WILL THEY TIE IT UP?

That's What Extra Gripmen and Conductors Threaten

ON CITIZENS' CABLE LINE.

Their Wages Said to Be 10 Cents an Hour Below Their Mark.

SEVENTY OF THEM ARE UNIONISTS.

Superintendent Verner Refers to an Agreement Upon the Point,

AND SAYS LET THEM TIE IF NEED BE

A veritable storm of excitement and indignation broke out among the extra conductors and gripmen of the Citizens' Traction line yesterday which, seemingly, if they speak truly, bodes a still larger storm, if developments continue to end that way. Indeed, there is a prospect that such may be the case.

To-day is the first payday since the new 11-hour schedule went into effect, which was agreed to by the joint committees of the men and the company, two weeks ago, and divided the men into three sections, with 11 hours of continuous duty each, and fixing the wages of the conductors at $2 and gripmen at $2 25.

The extra men had been receiving 35 cents for each trip, and were to be provided for on the new schedule, as a conductor stated to a DISPATCH reporter last night, "on an equal with the regular men; and besides this, they promised they would do well by us."

As learned last night, it seems that the paymaster and clerk had been out to the East End in the afternoon, and first told Mr. Sweitzer, the gripman, that the extra conductors on the East End division were to get only 25 cents per trip and the gripmen 28, and the Butler street division conductors were to receive 20 cents and gripmen 22 cents.

SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE.

From the East End this vital news traveled from mouth to mouth all along the line. One conductor said, with a look of fight in his eye:

"Are you a reporter? If you are I want to tell you that there is going to be a big tear-up Monday, if what we heard out the road is true. We are only waiting for to-morrow to verify it, and, if it is true, you want to look out. We only make five trips a day, at 25 cents a trip. Chinese wages? Certainly. The Butler division crews make usually seven trips. Besides that we go on at 3 P. M., until 12 o'clock and get the worst hours.

"They never told us how much we were to get under the new schedule, but said they would place us on an equal with the regular men.

"We will have a meeting Monday, if it is true, and, if we don't have better arrangements, will certainly tie the road up. There are 15 each of conductors and gripmen on the East End division, and 20 of each on the Butler street division, making 80 men, with only seven or eight non-union men, and they will stand by us."

The 11-hour rule with the regulars is not quite satisfactory, either, it seems; as some of them work 11½ and some 11¾ hours, which is making some dissatisfaction.

THE SUPERINTENDENT VERY FIRM.

Superintendent Murray Verner was seen by the reporter, and asked if the rates stated above were to be given the men, and was also told what had been stated as above. He said:

"I never figured it up; but, by the agreement made with the committee of the men, two weeks ago, the extra men were to receive pay by the trip, in the same ratio as the regular men. I suppose the paymaster has figured it out."

"Well, Mr. Verner," said the reporter, "the men say they will tie the road up, if they are correctly informed."

"Let them tie!" was the reply. "We know of nothing but the agreement we made with the men, and I have nothing further to say. In regard to that I refer you to the Chairman of their committee."

When asked if the conductors' wages would be raised to $2 25 to compare with the Fifth avenue line's men Mr. Verner said no such demand had been made; but he would not state further.

However, it is the policy of the men's committee to not make a demand, but simply state their desires, because, thus far, that has been enough to gain their ends. Several of the men stated yesterday that it was a pretty sure thing that they would get the desired raise.

TOO GOOD TO SKIP.

Rev. F. R. Scully's Adherents Say They Knew He Was Going.

Some of the members of the Messiah Baptist congregation (Rev. F. R. Scully's church) were inclined last night to look askance at a DISPATCH reporter who entered after the meeting, and denied that their pastor had left without leave, as had been intimated by his landlady and others. They stated that they knew all about it, and that he would not be guilty of such a thing.

Mr. White declined to say anything further, and nothing more was learned than was printed on Sunday—about the ex-priest's business venture, etc.

CAVANAUGH'S CONDITION.

The Victim of the Lawrenceville Stabbing Affray no Better.

Michael Cavanaugh, the man who was stabbed in Lawrenceville Saturday night, was still in a critical condition late last evening. Dr. Sheedy, the attending physician, says it is almost impossible for him to pull through. "Dade" Donnelly and Michael Mohan, the men implicated in the affair, were arrested and lodged in jail to await the result of his injuries.

Neat Handbook of Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a handbook of Washington, which contains an outline of the inaugural ceremonies and useful information for visitors to the inauguration. The book is very convenient, and copies can be obtained, without charge, from Mr. Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at his Fifth avenue office.

He Was Named After the President.

Benjamin Harrison Wood, 7 months old, died yesterday. The little fellow was one of the first children named after the President-elect, then only a candidate. The child's parents live on Larimer avenue, East End.

To Make a Scale of Wages.

The Paper Hangers' Association of Allegheny County, organized recently, will meet to-night at 64 Fourth avenue. The object of the meeting is to adopt a scale of wages for journeymen.

THE TREASURY CHIEF.

Ex-Senator Windom Interviewed While Stopping in the City Over Sunday—He Guards Harrison's Secret—Devens Mistaken.

Ex-Senator Windom arrived in the city yesterday, fresh from Indianapolis. He spent the day with his friend, Colonel James Andrews, on the hill, and last evening returned to New York.

Without doubt Mr. Window has been offered and will accept the treasury portfolio. He is always courteous and gentlemanly, but usually reserved, and invariably acts as if he is thinking deeply on some subject. Last night, however, his whole manner was changed. He welcomed the reporters as if he was glad to see them and really expected them. His smile was broad and pleasant, and he even descended to crack a joke with Colonel Andrews. His style was animated, and his spirit willing to talk, but General Harrison objected, and that settled it. The following interview took place:

"You seem to be in excellent humor to-night, Mr. Windom," remarked one of the reporters.

"Why, did you ever see me when I wasn't in a good humor?" he replied. "I am always glad to see the boys, and when I got here this morning I wondered what had become of them. I think Pittsburg has the liveliest set of reporters I ever met anywhere."

"How about your trip to Indianapolis?"

"Well, I supposed you would soon come to that. All I can say is that I went there at the request of General Harrison. There is no use of trying to conceal that fact any longer. But what we talked about is another question. I don't object at any time to tell my own secrets, but I am bound in honor not to betray the secrets of others. For some reason new Presidents always want their plans kept quiet, and I must obey Mr. Harrison's wishes. This is what I told the boys at Indianapolis."

"Then you will not admit that you will be the next Secretary of the Treasury?"

"That question is too personal, and I must decline to answer."

"Is it true that you wrote a letter to Judge Devens, of Toledo, stating that you would be in the Cabinet?"

"I saw the interview with Judge Devens, and I denied it. I have not written to him for more than a year. There must be a mistake somewhere, for the statement is not true. Certainly, if I am in the next Cabinet I will be there as a citizen of Minnesota. I have lived in the State 31 years, and my home is still there."

Mr. Windom left the reporters under the impression that he would be the next guardian of the nation's financial interests. Colonel Andrews suggested that in two weeks more the cat would be out of the bag, and he advised the public and newspapers to be patient.

Ex-Senator Rice, of Arkansas, was also a passenger on the Eastern express last night, bound for Washington. He was rather facetious at the expense of General Harrison, but the latter can stand it.

NICE GUIDE TO WASHINGTON.

A Neat and Handy Volume Issued by the B. & O. Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has issued a neat and handy guide to Washington, which will be very convenient to all who may visit the city during the inaugural ceremonies. The guide contains 52 pages, is printed on fine paper and contains illustrations of the various public buildings in the city. A specially drawn and engraved map of the city has been prepared for the guide.

The book opens with a splendid description of the city and its growth. The various interesting points in the capital are described. The Botanical Gardens, the Smithsonian Institution, museums, monuments and art gallery are fully described. The buildings of the various departments and offices are located, and such items as are of real interest to the sightseer are given.

A portion of the guide is devoted to the suburbs of Washington, and a description of Mount Vernon.

The various horse-car routes, hack stands and rates of fare are given. Hotels and places of amusement are mentioned, as well as the postoffice, money order office, telegraph offices and churches. It concludes with a chapter of hints to visitors and a location of points of interest.

The guides can be obtained at the office of Mr. E. D. Smith, Division Passenger Agent B. & O. Railroad on Fifth avenue.

TWO BANKS THAT SUE.

The Ft. Pitt and the Mechanics' Banks File Suits Against J. B. Williams.

It was known by THE DISPATCH a few days ago that certain Pittsburg banks might be losers by the failure of the Grand Lake Coal Company. The following Associated Press dispatch was received last night from New Orleans:

The failure of the Grand Lake Coal Company, of Pittsburg, has led to important suits being filed here. One was brought against Joseph B. Williams by the Ft. Pitt National Bank, of Pittsburg, for $35,000; another by the Mechanics' National Bank, of Pittsburg, against Joseph B. Williams, for $30,000. Attachments have been issued.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION.

Another Meeting of the Company to Develop the South.

The Catholic Colonization, Mining and Manufacturing Company held a meeting at the Emerald Senate rooms last night.

Colonel John A. Goulden, the father of the organization, delivered an interesting address on the New South. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Gibson, McCalley, Kilgallon, Cain and others.

The capital stock of the corporation will be $250,000, divided into 5,000 shares. The greater part of this has already been subscribed for.

Rinker Loses a Revolver.

Thomas Rinker, of O'Hara street, Allegheny, bought a revolver on Saturday night and began to practice with it early yesterday morning. Several hundred people ran to the spot, expecting a murder had been committed. A number of policemen also arrived, and Rinker was sent to the lockup. Mayor Pearson fined him $5 and costs and confiscated the revolver.

For Washington's Inaugural.

The General Committee having in charge the Washington inaugural celebration meets to-night. The general trade and social organizations in the city are not represented in the committee. The answers are still coming in from the ministers, and the religious feature of the day is an assured fact.

Attorney Goehring's Condition.

John M. Goehring, Esq., who was injured by the fall of the front wall of the Weldin building last month, was removed from the West Penn Hospital to his home in Allegheny yesterday. His leg was broken and his scalp was almost torn off.

Died in Agony.

Mrs. Mary Meyer, of Allegheny, died at the home of her sister, No. 9 Hemans street, early yesterday morning. She suffered great pain. Mrs. Meyer leaves a husband and seven children. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

For Stealing a Scissors Grinder.

John Schwab must have been very bad off for something to steal if, as is alleged, he picked up the scissors grinder belonging to Julius Metzgar, of the East End. It is not known whether he took the hand bell or not.

The Catholic Parade.

Orders have been issued by Marshal Ratchford, of the second division of the Catholic parade, for the formation of his division. The Hibernian Rifles will act as their escort.

Off for Harrisburg.

John A. Martin leaves for Harrisburg today to attend the amendment gathering. He rather thinks important action will be postponed, but prefers to keep an eye on the proceedings.

DEPOSITORS DOOMED

To Lose in the Wreck of the Defunct Farmers and Mechanics' Bank

AS WELL AS THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The Expert Has at Last Handed in a Full Account of the Books.

THE LIABILITIES DOUBLE THE ASSETS

The affairs of the defunct Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of the Southside, have advanced another step toward a settlement. On last Saturday afternoon Mr. J. Reed, the expert bookkeeper, finished his work of examining the books, and in the evening he submitted the following statement, representing the indebtedness of the bank:

Amount due to depositors	$317,566 01
Checks on New York	355 18
Cashier's checks	1,797 63
Unpaid collections	23 20
Certified checks	1,049 44
Total	$320,801 46

The assets of the company, as represented by the inventory and appraisements made by the assignees and filed in court, amount to only $189,476 82.

The capital stock of the institution is $100,000, and, according to law, the stockholders are liable

FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT

of their stock. This would bring the total amount out of which the indebtedness is to be paid up to $289,476 86. This makes the somewhat delusive showing that the bank is in that case only about $31,000 short, and, according to this statement, the depositors ought to get 90 per cent of their money.

From a conversation with a gentleman in an authoritative position, however, information was obtained that there will be a great deal less money paid out than the latter figures indicate, and it is supposed that 75 or 80 per cent will be all that the depositors can possibly get at the final settlement. There are several items to be considered in the matter. Lawyers' fees will yet come in, both on account of the prosecution of H. F. Voight and also on account of other

LEGAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED

for the bank; the fees of the expert, as well as those of the assignees and the court expenses. But, beside these expenses, there are other incidental outlays, such as the auctioneer's fee, which will in itself amount to a respectable item.

It was also stated on the Southside last night, by several people, that a number of the stockholders will not be able to pay the amounts of their stock in the bank again. There are over 50 stockholders in the institution, and some of them ventured all the money they had to spare. What will be done in that case, will develop later on.

"There is, however, one thing certain," said a Carson street gentleman last night, "The effects of that bank crash have been felt very considerably on this side of the river, and it will take a good many people a long while yet before they entirely recover."

RAPIDLY RISING.

The Rivers Are Full of Floating Ice, but No Flood is Feared—A 1,000,000 Shipment of Coal Ready to Go Out.

At noon yesterday the marks in the Monongahela river showed a depth of 3 feet. At 10 o'clock last night the stage of water had reached 9 feet 9 inches and was rising at the rate of six inches an hour. The current was swift and full of floating ice, but no flood is anticipated. The ice up the stream was rapidly breaking up at that hour, but on account of the high water, no boats were sent up the stream to protect floating craft.

Evidently the coal operators and rivermen did not fear a flood, for not one was to be seen anywhere along the wharf after dark. A few guards were put out to watch for emergencies, but they did not expect any trouble. It is not believed the water in the Monongahela will go any higher than a 12-foot stage. This would make on an average nine feet, or coal-boat water for the Ohio.

The Allegheny river was also rising rapidly last night and was full of ice, but no danger was anticipated.

It was estimated last night that the shipments of coal to be taken out on this rise will not reach 1,000,000 bushels. Joseph Walton & Co., the Browns, Captain O'Neil, John A. Wood and Thomas Fawcett are the only firms that have coal to ship. About 12 towboats will be used, but the operators do not know themselves which ones will be selected. The miners were on a strike for 60 days, and, in addition to that, the river in the upper pools was frozen. On this account there is not much coal ready to be shipped.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

A Door Pried Open With a Jimmy, but the Thieves Were Frightened.

Burglars tried to rob the furniture store of W. C. Rafferty, corner of Grant street and Virgin alley, last night. Shortly after 10 o'clock Officer Henry Bond found the front door open, and upon making an investigation, he discovered that burglars had been at work and had evidently been frightened away.

The desks were all disarranged and the Virgin alley door had been pried open with a jimmy. The latter was found lying on the doorstep.

Placing Bells on Cable Cars.

The Citizens' Traction Company are now placing bells on their cars, which will constantly ring while the car is in motion. They are similar to those in use on the Pittsburg Traction road.

The Largest in Two Years.

Magistrate Brokaw had 21 cases to dispose of at the Twenty-eighth ward police station yesterday morning, the largest number for any Sunday morning within the last two years.

LOCAL ITEMS, LIMITED.

Incidents of a Day in Two Cities Condensed for Ready Reading.

AN alarm from box 127 at 9:20 yesterday morning was caused by a chimney blaze on Manor street, Southside.

CHARLES CLARK, a member of Engine Company No. 9, is ill with an attack of diabetes. His recovery is doubtful.

THE Cotton Belt route to Texas, which has a Pittsburg agency, has just completed a branch road 42 miles long from Malden to Delta in Missouri.

REV. E. R. DONEHOO preached a sermon to the jail prisoners yesterday afternoon. Sheriff McCandless and a number of other local singers furnished music for the services.

THOMAS LEAHY had an altercation with Henry Newman in a Manchester car on Saturday night and struck him in the face. He was arrested and will have a hearing before Mayor Pearson to-day.

A REPORT was sent to the Thirty-sixth ward station yesterday afternoon that John Nona, a bricklayer at Painter's Mill, who lives on Miller street, Thirty-fifth ward, had been missing since Saturday morning, nothing being heard from him. His wife says he had about $180 in money when he left. He is about 35 years old, and 5 feet 8 inches in height.

OFFICER WILLIAM BOWERS was arrested on Fifth avenue about 3:30 yesterday morning by Lieutenant Foster for drunkenness. He was locked up in Central station and at the hearing yesterday a Hebrew saloonkeeper named Browarsky testified to Bowers having taken liquor in his house. Bowers was held, and will have a hearing before the Inspector this morning.

CARELESSNESS IS CHARGED.

The Allegheny City Republican Committee Will Meet This Morning and Hold an Investigation.

The Councilmanic election in Allegheny to-morrow will likely be attended with as many surprises as were the primaries. In former years a Republican nomination in one ward or a Democratic nomination in another was considered equivalent to an election. New political schemes have been devised, however, and the "march of progress" shows that "smoothbores" that will mislead the voter will be printed so cleverly that none but a shrewd politician will be able to detect them.

They will, it is said, be used principally in the Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth wards. The muddle in the Second ward has caused a great deal of excitement, and some candidates propose to go into Court today and have attachments issued for the arrest of members of the board. Not that they wilfully made a false return, but by carelessness permitted some one else to do so. A meeting of the City Committee will be held at 8 o'clock this morning to consider the matter. Twelve men who saw the votes counted will be present and make affidavit that the returns from the Ninth district was doctored. H. K. Tyler, who was defeated for Poor Director, claims that a fair count would have nominated him. John T. Rogers, who was 30 votes short of election, will also make a protest. The indications are that the meeting will be one of the liveliest political gatherings ever held in Allegheny.

The first ward election to-morrow will be unusually lively, as there are 14 candidates for the four seats in Common Council. Among them are Dr. Charles W. Neeb, John P. Milby, John T. McAulley, W. J. Patton and Albert Koenig. About 20 different kinds of "smoothbores" have been printed, and the ward will be flooded with them.

The Reform party is taking an active interest in the election.

Republican and Democratic primaries were held in the Eleventh ward on Saturday night. The former nominated John R. Henricks for Select and William Franz Richard Millard for Common Council. The Democrats indorsed Mr. Henricks, and named I. R. Stayton and Samuel G. Beam for Common Council.

CASHED THE LAST CHECK.

The Oldest Cashier of the Southside Died Suddenly Yesterday.

Mr. John R. Beech, cashier of the First National Bank, on the Southside, suddenly died at his home in Hazelwood, of heart disease, yesterday morning.

The gentleman was at the bank all day Saturday as courteous and pleasant as ever. He awoke yesterday morning, soon after 9 o'clock, complaining of feeling a sickness around his heart. Within 15 minutes from that time he was dead.

Mr. Beech has been cashier of the First National Bank since July, 1860, about a year and a half after the institution was opened. He was a genial man and everybody respected and liked him for his courteous and obliging disposition. He was a member of Orion Council, Royal Arcanum, of the Southside.

IN GREAT STYLE.

Eastern Electricians Go to Chicago in New Vestibuled Cars.

The semi-annual convention of the Electric Light Association of the United States will begin to meet in Chicago to-morrow. Last evening a special limited train of four new vestibuled cars passed through the city, having on board 60 electricians from the East.

At Pittsburg Dr. Otto A. Moses, Secretary Shane, of the East End Electric Light Company, and Mr. E. G. Acheson got on. The other Pittsburg representatives will follow to-day and to-morrow. Dr. Moses thinks that Westinghouse will win in the suit against Edison, and it may lead to a consolidation of the two companies.

A LARGE GANG IN NEW YORK.

Detective McSweeney Says Italian Shovers Are Working West.

Detective Byran left for Scranton last night with Sinque, the Italian pusher of the "queer." He will have a hearing before the Commissioner at that place, because the crime was committed there.

Detective McSweeney stated that there is a large gang of Italian "shovers" in New York who are branching out into the country. They have gotten as far as Scranton, and the detective says he will see that they don't get into the State any farther.

(Communicated.)

A PROMPT DENIAL.

Citizens' Candidate Schroidt Knocks the Wind Out of a Canard.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

An item appeared in your issue of Sunday, embodying a set of resolutions offered at what was termed a Republican meeting of the Eleventh ward. The resolutions set forth that the Citizens' candidate for Select Council in the Eleventh ward had during the war served in the Confederate army. The cause of the Ring candidate for Council (in whose interest the above was inspired) must certainly be approaching a desperate point, when such small tactics are resorted to for the purpose of creating prejudice and diverting the attention of the voters from the real issues in the contest. The charges are so ridiculous and have been made in such a spiteful manner, that I would not consider it worth while to repudiate them, as far as my personal reputation is concerned. However, as the reflections were made for the sole purpose of injuring the Citizens' ticket, I desire to say most emphatically that the charges are false and misleading.

At the outbreak of the war I happened to be in the South, and was on my way North, and had reached Kentucky, where I was obliged to remain owing to the cutting off of all railroad communication. I was taken to the barracks and pressed into service against my will. I remained for about one month, when an opportunity offered itself and I escaped. Having been a resident of this city for over 25 years, and having been in business for over 20 years and having represented the Ninth ward in Councils 16 years ago, it is rather strange that such a calumnious charge should appear for the first time at this late day.

GEORGE SCHMIDT.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Berger's, Liberty St., Cor. Sixth Ave.

Buyers of furniture and carpets are most cordially invited to inspect our new spring designs and patterns, for which we are now daily taking orders for present and future delivery. HENRY BERGER,
642 and 644 Liberty st., cor. Sixth ave.

B. & B.

This morning, for the greatest bargains in fine large blankets you ever seen—Bradley's blankets. Read display ad. this paper, then come. BOGGS & BUHL.

CHOICE patterns in English percales suitable for boys' waists just opened.
MWFSu HUGUS & HACKE.

Sample Free.

Ask your grocer for it. Electric Paste Stove Polish; saves dust, dirt, labor, women, carpets and furniture.

NOVELTIES in black goods, handsome combination. Robes our own importation.
MWFSu HUGUS & HACKE.

Massage Treatment.

Scientific and electric massage applied by I. Munk, 806 Penn avenue. MWF

INVALIDS call at 1102 Carson st. and be cured free of charge.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED.

Immense Mass Meeting in the Bijou to Hear the Speakers, Under

THE AUSPICES OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Belva A. Lockwood Says the Liquor Men Should be Reimbursed.

OBJECTION, AND THE OTHER MEETINGS

The Good Templars of the State and of Allegheny county sounded the cry to arms in their war of prohibition against the liquor trade, in the Bijou Theater last night. Every seat was taken, and hundreds stood up, and noticeably, the men outnumbered the women ten to one. A splendid choir was present, and the stage and audience held many faces well known in business and temperance circles.

A most pleasant surprise was occasioned when the meeting was partially through, by the introduction of Belva Lockwood. The audience was totally unprepared, and after the first surprise, applauded and applauded again when that handsome, famous woman had her little say, and said it well.

Proceedings were opened up by A. H. Leslie, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the meeting, announcing the first hymn.

Mrs. Jones, of the W. C. T. U., made the opening prayer in which she referred to the coming struggle and asked that divine wisdom and power be given in order that victory might finally be won. She then touched upon the grand audience present and hoped that all would be touched by the words of the speakers present and would take away the words of wisdom and treasure them in order that they might be strengthened in the right.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S IDEAS.

After a song by the choir Miss Davis advanced and gave a splendid recitation entitled "Abraham Lincoln on Temperance." The young lady was neatly dressed in black, and her voice and gesture were admirably adapted to the theme chosen. It dealt with the revolution and victory of 1776, and concluded with a vivid picture of a revolution and victory, even greater than that when liquor would finally be abolished, and its consequent train of woe, degradation and death ended forever.

Rev. Mr. Neale then advanced and made a few remarks, in which he said that Pennsylvania should set a proud example to all other States, and say that what she had done others could do. He strongly advocated union of all societies and religions in the fight, and illustrated his idea of union by telling a humorous story of his four oxen that pulled all together on certain occasions, and when they did pull nothing could stop them.

He believed, then, that the starting for the meeting was union of effort and of thought, and if they all worked together there was nothing could stand in the way. He thought the redemption from the curse of drink would come through the hands and hearts of women, who know and should know above all others what a curse it has been in home and fireside, and when it is finally eradicated, they will rejoice above all others, since it is their words and example that has achieved the victory.

Amidst liberal and continued applause, Belva A. Lockwood was introduced and talked for a few minutes. She held her glasses in her left hand, delivered her ideas with perfect clearness and conciseness, and altogether, she appeared as if she knew what she was talking about. She said:

Gentlemen and ladies, brothers and sisters and Good Templars: I have been a Good Templar for almost 23 years, and I am glad to see them coming to the front in this move to which the eyes of the world are turned. I have been asked if there is honor, is there strength, is there stamina enough in the old Keystone State to come to the front at this critical point.

BELVA'S EXPERIENCE IN KANSAS.

There are croakers who say no, but we know there is. I went through Kansas before prohibition and after prohibition, and I was amazed at the marvelous change. I went in the jails and there were no prisoners. The corner lounger is gone, and you can walk through the streets unmolested and uninsulted. Here one can scarcely go alone to a public place or into a hotel but what I find myself confronted by a drunken spectacle, but in Kansas it was not so. I know from my own observation that three-fourths of the murderers in jail and nine-tenths of all the criminals are put there by drink.

Then how is it with high license. I have been through the high license states, and the drunkenness is astonishing. High license does not prohibit. When the poor fellows up in the pineries come down with their lumber and sell it or get their wages, they spend or blow in it all. They didn't care for high license, and what is it to them that the saloonkeepers pay more for license, they simply charge a little more for drinks or adulterate it a little more. Young man, if you intend to go into business, don't touch it. I believe in moral suasion, but we must have the strong arm of the law behind us before we can hope to succeed with moral suasion. Do you know that one-third of the whisky and two-thirds of the beer in Pennsylvania is manufactured in Allegheny, yet we are going to win here. The saloonkeeper and brewer have rights, too, and I say to you go to them and say to them we will buy up your plant and help you to go into a better business, for you went into this under the very laws that we made.

This I say to you people of Allegheny and of the State of Pennsylvania. The people who are in that business went into it under your laws, and have their rights. The northern and and the second tier of northern counties are practically prohibition, and if you people of Allegheny county can get money enough, and brains enough, and speakers enough to carry Allegheny county, and if you can carry Philadelphia, and if you can carry Harrisburg and Williamsport, you have won the fight.

THE MAN FROM THE WEST.

Mr. L. F. Cole, of Wisconsin, was introduced and spoke as follows:

It's a very comfortable thing to be alive now. There has been no greater age, no grander time in which to live than now, for there are events of vast importance to occur. We are to make a history at this critical point. This proposition to destroy the saloon business is before us, and I want to examine some of the points in this institution we propose to abolish.

There are numerous objections. One has been spoken of, compensation. I disagree with the speaker who has preceded me, for the Supreme Court has said they are not entitled to 1 penny of compensation. I believe it would be an injustice upon the property holders to tax them to compensate the liquor trade.

Others say that all business is so closely allied that one cannot be destroyed without injuring the rest, and they argue that the liquor business, if it were suddenly withdrawn, would affect general trade. [He then told a story to illustrate the falsity of this idea, and really had to beg the audience not to applaud as time was precious and he wished to say all he could in the short time remaining.]

What a paltry consideration it is to say that the killing of the saloon business would depress the bottle business. There may be a temporary depression, but a turning of all this liquor money into other trades will create a revival that will be all the greater for its momentary depression.

Others talk of personal liberty. Why should the saloon men ask alone for personal liberty? We also want liberty, but we will not be deceived by the specious pleas of these people. We acknowledge their right just so long as they don't interfere with ours. A man has a right to swing his arm around, but suppose his fist should encounter our nose. Well, his personal liberty in swinging his arm around ends just where ours begins at the tip of our nose.

One more point, and I close. We are told that we cannot succeed. There is an appeal made to our patriotism, to our courage, and I believe there is enough conviction in the bosom of the young man of to-day to enable him to go to the polls and vote for his honest conviction.

THEY HAD THE DOCUMENTS.

A letter was read from the Mayor of Topeka, Kan., which said most positively that prohibition did prohibit, and that they were a happy and a prosperous people, with no desire to return to an open liquor trade. Then came the most pleasing song of the evening, a double quartet from the Arsenal Lodge of I. O. G. T.

Dr. Bullen then advanced and said he could answer the former speakers, and could say Allegheny county would vote prohibition. He said, with all due respect to Belva Lockwood, there would be no remuneration in this business.

Captain Barbour arose and created a laugh by saying:

Well, I'm in queer company. An Irishman, a Democrat, 12 years, 2 months, 5 days, 9½ hours between drinks, but here I am shaking hands with Brother Leslie, a leading Democrat. I gave the saloon all I had and got nothing back but the asthma, the consumption and a conglomeration of diseases, and the doctors gave me only three weeks to live. I did live, and live to hear those same saloon keepers cry peccavi. They did not want the Brooks law, they did not want high license, but now they cry "Anything, anything but prohibition." Abraham Lincoln freed 4,000,000 slaves and said "No compensation." We will free many more and cry "No compensation."

The doxology was then sung, and after a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Hughes the immense audience quietly dispersed, greatly pleased with the speakers and the evening spent so profitably.

DOING UP THE DOCTORS.

A Good Templar Emissary From Wisconsin Cites High Authorities to Show They Should Not Prescribe Whisky.

A large audience greeted the speakers at the temperance gathering in the Moorhead building in the afternoon. The speakers were L. F. Cole, of Wisconsin; John Martin, J. W. Moreland and A. M. Brown, and the trend of their talk was Constitutional amendment.

Mr. L. F. Cole is one of the ten speakers sent from outside States into Pennsylvania for work in the coming campaign. They are sent here by the Good Templars, and all expenses are paid by that organization.

He said the temperance workers should be certain of their preliminary work, as their foundation was simply perfect; the foundation of a tremendous conviction that they were right. They were called radical, but right was always radical, since there could be nothing half-way in right.

As there were honest doubts as to the accuracy of total abstinence, the speaker believed there were many thousands who were honestly opposed to it, but if they could demonstrate there was no legitimate use for alcohol as a beverage, then they could have no difficulty in carrying their point. Fifteen years ago temperance was operated merely on a sentimental basis, but scientific men then took hold, with results simply amazing, and disastrous to the "sober drunkard," or moderate drinker.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, the highest English medical authority, says there is no legitimate use under the sun for one solitary drop of alcohol as a beverage by a healthy person. He never prescribes whisky or brandy for a sick person, but, if necessary, alcohol diluted. Physicians who do prescribe it do so merely for the alcohol in it, and no one knows what other poisons the poor patients get in order to absorb the alcohol they should have in a pure state.

Dr. Noah S. Davis, the man who has received the highest medical honors in the United States, was quoted as saying he had never for 25 years prescribed one drop of whisky or brandy for his patients, but when necessary pure alcohol.

The speaker then rather scored St. Paul, the greatly quoted Biblical writer who wrote the prescription thousands of years ago, "Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake." He said old gentleman wrote that long before medicine was known as a science, and therefore he knew not what a sin he was committing. If the Saint had said castor oil, the speaker doubted if the people would break their necks in trying to save their stomachs. Continuing, the speaker said:

The lager beer business is the most gigantic commercial fraud in the world. It costs them just $1 to make a barrel of beer, and some experts have put it down as low as 80 cents. Why do you suppose the poor beer drinkers pay for it over the counter at 5 cents a glass. More than one saloonkeeper has told me they could make as high as $25 out of that single barrel of beer that originally cost $1, in addition to a Government stamp for $1.

Do you appreciate, then, the foe we are to fight; millionaires who are willing, if need be, to put $100,000 each into this campaign?

TO ELEVATE THE SALOONIST.

Doctor Cowl, of Allegheny, Would Vote Him Out of the Business.

In the First M. P. Church, Allegheny, last evening, Rev. W. B. Cowl preached on "Love for the Saloon-keeper Requires a Vote Against His Traffic." The reverend gentleman took for his text Apostles xix., 25.

After referring to the abolition of the slave traffic in the South and the consequent improvement in every way in that section, the reverend gentleman said:

The man who would raise his voice in the ante-bellum days against slavery would be looked upon as an assassin by the men whose capital was locked up in slaves. They felt and said that this fanaticism of freeing the slaves would be their ruin. The liquor men now raise the same cry. They say: "We have all our possessions locked up in this business. Everything we own from the result of patient toil of years of labor will be swept away if the Constitutional amendment is adopted. If you pass your fanatical prohibition law, you turn us out of an honest business, and as we know no other craft, we are without means of making a living."

There is no class of men in this State who will be benefited by the Constitutional amendment as those engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This vile, debasing traffic is no more needful to their happiness than was the slave traffic to the Southern States. I think there is nobody that suffers the deterioration of life as the keepers of saloons.

There are a great many people in the business who do not drink themselves. Quite a number of them are total abstainers, and would not put a drop of liquor in their mouths. The influence of this example is against the excesses of thousands who are its victims. The men are willing to sell the subtle poison to others, but personally they shun it themselves as they would a crawling leper or the sting of an adder.

These men may be good to their families. They probably contribute to the churches and asylums, but their moral sense is blunted. Their characters are rotten and they live lives of deterioration. These men are so vile and selfish at heart that they will surely be damned unless the law is passed giving them a chance to see their own character. A suspension of their business would be a godsend to these men. They would then have a chance to see the longitude and latitude of their spirit characters before going before their maker. The men engaged in this calling turn their backs on God. The traffic has undermined their manhood and they are lost to all sense of shame and honor. The man who votes to destroy this traffic is giving there men a chance for redemption and salvation. They will pluck the brands from the burning before they are consumed. I intend to vote for the amendment and lift the saloon keepers up to where they should be. No man can engage in it without the opinion that he is ostracised by the best people of the community who he would want to respect him.

A PLEA FOR PROHIBITION.

A Lawrenceville Pastor Lays Down the Law for His Congregation.

Rev. J. D. Sands, of the Forty-fourth Street U. P. Church, delivered an address last evening on the subject of "The Christian's Duty With Reference to the Prohibitory Amendment." A synopsis of his remarks is appended:

He said that if all the members and adherents of the churches in this State would vote in favor of the amendment, it would be adopted by a large majority. Christians held opposing views on the matter. He explained that any Christian who failed to support the amendment was placed under the ban of the Bible warnings.

Pastor Sands then took up the excuses for not voting for the amendment. One reason given was the arbitrary taking away rights which belonged to citizens. They hold the State should not interfere with the privileges. The State has never recognized the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a right that anyone possessed. The one fact of license proved this. No other business pays a license. They pay a tax, but not a license. The State, under certain restrictions, sells the right to sell liquor.

It is claimed prohibition does not prohibit. It has a tendency to abolish the use of alcoholic beverages. Neither high nor low licenses have succeeded in stopping the use of liquor as a beverage. It will prove easier under the amended laws to detect illegal liquor selling than under either high or low license, as the sale will be more noticeable. Prohibition has not proved a failure where it has been tried. This can be clearly proven. Law against theft does not altogether check the crime, yet we would not think of licensing thieves.

The strongest plea which will be made by the liquor dealers is that it is unjust to confiscate property without paying the men a sufficient sum for their loss. They will ask the taxpayer to pay this amount. They went into the business at a risk, and now that they will lose money they should not complain.

The plea that capital will be useless and many men will be thrown out of employment, was answered by arguments in which it was claimed that the capital and labor will be only diverted into other and better channels.

WITH PRAYERS AND VOTES.

Rev. Nevin Woodside Implores His People to Banish Intemperance.

"The Evils of Intemperance" were very vigorously discussed in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon by Rev. Nevin Woodside, the pastor. "Ye gave the Nazarites wine to drink," was his text, and he pitched right into all those who either positively or passively led their neighbors, their fellowmen, into the sin of drinking intoxicants. Among his characteristic utterances were these:

The members of this, our church, are pledged against intoxication. Let them beware lest they violate that vow, or tempt others to do so. The meanest of all men is the one who will try to get a temperance man to drink whisky. Surely that man is the most despicable of all creatures.

Let me speak to you freely of the evil of intemperance as found in the church of God. It is in the church, but not with the sanction of the church. Ministers are subjects of it, and many of their flock, though their divine leader warns them against it. Intoxication blunts the conscience and renders its subjects unfit for communion with or prayer to the Lord. Then it takes away the support of the church. Men will spend their time at the taverns in Diamond alley; spend thousands of dollars there; but refuse to spend even a tithe for the support of the gospel of God.

God cares nothing for the tears, penitence or prayers of the drunkard: the man who is not sober had better beware of familiarity in the approach of his divine Creator, for he insults the Lord of heaven and earth. The drunkard who dies drunk is eternally lost and condemned, beyond a doubt. But if there be one member of this church who ever gets drunk, I call upon him to return to his God, and forever repent and reform, while God may receive him.

The evils of intemperance appear in the State as well as in the church. Our taxes are twice what they ought to be. What is the cause of it? Largely drunkenness. You will find more drunkenness in Pittsburg, perhaps, than in any other city of its size in the United States. We want to stop it. Are we to sit still and permit this condition of things to go on? Oh, no! We must arise and protest; we must take this evil in hand and put it down just as soon as we can. We ask you, one and all, to stamp out this evil, by your prayers not only, but by your votes.

BARNETT ON THE AMENDMENT.

He Preaches an Interesting Sermon in the Union Park Chapel.

Rev. J. H. Barnett, pastor of the Union Park Chapel, Allegheny, preached an interesting sermon last night on the subject "Destroying Men versus Holding on to Demons and Swine; or, the Prohibition Issue in This State." His text was from Mark v, 15 to 17, which tells of