# VOTING FOR SUBSIDIES TO CARRY THE MAILS.

## Defeat of the House Shipping Bill and Passage of the Senate Postal Measure.

## TWELVE HOURS IN SESSION.

## Desperate Contest Waged Between the Friends of Reduced Taxation and the Subsidists.

## WITH REDUCED BOUNTIES.

### Some Democrats for the Steamship Carriers and Some Republicans Who Broke from Party Ranks.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1891.

When the House began its session this morning it had under consideration the Shipping Subsidy bill. When it adjourned at midnight the Shipping bill had been laid aside and the Postal Subsidy bill had been substituted and passed in its stead. This legislative *coup d'état* was not accomplished until half-past eleven o'clock, after the House had been in continuous session twelve hours.

The Postal Subsidy bill is quite as stupendous a fraud upon the Treasury as the bill for which it is substituted, but as some of the republican opponents of the Shipping measure found the Postal bill, of the two, the least objectionable, it passed by practically the full party vote.

As it went through the House to-night the rates of compensation were amended in several particulars. As it has already passed the Senate it will now be sent to a committee of conference, with the chance that it will fail to become a law.

The New York delegation furnished the votes by which the Shipping Subsidy bill was ordered in the House to its third reading.

But for the support given to the measure by Messrs. Spinola and Cummings it would have been defeated, and in this event it is doubtful if the Postal bill could have been passed.

A By a strange oversight Mr. Tracy, who was ill at his home, was not "paired," and thus another vote against the bill was lost.

WHY WAS MR. STAHLNECKER AWAY?

But still worse was the conduct of Mr. Stahlnecker. What Mr. Stahlnecker's attitude toward the bill was can only be conjectured. Probably he does not know himself, for it is incredible that he would have refrained from voting if he had had any positive conviction upon the subject. There can be no possible excuse for Mr. Stahlnecker. He was about the Capitol repeatedly during the day and on one occasion entered the chamber during the progress of a roll call. For some unexplained reason he declined to vote. This would have been excusable had he been "paired," but he was not, and his action is deserving of the highest censure.

Party lines were closely drawn on the several votes to-day. Excepting Spinola and Cummings, of New York, and Biggs, of California, the democrats solidly opposed the bill, and at first as many as twenty-three republicans voted with them. This number, however, steadily decreased under the crack of the party lash until, on the later roll calls, scarcely a dozen were found voting in the negative.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

These, however, remained true to their convictions during all the subsequent proceedings, and their names are herewith given as a matter of record:—Bayne, Butterworth, Candler, Connell, Gest, Hopkins, Kelley, Pacey, La Follette, Laws, McComas, McCord, Pickler and Post.

They were repeatedly cheered by the democrats as their names were called, and so, too, were Messrs. Quinn and Covert, whose position on the bill had been regarded with some doubt. It was probably a knowledge of this fact which inspired Mr. Quinn to strike his desk a resounding blow at the instant he uttered a vociferous "No." It was a very convincing action, and it amused the House mightily.

The voting began at five o'clock after the day had been spent in a series of bright, clever speeches, in which the democrats had by far the better of the argument. The first vote of importance came up on the motion for the third reading of the bill. To the surprise of the subsidy advocates the motion was defeated by a vote of 143 to 147.

The democrats gave expression to their gratification by a hearty round of applause which was interrupted by Mr. Dingley, of Maine, who asked permission to change his vote and reconsider the vote which had just been taken. Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, moved to lay that motion on the table. McMillan's motion was defeated—166 to 149.

The subsidists then carried reconsideration of the first vote by 148 to 143, and this left the matter precisely where it was at the beginning.

Again came the vote on the third reading. The republican "whip" had in the meantime been well plied, and this time the subsidists carried their point by a narrow majority of two, the vote standing 147 to 145. The next vote would have come on the passage of the bill, with a strong possibility that the subsidists would be again victorious.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who has been a strong champion of the Postal Subsidy bill in contradistinction to the bill under consideration, arose at this point and moved that the pending bill be recommitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Postal bill substituted therefor, the committee to report back immediately after the vote had been taken. The motion was carried—143 to 142—and Mr. Farquhar, the chairman, proceeded at once to report the bill back.

The proceeding was so unusual that it gave rise to an extended controversy between the Speaker and the leader of the opposition. The Speaker, however, overruled the various objections and ordered the previous question upon the Cannon substitute. The democrats had up to this time consumed five hours upon the bill, and in pursuance of their opposition Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved that the motion be laid upon the table, and the clerk again began calling the roll. But the subsidists were steadily growing stronger, the Postal bill being more popular than the Committee bill, and the motion to table, like those which preceded it, was also defeated, the vote standing 126 to 148.

The Postal Subsidy bill, at half-past eleven o'clock, passed the House by a vote of 140 to 120.

THE DEBATE.

In the course of the early part of the debate Mr. Andrew (dem.), of Massachusetts, said that if it were thought wise to grant subsidies to people because they were so unfortunate as to own ships, why was it not more wise to grant subsidies to those people more unfortunate who did not own ships? What the people wanted was commerce, and not a few subsidized steamship lines taking millions annually from an overtaxed people and pretending to be engaged in a foreign trade which Congress had rendered unprofitable and was now trying to prohibit by its legislation on the tariff.

Mr. McAdoo (dem.), of New Jersey, said that the American people could not be fooled by the advocates of this measure conjuring up the spectre of John Bull and under the cover of it proposing to loot the Treasury. The passage of this bill would be the beginning of the suicide of republican government in America. It was un-American; it was unjust; and it was unfair for gentlemen in the closing hours of Congress to hand the key of the blood and sweat earned money of the people to the men who were rearing up a bastard democracy.

Mr. Bergen (rep.), of New Jersey, favored the bill, declaring that its pre-eminent object was to open to this country the markets of South America.

Mr. Spinola (dem.), of New York, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegram from the New York Chamber of Commerce urging the passage of the bill.

The roll, on ordering the Senate bill as amended by the substitute to a third reading, was called amid intense excitement. Every response was anxiously awaited, and as the call came to a close, and it was known that the motion had been defeated, there were many manifestations of pleasure on the democratic side. At the last moment Mr. Dingley changed his vote to the negative, and the Speaker announced the vote to be—yeas 142, nays 148.

During the roll call on Mr. Cannon's motion to recommit there was great confusion on the floor. The first call showed that there was no party feeling involved in the question, and republicans and democrats alike voted as they desired. But then began a series of changes of votes, the republicans who had voted in the negative changing their votes to the affirmative and the democrats who had voted in the affirmative recording their votes in the negative. Twice had the vote to be recapitulated before its accuracy could be relied upon. The vote was finally announced, and immediately Mr. Farquhar, of New York, rose and reported back the bill in accordance with the instructions, and the bill passed by a vote of 140 to 120.

THE BILL.

The bill as passed by the House is identical in terms with the Senate Postal Subsidy bill, except that it makes a reduction of thirty-three per cent in the rates to be paid to mail carrying vessels. It provides for the division of these vessels into four classes, from 8,000 ton 20 knot to 1,500 ton 12 knot ships, with compensation per mile for mail carriage as follows:—First class, $4; second class, $2; third class, $1; fourth class, 66 cents.

The adoption of the amendments will send the bill back to the Senate for action upon them.

MR. BLAIR TO BE MINISTER TO CHINA—OTHER IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China. Almost immediately afterward a dozen Senators (mostly democratic) were gathered around Mr. Blair, and were shaking hands with him and congratulating him in a most hearty and effusive manner. The nomination was almost immediately confirmed in executive session.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations:—

Truxton Beale, of California, Minister to Persia.

Morton A. Knapp, of New York, Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

United States Consuls—Edmund Shaw, Indian Territory, at Asuncion; J. A. Anderson, Kansas, Cairo; James P. Long, Pennsylvania, Florence; Selah Merrill, Massachusetts, Jerusalem; P. C. Hanna, Iowa, Laguayra; W. S. Stanley, Wisconsin, Pictou, N. S.; S. H. Byers, Iowa, St. Gall; A. E. Neill, Maine, St. Stephen's, N. B., and W. W. Apperson, Kansas, Vera Cruz.

PASSAGE OF THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BY THE SENATE WITH AMENDMENTS.

The consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed by the Senate, the first question being on the amendment as to the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Allison made an explanation of the provision, and stated in answer to a question by Mr. Stewart that the amendment reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriation did not increase the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission by a single person. It merely made a direct provision for that force instead of having clerks detailed from the bureaus of various departments.

Mr. Edmunds moved to insert the words "all of whom shall be appointed by the President under the rules provided for appointments in the civil service." Agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to. It increases the pay of the secretary from $1,600 to $2,000; provides for five clerks of class 4, five of class 3, three of class 1, three at $1,000 each, two at $900 each, one messenger and one laborer, and changes the total appropriation from $53,700 to $53,500.

Mr. Blackburn, by authority of the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for salaries of the Chief Justice and the five associate judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia from $24,500 to $30,000, thus putting those judges on the same footing as to salary as other United States district judges. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to insert a new section changing the act of May, 1882, so as to authorize the superintendent of the coinage mints and of the Assay Office at New York, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury (but not otherwise), to receive United States gold coin from any holder thereof in sums not less than $5,000, and to deliver in exchange therefor gold bars of equal value, with a charge equal to the cost of manufacturing the bars.

After explanation and some discussion the amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

VERY SLIM PROSPECTS FOR THE COPYRIGHT BILL BECOMING LAW.

There is just a little spark of life left in the Copyright bill. An attempt will be made to-morrow to push the measure, but the chances of success are not brilliant. The friends of the measure feel that the great danger is the lack of time. Supporters are springing up, in the Senate especially, but there are only a few days more, and in spite of its growing popularity it seems almost impossible to get it through.

General Lew Wallace is here in other matters, but is doing all he can to have the bill passed in its original shape. He regards the Sherman amendment as a stab at the very heart of the measure. The defeat of the present bill, it is openly said, means the end of all hope for international copyright for ten years. Still, true and tried fighters for justice do not entirely despair, but they say they see a slight chance for victory this session.

ADDRESSES AT THE SECOND DAY OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The sessions of the twenty-third annual Convention of the Woman Suffrage Association were resumed this morning, Susan B. Anthony presiding. The first address of the day was by Ellen B. Deitrick, of Massachusetts, and formerly of Kentucky. Her subject was the Congressional debate on the admission of Wyoming. Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, who recently ran for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals and was defeated, gave a clear account of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention and the efforts that are being made in the Blue Grass State to have women recognized legally as human beings. Mr. Frederick A. Hinckley, of Boston, made an address which had for its main theme the solidarity of the race and the brotherhood of mankind.

BUFFALO BILL TRYING TO GET INDIANS FROM RESERVATIONS FOR HIS SHOW.

There was an odd assortment of statesmen today at the luncheon hour in the Senate restaurant. Next to Vice President Morton sat Buffalo Bill, then came Colonel Tom Ochiltree, Senator Hiscock and Charlie Swan. They were not in one party, but the conversation was general and lively.

"What are you up to now Colonel?" I asked "Mr. William Cody," as the long haired terror of the plains is called in Washington. "Is that roll in your pocket a bill to abolish the redskins?"

"Not much," replied Bill, "it is a bill to perpetuate them. I need them in my business."

A seven foot representative from the Rockies assured me that it was an outrage to confine the young bucks to the reservations. They ought to be allowed to go away and work in the mills and shops. The scheme was, he said, to pass a bill authorizing Indian agents to let ambitious braves leave the reservations to learn shoemaking and other trades. Later I heard that Mr. William Cody is trying to make arrangements with the Indian Bureau for a job lot of Indians to accompany the Wild West Show to Germany in April next.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

New York postmasters confirmed:—J. Harvey, Irvington, and F. H. McMann, Troy.

The Senate has passed the House Immigration bill in amendment of the various acts relative to immigration and the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor.

The conferrees on the bill for the repeal of the Timber Culture law and amendatory of the Land laws generally have practically reached an agreement on an entirely new bill, which will be brought forward at the first opportunity.

Secretary Foster has decided to remain in Washington until after the adjournment of the present session of Congress, when he will make a short visit to his home in Ohio for the purpose of arranging his private affairs for a more permanent residence in Washington.

Mr. Stewart presented papers in support of the claim of Wiliam H. Clagett to a seat in the Senate from the State of Idaho for the term beginning March 4 (the seat for which the credentials of Mr. Dubois are already on file), and they were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in the Senate until a late hour at night and concluded, leaving the final vote to be taken to-morrow.

**Comicalities of animals in the Park, in the SUNDAY HERALD.**

## MISHAPS OF A DAY.

Charles Szen, a well known civil engineer, of Buffalo, formerly employed on the State canals, died last night at his home from an overdose of laudanum taken accidentally.

While lighting her pipe Kizzie Dulin, a colored woman of Kedalia, Mo., ninety-nine years old and perfectly helpless, dropped a spark into her lap. Her clothing ignited and she was burned to death, as was a two-year-old child.

An unknown small two masted schooner went ashore on Tybee Island, Ga., Thursday evening in a northwest gale and sunk. The crew are supposed to be lost. The vessel is believed to be the Robert McCarroll, of Charleston, S. C., and carried a crew of five men—all negroes.

The Minneapolis Underwriters' Union proposes to ascertain, if possible, whether the burning of the Lumber Exchange Thursday was due to improper management by the Fire Department or whether it was unavoidable. The insurance men believe the burning was due to mismanagement.

Four children of William Tompkins, of Ithaca, N. Y., while playing in the upper part of the house, set the building on fire and it burned to the ground. Tompkins, who was sightless in one eye, rushed through the flames to save his children and was dangerously burned. With the aid of neighbors the children were taken out uninjured.

An explosion of gas took place at the Pottstown (Pa.) Iron Company's steel works yesterday. Several tons of hot metal floated from the converter in which it is kept before it is turned into the moulds and fell in a shower over the men, painfully burning some fifteen of them. George Townlier and Charles Butler were burned in a terrible manner. Their condition is serious.

A passenger train on the Missisquo Valley division of the Central Vermont road left the track yesterday near the old Sheldon station and a combination car and passenger coach went down a low embankment. No one was seriously hurt, but J. W. Lahey and Judge Royce, of St. Albans; Olin Merrill, C. Marsh and Mrs. J. W. Beatty, of Enosburg Falls, and Calvin Rice and wife, of Newport, were slightly bruised.

# NEW YORK'S LAST PLEA FOR A FAIR COUNT.

## Report of the Democratic Minority of the House Census Committee.

## SIMPLE JUSTICE ASKED.

### Clear and Cogent Presentation of All the Facts in Reference to the Enumeration.

## PARTISANSHIP VERSUS HONESTY.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1891.

There is yet time for this Congress to give fair play to New York.

Standing at the bedside of the dying Fifty-first Congress the Empire State asks for the simple act which will give her the justice allowed her sister States of the Union.

There is yet time to make amends for the outrages perpetrated by Porter's faulty census.

The democratic minority of the Census Committee of the House will to-morrow make a report upon Mr. Flower's resolution directing a recount of the city. The report will say:—

ACCURACY A FIRST REQUISITE.

A census to be of value should be as accurate as it is possible to make it. At the same time the general public should feel satisfied that the enumeration was fairly and honorably made. Neither of these obtain in the recent census of New York. We have no harsh criticism to make of the Superintendent of the Census. We do not question his integrity or his desire to make an honest, correct count. Mr. Bowers, who represented the city of New York before the Census Committee, stated at the hearing that no one claims the federal enumeration of New York was improperly taken by design. That if there was an erroneous enumeration it may have arisen from a dozen causes. Nowhere is a specific charge made against any census official, yet is claimed, and we think justly, that the enumeration was defective. The population of New York was announced on the 18th of July by the Superintendent of the Census to be 1,513,501.

This was a great surprise to the officials and people of that city, who had confidently expected an actual count to show a much larger number. The city authorities had not been watching the enumerators during the count as if expecting them to be dishonest and intending to make false returns. Therefore, no one was prepared on the informal announcement of the result on the 18th day of July at once to question the count or to immediately demand an investigation.

THE CITY'S DEMAND.

Here the report quotes the action of the City Council September 2, demanding a recount of the city, and then continues:—

The Secretary of the Interior does not appear to have considered these allegations, grave and material as they are, to have furnished sufficient ground on which to order even an investigation of the New York count.

His reply was a comparative statement of the population by wards for 1880 and 1890, with sundry comments and comparisons furnished the New York newspapers September 13 by Superintendent Porter. Instead of a verification of his work by an actual recount the Superintendent rushes into print to show why the count must be correct and should be sustained. The report then refers to the result of the police enumeration as proof of the existence of an error in the federal census, and the subsequent appeals of the Mayor to the Superintendent and the Secretary of the Interior for a recount.

Referring to the last appeal the report says:—

In this letter the Mayor shows his willingness to do anything in reason that may be required by the Secretary to get a recount. He sent the original enumeration books of the first five wards, which were the smallest and most easily counted. These wards ought to make the best showing for the federal census, because the population is steadily decreasing owing to the change from residence to business houses. Yet, the Mayor asks that the Second ward, one of the smallest of these, be taken for comparison. Because it was a small ward which could be easily counted in a day and because it had been carefully enumerated by both the Department of Health and the police, Mayor Grant says:—"I am willing to abide by it and to let the recount of the whole city depend on the result of a recount in this ward. If a recount shows over thirteen hundred it will prove the federal census faulty; if less than one thousand I am willing to concede the accuracy of the federal census. This is a simple test and one that can be made in a few days." To this the Secretary of the Interior replied at great length on November 6.

The tone of the letter is such as to convince the reader that no excuse or extenuation is allowed for New York, while every pretext is sought on which to disallow the application. A recount was again refused. There the case rested until brought to Congress in December. We think it has no weight to say that New Yoak did not present her case with such facts and proofs as St. Louis and Kansas City, or St. Paul or Nashville. Each city had its own popular complaint and was governed by different circumstances.

THE POLICE COUNT.

We feel satisfied the police enumeration of New York showed a condition of things which fully warranted the Superintendent of the Census in ordering a recount. There is no rule governing the kind or amount of proof which must be furnished by a municipality demanding a recount. That unnecessarily is left to the discretion of the Superintendent. No better proof could be wanted than the enumeration made by the New York police. The total shows a discrepancy of 207,214 persons.

The one ward in which actual comparisons have been made show a difference of about four hundred in the enumeration. This showing alone ought to entitle the city to a recount. It is well known that thousands of people of all classes go out of New York every summer. It is manifestly unfair to assume that all these people, amounting to more than a hundred thousand, were caught on the wing by the enumerators and counted as of the place where they might have been temporarily sojourning on the 1st of June. New York should have credit for all these.

The superintendent of the census had ample and undisputed authority under the law to order either a recount or a comparison and verification. Having done neither, we think Congress should order a new enumeration.

It is now a question of doing justice to New York. It is of no consequence that the census has been announced and the Apportionment bill passed. Justice to New York will not work inequality elsewhere. Numerous instances are on record where re-enumeration has been ordered and where representation had been increased, in some cases years after the census was taken and the apportionment made.

PRECEDENTS.

The report names several instances since 1823 where recounts were made after reapportionment bills had been passed. It then closed as follows:—

A recount, or a revision or an additional Representative, on account of alleged errors, have been granted in one ore more instances after the taking of nearly every census. New York presents as strong a prima facie case as can be found in the records. Why, then, should should she not have justice? Is there any partisan political reason for objecting? Such a notion would be unworthy the honorable gentlemen composing the majority of this committee. Under all the circumstances, therefore, we believe the resolution ought to be reported favorably and passed.

## IN DEFENCE OF THIEME.

PORTER'S ARREST OF THE ENUMERATOR DENOUNCED BEFORE THE CENSUS COMMITTEE.

The chief feature yesterday at the census inquiry of the Assembly Committee in Part 2 of the Superior Court, was the trenchant speech of Counsel Franklin H. Bartlett on Superintendent of the Census Porter's ordered arrest of Enumerator Alfred B. Thieme.

Mr. Bartlett characterized the arrest as infamous. "It was perpertrated," he said, "under the guise of law since the last session of the committee.

"This prosecution," continued the lawyer, "has not been directed to uphold the majesty of the law, but for the vindictive punishment of this humble citizen for coming here and telling the truth, and to frighten other probable witnesses from giving their testimony."

Then Mr. Bartlett went on to demonstrate the vindictiveness of Porter's action. He pointed out that Thieme's statements had been published in the press several months ago, and yet Mr. Porter had not instituted proceedings. If the requirements of the law necessitated his arrest that was the time to have arrested the enumerator, whose interviews had been spread broadcast by the newspapers. Thieme had been obliged by his superior officer to close his enumeration in this given time, and on account of that limitation he was obliged to leave out two tenement houses.

A VINDICTIVE ARREST.

"It is not for perjury," exclaimed counsel, "that he has been arrested, but for appearing before you and testifying as to the negligence of his superiors. Mr. Thieme came to me and said that he understood from the newspapers that he was to be arrested. He is a poor painter, with a family to support. It is one of the blessed privileges of our profession to appear for the persecuted without compensation, and so I appear for this poor man, who is persecuted for simply telling the truth.

"He says he was obliged to omit about four hundred persons from his enumeration in the district he was assigned to. Innocent men do not fear the light of day upon their official acts, but in this case there is an effort being made to frighten men from telling the truth. It will be my privilege to see that this man is not railroaded to prison for doing what he should do."

Mr. Bartlett then put in the newspapers containing the arrest of Thieme in evidence for the purpose of showing party malice on the part of some newspapers in trying to influence public opinion against the bold enumerator.

United States Commissioner Shields testified before the committee that of the whole population only 115 had been arrested charged with refusing to give information to the enumerators, but they were all discharged. Mr. Shields said that Thieme was the only enumerator arrested, and he was charged with having made a false certificate on June 17, Thieme stating that he had completed the enumeration of the district assigned to him.

President Wilson, of the Board of Health, was recalled, and stated that if the method of enumeration in vogue in other countries were adopted here New York could be enumerated in one day. He testified to the increasing healthiness of this city.

THE CITY IS HEALTHIER.

George W. Birdsall, civil engineer and chief engineer of the Croton aqueduct since 1884, testified as to the water supply. The point of his testimony was a contradiction of Porter's statement that the water supply of the city was steadily diminishing and with it the population.

The witness said there had always been, to the best of his knowledge, sufficient water in the city for the purposes of cleanliness and health.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Registrar of Vital Statistics of the Health Department, gave testimony as to the tenement house district in December, 1888, when the population was 1,093,701. There were then 32,390 houses, he said. In 1890 there were 5,000 or 6,000 more houses, and a calculation showed that the population should be in 1890 1,756,000.

In his opinion the city was healthier in the last decade than in the preceding decade, and the Doctor furnished official statistics of diseases and deaths to prove his assertion. The witness said that floating dead bodies found along the east shore of the East River or along the Jersey shore of the North River were always sent over to New York and were counted in our death rate, whether or not they had lived or died here.

Samuel C. Sloane, real estate broker, testified that he lived at No. 63 Madison avenue, a private hotel, where an enumerator had taken only the names of the proprietor and his family. This case was fully described in the HERALD last autumn.

The inquiry will be resumed this morning at eleven o'clock.

The Police Board was notified yesterday to have all police captains ready to appear before the committee to testify how the police census was taken.

**Glimpses of the wonders of the coming great flower show, in the SUNDAY HERALD.**

## MRS. BURKE-ROCHE NOT YET DIVORCED.

THE CASE HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED, BUT IT IS SAID TWO JUDGES ARE AGAINST HER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 27, 1891.—The Superior Court judges took no action to-day affecting the application by Mrs. Burke-Roche for a divorce from James Boothby Burke-Roche. The matter is awaiting their determination. When the Court rises either to-morrow or Monday it is thought the decree will be definitely passed upon.

It was said to-day on excellent legal authority that Mrs. Burke-Roche's application for a divorce would not be granted by the Delaware courts. The fact that ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard made an earnest argument of two hours' duration before the Superior Court in this city yesterday afternoon for the granting of an absolute divorce to Mrs. Burke-Roche, it was thought, would have much weight with the judiciary.

Chief Justice Comegys and Associate Justice Cullen are now said, however, to be opposed to the granting of the divorce, while Associate Justice Houston alone is believed to be in favor of confirming the favorable finding of the Commissioner, United States District Attorney Alexander B. Cooper. If these statements be true, the mission of Frank Work's daughter to Delaware for the sole purpose of securing a divorce will be futile. It is expected that Mrs. Burke-Roche will soon return to New York.

## VICTIM OF MEXICAN BARBARITY.

A YOUNG AMERICAN, UNJUSTLY CONDEMNED, DYING IN A FILTHY PRISON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27, 1891.—M. C. Bernard, a mining engineer just returned from Mexico, tells of the sad fate awaiting a young man named Graham, of Allegan, Mich., who is dying in the Guanajuato Penitentiary. One night in the city of Lagos, Graham become involved in a row with a drunken German and a drunken Mexican, both of whom fired at him. Graham returned the fire, killing the German and wounding the Mexican. Several Mexicans who did not see the row swore that Graham started it and that the other participants had no weapons, and Graham was therefore sent to the penitentiary for twenty years.

Guanajuato prison, Bernard says, is a horrible place, and Graham, though he has not been there very long, is dying for want of food. Vermin is everywhere, and men, women and children are huddled together like cattle. The diet the year round consists of corn, peppers and a little grease, and the treatment of prisoners by the guards is horrible in the extreme.

## LOST HIS WIFE AND THEN HIS LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27, 1891.—George Bachmann, a wealthy German, hanged himself early this morning because his bride of three days had deserted him. Bachmann married a beautiful Polish girl named Josefa Kolafouski three weeks ago. They lived together three days, when they quarrelled because the husband would not deed certain property to his young bride.

The latter left her spouse and refusing to return Bachmann concluded to quit the world. His body was found hanging in a closet in an upper room of the house.

## EX-TREASURER ARRESTED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 27, 1891.—Ex-State Treasurer Woodruff was arrested late this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Prosecuting Attorney Pemberton on the charge of violating the law in the improper use of the public funds during his term.

This action has followed the joint legislative resolution calling for his arrest. The shortage of over $63,000 was paid last week. Woodruff gave bonds for his appearance in March.

## SHORT CHAPTERS OF CRIME.

A. C. Jacquith, a railway postal clerk from St. Louis, was arrested at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, on a charge of detaining two sacks of United States mail.

A gang of burglars blew open the safe in the Mulvane (Kan.) post office last night and carried off all the cash and stamps, amounting to about $130.

Jasper Williams was shot and killed yesterday at Leon Junction, Texas, by unknown parties. This makes the third assassination in that village in six weeks.

Isaac Bratton, superintendent of the Augustine Paper Mills, of Wilmington, Del., was found dead in the machine shops yesterday with an ugly wound over the left eye.

James A. Pickard, in charge of the registry and money order department of the post office at Huntsville, Ala., has been arrested on a charge of being behind in his accounts several hundred dollars.

During a quarrel Laura Brown threw a pair of shears at Arnold Armstrong, in a house on Howard street, Norfolk, Va., and striking him in the region of the heart killed him. The woman was committed to jail.

The trial of George F. Work and James S. Dungan, the Bank of America wreckers at Philadelphia, was concluded yesterday. The defendants were found guilty of the charge of rehypothecating the securities of the bank.

The Coroner's jury in the case of John O'Keefe, formerly steward of the British steamer Helmsley, who died in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia, returned a verdict yesterday holding Captain Rowe, of the steamer, responsible for O'Keefe's death. The Helmsley left for Norfolk Sunday and Captain Rowe will be arrested there.

Frank Rufus, a negro of Pine Bluff, Ark., came home drunk and raised a row in his family yesterday. He made several ineffectual attempts to fire a pistol at his wife and daughter, when the latter picked up an axe and chopped one of his arms and dealt him a terrific blow in the breast. Rufus left the house, and his dead body was found in the woods a short distance from the house.

After thirty years of continued swindling, by which he has managed to defraud firms in Georgia and other States out of amounts aggregating $50,000, A. J. Dickson, of Mershen, Ga., is now on trial in the United States Court for using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He would send for a small bill of goods and refer to a fictitious firm at Mershen, where he served as postmaster. When the letters of inquiry came he would answer them, giving himself a first class business rating.

# CLERGYMEN AT ODDS ON CANADIAN POLITICS.

## The Cardinal and His Followers Join Issue with Archbishop Fabre and Oppose Sir John.

## POPE LEO ASKED TO INTERFERE.

### Pastoral Letters to Influence Voters Sent to Rome To Be Submitted to the Propaganda.

## LOTS OF TALK ABOUT "BOODLE"

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Feb. 27, 1891.—It is said in ecclesiastical circles that two Canadian bishops are about to be disciplined by the Pope for exercising undue influence in the present campaign. There is no doubt that the Roman Catholic clergy have entered into the electoral campaign with as much political bias and vituperation as the laity. The hierarchy is being divided into two distinct camps, the Cardinal at the Quebec Laval University and his followers being opposed to Sir John, while the Monseigneurs of Three Rivers, Montreal, and other dioceses are actively supporting him.

Archbishop Fabre's recent pastoral in favor of British connection and denouncing unrestricted reciprocity as a road to annexation has raised the ire of the Quebec liberal clergy. It is said on the authority of one of the professors of the normal school at Quebec that this pastoral, as well as Bishop O'Brien's letter, in which he espoused the cause of Sir John Thompson in Nova Scotia, is now on the way to Rome to be submitted to the Propaganda.

The same authority says that numerous bishops and priests have been severally disciplined by the Cardinal for using undue influence in the campaign.

SIR JOHN'S BIG PROMISES.

The liberals claim that Sir John Macdonald has promised Archbishop Fabre through Hon. J. A. Chapleau that after the elections the government will give the Archbishop $60,000 toward the completion of St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, an edifice which has been in course of construction for twenty-five years. This is said to be the cause for Archbishop Fabre's *mandement* against the liberal party. It is even said that Mr. Chapleau wrote the *mandement* himself, but this is hardly credited.

Charges of boodling are now flying about and enough already is known to stamp the present election as one of the most corrupt ever carried on in this country.

A well known New Yorker who made himself notorious here two years ago through his attempts to pass "boodling bills" through the Legislature, has again arrived to take part in the elections, and the conservatives are claiming that he has brought lots of "unrestricted reciprocity" money with him.

Mr. Taite, at a political meeting in Laval, charged directly that from 1882 to 1889, with Sir Hector Langevin's connivance, $2,000,000 was stolen from the Department of Public Works, of which Sir Hector is the head, and that Thomas McGreevy pocketed as his share of the spoils $250,000. Mr. Taite produced documents tending to prove his charges, which Sir Hector Langevin denied generally, saying that he would answer them particularly in the courts.

Sir Adolph Caron is having a hard fight in Chicoutimi, and to-day large quantities of whiskey were shipped to his agents there. A gang of tough a headed by a liberated convict was also sent down to assist in the campaign.

Mr. Van Horn, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is out with another letter in reply to newspaper criticisms of his first letter, which attacked the liberal policy. Mr. Van Horn denies that he is an American, for, while born in the States, he has become a naturalized Canadian citizen. He claims that unrestricted reciprocity would be ruinous to Canada and to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

HOT WORK ON BOTH SIDES.

Meanwhile the general campaign is being pushed with a violence and vigor that has seldom been experienced in Canada. It has called out all the accumulated political bitterness of the past four years. Two circumstances have contributed to the vigor and anger of the contest. The first is the complicated character of the trade issue, and the second the very generally entertained belief that the fight is to be a close one. This year the census of the Dominion will be taken, and under the provisions of the British North America act the winning party will within the year have the right to arrange the constituencies so as to prolong its term of office. Under the guise of a readjustment of representation, the party in power is sure to so "gerrymander" the constituencies that its opponents will be "hived" in a comparatively few constituencies. Sir John Macdonald did this in 1882, and if he is victorious in this contest it may be depended upon that he will complete the "gerrymander" then begun.

Government in Canada can hardly be called representative. The vote in many of the constituencies is so small that purely personal reasons generally sway the electors in their choice of a representative. In Ontario, in the last election, 49 members were returned by majorities of less than 100, 34 had majorities under 50, and 15 had majorities under 25. Sir John Macdonald himself, in the city of Kingston, had a majority of only 17 over his opponent, Mr. Gunn. Kingston has been given a dry dock since, but even with this it would not be a surprise if Sir John was beaten in his old constituency, as his opponent is a very popular man.

FRYING THE FAT FOR SIR JOHN.

It is this knowledge that has led the government to enter upon the campaign in a more bitter mood than usual. The manufacturers, for whose benefit the farming and laboring classes have been so long and so heavily taxed, were called upon for funds, and it was not without pledges of further duties that they subscribed the enormous corruption fund now in the possession of the friends of the government. In this city election money is flowing like water, and it is safe to say that this election is costing Sir John Macdonald's government millions in cash. The promises of public works to be undertaken at the government expense are almost limitless. There is the Prince Edward Island tunnel, to cost $10,000,000; the new canal in Soulonges and Veaudreme, to cost $3,000,000; the Trent Valley canal, the St. Lawrence bridge at Quebec, the Hurontario ship railway to connect Lake Huron with Lake Ontario, the deepening of the Cornwall Canal and the Welland Canal, harbor works at Three Rivers and many other schemes.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is conducting the fight in Nova Scotia, has promised the people there higher duties on iron and coal. Despite the previous high duties on iron, Nova Scotia has never found a market for the products of her iron mines. Further duties on coal will help Nova Scotia to the extent that the American mines, which now supply Ontario, will lose some of their business. The manufacturers are asking for higher duties on cottons, woollens, sugars, hardware, agricultural implements and all manufactures of iron. Corn for whiskey distilling is to come in free, but for cattle feeding purposes is to be taxed.

FARMERS TAKE THE LIBERAL SIDE.

The liberals are fighting with the desperation born of despair. They have with them a considerable portion of the agricultural community, who see that the policy of Sir John Macdonald has checked the prosperity of Canada and oppressed its people. The farmers have suffered more than any other class from the unfair distribution of taxation, and their ruin will be complete when the full force of the McKinley bill is felt.

The farms in Ontario alone are mortgaged to the extent of over $91,413,000, and the farmers pay interest on this at about seven per cent.

On the side of the liberals also is the annexation party. Even some of the liberal leaders, notably Hon. Mr. Longley, of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Ellis, of New Brunswick, openly favor annexation, and among the rank and file there is the desire for annexation not the less deep because it is not usually outspoken.

The Maritime Provinces have not forgotten that they were cheated into confederation and that the benefits then promised them from confederation have not come about. This has not weakened the old friendly feeling for the United States. The cry four years ago for the repeal of confederation is merely stilled, not killed.

The population of such towns and cities as Windsor, Sarnia, Amherstburg, Chatham, Goderich, Welland, St. Catherines, Thorold, Niagara, Fort Calhoun, Prescott, Morrisburg and Cornwall in Ontario would welcome annexation to the States.

POWERFUL INFLUENCE.

With these forces there are also working for the liberals for the first time in the history of confederation the five local governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario. In Quebec Premier Mercier and in Ontario Premier Oliver Mowat are using all the influences at their disposal for Mr. Laurier and the liberal party. Mr. Laurier has promised the provinces for their support additional Dominion subsidies if he gets into power. Prince Edward Island is to get $150,000, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia $250,000 each, Quebec $400,000 and Ontario $600,000 yearly.

Mr. Bourbonnais, member of the Provincial Parliament, and Mr. Sauve, of Coteau Landing, have made depositions before a justice of the peace that they heard Dr. Dearosiers, of Vaudreuil, offer to Dr. Mousseau, the liberal candidate for Soulanges, a check for $1,000 if he would give up his candidature.

THE BATTLE MAY BE FOUGHT OUT IN FOUR CONSTITUENCIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 27, 1891.—The returns show that in four constituencies the elections will not take place on March 5. These are large but thinly populated districts, where it was impossible to post the proper notices within the legal time.

Those who calculate that the two parties will return from the country with an equality or almost an equality of supporters anticipate that there may be a tremendous final struggle in these delayed elections. The constituencies are:—Chicoutimi and Huntingdon in