as accidental coincidences and says they form a guarantee of lasting peace.

At a meeting of three thousand French royalists in Nimes yesterday the Comte d'Haussonville denounced the Lavigerie doctrine of adhesion to the Republic. He said he recognized Cardinal Lavigerie's authority in matters of religion but not in those of politics. The speaker's sentiments were loudly applauded by the meeting.

The Minister of Public Works and the Minister of the Colonies of Spain, with a staff of engineers and architects, has started for Larabido to arrange for the restoration of the convent and the erection of a statue of Columbus and to prepare for the American Conference.

The London *Chronicle* this morning says:—"Mail advices show that we have lately come dangerously near to forfeiting the allegiance of Newfoundland. We hope that Lord Salisbury has profited from the lesson of such a disregard of colonial wishes."

The steamer Chiswick, bound from Cardiff to St. Nazaire with a cargo of coal, struck a sand bank off the Scilly Islands on Tuesday morning and sank. The captain and ten seamen were drowned. Eight men who had life belts around them clung to an overturned lifeboat for seven hours until they were rescued by boats from a lightship. A steamer conveyed them to Penzance yesterday.

## HAYTI NEEDS WAKING UP.

AMERICAN SHIPS ARE NEEDLESSLY DETAINED TO MAKE FEES FOR THE OFFICIALS.

The masters of several American vessels at Port au Prince, Hayti, complain bitterly of the mañana methods of the Custom House people, which causes them serious detention and loss of time in clearing, amounting to a month in many cases. Many of those who are there now have appealed to the Consul General, and the State Department also has been apprised of the situation. It was hoped that the United States representative of the State Department at Port au Prince would be able to correct the evils complained of, as it is sure to injure American trade, but nothing had been done when the steamer Orange Nassau left there.

The following is a list of some of the vessels detained or held in discharging at Port au Prince from thirty to forty-seven days, all of which cleared from there light, having taken no cargo aboard:—The Lillian Woodruff, Susie P. Oliver, Jennie A. Stubbs, Annie E. Rickerson, Martin C. Ebel, Charles Motford, C. A. Bucknam, Julia Fowler, General Hulden and the Louisa Grant.

The usual time in discharging should be six to ten days.

WHY DELAY IS PROFITABLE.

The average duty levied on the cargoes of each of these vessels was about $12,000, and the average port charge paid by each vessel was about $700. Of course it is to the pecuniary interest of the government to detain them as long as possible in order to increase the charges. Naturally the government will take its own time and employ its own methods to effect this unless the proper authority enters the right protest.

To aggravate the case, the American captains say, a deal of stealing takes place while the goods are in transit between the ship's side and the stores, and the Port au Prince merchants always claim such losses from the vessels and refuse to pay freight unless they are allowed. One of the veteran masters said:—"We have had to submit to these outrages, and our worthy consul has either lacked the courage or the will to do anything about it."

The vessels yet detained there are the Julia Fowler, the G. H. Holden, the Carrie A. Bucknam, the Louisa Grant and the Joseph Hatch.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS SAID TO HAVE COMBINED AGAINST SAN SALVADOR.

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, Feb. 8, 1891.—It is reported here that a secret alliance has been signed between Guatemala and Honduras against San Salvador.

A Guatemalan despatch says General Cayetano Sanchez, who was arrested several days ago at Faltenango for insubordination and was put under confinement, yesterday attempted to escape, firing at the guards who followed him. The soldiers returned his fire, and the General received severe wounds from which he died to-day. The government has ordered an inquiry.

Guatemala is preparing for war and bringing her army up to the standard required by law.

President Barillas, of Guatemala, is now at his country seat "Libertad." It is a positive fact that General Ruiz Sandoval has asked the Guatemalan government for hospitality.

## MR. RICE'S HEAVY LIABILITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8, 1891.—The liabilities of George M. Rice, president of the Worcester Steel Works, aggregate $623,000. The principal New York creditor is the American Exchange Bank, $200,000. The same institution also holds a $10,000 note of the Worcester Steel Works bearing Mr. Rice's indorsement. Several banks in Troy and Saratoga are also holders of paper to small amounts. Boston banks hold considerable quantities. Bar Harbor and Searsport banks hold Mr. Rice's individual paper.

# PENSION SWINDLES WITHIN THE BUREAU.

## Further Illustrations of the Ease with Which Influential Claimants Rob the National Treasury.

## CAPTAIN TANNER'S RERATING.

## Thirty-five Hundred Dollars at One Grab—What Became of the Boodle?—Some Hard Lying Somewhere.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1891.—Investigate the pension swindles!

Let us have Congressional light on the millions that are now being filched every year from the Treasury under the guise of a proper charity.

Every point that the HERALD has hitherto made against the pension system, every assertion without an exception, has been abundantly and repeatedly indorsed by official authority.

Reluctantly and in spite sometimes of earlier denials the officials of the government have been compelled to admit that every word of the HERALD's charges was true.

The HERALD charged that the pension expenditures had reached a point beyond the present resources of the government and were bringing the Treasury into bankruptcy. That was indorsed by admissions of Commissioner Raum, by the Pension Appropriation bill prepared for this session and the action of a joint committee of both houses declaring against any further pension legislation at present.

The HERALD charged that the pension attorneys were wringing great sums of tribute from the old soldiers for pretended or valueless services. That was indorsed by the passage of a law reducing the fees of attorneys to $2 in increase cases and $5 in first cases.

The HERALD charged that attorneys were permitted to get from the bureau information to which they had no right and by means of which they were enabled to perpetrate frauds upon the government amounting to many million dollars a year. That was indorsed by an order from Secretary Noble stopping the practice.

The HERALD charged that the pension attorneys were sending out to soldiers circulars which were a direct inducement to perjury and fraud. That was indorsed by an order from Assistant Secretary Bussey stopping that practice.

NEW CHARGES EQUALLY TRUE.

Now the HERALD charges that at least $40,000,000 every year is paid out by the Pension Bureau to persons who have no shadow of right to it; that the Pension Bureau is honeycombed with fraud; that its employés get pensions, reratings, back moneys for themselves while deserving claimants wait; that the management of the bureau is grossly corrupt and wretchedly incompetent.

On these charges it demands such an investigation by Congress as will try to discover, not conceal, the truth.

In support of these allegations it has already cited enough instances to secure from an honest Congress a full investigation.

What does this Congress propose to do about it?

Suppose that such accusations were made against a bureau of the War Department or a bureau of the Treasury Department. How long would it be before all the facts in the case were fully laid bare, whether the chief of the bureau happened to be a republican or a democrat?

What is the influence, then, that keeps Commissioner Raum in office and prevents any sifting of the methods pursued in his department?

In this connection why did President Harrison order a republican newspaper which was getting dangerously near the truth about this pension business to stop its revelations? What is it that Raum knows about republican methods or Harrison methods that keeps him safe?

A CASE IN POINT.

In addition to the instances of corrupt pension practices previously printed in the HERALD I offer for consideration the facts about pension certificate No. 163,888, with the assertion that one such case urged against any other bureau at Washington would call out an investigation within twenty-four hours.

Pension certificate No. 163,888 was issued to John B. Tanner, now dead, who during the war was captain of Company H, First Delaware volunteers. Captain Tanner's son, J. Bradley Tanner, is Commissioner Raum's private secretary, was private secretary to Blocks of Five Dudley during the campaign of 1888, and has been henchman and follower of that virtuous statesman for many years.

Now note. The papers in the case of certificate No. 163,888 show that while Captain Tanner was discharged from the service on March 5, 1863, he did not apply for a pension until July 10, 1879. That is to say, it was sixteen years before the Captain seems to have discovered that he had a disability, and then his discovery came nicely pat with the passage of the arrears act, which enabled him to draw a big sum of money all in a lump from the Treasury. He alleged a chronic bowel complaint of a not very serious order, and was granted December 19, 1879, a pension of $10 a month. The testimony of physicians, which was filed with his application, showed that he suffered attacks of the disease in 1863, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869, but said not a word about any attacks since the latter date, leaving thus a blank of ten years about which there was no allegation. For these ten years, apparently, he had been as well as any man in the world, but he got his pension nevertheless.

A RERATING FRAUD.

But that wasn't all. Instead of giving him what is technically known as a "short certificate"—that is to say, a pension for the years in which disability was shown, and then from the date of his examination forward—he got in violation of the rules of the department, a pension for the whole time since the date of his discharge. In other words, the bureau made him a present of $1,200 to which he was not in any way entitled.

But we are not through with this Tanner case yet. On May 9, 1889, the claimant's son, J. Bradley Tanner, was appointed private secretary to the Commissioner of Pensions. One month later, June 4, Captain Tanner seems to have suddenly discovered that his disability had greatly increased and he put in a claim for an increased pension to correspond. His bowel complaint had by this time got into his lungs.

Mr. Blocks of Five Dudley, whose influence in the Pension Bureau was then, as it is now, supreme, was the attorney for the claim. On the very day that the application was filed the applicant was examined at his home by Dr. William M. Goodlove, one of the medical employés of the bureau. The necessary formalities were gone through with at a hand gallop, the case was rushed at every point, and June 6, two days after the filing of the application, it was granted.

The new certificate, it should be specially noted, granted not only an increase of pension from $10 to $50 a month, but went to the extraordinary length of rerating the old pension from the date of discharge from the army clear down to the last possible minute. By this arrangement the pension was fixed at $20 a month from March 5, 1863—the day of discharge—to June 4, 1872; $24 a month from June 4, 1872, to March 3, 1883, and $30 a month from March 3, 1883, to May 1, 1888, after which it was to be $50 a month.

Ostensibly this meant that Captain Tanner's disability had not only increased at the time of his application, but that it had been a great deal worse twenty years before than he had ever described it.

But of this there was not a particle of proof.

A STEAL OF $3,545.

Now, the largest amount of money which should by any lawful means have been paid out in this claim was about $50—to wit, for the time from which the increase was allowed to the time when the certificate was issued.

But by dint of manufacturing diseases for Captain Tanner the amount which was actually filched from the Treasury on this deal alone was $3,545.

This, with the $1,200 improperly secured before, makes $4,745 which Tanner got without any warrant or excuse.

Now the increase of pension was probably proper enough. Against that the HERALD makes no complaint. Under the laws, if Captain Tanner's disability had increased, he was entitled to an increased pension. But the HERALD calls particular attention to two facts—First, that the rerating was a clear fraud and swindle perpetrated by influence; second, that while this case was being rushed through the bureau in two days thousands of other applicants just as worthy had been waiting fifteen years for an adjudication.

On this matter it speaks not without official authority. Secretary Noble himself has entered the following indictment of the proceedings:—

In this case the rerating for the period prior to December 9, 1879, given in the certificate issued June 6, 1889, was contrary to decisions of the department, which require that cases long since adjudicated upon the evidence then on file should not be disturbed except on evidence that manifest injustice was done in the original adjudication, and the action allowing increase of pension from the dates fixed in the said certificate was in violation of section 4,698½ of the Revised Statutes, which directs that, "Except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate establishing the same made under the pending claim for increase."

A Board of Inquiry was appointed at the Secretary's order to investigate the case, and it returned the following judgment:—

The only evidence as to the extent of the pensioner's disability in addition to the certificate of surgical examination is the affidavit of J. Bradley Tanner, taken June 5, 1889, in which he says that "he has known the claimant all his life, and knows that his general physical condition has been such as to incapacitate him for the performance of any manual labor, within the meaning of the law, since May 1, 1873. A great deal of the time for the past eighteen months he has been confined to his bed, and for the past twelve months he has required the regular aid and attendance of another person, and during all the time herein specified (from 1873) he has not and could not perform any manual labor, as above stated."

In other words, the only evidence submitted was that of an interested person expressly excluded by the rules of the bureau from testifying in any pension case. To establish the alleged disability in any other case the bureau would have required the testimony of ten or more disinterested witnesses, who would have to detail their information at length.

MORE OF THIS BAD BUSINESS.

Captain Tanner died soon after the issue of his new certificate, and with that we come upon a new phase of this Tanner business.

The son, J. Bradley Tanner, came into the control of the $3,545 grabbed from the Treasury.

Previous to and during the farcical investigation of Commissioner Raum's refrigerator business recently made by a House committee it was publicly charged that some of this money had been invested by Bradley Tanner in the refrigerator stock.

On the first day of the investigation, that is, Thursday, August 21, 1890, Commissioner Raum testified as follows, as appears on page 12 of the published proceedings:—

Mr. Raum—I state, gentlemen of the committee, absolutely without reserve, that no man in the Pension Office ever became interested to the amount of one penny in the Universal Refrigerating Company, either directly or indirectly, to-day or any other day in the history of that corporation. This is the fact, and innuendoes that go out to the press to the contrary are untrue.

September 1 Bradley Tanner was called and testified that although a fourth class clerk in the Pension Bureau he was private secretary to General Raum, and transcribed the minutes of the refrigerator company's meetings, wrote the letters for the company and travelled about the country in its interests, all without other compensation than that which he received from the Pension Bureau. This compensation, by the way, had been increased by General Raum's orders since he began to do the refrigerator company's work. In other words he was being paid by the government to attend to Raum's outside business.

MR. TANNER SAYS ONE THING.

But this is a side issue which will come up later. I quote from the report the questions and answers about the main point at issue:—

Q. State whether your mother has any interest in this corporation? A. She has not.
Q. Did she have originally? A. No, sir, not one cent.
Q. State how you have been compensated for your work in this company? A. I have received no compensation; I did the work for General Raum the same as I almost have for any other man that I have ever worked for.
Q. Have you any agreement by which you are to receive compensation for your work in stock? A. I have not; I have never said "compensation" to General Raum.
Q. There was no such talk between you? A. There was not.
By Mr. Sawyer:—Q. Is there any understanding about it? A. There is not.
By Mr. Smyser:—Q. You were asked if your mother owned any stock in the Universal Refrigerating Company; I will ask you if you have any stock yourself? A. I have not; I will make the broad statement that I have no stock; that I was never offered any, and that none was ever issued to any relative of mine and no dummy representing me was ever offered or received any for me.
A. You say you have no stock, and the charge is that employés have been promoted by reason of the purchase of stock, and, therefore, you did not receive your promotion in consideration of purchasing stock? A. There has never been anything said connecting my efforts for promotion with the refrigerating company. There was never any tacit understanding that my promotion was the result of work for that company.

GENERAL RAUM SAYS ANOTHER.

In opposition to these "broad" statements I adduce the fact that on Monday, September 15, 1890, Commissioner Raum, being recalled before the committee, admitted that there was a subsidiary Refrigerating Committee in the District of Columbia. In response to a question by the chairman of the committee the witnessed testified:—"Parties in this city have been considering the question of organizing a corporation for the purpose of conducting the business of refrigeration in the District of Columbia, and the preliminary papers have been executed in the State of Virginia for the organization of the corporation. There has been nothing done, however, with that corporation so as to affect business here."

By the chairman:—Q. Has any stock been subscribed in that corporation? A. The preliminary step for the organization has been taken, involving the subscription of stock. The preliminary steps have been taken for the organization of a sub-company and five or six gentlemen have taken stock.
By Mr. Cooper:—Q. Have you filed the papers and who are those gentlemen? A. Mr. Robert Tyler is president of it. He is a prominent real estate man here.
Q. Who is the secretary? A. Mr. Bradley Tanner is the secretary.
Q. He is your private secretary? A. He is not technically private secretary. Another gentleman is holding that office, but he is at my desk as stenographer. That corporation has simply an inchoate existence. It has never been organized for the transaction of business. There have been no rights or anything of the kind assigned to it.
Q. Bradley Tanner is a stockholder in it, and subscribed for one share as one of the parties who was organizing the corporation? A. He paid no money, nor did any other gentleman.
Q. He is the only employé in the Pension Office in that corporation? A. Absolutely; no other gentleman has the slightest interest in it. He has no interest in it, because he has never paid a penny. He has simply one share as a preliminary incorporator.

These facts were dragged out of General Raum by sheer main strength and persistence, the Commissioner fighting every point of the inquiry with all his might.

"That company has merely an inchoate existence," he says, but a few days later Congressman Cooper produced the incorporation certificate, showing it to be regularly organized and ready to do business.

"Bradley Tanner simply had one share of stock as a preliminary incorporator," he says. On January 27, 1890, Congressman Cooper produced the books, which showed that Tanner held not only one share of stock but five.

Which gave false testimony, Tanner or the books?

Also, which gave false testimony, Raum or the books?

Also, did $500 of the fraudulently obtained pension money granted to Captain Tanner go into that refrigerator stock?

Why doesn't Congress make some competent effort to find out about these things?

"LIGHT OF THE WORLD,"
by
EDWIN ARNOLD,
will be
published in the HERALD
on February 15,
by arrangement with
FUNK & WAGNALLS.

## THE ASTOR-WILLING WEDDING.

RETICENCE OF THE BRIDE'S FAMILY, WHO SHRINK FROM NOTORIETY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1891.—Rev. W. Neilson McVicar will be the officiating clergyman at the Astor-Willing wedding, which takes place on Tuesday, February 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city.

Beyond this fact and the fact that the nearest relatives on both sides will compose the bridal party the Willing family refuse to talk about the marriage preparations. Mr. Willing said to-night that he wished the wedding had never been arranged to take place here and that they could have gone off to some secluded place where the ceremony could have been performed quietly and without the notoriety which now seemed unavoidable.

Mrs. Willing and Miss Ava are at present in New York.

## FINANCIAL FLURRY THREATENED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1891.—A semi-panic is threatened for to-morrow on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The short interest in Chicago Packing and Provision stock sold yesterday at thirty and after the close of the exchange forty-six was offered.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The wholesale grocery store of Tolerton, Stetson & Co., of Sioux City, Iowa, was burned last evening. Loss, $85,000.

Fire destroyed five stores in Perrysburg, near Toledo, Ohio, early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance $10,000.

The sawmills owned by James McLaren, of New Edinburgh, Ont., were burned yesterday. Over half a million feet of lumber was consumed. The loss is $125,000.

Mrs. Margaret Snyder became faint at a funeral at Lancaster, Pa., yesterday and took a drink of undertakers' embalming fluid in mistake for whiskey. She died shortly afterward.

G. Hotchkiss, agent of the United States Express Company at Charleston, W. Va., disappeared about a week ago. Yesterday his safe was blown open and his accounts found to be short several thousand dollars.

The American Spool, Bobbin and Shuttle Company, an American syndicate, has purchased the Woonsocket (R. I.) Shuttle Company's works. This concern is said to control all the important works of this kind in New England.

Poland Jackson and Henry Lowe, colored, of Crawford county, Ga., went on a visit yesterday and locked their three children in their house. During their absence the house was consumed by fire and the three children burned to death.

The incorporation papers of the San Miguel Consolidating Mining Company, with a capital of $15,000,000, have been filed with the Secretary of State of Colorado. The company will operate in the counties of San Miguel, Montroe, Ouray, San Juan and Delores.

# HILL'S PERTINACITY IN A BAD DEAL.

## Insurance Superintendent Maxwell To Be Supplanted by James F. Pierce, of Brooklyn.

## CHANCES OF CONFIRMATION.

## Anxiety of the Governor to Send Friends of Mr. Cleveland to the Rear.

## POLITICS—NOT BUSINESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1891.—The pins are set up. Governor Hill will start Pierce rolling down the Senatorial alley to-morrow night. Will he make a seventeen strike? It will take that number of votes to confirm ex-Senator Jim Pierce as the successor of that able and honest Superintendent of Insurance, Robert A. Maxwell. Hill is fairly crazy to get rid of Maxwell simply because he is a Cleveland man and will allow no campaign funds to go from the insurance companies through his department. It is one of the most infamous deals ever contemplated, even at Albany. It removes the barriers of safety between the rapacious politician and invested capital representing between five and six hundred millions of dollars.

To say that the insurance companies were stunned by the announcement of the deal last Saturday is to put it mildly. They stood the fire at Chicago, but it is a question whether they can survive the contemplated charge. They have done some tall work in the last twenty-four hours, and hope by to-morrow night to be out of danger, but it looks as if they hope in vain.

ENDOWMENT COMPANIES INTERESTED.

There is a story that a boodle of $80,000 has been raised by the "endowment" life insurance companies to make a change in the head of the Insurance Department. These are the companies that the HERALD has exposed and fought to a standstill. Over twenty of them have applied to Maxwell for certificates to do business in this State and every one was peremptorily refused. Maxwell has already brought suit against the notorious Durland on the HERALD's facts through the Attorney General.

Every decent, honest, honorable, fair minded republican Senator will vote to reject Pierce, but, alas, there are enough of the other kind among the republican Senators to confirm him if he can command the solid democratic vote. There are thirteen democratic Senators. Five Tammany men—Brown, Roesch, Stadler, Cantor and Ives—are controlled in New York. There is no question that Tammany has a finger in this pie. Its Senators will be held up to the rack and their votes delivered to Pierce.

WHAT IS TAMMANY AFTER?

What there is in it for the Wigwam time will surely disclose. The story goes that Tammany put up the deal. Senator Brown, it is said, arranged matters with certain republican Senators at his room at the Kenmore last week. They agreed to support Pierce, and through their influence the eight republican names were secured to the list of pledges which the Governor exacted.

Of course the two democratic Senators from Kings county—Jacobs and McCarren—are for Pierce, through McLaughlin's orders. Hawkins' position is not yet defined, but Pierce has stuck to him like a leech for the past three days. Murphy, of Troy, will give him Collins. This gives Pierce nine democratic votes, including Hawkins.

POSSIBLE OPPONENTS.

The four remaining democrats are Ahearn, of New York; Linson, of Kingston; Close, of Albany, and McNaughton, of Rochester. It is doubtful whether Ahearn knows which way he will vote, but it will probably be with Tammany. Close will certainly oppose Pierce. McNaughton and Linson are good old time democrats and above all honest. Neither has yet done anything in the Senate of which he need be ashamed, and it is hardly likely that either will now sully a hitherto spotless record.

PIERCE'S CHANCES.

This gives Pierce 10 democratic votes and he must have 7 republicans to pull him through. The character of the deal secures for him at once Vedder, Erwin, Coggeshall and Deane. Tally 14. Loughlin is dickering to have Dr. O'Brien, of Buffalo, made health officer, and Hill is so anxious to turn Maxwell out that Loughlin's vote may be secured for Pierce.

Where can the conspirators get the other two votes? Richardson, there is reason to suspect, may favor the deal. Birkett, of Brooklyn, would naturally get in on such a thing as this, but his home organ has already thundered that Hill's object in putting Pierce at the head of the Insurance department is to bleed the companies for campaign funds, and it declared that no recent republican can aid him. This may hold Birkett in.

O'Connor, of Binghamton is said to be on the list, as are Sloan, Saxton and Hendricks. These are honest men, and it is the general belief that the facts printed about Pierce's record have caused them to change their minds. Fassett, Robertson and Sheard are outspoken in their denunciation of the deal. They are not only honest, but positive men. They will fight to the last ditch to save the State from the disgrace which Hill and his republican allies would bring upon it.

There are three republican Senators—Hunter, Emerson and Donaldson—who can be reached through politics. It is not likely that Emerson will differ with Robertson on the question. This not being a Platt move the chances are that Hunter will be all right. There are particular reasons why Donaldson, of Saratoga, will on this occasion be held where he belongs.

HILL'S HAND.

This analysis shows two things—first, that Pierce stands a good chance of being confirmed, and, second, that there will be a bitter fight over his confirmation. There are two other facts which stand out in bold relief. One is that Hill will take the democratic minority by the throat and coax to their side, by promise of future deals and patronage, the more disreputable members of the republican majority. It is a shrewd move of Hill's, for if what is confidently expected should result through Pierce's getting the place the Governor will try to shirk all responsibility by proving that the republican Senate not only confirmed Pierce, but asked for his appointment.

There is now no hope that Hill will reconsider his decision as to Pierce. He knows all about the man and he knows the people know why he nominates him. It seems almost incredible that Hill, much as he wants to get rid of Cleveland men, will imperil such enormous interests with his eyes open.

TWO MEN CONTRASTED.

Maxwell has been in office five years. In that time no company has failed, and all the companies, in their gratitude at being delivered from the long continued blackmail levied upon them by political superintendents of insurance, a year ago presented a petition to Governor Hill for Maxwell's reappointment couched in the most complimentary language.

James F. Pierce, whom the Governor would make the "political" superintendent of insurance, was mixed up in the most scandalous transactions in 1872, when Superintendent of Insurance Charles W. Miller was forced to resign. At that time witnesses swore that Pierce had been paid as a lawyer large sums of money to act as gobetween when companies were assailed by the accused Superintendent. This is the kind of man Hill would have to replace Maxwell.

Can the republican Senate afford to aid him?

## PRESIDENT HARPER'S REPLY.

HIS REMARKS ABOUT INSURANCE FRAUDS DO NOT FLATTER PROMOTER DURLAND.

Promoter Durland certainly did make a bold assertion at Hudson before Justice Edwards on Saturday when he said that the "Mutual Savings and Distribution Fund Association" was transacted upon the same plan as the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

When I showed this statement yesterday to Mr. E. B. Harper, president of the Mutual Reserve, he said:—

"From all I can learn Durland conducts his company in no way, manner or form on the basis of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, as the business of the Mutual Reserve is conducted upon the same principles as every well managed business house or corporation. Its officers are in no way, even in the slightest degree, interested in any policies of insurance held by any member, except the insurance upon their own individual lives.

"The Mutual Reserve's business has ever been open for the inspection of its members, auditors, accountants and to the Insurance Commissioners of the several States. Within the past ten days the officers of the Mutual Reserve invited the State Legislature of Kansas to appoint a special committee to investigate its affairs, the association agreeing to pay all of the expenses of such a committee, including its per diem charges. A similar proposition is always open to every insurance commissioner in every State of the Union.

"I think the HERALD is doing a great work in following up these swindlers, as it will benefit legitimate insurance associations as well as the general public, as it is publicity that all frauds fear. You never knew of a thief that did not wish to work in darkness and who did not always run from the light. So it is with managers of swindling life insurance concerns. The newspaper is the light that they fear.

"The country is overrun by endowment swindles which agree to pay three to five times as much as they receive. They are worse than lotteries, because in lotteries there is a chance which is not known to the managers, but in endowment schemes the winners are known to the managers and selected by the managers."

## AFFAIRS OF THE RAILROADS.

NORTHWESTERN LINES THINK THEIR CANADIAN COMPETITORS GUILTY OF DOUBLE DEALING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1891.—Northwestern lines are considerably exercised over the apparent double dealing of their Canadian competitors. A month ago it was decided by the Eastern connections of Canadian lines that the rates should be the same to St. Paul from the sea board via Canadian lines or via Chicago. The Canadian and "Soo" lines have issued tariffs raising the basis, beginning Monday, to $1 20, New York to St. Paul, the same as the rates via Chicago and an advance of fifteen cents a hundred over the present Canadian rates.

The Chicago lines confidently expected this tariff would be followed by another quoting the agreed advance from Boston. This advance has not been made, and the Canada and Atlantic does not propose even to advance the New York rate. Under this state of affairs the advance from New York cannot be maintained, and the Chicago lines will get none of the through business to St. Paul on account of the fifteen cent differential of the Canadian lines. The Chicago lines see no way to settle the matter, except to fight it out—a process upon which the Canadian lines seem to thrive.

Grain rates eastbound are still manipulated to almost as large an extent as heretofore. The Lackawanna is accused of doing the largest share. Traffic is now getting so scarce that the larger roads are feeling keenly the effect of these manipulations, and during the coming week will call a halt on their weaker sisters. The matter has been a subject of repeated conferences between Trunk line and Central traffic officials. They declare the manipulations will cease next week, but they propose leaving the public in the dark as to the methods to be employed until they are successful.

THE TRANS-MISSOURI COMMITTEE BROKE UP IN A ROW.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8, 1891.—When the Trans-Missouri Committee of the Western Passenger Association adjourned Friday night it was given out that the adjournment was taken only until to-day. It has been discovered that the meeting broke up in a row. The Rate Committee was checking up the New Orleans and Texas rate against the Santa Fé rate. The Santa Fé objected against this proceeding and claimed that a differential should be added from the rate by way of Kansas City as compared with its direct line. The rates in question were those from Wichita and Topeka, Kan., to New Orleans and Texas points by way of Kansas City. The Santa Fé demanded that they should be given this differential. The Missouri Pacific representatives then withdrew from the meeting. Adjournment was then taken until Tuesday next, Chief Rate Clerk Hord in the meantime being sent to Chicago to lay the whole matter before Chairman Finley.

THE WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA HAS NOT BEEN LEASED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1891.—The rumor that the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, or some portion of it, has been leased for a term of years by the Baltimore and Ohio is officially denied. An inquiry at the offices of the former company in this city elicited the information that not only has no such lease been effected, but that no negotiations looking toward that end are in progress, and the subject has not been even thought of. Now, however, that the Baltimore and Ohio has secured possession of the Pittsburg and Western, it is not unlikely that the subject of a traffic agreement between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western New York and Pennsylvania, which could be made to the advantage of both companies, will be held under serious consideration.

## AN ANTI-PINKERTON BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8, 1891.—The lower House passed by a practically unanimous vote an anti-Pinkerton bill which prohibits the employment of armed detectives by any company or corporation while a strike is in progress.


**A.—La Grippe in New York.**

This dreaded disease makes its appearance again.

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of "La Grippe" are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if