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ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

A Bomb Thrown by Unknown Persons at President Palacio's "White House."

FEARFUL PANIC CAUSED BY THE DETONATION.

The Police and Troops Hurry to the Scene of the Intended Assassination.

By Telegraph to the News.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

President Palacio Nearly Killed By Dynamite.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Herald's* cable says: President Palacio has had a narrow escape from death with dynamite. A bomb was thrown by some unknown person at the Casa Amarilla, or President's Yellow House, which is one of the most notable edifices in Caracas, and corresponds in the minds of Venezuelans to the Palace of Justice in Washington. Palacio was then in one of his rooms conferring with one of his leaders as to the plan of campaign against General Crespo and his army of rebels. The bomb's tremendous detonation caused a fearful panic. The police were at once notified of the attempted assassination, and in about ten minutes they placed up the Casa Amarilla. The troops also hurried to the scene. All the windows in the building were smashed. Palacio was very badly frightened.

The withdrawal from all parts of the city and the efforts of the police to protect the president, gave the revolutionists concerned in the plot every chance to escape, and when search was made for them not a trace could be found. Numerous partisans of Crespo took advantage of the situation, as the army guards were summoned to the Yellow house, to leave the city with the intention of joining his chief. It is stated that on the morning following the explosion Palacio and family privately left the capital.

All the members of the Federal council are in jail. Everybody of prominence is in constant fear for his personal safety. The flight of people from the capital is increasing. One of the most prominent citizens of Caracas, General Crespo is with Monagas in San Carolos. They have a large army of insurgents (1500 infantry). The surrounding country is level and would be nearly all to the advantage of the insurgents. It is hardly probable that the government troops will dare to give battle to the enemy at Lagunes.

THE SEALERS VESSELS.

The Captains Dissatisfied With the Customs Authorities.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 3.—The steamer "Minnie" arrived this afternoon from the west coast. She reports the sealer "Minnie" waiting at San Juan over one month for Indians, who were too scared to go aboard, having been threatened with American gunboats, etc., if they go north. They are also afraid even to assist in shipping stores on the charter. The "Mystery" has taken 30 skins to Victoria and the "Pioneer" 200. The captains of the sealers are dissatisfied with the customs authorities as to their claims for compensation. Their papers lie at the custom house here, and they cannot get them. The captains came down to Ladysmith to get the rest, and endeavored to get the papers so as to comply with fresh demands for information as to the date and nature of the claims. All are disposed to take no notice of the warning that any action is at their own risk.

Between March 14th and 17th reports from fourteen vessels of the sealing fleet fix their catch at 2232 seals. The steamer "Mystery" has been engaged by the sealing fleet to take the skins at Chignik and on March 7th, take off the skins and furnish them with a new stock of supplies, thus enabling them to prosecute their work without the loss of time necessary to go into the port of Victoria for that purpose. The same steamer is engaged to meet the fleet again later in the season at Sand Point or Kodiak Isle and receive their skins and furnish them with fresh supplies, preparatory to the entry of the fleet into Behring sea. On March 17th the "Brenda" arrived at Victoria from Nova Scotia, being the first of the thirteen Indian schooners in their way from there, and she is now fitting out for sea. Seven more vessels landed in Victoria and four at Esquimalt in construction destined for this year's sealing operations, including the total British fleet about seventy, against fifty-one last year.

The "Warspite" Reaches Earlier than Expected.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 3.—The flagship "Warspite" returned this morning a month earlier than expected. Admiral Hotham says the intention was to have gone to Honolulu before coming to Esquimalt for the summer, but, having information that a large party of representatives would arrive during April at Esquimalt, and hearing so much through the papers of the prospects of the modus vivendi, he sailed for British Columbia direct. Dispatches awaiting him have certain instructions as to the Bering Sea matter, and the future movements of the squadron are not definitely decided upon. As far as known, they will go to Behring sea. It is thought it is highnight possible that the "Warspite" is here for advice from the admiral.

THE ARGENTINE EXCITEMENT.

A Crisis in the Struggle Said to Be Reached.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres special says: This city last night was in a condition of excitement that it will nigh impossible to describe. The political situation, carried on for months past with no fresh bitterness, is nearly reached. The government appreciates the gravity of the situation. All the troops were assembled in the central part of the city. They received orders to act and with prompitude at the first note of warning. The police were also on duty. They also understand that thousands of desperate socialists—enemies of the administration—are in all parts armed. According to the most reliable accounts, 40 rounds will play a prominent part in any fight that may be started. The rumors of plots increase at the hour alarming rate. The latest is about the conspiracy to murder President Pellegrini, ex-President Alcorta and ex-President Miter. When the report reached the government, the police chief ordered the arrest of every one who was suspected of complicity in the plot. They took some of the most prominent Bonaerai leaders of the city into custody, among them Dr. Alem. Alem is credited with having planned to murder the President and assume the dictatorship. The police raided several Radical clubs and discovered bombs. The Provisional today issued a decree declaring a State siege in the entire Republic.

The Tehuantepec.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The government of Mexico has made a contract with B. G. Cornett, a Chicago engineer, Mr. Hampson, formerly of Duluth, Ia., and Mr. Stanhope, an English manager of Mexico, to complete the railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, begun by an English company three years ago. The 225,000 due which the government has in hand for the work will be given to Cornett and his associates annually, together with the Mexican Washington legation, bonds, securities, lands, terminals and the harbors for the largest class of vessels.

WHITELAW REID.

Negotiations Between France and the United States Completed.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid, United States minister to France, was seen on the "La Champagne" this morning and talked freely concerning international affairs. Speaking of the reciprocity and extradition treaties between the United States and France, which Mr. Reid had with him, he said the signing of these treaties concluded, with a minor exception, all the pending negotiations between the United States and France. It only remains for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to ratify them. The reciprocity treaty will doubtless be of great benefit to both countries. Reid thought that the filling of the sausage from American pork would greatly increase the quantity exported. Reid said that the French government is certainly much stronger than when he visited France twelve years ago, and, from what he could see, it is constantly gaining strength. The recent attitude of the Pope had the effect of attaching the Clerical party to the cause of the Republic, though little else they have sympathized with the Monarchists. Referring to American affairs, Reid said that the congressional investigations caused by the last election had thoroughly aroused the Republicans, and he believed that they would make a vigorous and winning fight. Reid thought that the mention of his name as a presidential candidate was nothing more than a mark of friendliness on the part of newspaper men.

BUNSHITERS.

An Explosion on Willow Street Resembles.

NEW YORK, April 3.—An explosion on Willow street, near Cranberry, Brooklyn, last night, at 12:35, awoke the whole neighborhood and broke the windows of the houses adjoining. The entire police reserves of the Second precinct were called out by the explosion. The neighborhood is quite old-fashioned. No. 3 Willow street is the residence of Van F. Whiting, 22 is the Willard apartment house, 24 is Sam Berenger's, and 27 Charles L. Smith. Across the street lives John McDonnell, at 45, and Horatio King at 49. Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Lyman live at 48. The powder was placed in a basket in front of Mr. Buckingham's house, three doors from the Cranberry street corner. It left a hole in the stones of the gutter and shook some of the mortar from beneath them.

The explosion was probably in a tin can, and there were several pounds in it. A half yard or left picked up near by may be taken for the wrapping. A piece of black powder fuse was also found. The police could not learn that anybody had been seen on the street, and no person in the neighborhood is known to have any enemies.

Dodging Threatened the Newspapers.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 3.—The police have failed to connect Dewindt with the murders committed here in 1888.

MELBOURNE, April 3.—Deming has now assumed a bold front, and threatens the newspapers with libel as soon as he gets out. He says the idea that he is connected with Jack the Ripper work is absurd.

A Russo-Bulgarian Conspiracy in Odessa.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—The Zeitung says that a Russo-Bulgarian conspiracy has been organized in Odessa, with branches in Constantinople and Belgrade, supported by money paid by the Bulgarian government to defray the cost of Russian occupation, and the Russian government is cognizant of a plan to overthrow the Stambouloff government in Bulgaria.

Italy and the Fair.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—C. J. Cutcotti, secretary of the Italian American board of promotion for the World's Fair, doubts the veracity of the cablegram announcing that Italy will take part in the World's Fair if an indemnity is paid for the New Orleans massacre. He says that the Italian government has agreed to keep the matters separate.

A Supposed Jack the Ripper Murder.

BERLIN, April 3.—The city was agitated today by the announcement of a supposed "Jack the Ripper" murder. The body of a prostitute named Amelie was found strangled on the staircase of a house near the Potsdam bridge in Kaiser Wilhelm's street. The janitor was apparently disturbed while at work, and compelled to escape before he had time to mangle the woman.

The King of Dahomey and the French.

PARIS, April 3.—A dispatch from Porto Novo says that 2000 Dahomeyans, armed with rifles are in camp near Ofoun, on the River Queem. The king is concentrating his warriors at Abiradi. The road to the interior is closed. The king sent a letter to the French residents here, saying that everything on the road belongs to him, including Porto Novo.

PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Ex-Speaker Reed Says that High Tariff Has a Tendency to Better the Wages.

HE DEFIES CONTRADICTION ON THIS POINT.

His Speech is Greeted With "Three Cheers for Grover Cleveland," Hisses and Cries.

By Telegraph to the News.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Ex-Speaker Reed Received with Tremendous Applause.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—There was a rally at Horticultural Hall last night largely attended by Republicans. Governor Lamb presided ex-Speaker Reed, who was received with great applause. The speaker said, in part, some people are simple enough to listen to this wandering collection of Western and Kentucky congressmen, who have the impudence you test the next thing he Rhode Island is to give up its summer forces and let England have her market. Three years ago in Congress, we were speaking for free silver, but while here they tell you nothing of that point. For the past thirty-two years the Democratic party has been simply turning over things. The people in 1860 didn't with anything done, so they elected a Democratic House. The people were right, nothing has been done. Democratic legislation works both ways. It reduces the people both going and coming. That is why it never succeeds. They want to catch the Rhode Island manufacturer's vote by giving him free wool, saying that it will be better to have wool cheaper. In the same breath they tell the farmer that wool will be higher. They want to take the tax off binding twine and put lumber on the list of goods which people will be catching. Then, when they have got these things they will slaughter the dollar all over the United States and reduce our wages. The Democratic party is on the same footing with us in all matters save wages. It is surprising that those most interested in the contest cannot see that the tariff has no influence in fattening wages. I make this assertion and defy contradiction. A Massachusetts man has higher wages than he had in 1860 by fifty per cent. Everything a workingman buys today he can get twenty-five per cent. cheaper, on an average than thirty-two years ago.

Reed went on to quote numerous statistics in defense of the protective policy. As he concluded, the cry of "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland" came from the rear of the hall. The three cheers were given and then followed hisses and cries.

Governor McKinley of Ohio was the last speaker of the evening. He said, in part: "If the people are to favor of more free trade, why do they continue to vote—the Republican. The Republican party has made gold, silver and paper equally legal tender. We want no false claims to consist the world. After good money, we want good markets. We cannot draw wages unless we do work, and we cannot do work unless there is a market for our product, and we cannot have a market without protective tariff. If we continue to hold the American market we should reduce our wages to the level of those paid in Europe. You can't have Chinese prices without Chinese methods. We have had free trade when the other countries of the world bring their labor up to ours. The meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

A Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—News is received here of a duel between A. Kirk and M. McGowan, both of West Baton Rouge, which occurred which resulted in the killing of McGowan. The trouble arose two years ago when Kirk's engagement to a young lady was broken off because of alleged slanders concerning him. He then proposed and was accepted by Mrs. Tinsy, a wealthy widow. He claims that McGowan revived the charges against him. A challenge followed and the duel was fought with Winchesters, at 100 yards. The sheriff attempted to intercept the duelists, but arrived too late. Kirk and his seconds were arrested.

Justice Lamar's Condition.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The condition of Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court is much more serious than the public is generally aware of. He suffered with hemorrhage of the lungs for several days, and in addition, is said to have symptoms of Bright's disease. His family are greatly worried at his condition. A recurrence of the hemorrhage precludes every attempt to delay aggravate the trouble. Notwithstanding the gravity of the case, Justice Lamar is still strong enough to write, and when a reporter called at the house to ascertain exactly how he was, the parties went down stairs and wrote the following bulletin in his own handwriting: "About the same, with some improvement. The hemorrhages are less in number and not so profuse. He complains of pain in the left side."

Cleveland Enthusiastically Cheered.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A distinguished party assembled last night at the Tribune Club banquet. Among the committee of eight continuous Western States, besides such distinguished Democratic leaders as Governor Boyd of Nebraska, Governor Peck of Wisconsin, ex-Postmaster-General Dickinson of Michigan, Hon. Sherman Hoar of Massachusetts, Governor Wheaton of Minnesota, Hon. DeWitt Warner of New York. The first great outburst of applause came at a fervent reference to Grover Cleveland, near the end of the address of the first speaker, Hon. W. E. Ewing of Chicago. After musically speaking to the toast "Thomas Jefferson," whose anniversary the club celebrate, he wound up his remarks with an emphatic peroration to the effect that "ten thousand times ten thousand men shall raise Cleveland."

Hon. M. Dickinson, former Postmaster of the club pointed out as "Cleveland's personal representative," seemed to feel the important message he was about to deliver, whether or not it was inspired by the ex-President. He began by eulogizing the value of party discipline and the necessity of yielding to the decisions of the party's accredited representatives in caucus. The conclusion of Dickinson's speech was an expression of belief that the party would choose as its standard-bearer a man most representative of the Democratic party and of the people.

Hon. Sherman Hoar of Massachusetts announced himself as a veritable speed-sayer for Grover Cleveland, and said in a very graceful of his remarks, "With Cleveland and reform there can be no doubt of the result in 1892."

Among the letters read was one from ex-President Cleveland. In inserting to the Jefferson anniversary, Cleveland said: "In these days, when the Democratic party is tested with increasing zeal, and when on every side false issues are spread in the method, its safety will be found in steadily and unswervingly following the way to which it was pointed by the wise and patriotic founders of the party."

The message evoked a renewal of the extraordinary cheering, which throughout the evening marked everything connected, even remotely, with the Grover Cleveland. A number of other speeches were made.

Some About the Hetherington Shoal, Long Alloy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Additional information concerning the Hetherington Robinson shooting affray is received from a passenger in the steamer "Gaelic." Robinson left a newly-made will. Before his death, however, he added a codicil, making his first wife partner in the legacy, but requesting him to carry out the original provisions of the will by giving Mrs. Hetherington the proceeds of the estate, which is not a large one, amounting to only a few thousand dollars. It is safe to say that she will never see a dollar of it.

Opposition to Reciprocity in Brazil.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Hon. E. H. Conger, United States minister to Brazil, is in Washington, en route to his home in Iowa on a leave of absence. Mr. Conger says that opposition to the reciprocity treaty is drying out, and the English and German merchants are selling to the United States for goods to order to avoid the advantage of the treaty. The increased trade has compelled the Brazil steamship company to run fourteen steamers monthly instead of three as formerly. He says Brazil will make a splendid exhibit at the World's Fair.

Another Relief Steamer Arrives in Hoboken.

LISBON, April 3.—The steamer "Missouri" from New York, with a cargo for the famine sufferers, was enthusiastically received on her arrival here. The discharge of her cargo has commenced.

The Chicago Bundle Investigation.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The bundle investigation, which has dragged such a rift among all politicians, ended today. A recommendation by the grand jury, was made, looking to a continuance of the inquiry by a specially chosen jury, but whether this will be done second this afternoon rather problematical. The final session was a stormy one. The grand jury voted not to consider the indictments against Aldermen Daniel O'Brien, one of the alleged bundle men, against whom the evidence is said to be flimsy, the members of the grand jury favored reconsidering, and favored similar action in the cases of Aldermen Michelson, Boulder, Cullen and Gorman, declaring that the accusations were based on mere hearsay. General Lacy, the foreman of the grand jury, virtually assailed his dissenting associates, stating that they, too, were corrupt. This was warmly resented, and for a time the session nearly ended in a fight with fists and bundle fight. Under the indictments only one of the ten suspected officials, Alderman William O'Brien, must necessarily go to the penitentiary if found guilty. The others, even if convicted, may escape with a fine.

Another Disastrous Fire.

HAMILTON, April 3.—A fire broke out at 1:30 this morning in a waterhouse at the Malone works. The flames fed by the inflammable contents of the building, spread with great rapidity, and at this hour, noon, the damage amounts to several hundred dollars. The firemen were promptly on the scene, but the streams turned on the burning distillery, and the fire is still burning. The fire is still raging, no death is left to the whole block will go. The heat is intense. The firemen are chiefly directed to preventing the spread of the conflagration to the adjacent buildings. Hiry Teggs, chief of the fire brigade, is missing, and it is thought that he has perished. Several others have received dangerous injuries in being struck by falling walls.

This afternoon, by the time the fire had burned itself out, the warehouse was completely gutted, only the brick walls being left standing. Large quantities of cotton and coffee were stored in the upper floors, while the cellars were filled with casks and barrels of oils and spirits, which made an intensely hot fire. The exact loss by the fire is as yet unknown, but it is very heavy.

Preparations for Mayday.

PARIS, April 3.—The socialist manifesto calls upon the workmen to organize, in order that the Mayday demonstration may surpass anything preceding it, and exhorts the people to keep calm and leave to the bourgeoisie the responsibility for measures like that at Fourmies.

Working for a Revolution.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Herald* has its Buenos Ayres (via Montevideo) Chile's Ex-President Pereira, of Peru, has introduced a quantity of arms into this city and is said at work securing recruits for a revolution, as he intends to try and regain the chief magistracy of the country. Government troops have been sent from Tacna to repel the attack. An engagement near here is probable at an early date.

The Steamer "Maine" Burned.

LONDON, April 3.—The steamer "Maine," reported lost yesterday, burned March 22d, off Fayal. The cattle and some bales of cotton were saved.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Thousands of Bales of Cotton Destroyed in a Fire-proof Cotton Press.

TWO BLOCKS ENVELOPED IN THE FLAMES.

Burning Cigarettes Are Thought to Have Caused the Conflagration.

By Telegraph to the News.

DESTRUCTIVE COTTON FIRE.

Million Worth of Property Consumed in a Short Time.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—One of the most destructive conflagrations that ever broke out at 1:30 this morning among some cotton on the sidewalk in front of the Fire-Proof cotton press on Front street, where 18,000 bales of cotton were stored. The department promptly responded, but the wind was so high and the cotton so dry that it was only two hours before the flames had spread over two square. The flames were high and in an almost incredible short space of time communicated to the press itself, which, however, worked like a charm, not the progress of the flames, but their efforts were unavailing. Through the yards swept the fire, carrying destruction with it. After three squares had burned, a general alarm was sent in, and all the engines in the city, with two or three exceptions, were called out. In half an hour after the flames started the Fire-Proof press was totally consumed, with its contents, and the flames communicated to the upper floors, adjoining the building, and all alike with wonderful rapidity. In the press were stored 20,000 bales of cotton, some of which was saved. The regular portion was destroyed, however. It required but a very short time to destroy the press. Several firemen had narrow escapes from falling walls. The heat was so awe-inspiring one. For the space of at least two blocks a sheet of flames shot upward. The smoke and sparks from the burning cotton fell in Canal street by the wind, choked and stunned the spectators.

Suddenly a small flame was seen to spring up near the corner of the Independence press. In a second, almost, the entire square was ablaze, and the flames forced an almost solid block of cotton, which was stored in the press, which was guttered, and the contents, consisting of about 2,000 bales, were destroyed. It was soon apparent that there was no possibility of saving the burning structure, and the firemen devoted their attention to the surrounding structures, and everything in the neighborhood was thoroughly soaked. This probably saved a number of buildings, as the sparks were flying in all directions.

The district burned is bounded by Poydras, Front, Tonti and Robin streets, and the buildings burned are as follows: The Fingerpost, Penrose Brass; the Shippers, Bayd and Herrick, proprietors; the Independence Cotton press, Orleans Cotton press, Adams Norwich, manager. The total amount of cotton burned, so near as can be ascertained, is estimated at 40,000 bales. The loss falls on factors and commission merchants, and is covered by open policies. Much of the cotton was in transit to the presses to be stored, so the total loss will not exceed $20 per bale, making the total cotton between $2,000,000 and $2,750,000. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at $150,000.

It is thought that the fire started from cigarettes, which some person was smoking in the upper floor of the press, thrown carelessly in the burning presses stowed out, fearing that the fire would spread to their homes. Fire alarms pulled in the vicinity were given when the walls of the Orleans cotton press fell, three men were seen under the falling mass. Shortly the unfortunate firemen were brought from the ruins, moaning and crying with pain, and taken to the hospital, where their injuries were dressed. The men all belonged to No. 12. Their names are Captain Alfred Dupree, Lieutenant Shaft and Pipeman Bordeaux. Dupree was slightly injured, but the others are badly hurt.

While the cotton press fire was raging an alarm was sent in from the residence portion of the city bounded by Laurel, Annunciation, Jackson and Prytania streets. A gale was blowing, and the flames were fanned in all directions. Several engines went to the scene, and the firemen had a hard fight to keep the fire from spreading into active work several buildings were in flames. Every engine on both sides of the river were then summoned. Fearing that the fire would spread to the Tight and a wild scene ensued. Houses were discarded and their contents carried away. House after house went down, and the efforts of the firemen seemed in vain in the face of overwhelming odds. The flames spread in every direction, owing to the various streets, and in the section bounded by First, Third, Laurel and Magazine streets, four squares were ablaze, and the wooden buildings were devoured as if they were tinder. Nothing could stop the fire. Every building in the four squares mentioned, except four, were destroyed. Hundreds of people are left homeless by the fire, and the many cases nothing will be saved from the burning buildings. The scene presented was truly one of desolation. Nothing remained of the handsome and costly buildings embraced in the four squares but blackened ruins. The losses by the fire are estimated at $250,000. It is believed that the buildings are mostly insured.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Will Be the Theme This Week.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—According to the programme adopted by the leaders of the majority, the tariff question will be practically the only matter under consideration in the House during the coming week, and at its close the assembly three, separate tariff bills will be transmitted to the Senate. The sugar and woolen bill is rapidly nearing the final vote. General debate has closed, and the five minutes' limitation applies to speeches upon any paragraph of the bill or any proposed amendment. There is some talk of the effect that the bill will be passed tomorrow by a two-thirds vote, under a suspension of the rules but this will not be accepted, as all opportunity for amendments will be thereby cut off. The Republican majority has a large number of substitutes which they will offer, and the opportunity to discuss and vote upon these and other amendments will be thus offered. Therefore it is probable that the passage of the whole will not come to a final vote till Tuesday afternoon at the earliest.

The Indian Appropriation bill will follow the wool bill. It is confidently by the Speaker that a few hours of general debate on each side will be allotted to debate the measure to a vote, and perhaps it can be so on in season to pass the lagging bill to be taken up before the work week, unless there should be a disposition to delay the binding twine and bagging bill near its usual length.

The appropriation bills will be followed by wait upon the tariff bills. With the possible exception of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, none of them are likely to be taken up in Senate.

The Indian appropriations bill is expected to come up in the Senate for interior attention, as there is positive information that a fight will be made upon the provision conferring a salary equal to the duties of Indian agents, likely to be, the bill can be passed in half an hour.

Then Senator Morgan's resolutions are to be called up, and the Senate is to enter upon a thorough discussion of the silver question. Senator Morgan's resolutions in open the debate, which will doubtless occupy the entire week, but the order in which the senators will speak has not been further arranged.

Probable Murder.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Evidence of what is believed to be a murder was unearthed by the police today at the Grand Pacific hotel. Two men, who gave names of Smith and Paris, had rooms at 230 Wabash avenue. A clench has been suffered in the vicinity of the attic for several days, and today it was offensive that the police were called in to investigate, and they discovered a bundle lying in the corner which was found to contain the body of a man, apparently about 40 years old. The body was so decomposed that the bones and flesh of the dead infant fell off when removed. Across the shoulder was an offensive bite. The police Prime could give no information regarding the matter. The police believe it to be a murder, and are now looking for the criminals.

A Quarrel About Jewelry.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Jacques, the wife of Yaco Hoe, a Japanese juggler, was a prisoner at the Jefferson police court today, charged by the Marquis Hilmando Dubivieri with stealing a diamond ring, a diamond pin and a gold snuff box presented to his great grandfather by Louis XVI. Dubois claimed that the Marquis gave her the jewelry. She said that on September he dragged her and threw her in the mists in his apartments a week. Later she went to France with the Marquis and Miss Ada Rehan, and returned to York Hoe. The alleged attempt was caused out of revenge because she left him. Omens was discharged and the woman told that his remedy lay in a civil suit.

A Fatal Fire.

BERLIN, April 3.—A dwelling-house in Lessing street, in the Moabit district, last night, and before all the inmates could escape the stairs were afire. On the fourth story of the building were two families, and they could find no way for their to escape the death that threatened was to jump from the windows. The crowd in the street held a large sheet, which was stretched in place by a number of men. The woman and children were told to jump. They did so. The women fainted and were carried the street with such force that it was torn from the grasp of the men, and one fell to the close pavement. She was instantly killed. The men who had held the sheet and the same fate. It seemed to be impossible for the men to hold the blanket firmly enough to prevent it falling. The people below, as they jumped, but two received injuries that will prove fatal.

Wholesale Infanticide.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The trial is about to open in Vilna of forty women charged with infanticide. Three hundred witnesses have been summoned. Nothing is known of the prosecution expect to disclose a system of baby murder which has been practiced for years. The first case was obtained in the Saint Radina case, two years ago. This led to an investigation and the discovery of an enormous list of crimes.

Advices from Samoa.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., April 3.—Advices received here from Samoa are to the effect that the Samoans are still discouraged. Mataafa continues to be troublesome. The so-called Malietoa presided at a recent meeting, at which various changes in the British consular service were suggested, and increases of duties on minerals and merchandise.

It is said in the American Agriculturist that Lowell's Early is without doubt one of the finest and most productive of strawberry, while Kirkwood is a very desirable late variety. Gandy is called the best late strawberry in cultivation. Bonniday, Brandywine, Glendale, Sharpless and Gandy are all very good.

Be careful in handling young fruit trees to see that the buds are not exposed to either sun or wind.

The Windsor cherry, one of the best among the sweet varieties, ripens late. The fruit is large, black and firm.

P. C. Dempsey, of Topeka, tells that the principal seeds in Indian culture are a rich, light soil and pure seeds.

Used to Grow Good Apples.

The one of the city was a famous place for apple growers when the trees thrived well with his wife, he said, all of the Vale of Avoca broke into cultivation. Several orchards sprang up, the ground which is now Central park, and there was a permanent pear and the Hudson River valley, now wholly foreign, where a few years ago

RAVACHAL TALKS.

The Notorious Anarchist is Said to Have Made a Full Confession.

HE IS PROUD OF WHAT HE HAS DONE.

Anarchists Do Not Rep and Will Not Work, But Are Willing to Commit Murders.

By Telegraph to the News.

ANARCHISM.

Ravachal Says He is Proud of What He Has Done.

PARIS, April 3.—Twenty-six pounds of dynamite were stolen from the rail works at Nimes. A anarchist workmen have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

The report is confirmed that Ravachal has made a full confession.

Ravachal said to the magistrate: "I am proud of what I have done. You will not get a single word of repentance out of me. If I had not been arrested I would have continued my explosions, opening nobody connected with the condemnation of the other anarchists. I would like to blow up the Chamber of Deputies for imposing upon us the tax on the poor people. Let nothing stand in the way of the anarchist propaganda. I mentioned the two sisters of Marson and others simply to get the money to send the gang. I could never stoop to begging. No anarchist begs. I wasn't work. Labor is an injustice so long as it deprives the employer of the profit. He worsen just enough to keep body and soul together. Every one having nothing ought to rob and murder. When we have the money we will use the rich will come to terms. I am a martyr in a humanitarian cause."

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

Cleveland Receives an Ovation and Makes a Speech.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The political temperature of Rhode Island is at a never heat tonight. Both parties have great enthusiasm. The Democratic campaign reached its climax today in ex-President Cleveland's speech and reception. Mr. Cleveland was greeted on his arrival with such a demonstration as has not been given given any public man. He was accompanied by ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio, and Congressman Dwight Lightfoot, John A. McCall of New York, and George Evans of Philadelphia. Friends of ex-Governor Campbell were also in the party. The crowd cheered around the carriages and shouted and cheered Cleveland. The party were driven to the Opera House through a mass of people who blocked the streets and followed them. The Opera House was packed shortly after 2 o'clock, and all sections Democratic delegates and almost all the Democrats of the State were on the platform. Several short speeches were made before ex-President Cleveland arrived. Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey, was speaking when Mr. Cleveland came in, and his entrance was the signal for a burst of enthusiastic cheering.

After silence had been secured, Chairman Franklin P. Owen, of the Democratic central committee, introduced Hon. W. C. Ladd, mayor of Bristol, the candidate for governor, as president. He presented Mr. Cleveland as the next president, amid wild applause and the waving of handkerchiefs by ladies in the house.

The ex-president spoke at some length. He said he had come to look for the fruits of the seed that had been given the place of honor in the advance of the vast army which moves towards the decisive battle field of 1892. Notwithstanding the weight upon your banner are blazoned the words, "tariff reform," emblazoned of true Democracy and the test of loyalty to the people cause. The fight for justice and right is a clean and comforting one, and because the American people love justice and right sure must we be winning. Right will only stand upon sure and safe ground when we appeal to honor and morality in championship of the interests of the masses as related to tariff taxation, but our mission is invested with the highest patriotism, when we attempt to preserve from perversion, disbirth and decay the honor, equality and moral integrity which are the essential elements of our scheme of popular government. Our sincerity cannot be doubted. We have been given the place of honor in the advance of the struggle we were not only bitterly opposed by a great party of avowed enemies, but embarrassed by those in our ranks who were in sympathy with the unwholesome atmosphere our enemies had created. We hesitated not a moment boldly and encountered both. We called our party to rally by any surrender, but by an honest appeal to the Democratic sentiments and consciences. We have never lowered our standard to the level of those still champions the cause which defeat could not induce it to surrender, which no success, short of complete acceptance of its principles, can satisfy. We invite the strictest scrutiny of our conduct in dealing with its subjects, and we insist that our cause has been given a fair and honest trial.

Mr. Cleveland went on to speak of the opponents of his policy in the campaign of 1888, and the means by which they had succeeded in defeating the law to the McKinley bill, he said: The consumer has found life harder since this "reform" than before, and, if there is a workingman anywhere who has had his wages increased by virtue of its operation, he had not yet made himself known. Plenty of mills and factories had been closed, thousands of men had lost their employment, and we daily hear of reduced wages but the benefits promised from this reform are not in apparent. The reciprocity theory of the McKinley bill, said Mr. Cleveland, lamely limps in the direction of free commercial exchanges. If reciprocity is the homage view pays to virtue, reciprocity may be called the homage prohibitory protection pays the genuine tariff reform. The one issued by the Rhode Island platform for free raw material ought, it seemed to him, to be warmly seconded.

In the Democratic party, said he, does not give to the State of Rhode