PITTSBURG. TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1890.

That Would Tie Up Every Railroad Leading Into the Twin Cities.

DEMANDS OF YARDMEN.

Twenty-Four Hours' Notice to be Given for the Adoption of the Chicago System.

A LONG BILL OF GRIEVANCES.

Ten Hours to Constitute a Day's Work and Extra Pay for Overtime is Demanded.

A TOUR MADE THROUGH THE YARDS.

Bigher Wages Paid in Chicago and Fort Wayne, the Employes Claim, Cause the Discontent.

THE SCALE OF RATES PAID BY EACH COMPANY

At 9 o'clock this morning the General Managers of every railroad leading into Pittsburg will be waited upon by committees of their yard switchmen. These committees will demand an increase of wages and a fixed day of ten hours' work. The companies will be given 24 hours in which to reply to the demands, and at the end of that time, if the employes are ignored, or their demands refused, the roads will be tied up.

The Federation of Railway Employes is about to make a demand for an increase in wages. This is nothing unusual, but the scope of its proposed operations is something unprecedented in this city. It will ask for an increase in the wages of every yard man on every railroad running into this city. The demand will be made to-day, and the different companies will be given 24 hours' notice to grant the increase. If they refuse to do so, or ignore the demand altogether, the men will go out on strike.

For the past week the Federation has been holding meetings almost every night. On Sunday night it had an enthusiastic gathering, but refused to make public the proceedings of the session. Everything published so far has been mere conjecture, and nothing definite was knows of the plans until vesterday, when the secret leaked out, One of the officers, mistaking a DISPATCH reporter for a railroad employe, said they would present a demand to-day for the adoption of what is known as the "Chicago sys-

Of Mammoth Proportions. The strike, if there will be one, will include the vard brakemen, conductors and switchmen. The engineers, to use the expression of a chief of a division of the Brotherhood, "are not in it," They were asked to back up the yard men, in case the latter struck, but the engineers refused. As an organization, they will take no notice whatever of the demand of the yard employes, although some of the engineers, as individuals, sympathize with their fellowworkmen.

On the Pennsylvania Company's lines in this city the following is the scale of wages now paid: Yard brakemen, night work, \$1 95, day turn, \$1 85; conductors, night turn, \$2 50, day work, \$2 40; switchmen, the same as conductors. The increase to be demanded is: Conductors, \$2 99 and \$2 80; brakemen, \$2 35 and \$2 25; switchmen,\$2 90

The Pittsburg men claim the wages paid in Chicago are about 15 per cent higher then those paid in this city. In addition to this, the employes in the Windy City work only ten hours per day, while those in Pittsburg work 12 hours. The men in Gnicago are paid for all overtime and extra pay for Sunday work. In Pittsburg and Allegheny the men often work over 12 hours, and do not receive any extra compensation.

It is also claimed the Chicago conductors per month. It is also said the same scale is reason why the rates asked should not be to them an official report of the meeting, of paid in this city, where the men work from | which the following is the substance: 5:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

A visit was paid to the Fort Wayne yards, in the lower part of Allegheny, last night. Nearly all the night men at the Washington avenue yard are new employes, and do not belong to the unions. Most of those on the day turn are members of the Switchmens' and Brakemens' Unions, or, as the new association is called, the Brotherhood of visit the offices of every railroad centering in Trainmen.

Preparing for a Strike.

One union man was found in the yard. He was soliciting signatures of the nonunion men to stand by the others in case of a strike. All the non-union men signed the agreement with one exception, and he asked for time to consider the matter. As soon as

that the men were not sufficiently organized to go on a strike, and, as they could not have the engineers with them, their chances of winning a strike were small. One of the They have met and talked the matter over for

and about that time he is asked to join the union. As is the case anywhere else, if he does not do so he will get into trouble, and these men are most likely to go back on the union if there is a strike. union if there is a strike.

Not a Bad Time for It. "If a demand is to be made now is as good a time as any. The freight movement is very heavy, but it was worse some months ago. If the men on all the roads stuck together they could do something, but I do not think they will stick. If a break occurs on the Panhandle the company would send all its freight out over that line and would take its time about fighting the men on the Fort Wayne. There is no rea-son why we should not be paid wages fully as high as those in Chicago, and although I am not a member of any union, I will stick out if a strike is ordered."

An engineer who has been with the com-pany since 1870, and who went through the big strikes of '73 and '77, said: "The engineers had all the strike they wanted during the last unpleasantness in 1877, and I do not think they would take any part in the proposed swicthmen's demand. The Burlington strike threw a damper over measures of this kind, and when we have a grievance again we will go about it in a different way. We will not rush into the office of the gen eral manager with a demand, but will make a request in a courteous manner. If the switchmen do this, and say nothing about what they will do in case their de-mands are not granted, they will fare better. We are now paid by the hour, and as we are perfectly satisfied with our wages, we will not do any kicking for other people. The trainmen running on the road will also have nothing to do with the strike, although the yardmen could 'tie up' the road without the assistance of the regular trainmen."

Hoping for Conservative Action. Around the Panhandle yards 70 men are employed to do the work. A number of them were interviewed last evening who belong to the Federation, and they hoped no radical steps would be taken. The men talked to thought the demand of an advance of 55 cents and a reduction of two hours in the present day's work asking was too much. seemed to think that ten hours and \$2 per day would suit them at this stage of the game. The majority of them said that it a strike was instituted they would have nothing to do with it. The general opinion pre-vails that a compromise will be effected, and the men will be satisfied to accept half

of what they ask. In the Pennsylvania vards nobody could tell how many men are employed, but four engines, with a crew of seven apiece, are employed to do the work about the Union

The Pennsylvania men are said to be zealous in their efforts to have the change street yards, Torrens, Wall, Derry, Bolivar, Johnstown and Altoona.

The Poorest Wages in the City. In the Pittsburg and Western vards the nen are the poorest paid in the city. They have to work 12 hours for a day. Freight canductors receive \$2 35 a day; switchmen, \$1 89; brakemen, \$1 70. They are all union men, and when a number of them were interviewed, last night, they said they would strike if their demands for an increase was not granted. They expect to have their wages increased to at least \$2 75 for conductors, \$2.20 for brakemen, and \$2.50 for switchnen. They want this increase, and the hours reduced to ten, with extra for overtime. The hustlers in the freight depot are also out for a change. They work from 10 to 12 hours a day, and only receive \$1 50. They. will demand that ten hours shall constitute a day's work, and that they be given an in-crease of 25 cents per day. At the roundhouse the men are paid \$35 to \$50 per wonth, and they also have to work 12 hours n day. They will ask an increase of \$10 a

The men in the West Penn yards are anxiously waiting the outcome of their de mands, and threaten to strike if they are refused. All of them have to work 12 hours a day. Freight conductors there are paid \$2.85 per day, brakemen \$1.80, and switchmen \$2. In the roundhouse the men are divided into three classes, and are paid, respectively, \$40, \$45 and \$55 per month. They ask for "Chicago system" and the Chicago scale of wages.

ONE DAY TO DECIDE. QUICK ACTION DEMANDED BY THE DISCONTENTED.

Sixteen Counts in the Indictment Drawn Up-Four Hundred Men at the Meeting Last Night-Chicago Wages and Hours Wanted.

About 400 railroad employes met in K. of .. Hall last night, The Federation of Railway Employes met first and heard the proposition of the switchmen, and then the latter were left to consider the "grievances" which were prepared to be submitted to the companies. E. C. Gosnell presided and W. B. Gates acted as secretary.

Every road centering in the city was well represented, and the meeting was enthusiastic from beginning to end. The session continued until 1 o'clock this morning, when a committee composed of Frank T. Hawley, earn as high as \$125 and the brakemen \$110 | E. F. McCarthey, J. F. Tobin, Thomas Cain and E. C. Gesneil called in the representapaid in Fort Wayne, and that there is no tives of the morning newspapers, and gave

A Long Bill of Grievances. There have been 16 articles of grievances prepared to be presented to the companies at 9 o'clock this morning. The grievances have existed for 15 years, and are alleged to have been practiced on all of the roads centering in Pittsburg. The Committee on Griev ances will meet at Deshon's Hotel, on Liberty avenue, and from there sub-committees will Pittsburg, including the Castle Shannon, the Pittsburg Junction, and all the smaller lines. The demands of the men have been approved by the Federated Order of Railway Employes. The men are simply asking for living wages,

The men are simply a saing to inexperience they say, and demand that no inexperience they say, and demand they say they say, and demand that no inexperienced men shall be employed in the various yards. They specify in their demands that a certain number of men shall be employed on each en-gine, and that ten bours shall constitute a day's work, with an increase of wages over what is

the signatures were secured, the paper was carried to the meeting of the Federation, in Labor Hall, and the result of the canvass announced.

The men spoken to said they would be glad enough to secure an advance in wages, the state of the canvas and think they could. They stated mand.

Not Done in Haste.

The men have not gone into the matter hastaly, nor without careful consideration. of winning a strike were small. One of the men, when asked if he thought there would be a general strike, said:

"Yes, I think there will be trouble if the company does not grant the demand. Although the Federation of Railway Employes is hardly strong enough to the up' the road, it could do so if the other employes acted with them and did not satagonize the movement. Every railread man knows perfectly well how the engineers stand on the subject of strikes, and it would be next to an impossibility to get them in one. The night men, as a general rule, are the new men on the road, and have not been working long enough to be members of the union. As soon as a vacancy in the ranks of the day men occurs, a night man is given the place,

More of the Men's Rensoning.

The men give another reason for claiming shorter hours and more pay. In many of the other cities where wages are higher than in Pittsburg, rents and the cost of living are muci less. The men are thus put to disadvantage in Pittsburg. While their wages have not advanced, rents have done so, and to this have been added the assessments for insurance, which have always been a bore of contention to the men in this city.

Another reason set forth is that last year the freight on the Pennsylvania system was heavier than in any year during the road's history, and during the first three months of the present year they handled 20,000 cars in excess of what they handled in the corresponding three

they handled in the corresponding three months of last year. Instead of increasing their forces of men, the companies have put their forces of men, the companies have put big engines on larger trains.

Chairman Hawley said: "You can simply say that the switchmen are making a demand now that they are determined, to a man, to stand up to until it is granted. It may be a matter with the switchmen just now, but it will be a general matter with the federated orders if our demands are refused," and as Mr. Hawley concluded, he was greeted with responses of "You bet! we're with you," from his fellow workmen.

An Alleged Promise Recalled. It is said the Pennsylvania Railroad Company ade a promise several years ago that when their business increased they would make a proportionate advance in the wages of their employes. The following interesting statistics are given to show that the company has not lived up to this promise. The average number of cars of freight handled daily by the system. of cars of freight handled daily by the system, the men say, is 1,900. The average number handled seven years ago was 800.

When asked what would be done in case their demands were ignored or refused by the companies, the reply was simply a reiteration of the former statement that the men are determined to get what they ask for, and if the companies force a strike the employes will not be to blame.

NOT READY TO TALK.

The Local Officials Quietly Awaiting the

Developments of To-Day. Several railroad officials were asked yesterday afternoon what they would do in case a demand for an increase of wages was made by demand for an increase of wages was made by the federation. The gentlemen interrogated said they had not thought of it, and did not think the men would ask for an increase at this time. They stated that a relapse following the freight boom of last summer and fall was being felt by all the lines, and as proof of it they said that every road had more care than supports had use for. more cars than shippers had use for.

This, they claimed, was due to poor shipments, and in their opinion the demands would

TO FIX A SCALE OF PRICES. Joint Meeting of Miners and Operators at

Columbus Te-Day. COLUMBUS, April 14.—A large representa-tion of miner-delegates from different States interested have arrived to attend the joint meeting of miners and operators to morrow with a view to re-establishing the inter-State agreement and fixing a scale of prices for the coming year. The Ohio miners favor the scale adopted in this city last January, but the opin-ion prevails that it will fail for the reason that Ohio and Pennsylvania operators cannot grant the advance, owing to the refusal of the Indiana and Illinois operators, who form a part of the competitive district, refusing to attend the the competitive district, refusing to attend the convention. The miners intimate that strikes will continue throughout the district unless a decision is reached. Letters have been received from A. L. Sweet, of Chicago, stating that there is no disposition on the partial the operators of that State to attend the convention; from E. T. Brent, of Oglesby, Ill., saying they have no assurance their competitors of Central and Southern Illinois will attend, hence the presence of the Northern Illinois operators would be useless; from S. N. ois operators would be useless; from S. N. oeman, President of the Indiana operators, leclining to attend because the Illinois opera-ors have refused. Patrick McBryde, of the Juited Mine-Workers, says the Northern Illinois will be fully represented and that a delegation representing 90% asiners is already here to participate in the proceedings. He states the miners are in good condition for a strike and that it will probably be inaugurated chort May 1. The State Convention of Miners decided to day upon one district and organization Ohio.

GORED BY A COW.

A Farmer and His Wife Badly Used Up by

the Infuriated Beast. NEWARK, N. J., April 14.-Mrs. Peter Monaghan and Herman Heinrichs were horribly gored by a cowat South Orange last night. They approached the animal's calf, when the cow broke the chain by which she when the cow broke the chain by which she was fastened, knocked both of them down and then attacked them with its horns and hoofs. Heinrichs was tossed about by the infuriated animal and was badly injured. His skull was fractured, his face and body were disfigured and he was only saved from death by being thrown into a deep brook. The woman remained at the animal's mercy.

A crowd was attracted to the scene and Mrs. Monaghan was finally rescued by Henry Brainard, who made a daring rush, picked the woman up in his arms and crossed the fence with her. Brainard hinself was hurt in the rescue. Mrs. Monaghan presented a pitiable sight. Her leg was broken and she was bruised and cut about the head and body. She was removed to her home. Heinrich was taken to the Memorial Hospital in Orange.

IT DIDN'T PAN OUT.

The Doomsealers of San Francisco a Sadi

Disappointed Set. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-According to the prophesy of Mrs. Woodworth, George Erickson and several other revivalists, who created considerable excitement in Oakland some time ago, this was the day on which San Francisco and Oakland were to be destroyed by earth-quake and tidal waves, and the cities of Chicago and Milwankee were also to suffer the same calamity. There has been no indication of any convulsions of nature here but the "Doom-scalers," as they have been termed, have evidently held their faith in the prophecy up to the last moment. the last moment.

Several hundred persons who attended Mrs. Several numbers persons who attended Mrk-Woodworth and became believers in her pra-dictions of destruction, have been leaving Oak-land for high ground during the nast week or two, and to-day they were encamped on the hills near Santa Rosa, St. Helena and Vacaville holding religious services and waiting for the news of the destruction.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

A Full County Ticket Placed in the Field nt Mausfield.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MANSFIELD, O., April 14.-The Richland County Democratic Convention nominated the following ticket: Probate Judge, Lewis Brucker; Commissioner, George Gribling; In-firmary Director, Edwin Payne; Delegates to State Convention, S. W. Faust, W. H. Bowers, State Convention, S. W. Faust, W. H. Bowers, L. C. Mengert, Richard Dalton, J. M. Hunter, J. R. Seward, R. S. Boles, E. McCoy and Miller Carter; Delegates to Circuit Judicial Convention, S. A. Cummings, S. E. Jenner, H. E. Bell, A. F. Douglas, J. C. Burns, A. J. Mack, J. M. Hunter, J. M. Robinson, Richmond Smith, M. D. Harter and H. T. Smart.

This is the first county convention held since This is the first county convention held since 1873 and it was unanimously determined to re-turn to the Crawford county election plan.

THE GLIDDEN PATENT INVALID. Another Decision in Favor of the Braddock

Wire Company of Pittsburg. PORTLAND, ORE., April 14.-Judge Deady, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, rendered a decision in the cases of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., and Elwood, of Dekalb, Ill., against Knapp, Burrell & Co., Portland, Ore., agents for the St. Louis and the Braddock Wire Com pany, of Pittsburg, denying motions for injunc-tions and holding the Glidden patents invalid. These decisions affirm the decision of Judge Treat, of St. Louis, and Judge Siuras, of Iowa, holding that the Glidden patents, under which the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company and Elwood claimed a monopoly of the barbed wire business, to be invalid.

Opera Company Manager Married. BALTIMORE, April 14.-Mr. Albert H. Canby manager of the Francis Wilson Opera Company, and Miss Jessie Quigley, of Chicago

THE SPIRIT SPREADS.

A Socialistic Call to Labor to Unite on May 1 in Demanding

SHORTER HOURS AND MORE WAGES

One Thousand New York Tenement House

Tailors on Strike. UNION MEN RECOGNIZED BY A JUDGE.

le Orders an Assignee to Accede to the Demands of The strike spirit is spreading, not only in

this country, but also in Europe, New York Socialists, who are a little disappointed at not leading the eight-hour movement here, have issued a call to labor to unite in demonstration on May 1.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) New York, April 14.-Hugo Vogt and Sergius E. Schevitsch gave out this resolution to-day as the May address of the Socialistic Labor party:

May 1, 1890, will be a red letter day in the history of labor throughout the civilized world. The determination of the American Federation of Labor to proclaim on that day the eight hour work day was indersed enthusiastically by the International Labor Convention which took place at Paris last summer. Then began a movement which has now assumed grand proportions and spread like wildfire through all the countries of Europe. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen will congregate in France on May 1, Other vast nultitudes will unite in Spain, Germany and Austria for an eight-hour day. Even conservative England is not behind in efforts to pro-claim the end of wage slavery. May I will be the forerunner of the great day upon which labor will proclaim its declaration of independence.

GETTING UP IN FRONT. The appeal goes on to say that from the first Socialists headed the movement in all the world except the United States, but it is not yet too late to get up somewhere near the

head here. The address includes Socialists of New York, workingmen of New York, weask your co-operation in joining hands with the proletarians of the rest of the world by appearing on Union square at 8 o'clock on May 1 to join in demanding a shorter work The employes in 70 shops in which children's

The employes in 70 shops in which obliden's clothing is manufactured went on strike to-day for an increase of wages. There were more than 1,000 of them in all, and they live in the big tenements on the East Side. They mee in standard Hall, 165 East Broadway, all day to-day and listened to speeches.

S. M. Saul, who was chairman of the meeting said: "Our wages have been reduced next to nothing by the contractors and middlemen for whom we work. They have steadily lowered wages, and some time ago we made a stand

wages, and some time ago we made a stand against them. We were partially successful then. We hope to meet with more success SIX CENTS APIECE FOR PANTS. The scale offered to the contractors and aiddlemen is about 15 per cent above the wages paid now and about 10 per cent below the prices of six years ago. Mr. Sachs says 75 cents for making a dozen pairs of boy's knicker-bockers is the price at present paid for the

work.

The embargo laid upon Poulson & Egers, the Williamsburg fron founders, by Walking Delegate Charles Harvy, having been raised, work was resumed to-day on all the downtown buildings affected. D. H. King, Jr., by somebody's neglect, wis not notified until noon, and the housesmiths did not begin work there until 1 o'clock in the affarmorm. o'clock in the afternoon.

THE JUDGE IS WITH THEM. He Orders on Assigned to Comply With the Strikers' Demands.

CHICAGO, April 14.-The most important move in the carpenters' strike to both the striking men and their late employers, was made this morning, when complaint was made before Judge Prendergast in the County Court, on the request of Andrew McNally, that the Court proceed with the work on he Eand Mc-Nally building. The Court's connection with the matter comes about through the recent failure of C. J. L. Meyers & Sons' Company, which had a contract for the woodwork on the building. When James B. Goodmans was appointed assumee he was instructed to continue as an officer of the court to complete all the existing contracts, and the County Court at the time of the strike occupied the same position as ether countractors.

Court at the time of the strike occupied the same position as ether contractors.

Judge Pendergast said he could not force the men to go to work if they did not wish to do so, and would make no such endeavor. He instructed the assignee to comply with all the demands of the men, to give them 40 cents an hour, eight hours a day, and a full recognition of the same for t of the union. Further than this he would not go at present.
The following telegram was received at headquarters this morning:

"NEW YORK, April 14. "W. F. WEEKS: Convey to the carpenters congratulations upon the noble stand which they have made. The American Federation of Labor sends greeting, and will aid in the struggle. Hold the banner of eight hours aloft. "President American Federation of Labor."
Both the Bricklayers' and the Masons' Unions have signified their intention of supporting the carpenters, and they will refuse to work upon buildings where non-union men are employed. All the other unions of the building trades are expected to follow this example, so that building operations in Chicago will be very limited until the strike is settled.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AT WAR The Carpenters' Union of Baltimore Fighting the Knights of Labor.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BALTIMORE April 14.-The carnestness of he decision of the Carpenters' Union to wage war against the Knights of Labor was shown by their initiation of 100 new members. The greater part of these are carpenters who hitherto have been non-union, but a few are Knights. The Knights of Labor Assembly, however, claim that these are men who are not in good standing in their order, and indeed, that the Carpenters' Union is composed on the whole of men who are in arrears to the Knights of Labor to the extent of six years' dues of

less.

The prevailing impression among master rullders and in labor circles generally is that the Building Trades Union is organizing throughout the country for a general strike on May I, the basis of which is to be the enforcement of the card system and consequently the annihilation of the K, of L,

ORDERS MISUNDERSTOOD. Seston Builders Working Until They Are

Ordered to Quit. ROSTON April 14 .- Notwithstanding the fachat a strike was ordered at the meeting of the Amalgamated Building Trades Councils today of all the men employed by Norcross Bros., contractors and builders, the work on all their buildings in Boston is being pushed forward some of the men had heard of the action of

Some of the men had near of the action of the council and did not come to work, but the majority evidently did not know a strike had been ordered. These say they will work until they receive direct orders to quit. The strike committee will probably order all the men out

Falling Into Line. BUDA PESTH, April 14.-The working mer of this city will fall in with the action of the working men in the other cities of Europe and have a labor demonstration on May I. The men employed in the machine shops of the rail-ways have adopted a resolution to agitate in favor of eight hours for a day's work.

Birkenhend Dockmen Strike. LIVERPOOL, April 14.-In consequence of the refusal by the dock companies at Birkenhead to accept the terms of the Dock Laborers Union, in regard to the hours of labor, 5,000 men employed on the docks in that town went out on strike to-day.

Organizing a State Pederation. ST. PAUL, April 14.—The Minnesota Eightbour Leagne, with 400 delegates, met here, The Executive Board was instructed to draw up a plan for the formation of a State Federa-

Shorter Hours and Higher Wages. LONDON, April 14.-The Hebrew tailors and pressers and the machinists at Manchester have struck for shorter hours and higher

Vicenza Carpenters Strike

VIENNA, April 14.-Six thousand carpenter of Graz have struck for an increase of wages and a reduction of the hours of labor.

FIREMEN AND SAILORS Most in Convention for the Purpose

Forming a National Organization. NEW YORK, April 14.—Delegates represent ing the various organizations of firemen and sailors in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Philaleiphia, Baltimore, Boston and Chicago met to day for the purpose of forming a national or-ganization. About 30 delegates were present when the convention was called to order by President McGregor, of the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Sailors and Firemso. While the examination of credentials was in progress President Gempers, of the American Federation of Labor, was introduced. He said the gathering, being the first of its kind, was very encouraging. He premised the hearty aid and co-eperation of organized labor.

Resolutions advocating the affiliation of all seafaring men of the Pacific, Atiantic, gulf and lake ports with the amalgamated unions under one head, in order that a uniform rate of wages and equal conditions be established through the United States, were adopted; also one piedging the union to buy only goods of union manufacture where obtainable. President McGregor, of the Amalgamated

A GRAND COAL FIRE.

Incendiaries Cause a Loss of \$35,000 to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CARRONDALE, PA., April 14.-The immer coal pockets of Honesdale, owned by the Dela-ware and Hudson Canal Company, were destroyed by fire, together with 25 loaded cars and 2,000 tons of coal in the shutes. The pockets were 900 feet long. About 3 o'clock in the morning an engineer on a coal train saw flames shooting out of the north end, and immediately gave the alarm, to which the fire departmen responded promptly, but the fire had gained such headway, and had so much wood work to feed upon, that efforts to stop its progress were futile, and in a short time the great storehouse and its contents were in a blaze. After it had gotten such a start the fire was too hot to fight, and there was nothing to do but to watch the work of destruction.

work of destruction.

Nearly 200 men are thrown out of employment by the burning of the pockets. The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries. The fire was still burning this afternoon. Loss, SS,000. The loss is made up by the company's plan of self-insurance.

THE RIVER STATIONARY. More Hopeful Outlook and Cotton Plant

ing Going Bravely On. HELENA, ARK., April 14.-The river at this pint has not risen as rapidly as was expected by the river observer. An inch rise during the 24 hours has been recorded. The gauge shows 47 feet and 2 inches of water. The 1884 rise reached this place 12 days after the river bereached this place 12 days after the river became stationary at Cairo. Calculating from
that standpoint, the most rapid rise expected
would have reached here on the 16th. The
rise at this point after the 12th was seven
inches. But such a rise is not looked for. It is
now thought that the rise will not be near so
great as at first predicted.
A Greenville, Miss., special says: The river
here has been stationary for the last 24 hours.
The back waters in the Deer creek and Lake
Washington sections are reported to be falling ashington sections are reported to be falling owly. On the east side of Deer creek cotton being planted very extensively. Buffalo

is being planted very extensively. Buffalo guats have invaded this county and in many localities they are playing havoc among stock. HORSEWRIPPED BY THEIR FATHER.

Massachusetts Young Ladies Subjected to the Most Brutal Treatment. ISPECTAL TELBURAN TO THE DISPATORAL FALL RIVER, MASS., April 14.-Owen Man chester, a prominent citizen at Little Compton R. I., has got himself into trouble because he horsewhipped his two daughters. Florence aged 14, and Hattle, aged 17, went to a social gathering at Four Corners Saturday night gathering at Four Corners Saturday night against his will. The father armed himself with a horsewhip, and when they returned forced them into an outbuilding, stripped off mest of their clothes, and welted them till the blood trickled down their backs.

Next day the girls showed their wounds to some of the neighbors. There was talk of tar and feathers, and the brutal father was obliged to leave town until the indignation subsided. The

over, and see what steps can be taken against STARCH FACTORY BURNED.

The Building, 10,000 Bushels of Corn and Much Stock Destroyed. DES MOINES, IA., April 14.-The Gilbert Starch Works, burned here to-day, employed about 200 hands. The fire originated in the box factory and soon spread to the boiler room, entring off the hose to the fire apparatus There were several narrow escapes from death among the firemen and employes. Billy Camp, an employe, was hit by a brick from a falling wail-and badly injured. The fire destroyed the building completely; also 10,000 bushels of corn in a bin nearby. Very little starch of the stock on band was several. on hand was saved.

This starch factory was purchased by the Inis starch factory was purchased by the English syndicate a few weeks ago and the loss falls upon the new owners. The new insurance policies to the amount of \$300,000 were taken out and signed by the agents of the syndicate last Saturday evening.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

An Unknown Man Fires Two Shots at Edward Grant, of Newark.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEWARK DEPOT, O., April 14.—This evening NEWARE DEPOT, O. April 14.—This evening about 7:55 a villalnous attempt to assassinate Mr. Edward Grant, a young man of this city, as he was on his way to Schimpf & Stetzler's grocery on North Third street, was made.

Just as he was passing the property of Lewis Evans some unknown man threw open the double gates and fired two shots. The first missed him, but the second took effect in the left arm, lodging in the elbow. He fell to the ground and was afterward found and carried into the grocery. The wound is serious, but not fatal by any means.

LIABILITIES \$100,000.

Sashville Merchants and Traders' Product Exchange Make an Assignment. NASHVILLE, April 14.-The Merchants and Traders' Produce Exchange of this city made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. Wm. L. Granberry is named as assignee. The liabilities of the company is estimated at \$100,000. The assets which consists of notes and accounts due by various parties amounts to \$55,310. The exchange has been dealing in futures in wheat and produce and all kinds of stocks and bonds.

A LUZERNE COUNTY ROAD.

The Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkil Railrond Secures a Charter. HARRISBURG, April 14.-A charter was ssued at the State Department to-day to the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rail-road Company, capital \$490,000. This line will be about 30 miles, extending from Drifton, Luzerne county, to Eckley, at the junction of Luzerne, Schuylkill and Columbia counties. Eckley B. Cox is President.

COLOR NO BAR TO EDUCATION.

Kansas School Board Brought Up With a Round Turn. OLATHE, KAN., April 14 .- A suit in manda

mus brought by Lucila Johnson, a colored girl of 9 years, against the Board of Education of this city to admit her to the ward schoolhouse, was decided by Judge Burris to-day granting a peremptory writ.

Ex-Judge Hindman defended the school board and gave notice that he will appeal to the Supreme Court in case a new trial is refused.

Mergan's Remains to be Brought Home LONDON, April 14.-The remains of Junius S. Morgan will be taken from Monte Carlo to Havre to-morrow, and will thence be shipped to America for interment in the native town of the deceased

A MODERN ALI BABA.

Takes Fifteen Seconds to Gain Access to the Treasury Vaults.

THE NATION'S WEALTH IN DANGER.

Senator Plumb's Bill to Increase the Currency Circulation.

WORKING ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Both Branches of Coffgress Adjourn Out of Respect

to Randall's Memory. Treasurer Huston is troubled because an expert opened a Treasury vault, which is supposed to be burglar-proof, in 15 seconds. Senator Plumb is opposed to the Treasury keeping

prepared a measure embodying his views. The silver question is being thoroughly ventilated by committees of both houses. PROPERTY TRANSPORM TO THE DISPATOR ! WASHINGTON, April 14. - A special neeting of the House Appropriation Committee has been called to hear a remarkable statement in regard to the Treasury vaults.

The intention is to keep the matter secret, and to let Treasurer Huston tell some startling facts he has discovered in regard to the vaults. Last week, at the request of a well-known New Yorker, an expert in vault and safe locks came here and had a long consultation with Treasurer Huston in regard to the safety of the doors of the vanits where are stored the millions of gold and silver. He claimed that the present vaults were unsafe, and than any expert could get into them with a mere chisel and hammer. To prove it he offered to open one of the supposed impenetrable vaults in less than 15 minutes. To make the test of further interest he said that he could open the door and release anyone locked inside, and asked Treasurer Huston to go in one of the vaults and have it locked. Mr. Huston refused because it was dangerous, for unless the vault was opened in 15 minutes anyone inside would die. The New Yorker offered to go in with Mr. Huston, and after some persuasion Mr. Huston consented and the two were locked in a vault containing \$7,000,000 in silver. The expert then worked on the vault, and in 15 seconds had it open.

These vaults were hitherto supposed to be burglar proof, and the expert has startled Mr. Huston so much that it is claimed he wants Congress to do something immediately to replace the Treasury vault doors with safe locks, etc. The matter has been kept secret because the department does not want the fact that the vaults can be so easily opened to become known. Treasurer Huston to go in one of the vaults and

The Supreme Court of the United States Holds That the Slayer of Judge Terry Did Right-A Question of

NEAGLE IS FREED.

Jurisdiction Decided. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The United States Supreme Court to-day decided that Neagle, the United States Deputy Marshal, who shot Judge Terry at Lathrop, Cal., as the latter was about to assault and probably murder Justice Field, could not be tried for murder in the United States Court, and sustaining

the writ of habeas corpus. This virtually ends after a circital of the facts, it is held that Neagle would have been justified in his action if he had merely been a friend of Justice Field, but would then have been liable to trial in the holds that Neagle was acting in the immediate lischarge of his duties under instructions from the Department of Justice, and that it is within the power of the Government of the United States to preserve its peace, as distinguished from the peace of a State, notwith standing there is no specific law authorizing the steps taken to protect Justice Field. In conclusion, the opinion holds that the United States Circuit Court of California was a proper tribunal to determine whether Neegle's act was performed under proper authority, and its action in discharging the defendant is affirmed.

Justice Lamar, in behalf of himself and the Chief Justice, delivered a dissenting opinion, making the point that if Justice Field had been killed by Judge Terry, the slayer must have been tried in the State courts, murder not being an offense against the United States except when the National Government has exclusive jurisdiction. anding there is no specific law authornal Government has exclusive jurisdiction i therefore the Government had no right

SENAAOR PLUMB'S BOMB.

An Important Measure Affecting the Banks and Increasing the Circulation. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, April 14.-The Senate was in ession only for a snort time to-day, but it was ng enough for Senator Plumb to throw bombshell in the ranks of those Senators who think Wall street is the United States, by the introduction of his bill providing that the deposits required by law for the re-demption of the national bank circulation shall

be covered into the Treasury, and that hence-

forth no funds available above \$10,000,000 shall be retained in the Troasury.

The Senator's radical proposition is one of the net results of the efforts of the legislative the net resuits of the efforts of the legislative committee of farmers and workmen's organizations which have been laboring since Congress met, backed by resolutions of local organizations all over the country, but particularly in the South and West. Many members of both branches of Congress are known to be badly scared by the growth and cohesive qualities of these organizations, and it looks as though they might be found stumbling over each other to offer bills and resolutions in the interest of these troublesome people, but taking care to not do se till is clearly too late to secure the enactment of any law in harmony with their bills and resolutions.

READY TO CONFER.

Senate and House Committees Ontilning Their Views on the Silver Bill. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The House com mittee to-day determined to incorporate in the proposed silver bill a provision making Treasury notes issued in purchase of silver redeema-bie in buillion or coin at the option of the

The Senate committee, after a session of an hour and a half this afternson, reached a con clusion. Three propositions were agreed to. First-That the Secretary of the Treasury shall buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion monthly and issue notes in payment for the same, the notes to be redeemable in bullion or lawful money. Second—That national banks shall be allowed Second—That national banks snall beausway to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds deposited to secure their renemption, which would add 10 per cent to the volume of national

would add to per case to the votame of hatfords hank currency.

Third—That the \$100,000,000 retained in the Treasury for the redemption of Treasury notes be put into circulation.

It was proposed in order to induce national banks to take out the additional 10 per cent of circulation, to abolish the tax new levied on bank circulation; but this was withdrawn.

The committee will meet the House to moreow morning and endeavor to gone to an organization. row morning and endeavor to come to an un derstanding with the members of that body, to be reported to their respective caucuses for

MORRILL CELEBRATES HIS BIRTHDAY. The Aged Sennter Receives Congentulations

on Completing His Soth Year. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, April 14.-With the elders in public life dropping all around him like leaves of autumn, Senator Morrill's eightieth

been otherwise. The venerable Senator, who been otherwise. The venerable Senator, who is far more constantly in his seat than many of the young men on both sides of the Chamber, was heartly congratulated on all sides, albeit there was a tinge of sadness in the greetings as they recalled Cox and Kelley and Randall lately dead.

Many of the intimate friends of Senator Morrill called at his residence this evening, and the President and Vice President did not fall to pay their respects.

to pay their respects. DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MONTANA.

They Make a Clean Sweep of the City Government of Butte. WASHINGTON, April 14.-Major Maginnis and Mr. Clark, the Democratic contestants for the Montana Senatorships, to-night received dispatches from friends in Butte, Mont., that at a city election held there to day the city had gone Democratic by from 200 to 400 majority.

Mayor Kenyon, who signs the dispatches, says it a clean sweep for the Democrats in the city government. Butte is in Silver Bow county, where the famous precinct 34 is situated.

THE DEAD CHIEFTAIN.

Many Callers at the Residence of the Beso much money out of circulation, and has reaved Family-The Funeral Arrangements-Honorary Pullbearers Se-

lected - Congressional Tribntes to Randall's Memory. WASHINGTON, April 14 .- There was a steady stream of callers at the Randall residence to-day to express their sympathy with the bereaved family. A large number of telegrams of condolence were received from well-known persons, including Governor Hill, ex-Secretary Whitney, Abram S. Hewitt, Governor Campbell, of Ohio: Mrs. James K. Polk, Calvin S. Brice, Senator McPherson, of New Jersey; President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Evan P. Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Hon. George L. Converse, of Ohlo; Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania; ex-Senator Wallace,

of Pennsylvania, and the Hon, Thomas Shaw, United States Minister to Mexico. Mr. Randall's body is still in the room in which he died. The casket in which it will finally repose is of plain cedar, covered with black cloth and copper lined. The only iuscription is the name and the dates of the birth

scription is the name and the dates of the birth and death of the deceased.

The remains will be taken from the house at 8 o'clock Thursday morning to the church, where they can be viewed until 9:30, when the services will begin. At Laurel Hill Cemetery the casket will be opened and an opportunity given the friends of the dead man to view the remains. George R. Meade Post, G. A. R., of Germantown, has requested that Grand Army services be held at the cemetery after the regular ceremonies, but a reply has been received stating that they will have to be omitted for want of sufficient time.

Representative James H. Blount, of Georgia; Senator John S. Barbour, of Virginia, and Dallas Sanders, of Pennsylvania. The active pall-bearers will be appointed later.

las Sanders, of Pennsylvania. The active pall-bearers will be appointed later.
When the death of Mr. Randall was au-nounced in the Senate, Mr. Cameron offered resolutions expressing the profound re-gret of that body. Senaters Quay, Allison, Dawes, Vorhees and Eustis were appointed a committee to attend the funeral and the Senate adjourned. In the House the following members were placed on the committee: Messra O'Neill, Carlisle, Har-mer, Holman, Cannon, Forney, McKiniey, Springer and Reilly, The House then ad-journed. When the House adjourned a meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation was held in the lobby, and Representative Charles O'Neill presided. Representative Reilly acted as Secretary. Ap-propriate resolutions were adopted.

THE CALIFORNIA WONDER.

Corbett Tendered a Benefit and Makes Game of McCaffrey. NEW YORK, April 14.-James Corbett, the Californian, was given a benefit to-night in the Fifth Avenue Casino, in Brooklyn, and in his three-round contest with Dominick McCaffrey he made game of the Eastern man, having outgeneralled McCaffrey on every point. The

This did not altogether please the 2,500 specia-tors who were present, for they wanted to see a knock out. Several Californians were in the In the first two rounds the sparring was light, but in the third and fifth Corbett created applause when he demonstrated how easy it was for him to do as he pleased with McCarfrey. Steve O'Donnell, the referee, had no ocasion for hesitation in giving Corbett the paim. Johnny Reagan was timexeeper. Billy O'Brien, the manager of the affair, said he would bring Corbett and Sullivan together before long. Jack Barnett was a spectator.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTEDAY.

Hop. W. L. Scott and Others Address the Democracy of Erie. 'SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA ERIE, April 14.-The local Democracy celeerated the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's ing in the Central Opera House. H. A. Barnhurst, Esq., presided, and among the speakers were Hon. Wm. L. Scott and others.

In addition to extelling the teachings of Mr. Jefferson and showing up the shades of other Democratic teachers, Mr. Scott took additional control of the antage of the opportunity to denounce peaker Reed, whom he held up as an autocrat nore tyranoical than the Czar of Russia. The

Columbus Tailors to Strike To-Day, COLUMBUS, O., April 14.-The tailors' union has ordered a strike, to take effect to-morrow morning. About 200 people will be affected. The Merchant Tailors Exchange refused to accede to an advance in the scale. The strike is supported by the national organization. The advance asked is about 50 cents on either

Fire in the Madrid Gas Works. MADRID, April 14,-Fire broke out in the Madrid gas works this evening, and at the present hour is blazing floroely. Immense crowds have been attracted to the scene, and great consternation prevails. The consequences will probably be disastrous.

A Reckless Prince.

VIENNA, April 14.-Prince Karl, of Trautt

Ollemansdorff, has been placed under control in consequence of reckless extravagance and speculation. He has lost large sums on the turf and on the Stock Exchange. British Interests Not to be Prejudiced. LONDON, April 14.-With reference to the new expedition under Emin Pasha, the Ger-man Government had sent assurance that Emin intended to operate only within the Ger-

man sphere. It was not sought to prejudice British interests. Opposition to Balfour's Bill. LONDON, April 15.-With a few exceptions the whole Opposition will support Mr. Parnell's motion to reject the land purchase bill.

Archer Admitted to Buil. BALTIMORE, April 14.—State Trensure Archer was admitted to bail to-day in \$25,000.

NATURAL GAS AND PIANOS Nothing So Hard on the Instrument as a Stendy Dry Heat.

Music men all say that pianos have been going to pieces more rapidly than ever before since the advent of natural gas. Moving and dampness are not so hard on the delicate action as dryness and heat. A good thing to do is to keep a growing plant in your room and so long as your plant thrives our piano ought to, or else there is someported to contain corpses pan out silk and

thing wrong with it.
It should be noted how much more water will have to be poured into the flower pot in the room where the piano is than in any other room. In Germany it is the practice to keep a large vase or urn with a sopping wet sponge in it, near or under the piano and keep it moistened. This is kept up all the time the fires are on.

Married Ladies as Dectors.

Marriage seems to interfere less with the work of medical women than in former vears, when it was deemed necessary for a married woman to attend strictly to houseanniversary of his birth, which occurred more successful as physicians than single to-day, was considered even more of an event for congratulation than it would have after they become wives.

A CORPSE IN A CASK

No 2 1 Daring Method Adopted
Danish Murderer to

DISPO. HIS VICTIM'S BODY. Ghastly Co 2 of a Barrel Shipped to

23 untry and HELD FOR DU .. AND PREIGHT CHARGES

An Aspassin's Uneasy Conscience Leads Him to Confess His Crime.

A Danish murderer adopted the remarkable method of shipping his victim's body to this country in a barrel as a sample of plaster, to conceal the evidence of his crime. He would have been perfectly successful had not his conscience worried him until he confessed his crime, when the matter was investigated and the corpse discovered at the

New York Custom House. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

NEW YORK, April 14 .- A cask which arrived in this country nearly three months ago, billed as containing a sample of plaster, and which passed through the hands of Custom House inspectors, samplers, examiners, chemical experts, appraisers and other functionaries without any suspicion that it was anything other than \$10 worth of a "chemical compound" not otherwise classified, upon which the duty would be \$2 25, was opened to-day. It had in it the body of a man murdered in Copenhagen on January 7 last. But for the Copenhagen police, at whose request it was opened, it would have remained at the appraisers' stores for a year and then have been sold, "unsight, unseen," as "unclaimed merchandise," to somebody in search of a bargain, A cablegram sent a few days ago from the police authorities of Copenhagen to Funch, Edye & Co., the agents in this city of the Thingvalla Line of steamers, requested them to furnish information as to a cask shipped from Copenhagen on the Thingvalla on January 13, billed as plaster but supposed to contain the corpse of a mur-

THE SOAPMAKER'S CONFESSION. More definite information subsequently btained from the Copenhagen police was to obtained from the Copennagen police was to the effect that a man named Phillipsen, a scapmaker in that city, arrested on suspicion of having burned his factory and defrauding his creditors, had confessed also that he had murdered in a quarrel a clerk named Meyer, and then, to conceal the crime, had packed the body in a cask and shipped it by the Thingvalla to this country, through Wells Fargo & Co., to a fictitious address in Racine, Wis.

Funch, Edye & Co., had no entry of such a cask in the Thingvalla's cargo, but upon inquiry of Wells, Fargo & Co., it was found that a cask addressed to "Beresford & Co., Racine, Wis.," had been included in a consignment of packages billed to them, in bulk, by the Steamship Comping, which acts as their agent in Copenhagen, and that the cask was still undelivered. Wells, Fargo & Co. had written twice to Beresford & Co., once notifying them of the arrival of the cask and the second time requesting them to remit 55 for duty and express charges from that city to Racine. Both letters have been returned by the Postoffice Department, presumably because there was no such firm at Racine.

BILLED AS PLASTEE. the effect that a man named Phillipsen, a

BILLED AS PLASTER.

With the cask thus identified the cablegrams from Berlin were referred to the special agent's office in the Custom House, and Agent S. morning to investigate. Deputy Collector Burr found that a cask had arrived there on February 6 from the Thingvalfa, billed as sample plaster, that it had been examined by Dr. Jewett, of the appraiser's department, and found to contain a "chemical compound," valued at \$10, duty \$2.25. Ordinary samples are admitted free and are passed through with-out being entered at the Custom House. The examiner, however, decided that this particu-lar sample could not be admitted free, and Wells, Fargo & Co. were notified to that effect. Pending a demand for the cask by them it was removed to the celiar of the stores, and was

there still when Special Agent Wilbur had to day finally untangled all the red tape that Cur are.

The cask was taken to the examiner's room on an upper floor. It was of the size and shape of an oil barrel and scenned to have field some greany substance. It might very well have contained materials used in a soap factory.

OPENING THE CASK. The address was on a nine-inch square piece of coarse brown paper nailed to the top of the cask. The words "Beresford & Co., Racine, Wis." were written on it in a plain, clear hand, with common black marking ink. There were also the letters "T. S.," supposed to stand for T Schmidt which was the name the shipper had given to the express company's Copenhagen agents. Marks on the barrel indicated that, as is usual in such cases, the Custom House ex-

aminers had simply removed the bung of the barrel, taken out a little of the contents for the appraiser's department and sealed the barrel up again. The head of the barrel had not barrel up again. The head of the barrel had not been removed.

In the presence of Dr. Jewett and Special Agent Wilbur the barrel was opened at the head. It stayed open about a quarter of a minute, for the moment that the head was removed both eyes and nose notified the officials that they had found what they were looking for. Some kind of plaster had been thrown in loosely about the body, but not enough to fill the barrel completely. The general form of the body could be discerned, squatted down in the barrel.

the barrel.

PRESERVED IN A PLASTER CAST. It was all masked, however, in the damp white stuff except the face, which was upper most and bent over sidewise, and the right hand which was thrust up. The face was that of a man apparently of middle age, with close cropped brown hair and a brown beard. The general cast of the features suggested that the man had been a Scandinavian. Upon the sec and finger of the hand was a plain gold ring. The body was clothed, but in what manne The body was clothed, but in what manner could not be determined, as it was hidden under the plaster covering. There were no marks of violence on the face.

Special Agent Wibber said afterward that he thought there would be no difficulty about the identification of the body by any one who had known the man in life. The plaster covering and the ract that the cask was practically air tight had preserved the hody.

and the fact that the cask was practically air tight, had preserved the body.

The cask was headed up again and removed to a room, where it will be kept safe under lock and key until the authorities decide what to do with it. Special Agent Willen notified Inspector Byrnes and the Treasury Department, and also gave the facts in the case to the Danish Consul, who called to ask for information. The Treasury Department will notify the State Department and the cask and its contents will then be in the custody of that department pending a notification from the Danish Government as to whether it is needed at Copeulagen as evidence in the trial of the murderer. It is supposed that the Danish authorities will desire its reshipment to Copeulagen.

hagen. AN UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE. This is the first time that the Custom House people here have had an experience of this sort. They have often had packages which pur-

atins or other valuable and dutiable goods

when sampled.

The murderer probably shipped the cask as "sample" because he knew that samples of merchandise intended for the use of agents in this country are admitted with a few exceptions free of duty. He prepaid the expenses to this city, and but for the fact that the "plas-ter" came within the exceptions, in the minds ter" came within the exceptions, in the minds of the experts at the appraiser's stores, it would doubtless have been forwarded by the express company to Racine to lie there awhile and be finally returned to this city as "unclaimed," held for a year or so and then sold. By that time there would have been little danger for the murderer in the discovery of the body of his victim, even taking into account the preservative influences of the plaster and the tight cask. Even as it was the body would not have been discovered for nine mosths yet had the murderer not confessed or the Danish police have been led to it by some other clew.