FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Preparations for the Great Struggle That is Soon to be Inaugurated

FOR EIGHT HOURS AS A DAY.

Earnest but Conservative Action the Object of the Leaders.

GOMPERS IS ENCOURAGED

By the Outlook for the Demonstration of May 1, and is Confident That the Plan Is

CERTAIN OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

Opinions of Many Prominent Individuals as to the Advisability of the New Movement.

PREDICTIONS OF A NOTED AGITATOR

In a few weeks the labor organizations will commence their battle for eight hours as a working day. Expressions of opinion have been secured from many prominent persons mainly in favor of the movement. The President of the American Protective League thinks the plan is not practicable unless the tariff is raised. Gompers says that the outlook is encouraging, and believes that eight hours will be universally adopted within two years.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.] NEW YORK, March 19 .- Your correspondent has been much interested of late in following the preparations made by almost all of our labor societies for the attempt to make eight hours a day's work, after the first of next May. The question has always been an interesting one, and since the strike of some 15 years ago here in New York, when the stonecutters, by striking in a body, virtually stopped all the building trades for many months at a time when New York was growing tremendously. He has watched for a repetition of the attempt: for the stonecutters' strike was so nearly successful that a repetition at some time or other was inevitable. Then the Knights of Labor and our local labor association, their power a few years ago. He thought

MORE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS. But, strange to say, the growing power of united labor has fortunately resulted in placing at the head of these vast associations men who think, and nothing has been ordered either by Powderly, by Gompers, who is at the head of our local association here, or by Arthur, who has for so many years guided what is known as the model labor association of this country, that of the Railroad Engineers. Anyone who followed the debates and public meetings of 15 years ago, knows the tremendous strides that these societies have made in the character of their

that an eight-hour strike was to come.

is heard at great labor meetings. Even ten years ago when we had here the strike of the telegraphers, which lasted for several months and ended with the victory of the Western Union Company, the addresses made by prominent labor agitators at the meetings of the unfortunate telegraphers were almost grotesque in their lack of coherency and ideas. To-day you cannot go to any of the meetings of our Central Labor Union without bearing some good sound sense in good clear English.

leaders, and in the quality of the talk which

ALL OF THEM INTERESTED.

Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, an intelligent eigarmaker, to whom much of the rosperity of the eigar trade in this city is due, has been busy for nearly a year getting ready to move for eight hours a day on the 1st of May. Some three mouths ago, he sent a circular to Congressmen, large manufacturers, merchants, professors of colleges and even to President Harrison himself, in regard to the eight-hour system, which the

The answers have been tabulated and ex-Congress in most instances, expressed a tavorable opinion, and so do elergymen and college professors. The circular in question contained these two questions:

hours a day? Second-What would, in your opinion, be

dependence and citizenship of our people? From the hundreds of answers received a few of the prominent names are taken. serious harm in making the attempt should experience prove that we are wrong. Now, as to the means by which the eighthours as in ten, and the result must mean a diminished aggregate of wealth. Any sys-

tem tending to lessen the real wages of the laborer would be hurtful to the condition of

SOME OBJECTIONS OFFERED.

Senator Ingalls believes that the reduction would have beneficial effect upon the manhood and independence of the working classes if they can earn enough for support in the eight hours. F. B. Thurber, the great wholesale grocer, believes that ten hours work is not too much. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who succeeded Beecher in Brooklyn, says that eight hours is enough, but wishes to see some system of employing the two hours gained in a manner beneficial to VOORHEES GETS EXCITED ONCE MORE, the workman. Felix Adler, the head of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, believes in the movement, but wishes also to see a movement for the wise use of the time gained from work.

Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, believes in the movement, but Senator Edmunds holds that it depends largely upon the nature of the occupation, and that no general rule can be laid down upon the subject. E. A. Ammidown, President of the American Protective Tariff League, has grave thoughts as to the advantage of so sudden and radical a change as is involved in an arbitrary reduction of a day's work to eight hours. The actual cost of production would be augmented nearly 25 per cent so far as labor as an element of cost is concerned.

WILL INCREASE THE TARIFF. The United States would be compelled to raise the protective tariff to cover the increased cost of production. Thus it is evident that, whereas ten years ago the proposition to cut down the hours of labor to eight a day was looked upon as visionary, it is now considered feasible and even wise by a great many thinking men.

In consequence of this public sentiment which the Federation of Labor and our Central Labor Union claim to have with them, in this movement, as against the opposition of manufacturers who naturally do not wish to have their plant idle 16 hours out of every 24, every leader in the ranks of organized labor in this city has something to say concerning the means by which the movement may be made a success. As another evidence of the conservatism of our labor leaders may be cited the fact that nothing like a general strike has been men-

tioned as likely to occur. There is no wish to ruin manufacturers, break down trades or upset business, Nothing could be quieter and less revolutionary than the talk of the men who have been seen upon this subject, and while there | Florida, but this action of the committee may be doubts as to the wisdom of working fewer hours than at present, it appears that there should be no objection to an experi-ment in that direction, provided it can be made in the orderly and peaceful method prophesied by the leaders.

AN EARNEST AGITATOR. The writer called the other day upon Mr. Robert Blissert, who for years has been known as one of the most respected men among labor agitators in this city, perhaps because he is an agitator who is also a workman, and a serious one. He is called upon to give much of his time to the discussion of labor questions, but his needle flies while he talks, and he holds his audiences, mounted on his tailor's bench. Of late years he has become very prosperous, owning his own shop, but he works just as hard as ever, and his belief in the necessity of doing more for the condition of working people is

Blissert is heart and soul with the eighthour movement, and sees but one possible danger to be apprehended so far as his own trade is concerned. He is a little apprehensive that with the demand for one-quarter more en, or one-fifth more workmen, which would be the result of a reduction from 10 and 12 hours a day to 8 hours, there would be a rush of interior workmen from Europe shich in a few years would neutralize the effect of the change, and we should have just as many unemployed men to look after. But this he considers something which cannot be ascertained positively.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM. Blissert used the problem under two heads; (1) What would be the effect upon wages? (2) How can it be most successfully carried ont. He says:

carried out." He says:

As to the first problem, according to the census of 1880, the total population was 50,155,-783. Of this number 36,761,607 were over 10 years of age, and 17,592,000 of this number were employed in various occupations. If we take out 1,000,000 persons as engaged in various professions, as lawyers, doctors, teachers, actors, and 5,000,000 as manufacturers, merchants, bankers, clerks, we have about 13,000,000 workmen who come unter the head of lawyers. nen who come under the head of laborers. Of his number 4,500,000 are farmers, and we have emaining 10.560,000 of wage-earners. From his total we may still exclude about 1,000,000 this total we may still exclude about 1,000,000 domestic servants, so that the general adoption of an eight-hour system would directly affect about 8,300,000 working men and women. The average normal length of a day's work in that country is 11½ hours, and is greatest where the largest number of women and children are employed. In my own trade, the miserable beings who make cheap clothing, work from 12 to 18 hours a day, and in some of the down-town tenements this is the rule the year round. But taking 11 hours as the average length of the working day all over the country, if an eight-hour system were adopted, there If an eight-hour system were adopted, there would be a uniform reduction of three hours labor a day, the effect of which upon the interests of the community must be obvious. The first effect would be to reduce the average daily production about one-fourth, even ad-mitting that people who work only eight hours, would work faster and better than they do

SOME VERY BIG FIGURES.

In other words, the product of about 28,000,-900 hours of labor every day would be with drawn from the market without discharging a single laborer. The commercial vacuum thus produced would virtually increase the present demand one-fourth, that is to say, it would create employment for 3,500,000 laborers. To meet this demand about one-sixth more facto ries and workshops would be needed, and a further demand for labor would be created in the mines, forges, furnaces, iron works and various industries that contribute to the build-ing and equipment of the new factories and workshops. Nor is this all. The new demand for labor would necessarily increase the num ber of persons who would become consumers and thereby enlarge the demand for commod tites. Of course if we do no more than supply work and consequently food to the million or more workmen who now, through no fault of their own, are out of employment, and do this at the cost of the 10,000,000 workers of a quarter of their present wages, it may be well to thinl long before venturing upon charity of thi

kind.

If no more work is produced, no more can be distributed, hence, in proportion as the number employed is increased, must the amount given to each be reduced. But I have enough faith in the growing intelligence of our laboring classes to believe that the twoor three hours taken away from labor in the shops and factories every day will not be wasted. If this opportunity to read a little, to learn a little, to do a little work around a house or the garden, to portunity to read a little, to learn a little, to de a little work around a house or the garden, to think a little, does not result in something of value to offset the possible reduction in wages for which we have to work, I shall be very much disappointed. I also believe that more leisure will make better workmen, and better workmen will do more work, and consequently produce just as much in eight hours as they formerly did in ten.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM. As to the hardship involved for owners o expensive plants, machinery, factories, etc., I see no reason why the system of double gang which is known all over England should not be in use here, that is to say that when one set of in use here, that is to say that when one set of workmen fluish their eight hours, another set should take their place, and the factory be earning money for 16 hours a day, or even for 24 hours if there is demand enough for the goods to warrant running night and day.

Better workmen who read more books and newspapers because they have time to do so will not be long before they require better living, better clothes and thus the market will be increased. As I said before there will be no serious harm in making the attempt even

Continued on Sixth Page

NOT ALL SATISFIED.

Some Republican Members Kicking on the New Tariff Bill.

SUGAR MAY CAUSE QUITE A BOLT,

tection for Hides.

He Compares Carnegie's Recent Banquet to the Feast of Belshazzar.

Congressmen approve of the new revenue bill, there are a number of kickers. The That banquet brought to his mind that cut on sugar, in particular, meets with objections. There will be an effort to organize a bolt on this feature.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- All day the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were besieged by Congressmen and others whose interests are affected by the tariff bill as published, and every effort is being made to secure changes in various sections before the bill finally leaves the committee. Republicans generally, however, are very well satisfied with it, and praise it as being even better than the Senate bill of last Congress.

The sugar schedule is receiving a good

The sugar schedule is receiving a good as a reply to the remarkable speech just us-

The sugar schedule is receiving a good quarters where all its other provisions are Kansas, and Coleman, of Louisiana, will vote against the bill so long as it contains this severe cut on sugar. To-day Congress-man Harmer, of Philadelphia, also ex-pressed himself as being much opposed to this section.

wise in selecting this article on which to make their largest reduction." The sugar men are going to hold a con-

ference to determine upon their course of action with regard to the bill, and Mr. least ten Republicans to attend. ANY NUMBER OF PROTESTS.

in a day or two to argue against this part of the bill, which deprives them of free raw material. Another delegation is coming from Paterson, N. J., to protest against the duty of \$1 per pound on raw silk.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA. Democrats think the tobacco men will not be satisfied with the treatment they have rewell not be touched if any tax is to be left, so as to put this business under Government supervision. They also say that the appearance of giving protection to farmers by putting duty on wheat and like, where there are no importation, is a mere pretense. The Republican members and Means Committee will submit the tariff to the full committee on Friday. There are one or two items not finally acted upon, but

time. As agreement has been reached with dutiable at 11/2 cents per pound, and will have to pay a duty regardless of whether or not the lead ore is associated with other ores. Under a ruling of the Treasury Department lead ores were allowed to come in free of duty when mixed with silver ore, where the latter was the material of chief value. There was a great deal of complaint n the West over this ruling and under the new schedule lead ore will pay a duty un-

RAY AND THE RIVERS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, March 19.-Congressman Ray to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$230,000 for the purpose of commencing the improvement of the Youghiogheny river beween McKeesport and Connellsville. The improvement is to be by means of locks and The bill was referred to the River and Harbor Committee. Mr. Ray will appear before that commit-tee in a few days and endeavor to secure an

GETTING READY FOR WORK. ensus Supervisor Oliver Has a Talk With

Superintendent Porter. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Mr. George Oliver, the Supervisor of Census for the Pittsburg district, passed through here today. He has been to Florida to bring Mrs. Oliver home, and the two went on to Pitts-

burg to-night. While here Mr Oliver called on the President to thank him for his appointment, and also upon Superintendent of Census Porter, with whom he talked about the census work in his dis-

HARRISON HUNTING AGAIN. With Ex-Senator Sewell He is Shooting

Ducks in Maryland. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The President accompanied by ex-Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, left Washington this afternoon on a ducking expedition to the preserves of the Maryland Ducking Club with head quarters at Bengies, pear Triumph, Md. He will probably return to Washington Friday night.

The Head of the Navy Safe. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- A telegram was received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant Cowles, commanding the United

He Wildly Compares Carnegle's Recent Banquet to the Fenst of Belshazzar-His Assertions About the Far-

mers Promptly Answered. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- In the Senate to-day the resolution offered by Mr. Voorhees last Monday as to agricultural depres sion was taken up and Mr. Voorhees ad-While New England Protests Against Pro- dressed the Senate in relation to it. He spoke of the deep, strong current of anxiety, discontent and alarm prevailing in the farming communities, and said that he proposed to aid them in the inquiry as to the causes of the existing depression. He went on to speak of the recent Carnegie banquet in Washington, reading some of the newspaper headlines, such as "Like Old Lucullus," "Gorgeous Dinner That Outrivaled an Ancient Roman Feast;" "a menu which almost the whole world furnished," etc. other historical feast which Belshazzar, the King, gave to 1,000 of his lords, and when the King saw the fingers of a man's hand write on the wall, "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin." His earnest prayer and belief was that the handwriting on the wall of the Carnegie banquet would presage the overthrow of a system of extortion and robbery, more wicked in the sight of God and man than all the sins of Babylon. The remedies to be applied were: First tariff reform; second. full supply of legal tender money; third, the free coinage of silver; fourth, the suppression by law of gambling in futures; fi th, a liberal policy of pensions. As Mr. Voor-hees took his seat there was some applause

> then read a letter which has been already published, showing the comparatively low prices of farm produce and the higher prices of manufactured goods before the war. BANKING ON NOTHING.

> tered, to read a letter from a farmer of Iowa, who knew, by practical experience, more about the condition of the farming class than the Senator from Indiana had ever

learned in his readings and theories. He

A Queer State of Affairs Brought to Light by a Fallure-Large Business Transacted-Depositors Lose Heavily. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI. March 19.—Several weeks ago Adolph Seinecke, head of the exchange and steamship agents' firm of Seinecke & Storner, failed. A few days later surprise was created by the appointment of a receiver, but the attorneys assured everybody that everything was all right. To-day Zimmerman & Co., of Memphis, began suit to recover moneys entrusted to Seinecke. The filing of the papers released a full grown feline from the sack. It showed first, that the firm had really conducted a banking business, receiving deposits on which interest was regularly paid, while the principal apparently went to satisfy Scinecke's princely desires. A second curious feature is that Seinecke didn't have \$1 invested while the partner had unwards of \$5,000, and drew a salary of \$4,000 a year and a percentage to keep such accounts as Scincoke gave him, and to draw custom.

as scincoke gave him, and to draw custom.

The firm was supposed to be prosperous, as it did an immense business, but the schedule of property filed to-day show \$7,000 assets and \$48,000 liabilities. Besided this, Seinecke has individual liabilities of \$12,000 to \$15,000, including \$8,000 in bonds intrusted to him by his wife. These liabilireached Seinecke the day before he

aken ill and which has disappeared. Hunting for facts in the case the attorney tumbled on the fact that had the affairs of the Adae Bank, which tailed some years ago, been properly ventilated they would have been found in the same condition as Seinecke's Bank, it being all the more curious that both Seinecke and his father were with the Adae Bank. Seinecke was a high liver. Only the best of everything was enough for him, and while not a habitue of saloons he spent large sums on ceived. They say that tobacco might as fine wines and liquors. Unfortunately, most of his creditors are poor people, and there is great distress among a number of

MRS. BIRCHALL DISCHARGED.

them over the loss of their all

The Attorney General Proposes an Early Trial for Her Husband. NIAGARA FALLS, March 19 .- Mrs Birchall was taken before Magistrate Hill at noon to-day. Detective Murray and Crown Attorney Raymond, of Welland, were present, but neither of them had any evidence against Mrs. Birchall, and the

magistrate discharged her.
The Attorney General's department is considering the advisability of asking for a special commission to try Birchall, as it is considered that delaying his trial until next October cannot serve any good purpose, and the witnesses then may be scattered broadcast.

Pelley is at Niagara Falls. He has been in receipt of \$10 per week and his traveling expenses from the Government since the ar rest of Birchall. He was offered a situation in Toronto but declined to accept it.

BLACK DIPHTHERIA RAGING. Luzerne County Being Ravaged by

Drend Disease. WILKESBARRE, PA., March 19 .- An epidemic of diphtheria, in a most aggravated form, is raging in some of the country districts of Luzerne County. It is what is

commonly known as black diphtheria in a majority of cases, and many deaths have already occurred. It seems to be located in the district about Lehman township, ten miles from here, and is spreading. Photographer Roberts, of Pike's Creek, has lost four of his little children within a short space of time. James Meeker, of Lehman, has buried one child. Barney Moss followed two of his children to the cemetery at almost the same time, while Everything possible is being done to check

WHISKY DID IT.

Joseph Nodak Shoots at His Brothe Law and Kills His Niece. JOLIET, Ill., March 19 .- A murder resulting from whisky and an old grudge was committed at Braidwood last night by Joseph Nodak, who shot and killed the 14year-old daughter of his brother-in-law, Miss Statsa Sokoloski, instead of his intended victim, her father.

Nodak, who was drunk, crept up to the window of Sokoloski's house, and fired through the window, where he supposed his victim was sleeping, instantly killing his daughter. Nodak was brought to Joliet this morning and lodged in jail. CONDUCTOR HOUGHLAN ARRAIGNED.

He Denies Responsibility for the Disaster at Bay View.

BUFFALO, March 19 .- John W. Houghan, conductor of the Lake Shore train which was wrecked at Bay View, was ar-raigned in Police Court this morning charged with a misdemeanor, in being responsible for the accident, in accordance with the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

He pleaded not guilty and was held in He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$500 bail to await the action of the grand

TRACTION TROUBLES The Attorney General Listens to

Lengthy Legal Arguments

FOR THE STREETS OF PITTSBURG

The Opponents of the Duquesne Company Assail It Bitterly.

AN ATTEMPT TO STIFLE COMPETITION s What the Attack is Characterized in the Corpor. tion's Answer.

Representatives of the warring traction nterests of Pittsburg appeared before the Attorney General at Harrisburg yesterday Several attorneys made arguments and sub mitted documents showing the respective claims to the right of way. The Attorney General took copious notes, but gave no intimation of his intentious.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, March 19 .- Attorney General Kirkpatrick's mind was subjected to a severe strain by the arguments made before him by representatives of the two traction railway companies of Pittsburg. He was assailed by Thomas S. Bigelow, George Wilson and Lyman Gilbert, who favored the affirmative consideration of the application for a writ of quo warranto to prevent the Duquesne Traction Company from carrying out the purpose of the charters of the Larrimer, Duquesne and Craig Railway Companies, and David T. Watson, Walter Lyon, H. S. McKee and William Flinn, who did not want the State to meddle in matter which they think ought to be settled in the courts without such intervention.

George Wilson opened the argument in favor of the application for a writ of que warranto, which set forth that the Larime and Lincoln Street Railway Company, the Ellsworth Street Railway Company and the Central Transportation Company had asked for a writ requiring the Larimer, Duquesne and Craig Railway Companies to show by what authority they claim to have and ex-ercise right to construct, maintain and oper-ate passenger railways in streets and high-ways in the city of Pittsburg.

WILSON'S LITTLE HISTORY. The petition also asked leave to proceed in the name of the Commonwealth to have judicially determined what, if any, rights the latter companies have on the streets and highways. Mr. Wilson gave a hurried history of the incorporation of the several companies in which he was interested, and the mysterious manner in which charters were obtained subsequently for the rival corporations which had recently obtained the consent of Pittsburg Councils to use the streets covered by their charters.

Frequent sarcastic references were made to this body for its shabby treatment of the Pittsburg Traction Company by refusing to give it any tavorable recognition, and giv-ing the Duquense Traction all the legisla-tion it wanted. The ordinance in the interest of the Larimer and Lincoln, Ellsworth and Central Transportation Companies were permitted to slumber in committee until yesterday, when, for the purpose of this hear-ing, they were negatively reported.

A STUPENDOUS TRANSACTION. But, he said, the most stupendous legislative transaction since the country was peopled by enlightened men, was performed when Pittsburg Councils gave the right of ties may be largely increased when the peopled by enlightened men, was performed when European agents are heard from. One of these sent a remittance of over \$1,000, which Inquesne Traction) to me streets and high-Duquesne Traction) to use streets and highways without regard to the fact that they trampled on chartered rights as if they were so much rubbish. As to the alleged general street railway ordinance passed by Councils. he said it simply embraced a set of rules and regulations in the interest of the Duquesne Traction Company. This ordinance, he con-tended, was in violation of the Pittsburg

H. S. McKee submitted several papers prepared by the legal representatives of the Duquesne Traction Company. In one the following was set forth:
This application for a quo warranto is not

ande for any public purpose or to answer any public need, but is solely and only to allow the Pittaburg Traction Company to prevent any additional line of passenger railway from being built to the East End from the old city being built to the East End from the old city of Pittsburg. The typography of the city is such that the business portion of it is located in a triangle, running from Grant street to both rivers. The residence portion and where a very large population lives is distant from the business precincts about five miles and to the city line is about seven miles.

THE NEED OF COMPETITION. In this residence district live at least 50,000 ecople, and it is the carrying to and fro of this population that the Pittsburg Traction Comany seeks to control, and to prevent any other ne of railroads competing with it.

In all the papers reference was made to the fact that the Pittsburg Traction Companies had been refused the consent of Councils to occupy the streets covered by their charters and that these rights were given the Duquesne Companies, which were the only corporations that could, under the circumstances, conduct railway lines.

In the case of the Central Transportatio Company, one of the corporations controlled by the Pittsburg Traction, it was alleged

letters patent were issued to it by the State under a misapprehension of facts. The company was incorporated on November 13 and on May 21, 1889, when the company pretended to accept the benefits of the act of May 14, 1889, it had a different route indiits application from that covered by its charter issued in 1886. NOT ACCORDING TO LAW. It also failed to comply with the law re-quiring a road to be commenced within the year and completed within two years. The

Central Transportation was not legally au-

thorized to lay a track on Center avenue be cause the act under which it was incorpor ated was void (on account of a constitu tional defect), and when the act of 1889 was passed it was not an existing charter. Concerning the claim of the Ellsworth Street Railway Company one of the papers of the Duquesne Company sets forth:

Although we have no copy of the petition presented in this matter, we suppose that the complaint is found on the pretended existence of a charter called the Ellsworth Passenger Street Railway Company. This company is not prior in right on this street, as the East End Street Railway Company was chartered nearly two months before it. The Diamond Street Railway Company is also prior in right to the Ellsworth. If the fact of an outstanding charter under the act of 1889 exhausts the power of the State to issue another, then on August 13, 1889, when the Ellsworth Passenger Railway Company applied for a charter, the State had no power to grant one, because it had already granted one to the East End Street Railway Company, As to the Larimer and Lincoln Railway Company, it was maintained that the company had made no pretense of building a road.

LAWYER WATSON'S ARGUMENT. Railway Company one of the papers of the

LAWYER WATSON'S ARGUMENT. D. T. Watson made a clear legal argument against the writ of que warrante. He claimed that the State had given the act of proper construction in favorably consider-ing the applications of the Larimer, Du-quesne and Craig Companies for charters. The provision in the law prohibiting the in-corporation of a company which proposed to occupy the streets designated in a charter previously issued referred only to such a ompany as had received the consent of Councils to occupy streets after having reeived its charter.

Mr. Watson claimed there was no reason why the application for a writ of quo warranto should be demanded, in view of the fact that the complaining companies had an ample remedy in a hill the fact that the complaining companies had an ample remedy in a bill in equity, with in Mississippi.

State intervention to test the legality of the

A PRIVATE DISPUTE.

The contention was simply a matter be-tween private corporations in Pittsburg, and the Duquesne companies had been granted the right of way. The application for a writ was against public interest, not for it. Ex-Deputy Attorney General Lyman D Ex-Deputy Attorney General Lyman D. Gilbert antagonized Mr. Watson in his interpretation of the provision in the act of 1889, preventing the issuing of a charter in the event of the previous incorporation of a company which has laid a track or been authorized to lay a track under its charter. Mr. Gilbert maintained that when such a charter was issued no other company having a similar point in your can be leavely incorpa similar point in view can be legally incorporated, and that Councils have nothing t

do with the matter. TOOK NOTES FREELY. Walter Lyon did not participate in the argument. The Attorney General took notes freely during the discussion. There is a mystery connected with the issuing of charters to the Duquesne companies, so far as the action of the State Department is concerned. The State Department has been an open book and newspaper men here have supposed that no news was withheld from them. But the statements of George Wil-son and Thomas S. Bigelow, President of the Traction Company, concerning the Duquesne charters indicate concealment of the

ction of the State.

Mr. Wilson in the argument to-day, stated that the first he knew of the charters was when he learned the companies helding them had received consent to use certain streets. Mr. Bigelow, in conversation, remarked that the charters had been kept under lock and key. Secretary Stone proposes to make inquiries to ascertain whether there is any foundation for these statements.

## AID FOR FARMERS.

Plan Adopted for Furnishing Seed When to the Impoverished Agriculturists of the Northwest - Rallroad and Elevator Companies Come to the Rescue.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19 .- State Comnissioner of Agriculture H. T. Helgerson of North Dakota, and the gentlemen asso ciated with him who have been in Minne apolis several days in consultation with the railroads and elevator companies in regard to some plan for aiding the distressed farmers and furnishing them seed wheat, finally came to an agreement about the details of the scheme to-day.

The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroad Companies have agreed to guarantee the repayment by the farmers of one-third of the 300,000 bushels of wheat it is proposed to give them. The elevator companies agree to guarantee the payment of another third, and the committee has drawn up a paper which will ask the citi-zens of the Northwest to sign, guaranteeing the remaining third upon certain important conditions. The Legislature at its recent session passed a law permitting the counties to bond themselves to the extent of 5 per cent of their valuation for this very pur-pose. Not until this money is exhausted are the destitute counties entitled to ask for

The committee appointed by the Gover-nor, before it issues the necessary seed wheat, will have in its possession accurate information of every destitute person in the State. When the wheat is issued the farmers will be required to give their notes for the value of it. These notes will be placed in the hands of a commission, consisting of representatives of the signers of the guarantee fund, of the railroad companies, of the elevator companies, and also what the guarantee will be obtained from the citizens and the farmers supplied wheat in time for seeding.

MORE INDICTMENTS EXPECTED. The Grand Jury Making a Searching Inve

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 19 .- No new indictments were presented to-day by the grand jury against former or present officials of the Sheriff's office or Ludlow Street Jail. But it was generally understood that the grand jury was still engaged in a careful and thorough investigation of the system of extortion in both institutions, and that additional indictments may be expected. It is also quite certain that the grand jury will adopt a sweeping presentment, recom-mending to the Legislature the abolition of imprisonment for debt in Ludlow Street Jail and the making of the Sheriff's office a salaried department of the city govern-

tigation of Grant's Officials.

One more indicted man fell into Detect ive Sergeant Reilly's clutches to-day. He was Charles H. Hubbard, formerly a clerk in the Order of Arrest Department under Sheriff Grant, and now a Deputy Sheriff. Hubbard was indicted by the grand jury on Monday for bribery and extortion as a mis-demeanor. He was arraigned and his bail fixed at \$2,000.

CLARK'S BAIL FORFEITED. The Flery Southron Falls to Appear Before

His Accusers. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 19 .- The trial of Major William Hancock Clark, a member of the Southern Society, was set down peremptorily on Tuesday for this morning in the General Sessions before Judge Martine. Major Clark had a misunderstanding with Wilton Randolph, a member of the club, in the hallway of the club house on the night of January 10, and fired five shots at Randolph, not hitting him, however. Clark was released under \$1,000 bail, furnished by Real Estate Broker V. C. Stevenson.

At 11 o'clock this morning Judge Martine directed Clerk Penney to call a jury. Lawyer Hardy arose and said his client was most probably unfortunately detained. The Court waited 20 minutes and declared Clark's bail forfeited. A warrant was issued for the defendant's arrest, but he could not be found at his residence or elsewhere.

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McKinnie & Bean, of the Leght saked by Judge Ewing if he was able to draw the line between adrunk and a sober man. He had been variety to.

Edward Refenuachdesires to reopen a saloon at No. 14 Seventh avenue, where, during the past year, as well as for nine years before, he had been running what he called a restaurant. Judge Ewing thought emptorily on Tuesday for this morning in

A PRICE ON HIS HEAD.

Governor Fifer Offers a Reward for the Assallant of Ex-State Senator Gillham. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 19 .- Governor Fifer issued his proclamation to-day offering a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the man who murderously assaulted ex-State Senator D. B. Gillham, of Upper Alton.,

The assault occurred on Tuesday morning Mr. Gillham discovered a burglar in fiis house, and in the desperate struggle which ensued the burglar fired two shots, one of which took effect in Mr. Gillham's breast, inflicting what is believed to be a morta wound. The robber escaped and is still at

IT NEVER HAPPENED BEFORE.

White Man is Hanged in Mississippi for Mardering a Colored Man. MEMPHIS, March 19 .- M. J. Cheatham (white) was hanged at Grenada, Miss., at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of

John Tilman (colored) on July 10 last. The drop was eight feet, but the noose slipped and he strangled to death in nine minutes.

Judge Ewing Says One Person Cannot Conducate a Wholesale and Retail Business.

HE HEADED OFF AN APPLICANT WHO WAS SURE OF ONE OR THE OTHER.

Judicial Difference of Opinion as to What an Orderly Saloon Is-Judge Magee Again Lays Down the Law and Says it is Only a Question of Accommodation to the Public-Seyenty-One Applications Disposed of Yesterday-The Ninth Ward Will be Tackled This Morning-As Usual a Large and Motley Crowd Was in Attendance-Judge Ewing Says a United States License is a Good Thing to Have.

who were announced to be heard vesterday. were all called and disposed of. It was revealed during the day that Judges Ewing and Magee are not entirely in harmony in regard to some of the cases. During their evening conference they, however, agree. During the day the list of speak-easies furnished to them by Mr. Brown was re-ferred to only in a few cases by the Judges, Attorney who, in several instances, which are well known to the newspaper reporters, did not give that credence to the list, as a basis for keen cross-examination, which the list deserves. The testimony of Inspector Mo-Aleese on Tuesday had injured the reputa-

time, in the drawer. The usual crowd was present yesterday. As each applicant came up the spectators made bets as to whether said applicant's name would be the same as on the application, or whether it would be Dennis. If the indications were that the latter would be the case, there would be a general titter of satisfaction, except in cases where the applicant was friendly to the onlookers. Then the Court would come in for abuse.

tion of the list, and it was kept, most of the

SAMUEL BING SCORED. MR. MAGEE AGAIN ATTACKS ALLEGED POLICE METHODS.

Bartenders at Duffy's Too Many for Judge Ewing-Tom Gazola Says He is a Free Lunch Expert-Frank McLaughlin Caused the Court to Quarrel. The Fourth ward was begun at 9:30

'clock. A petition was presented in favor of Fred Speier, who desires to break into the liquor business at No. 11 Diamond square. Judge Ewing said: "If we give a license to everybody who asks it there, no other business can be accommodated.' Again the Judge said: "Is there any-

ody here who has a city map? People keep silent during the sessions and then afterward complain that we license too many in a place or not enough, and that we license Rudolph Artz, of the Third ward, Alle-theny, applied for No. 12 Sixth street. Two

years ago he was refused a license in Alletheny. The Sixth street house used to be a aloon before Mr. Brooks interfered to save it for sewing machine agents and other people. Samuel Bing, the keeper of Old Economy No. 52 Sixth street, who was refused by Judge White, was subjected to a very lively examina-tion by Judge Magee, who, in the language of the streets, was evidently "leaded" for Mr. Bing. The Judge began the dialogue in this

THE APPLICANT CONFUSED. e you well acquainted with the police "Well, not very well."

"Have you been visiting the Southside much "No. sir."

'Have you been going through the Southside omising licenses to different people?" "You have not been visiting saloons over

"Do you know Captain Stewart?" "No, sir—yes, sir; yes, sir; I do."
"Did you and he visit a number of Southsid

"No, str."

Doo keepers?"
"No, sir."
"Do you know Mr. Smyth?"
"No, sir.-yes, sir. I do."
"Did you and Captain Stewart visit him?"

"Did you promise him anything?" "No, sir, know that such a thing has been insinuated, ut I have never promised anything of the Kind."

That was all, and Mr. Bing was dismissed.
J. B. Boyer, the proprietor of the Hotel
Boyer, was asked if he were alone in his business and how long he had been there.
Brown & Taylor, of the Hotel Hamilton, was
told by Judge Ewing: "I have heard no complaints of the place."

Mrs. Anna M. Boehm, who recently became a
widow, applied for the renewal of the license
for the place at the corner of Ninth street and
Penn avenue. Her brother, Mr. Martin, also
appeared and said that he was employed as the
manager of the house.

TOO NEAR FATHER SHEEDY. At the corner of Penn avenue and Third street Henry Ertsman told the Court that he would try to keep a saloen and general eating house if he were given a chance. Judge Ewing expressed a fear that Mr. Ertsman would be near the Catholic school or Penn avenue but the applicant said that he was at least ; block away. The Judge said that there ought to be a decent licensed house in that neighborhood, but he thought it would be difficult to find suitable premises. Mr. Ertsman said he expected to locate his dining room in the half basement.

McKinnie & Bean, of the Hotel Anderson,

SCHLOSSER'S ALL RIGHT. William Rueckeisen, of No. 34 Sixth street, has kept his restaurant since his license was cut off a year ago, but he is willing again to dispense hard beverages, if the court feels called upon to inflict the business upon him.

His case appears to be very doubtful. Otto Richter applies for No. 920 Penn avenue, at the corner of Garrison alley. He has now about 15 lodgers and 100 eaters daily. He is in the Shaw House, and said that he was not applying for a barroom. He desired only a license in order that he might accommodate his boarders with beverages during their meals, and did not intend to put a bar into his place. "Well, Mr. Richter," said Judge Ewing, "we

"Well, Mr. Richter," said Judge Ewing, "we have put down what you say you intend to do. It may be called up in the future if you depart from it."

John Schlosser appeared for the firm of Schlosser & Dellenbach, proprietors of the Hotel Schlosser. He was asked if Mr. Dellenbach was his only partner, which was answered affirmatively.

bach was his only partner, which was answered affirmatively.

George Tann, an ex-saloonkeeper of good appearance, asks license to resume business at No. 54 Tenth street.

John Thompson, one of the proprietors of the Red Lion Hotel, No. 7 Sixth street, was not detained.

Taking up the Fifth ward, P. C. Duffy, whose place is at the corner of Grant street and sixth avenue, described the manner in which he had been compelled to enlarge his premises. He said that he paid the wages of a policeman, whose badge is furnished by the city. Judge Ewing severely scored Mr. Duffy, recalling Criminal Court cases where Duffy's saloon had been mentoned as the place where burglary and robbery had been imbibed. Mr. Duffy said he kept six bartenders, taking turns of three.

The 71 applicants for retail liquor licenses On Saturday nights all were kept on duty, TO CURTAIL THE OVERFLOW.

REE CENTS

"Aren't you pretty well crowded some "Yes, sir: I am. I think there ought to be

Judge Ewing said: "I think we will have to Attorney W. M. Galbraith presented two Attorney W. M. Galbraith presented two witnesses to protest against the renewal of a license to Mr. Duffy. James A. Tyler, of the Southside, swore that, on January 21, 1890, he had spent the better part of the day drinking in Duffy's Battery. In the evening he walked up to the lunch counter to throw an oasis into his internal wilderness of liquor, when Duffy grabbed him and threw him forcibly to the sawdust. His head struck a spittoon and his left ear was cut nearly off. He had brought a criminal suit against Mr. Duffy, before Alderman Richards, and had sued him civily for 210,000 damages. In answer to questions by Charles F. McKenna, Mr. Duffy's attorney, Mr. Tyler said that the criminal prosecution had been dropped.

dropped.
William Tyler, a brother of James, told his william Tyler, a brother of James, told his biblions relative on william Tyler, a orother of James, told his story of searching for his bibulous relative on that Tuesday night, and finding him in Mr. Duffy's place, with his ear cut. He knew nothing of the happening by personal observa-tion, and when he had finished his yarn, Judge Ewing said:

Ewing said:

"Now, if you had just stopped before you began, it would have saved us time."

Mr. Duffy declared that the alleged affair had never happened in his house, but was instigated by rivals. He remembered that on the day mentioned Tyler had come to him to borrow money, but he said he had not touched him.

FALLON BOBS UP AGAIN. Patrick Fallon applied for No. 606 Grant street, next to the saloon of John O'Neil, where he has kept a public house for six or seven years. It is called the Edgar House.

John Finerty's place asked for is at Nos. 183 and 185 Fifth avenue, on the corner of Ross

street. He has leased six rooms, with the op-

sirect. He has leased in rooms, with the op-tion of more. Until six months ago Mr. Finerty was a glass blower, and since that time he has attended bar for John Guntz, Jr. "Ain't that a presty hard old building to put a restaurant in?" Judge Ewing asked. "Well," said the applicant, "I think it can be "Yead no." fixed up."

"You can't fix that building for anything except to tear it down," said Judge Ewing. "A good restaurant is needed in that locality, but is requires a good, substantial building. The trouble is that people who secure licenses neglect the restaurant and look after only the bar."

bar."

Thomas F. Gazzola desires to resume the trade of selling whisky at No. 3 Wylie avenue, where he runs a pool and billiard room, He has been a liquor seller for 25 years. "That," said Judge Ewing, "is very little qualification for keeping a resiturant, We don't propose to license many saloons near the Court House. We want some good restaurants, but no doggeries." A FREE LUNCH EXPERT. Mr. Gazzola insisted that he was an expert at

the management of free luuches and restaurants, as well as of bars. Michael J. Hines, whose former saloon at 121 Wylie avenue is now a cigar store, asks permission to renew. He was positive that he had

mission to renew. He was positive that he had not kept a sneak-easy.

Cornelius Horgan applied for a license to reopen his old place at No. 17 Wyile avenue. He said that while he had license he had been careful not to sell to any intoxicated person. Judge Ewing remarked that the locality demanded a good man. Mr. Horgan had some good indorsements.

ments.

John Krolling, who has always been a bartender, wants a license for No. 5 Wylie avenue.
He said that he had only \$700 to fix up his place for public accommodation.

Dennis McGlinchey, who desires to sell at the corner of Bedford avenue and Washington

corner of Bedford avenue and Washington street, was given a rather severe examination, especially as to the manner of his obleying the law since his license was refused. He averred that he had kept within the law in all respects. Peter McGee, who has now a bottler's license, desires to sell by the drink at No. 19 Webstar avenue. Judge Ewing asked:

"Do you sell to be drunk on the premises?"

"No sir, not a drop,"
"In Criminal Court, the boys have recently told us often about going to Peter Magee's 'saloon,' as they would to any other saloon."

"Well, Your Honor, they might buy bottled beer, but I haven't sold a drop that was drunk at the place."

TILT BETWEEN THE JUDGES. Frank McLaughlin corner Wylie avenue and Tunnel street, said flatly that he wanted a icense for a saloon at the old stand. Judge Ewing jumped upon this place with both feet, in metaphorical language, saying that unless he had shut his eyes, two years ago, he could

John O'Neil, at Grant and Sixth, was passed John O'Neil, at Grant and Sixth, was passed without worry, and George Pitfield, who has a saloon at No. 59 Wylie avenue, at the corner of Tunnel, was called. Judge Ewing waded into Mr. Pitfield strongly, telling him plainly that he had exercised no discrimination in regard to his patrons, selling to the lame, blind and halt alike, and that he needed badly the polic-man who stood there. "As far as I am concerned," said Judge Ewing, "I shall vote no to you. For the benefit of others who expect to get license the coming year, I will say that I am surprised that he even expected to get license."

PFORDT STANDS A GOOD SHOW. George Pfordt asked for No.29 Wylie avenue. For some time he has been steward for David Lauber, formerly Tony Newell's, No. 101 Fifth avenue, and before that kept restaurant for himself for many years. In answer to Judge Ewing's question, Mr. Pfordt said that he took daily a morning drink, but did not drink during the day. Judge Ewing seemed to be impressed by this applicant, and asked if anybody in the courtroom knew him. After a time Bailiff
Pender was round, and he testified that Mr.
Pfordt, whom he had known for many years,
was a sober, reliable man.
Morris ktosenthal tries for No. 33 Wylie avenue, where he kept formerly a saloon and Hebrew restaurant. Judge White cut him off.
Judge Magee inquired as to his seiling to
women during 1888, and said: "Two days after
you were granted a license in 1888 I saw a
drunken woman coming out of your place with
a bucket." Mr. Rosenthal, at this, started to
talk, and talked rapidly for five minutes, shout
the difficulties in the way of the oppressed saourtroom knew him. After a time Bailiff

the difficulties in the way of the oppre-loonkeeper. Before he was licensed he hotel, and had to admit that he had allo

"Yes sir, I do."
"Well, we think some good restaurants are eeded along there."
Attorney C. C. Montooth vouched for Mr.

TRESS KREPS A GOOD HOUSE. Phillip H. Tress, who keeps a saloon on Grant street, the fourth door east of Fifth avenue, was kept only long enough to hear from Judge Ewing: "We never hear of your place in the Criminal Court."

Joseph B. Walker, colored, asks for No. 20

he had shut his eyes, two years ago, he could not help seeing that drunken men were constantly coming out of the place,
"You were an exception two years ago," said Judge Ewingt. "You were given a license for a mere drinking place because you said that a restaurant was not needed there. You had a good reputation and secured a license; but you did not keep an orderly house. Unless there is promise of a great change, I will be compelled to mark a big NO against you."

At this point Judge Magee spoke up, and said: "I have passed Mr. McLanghlin's place often, and he always, as far as I saw, kept an orderly place. I think he was a good man for the place."

"I speak from personal observation," said Judge Ewing. This little tilt caused quite a

notei, and had to admit that he had allowed the place to run down.

John Russell applies for a saloon and restanrant at No. 41 Wylie avenue. He formerly kept a mar at that place, with a lunch. "Now, Mr. Russell," said Judge Ewing, "are we to understand that you intend, in good faith, to run a lirst-class restaurant there?"

"Yes sir. 1 do."

Joseph B. Walker, colored, asks for No. 20 Wylie avenue, now a ciothing store. He was formerly cook for Harry Alden, on Diamond street, and since then has been running a barber shop in the basement at No. 20 Wylie. Mr. Walker made a good impression. He thought a colored men's salcon and restaurant was needed in that neighborhood, and Judge

To day every intelligent workman you meet is interested in this eight-hour question, and organization has now attained to such a degree here that the competent workman who is not a member of his trade society is very rare, and is as a rule not to be envied. The determination to make some sacrifices in order to gain the eight-hour rule is widespread, but is by no means accompanied by any blind resolve to attain he desired result at reckless expense,

federation proposes. press all sorts of opinions. Members of

TWO PERTINENT QUESTIONS. =First-Should the working people of our country be required to work more than eight the effect of a general reduction of the hours of labor to eight a day upon the manhood, in-

Senator Hoar says that eight hours is enough, and that it would be a public benefit if that should be the limit of a day's work. Senator Blair says that eight hours is too long for some occupations. President Seth Low, of Columbia College, is in sympathy with the movement. Professor Anson D. Morse, of Amherst College, does not believe in the movement for the reason that workmen cannot produce as much in eight

While the majority of the Republican

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

deal of attention, and there is decided opposition to that portion of the bill in many accepted in full. As stated last night in these dispatches, Representatives Peters, of

IN FAVOR OF SUGAR. "The sugar industry," said he, "is growing rapidly in this country now, and should not be disturbed. A reduction of 15 per cent could perhaps be sustained without great injury, but a cut of 60 per cent, as proposed by this bill, will drive the sugar men out of the business. Propositions are now being considered to bring manufactur-ing plants from Cuba and establish them in will probably put a stop to all that. There is a widespread interest growing in the business, and manu acture of sugar in the West has recently been started on a large scale. I do not think that the committee has been

Coleman to-day said that he expected at The Ways and Means Committee to-day The Ways and Means Committee to-day received a number of telegrams from different parts of the country, protesting against certain portions of their bill. Among them was one from a large manufacturer of boots and shoes in New England, protesting against the proposed duty on raw hides. It is expected that a delegation of New England shoe manufacturers will be down here in a day or two for a perme against the protection.

synopsis of it," said Representative Mc-Millan, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, "will assure New Jersey to the Democrats at the next election. Arguing for free raw silk and free tin plate, a man can defy everything and carry the State. A duty of \$22 40 a ton on raw silk will take well up there and I think I know a good thing when I see it.'

these will be definitely settled before that regard to Mexican lead ores, which has been a vexatious problem. Lead ores will be

He Introduces a Bill for the Improvem of the Youghlogheny.

riation in the regular river and harpor bill for this purpose.

States steamer Despatch, announcing her arrival at Norfolk uninjured, and that Sec-retary Tracy has returned to his quarters on board.

VOORHEES EXCITED.

PITTSBURG. THURSDAY, MARCH