MUDDY FACTS

For the people are presented by our Commissioner in charge of the Road Expedition. THE DISPATCH proposes to get at the bottom of the mire.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A SENSATION

Connected with J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, will be published by THE DISPATCH on SUNDAY NEXT. It is a mysterious revelation.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890. THREE CENTS

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AWAITING THE WORD.

Officers of the Executive Board of the Federation Expected Here To-Day to

ORDER A GENERAL TIE-UP.

Yard Men Threaten to Stop Traffic on All Railroads Running Through Pittsburg.

THEIR COMMITTEES ARE IGNORED

By the Officials They Waited Upon, and Some of Their Demands Are Declared to be Ridiculous.

MANAGERS STATE THEIR POSITIONS.

Chicago and Indianapolis Carpenters Still Remain Firm, and Will Insist Upon Compliance With Their Demands.

THE STRIKE SPIRIT SPREADS TO CHOIR BOYS

The managers of the different railroads centering in the city have received the demands of the yard men, but refuse to entertain them, and virtually ignore the Federation. Several of them stated that they would listen to complaints from their own employes, but not from committees whom they do not know. Members of the Executive Board of the Federation have been telegraphed for, and are expected here this morning. As soon as they arrive, it is expected that a strike will be ordered.

The Executive Board of the Federated Order of Railway Employes will arrive in the city this morning, and it is expected that a strike will be declared on all of the roads to-day. The local organization, through its Grievance Committee, has taken the constitutional course, it claims, and has gone as far as it can. The men have received answers from all of the railroads. The substance of the replies is to the effect that the companies will meet the committees representing their various employes, but that they will not recognize the Federation. The men will not meet the companies except as members of the Switchmen's Association, and also as members of the Federation.

The Executive Board Advised.

The Executive Board has been kept constantly advised as to the proceedings of the local Grievance Committee since Monday and was telegraphed to yesterday to come to Pittsburg as soon as possible. Vice Grand Master John Downey, of Chicago, telegraphed last night that he was on his way with the board, which will arrive here this morning. As soon as they get into the city the result of the last three days' work will be laid before them, and if the board decide that a strike shall take place the roads can be tied up inside of five hours.

The switchmen held a meeting last night in Knights of Labor Hall, which lasted until after 3 o'clock this morning.

The Proceedings Detailed.

The Press Committee met the reporters at 2 o'clock and gave out the proceedings. Chairman Hawley said the matter had resolved itself into one question—that of recognizing the Federation. He thought the majority of the companies would grant all of the other demands. The companies say they will not recognize the Federation, and the men say that they are determined to secure recognition. This is their first attempt, and if defeated this time, the success of the Federation would be a question.

The non-union men are getting exceedingly anxious for a strike. Several of them attended last night's meeting and they said they were ready to go out at any time. They say that it is the switchmen's affair, so far as the demands are concerned, but the matter of recognition interests all railroad employes, and "they are in it."

All Treated Courteously.

The committee spoke very courteously in regard to the manner in which the men had been received at the railroad offices. Mr. Kane presented the grievances to General Manager Wood, of the Pennsylvania Company, but no reference was made to a strike. Mr. Wood treated the men very kindly, but informed them of the position the company would take in the matter. They were particularly complimentary in their reference to Manager Phinney, of the Junction road, who told them his company would pay all that any of the others would.

pay, and General Superintendent Holbrook, of the Lake Erie, who gave them a little encouragement. The men said that Superintendent Pitcairn, of the P. R. R., had endeavored to get them to threaten a strike if the demands were not granted, but he failed to lead them into such a compromising position.

Another Conference To-Day.

Mr. Downey will endeavor, if possible, to hold a conference with the railroad officials this morning, and, if no satisfactory answer can be had, it is thought the strike will be ordered immediately.

Should the strike take place, the men will have the support of the employes at Walls, Derry, Bolivar and Altoona. And if it becomes a necessity the roads between New York and Chicago can be tied up.

W. H. Barnes, receiver of the Allegheny Valley road, arrived in the city last night from New York, and will confer with the local officials of the road to-day in regard to the demand.

A Big Rock Ahead.

There is one peculiarity about the yardmens' demands that was developed yesterday. It is this: The railroads positively refuse to treat with the committee as representing the federation. The officials are willing to listen to the requests of their own men, but they will draw the line on the brotherhoods, and here is the rock on which the companies and the men may split.

General Manager Joseph Wood, in stating the position of the Pennsylvania Company yesterday, sounded the keynote of the railroads when he said:

A committee of 16 men waited on me to-day, and presented a number of demands without any reasons assigned. On looking over the men I found about two or three were employes of our road. The others I didn't know, and of course can't have anything to do with them, neither do I wish them to dictate to me.

Always Ready to Listen.

We are always willing to listen to any petition or statement of grievances from our employes, and if their requests are just we will try to grant them. Three years ago wages were adjusted on the Pennsylvania Company's lines. At that time some of the men made a demand, and others didn't, but they were all treated alike.

Now the whole affair stands thus: Our men have presented to us no grievances, and we have nothing in common with these committees. Nothing having been offered, there is nothing to discuss, nothing to talk about. I sent for some of our men to find out what they did want, but I didn't get much satisfaction.

"Do you anticipate a strike?" was asked.

"I don't know what they will do. Nobody seems to know, I believe. The Pennsylvania Company will pursue the even tenor of its way, however."

Conferring With the Superintendents.

The committee of men held a conference with General Manager Wood, General Superintendent C. E. Watts and Superintendent A. B. Starr, of the Fort Wayne road, at the Pennsylvania Company's offices yesterday afternoon. The committee was very reticent about what was done.

Frank Hally, acting as spokesman, said: "We agreed with the officials to give out nothing. I can't even say whether or no we have received an answer from any of the companies. I will say this much, that we are not alone, and all the men in the federation in other cities are with us."

A short conference of the officials of the Pennsylvania lines, including the Allegheny Valley road, was held yesterday morning. The managers talked over the situation, and decided to take the position which Manager Wood has already stated.

WHAT OFFICIALS SAY.

RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENTS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

Mr. McCargo Thinks Some of the Demands are Not Worth Consideration—Panhandle and B. & O. Officials Not Worried—Pitcairn is Serene.

Superintendent McCargo, of the Allegheny Valley road, in discussing the situation said: "This road is in the hands of the court, and Receiver Barnes is responsible to nobody but the judges. He can act just as his judgment may dictate under the circumstances; we have always been willing to listen to our men. We have always treated them fairly, and never knew until now that the men were dissatisfied with their wages. These wages have been in force for 15 years. On the committee which waited on Mr. Price there was only one Allegheny Valley man, and he has been in our employ about two years. I don't think he represents our men.

Not Worth Considering.

Some of the demands made are ridiculous and not worth considering. We never discharge a man without giving him a fair hearing, but we can't consent to consult with a grievance committee as to what men should be discharged or not at any time. A railroad is like an army—discipline must be maintained. This road is run on temperance principles. As a result, within the past 15 years not a passenger has been killed. No man will be hired who drinks liquor, and any man on the road who takes to drinking is removed. But suppose the Grievance Committee should say to me the rule is not a just one, and plenty of good men are drinkers. But if a drunken employe should wreck a train and lives were lost, I would be held responsible.

Miller is Serene.

General Superintendent J. F. Miller, of the Panhandle, who attended the Pennsylvania conference, was at the Anderson last night. Mr. Miller repeated in substance what Manager Wood had said. He had read the demands and thought some of them were very funny.

Superintendent Patton, of the Baltimore and Ohio, will return from Baltimore to-day. Chief Clerk McIlvaine stated that the grievances were still in a closed letter addressed to the Superintendent, and he even hadn't notified Mr. Patton. The Baltimore and Ohio people are not worried over the prospect of a strike. They claim that few of their men belong to the Federation, and if a strike was ordered it would not hamper them.

Superintendent Pitcairn was one of the serenest of men yesterday. He said there was nothing new in the situation, and, as his men had made no complaints, he had not notified the officials at Philadelphia.

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

CHICAGO AND INDIANAPOLIS CARPENTERS STILL FIRM.

They Insist Upon Compliance With Their Demands—A Long and Bitter Struggle Probable—Both Sides Preparing for the Contest.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, April 16.—The striking carpenters will have a parade to-morrow in order to show a part of their strength. They will march to Lake Front Park, where a meeting will be held. It is expected that 3,000 or 4,000 men will be in the line. The number could easily be made 7,000 if it were desired. But a force of 3,000 or so will be left on picket duty to guard the depots and watch the jobs. The strikers received this morning the following telegram from the Seamen's Convention at New York:

To the Carpenters' Council of Chicago:

The organized seamen of the Atlantic coast and the great lakes, in convention assembled, do send you our hearty greeting and wishes for the success of your movement, and pledge you our moral and financial support in all your measures. HUGH MCGREGOR, President.

The self-appointed task of securing the intervention of citizens to settle the strike is being pushed forward by Messrs. Darrow and Favor. The idea, which was discussed by the few gentlemen who are carrying it into execution, will be laid for consideration before a large committee of 50 or more prominent citizens, who will be invited by Mr. Favor to meet Judges Tuley, Altgeld, Mr. Darrow and himself for that purpose within a day or so.

Twenty-five Thousand Idle Men.

At the strikers' headquarters it was estimated that 25,000 men connected with the various building trades were idle as the result of the carpenters' strike.

The Secretary of State at Springfield to-day issued a license to the boss Carpenters and Builders' Association of Chicago to afford mutual protection and advancement. This is the new organization which is opposed to the master carpenters.

The rumors that the members of the Builder's Exchange who are in other lines of work than carpentering are becoming dissatisfied with the pertinacity with which the boss carpenters hold to their position does not seem true. They all appear anxious to support the carpenter bosses, and are willing, if necessary, to shut down business for a month or two if they thought by that means they could enable the carpenter bosses to win the fight.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says the carpenters' strike is on in earnest to-day. Yesterday, the inaugurating day, there were reasons for believing that an agreement would be speedily reached by which the men would return to work, but to-day employer and employe are working in directly opposite directions and the conditions are fair for a long, bitter fight.

Bound to be a Fight.

The situation is changed by the meeting the contractors held last night, at which resolutions were passed offering 27½ cents per hour, as standard price, for the best workmen from now until November 1, next, and nine hours' work, and the same wages until April 1 with eight hours' work. No attention whatever was paid by the contractors to the journeymen's request that a committee be appointed to confer with the Union's committee. After signing the agreement, the contractors unanimously decided not to take any further notice of the strike and to not hold another meeting until April 29. The journeymen will not consider the proposition of the bosses. They say they will not accept anything less than the demand of January 20.

The determination to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" is strong. The men have been encouraged in their stand by all organized building trades in Indianapolis and by the National Federation of Labor. There is already a fund of $10,000 on hand to support the movement, and it was announced this morning that the Federation of Trades would furnish any amount of financial backing needed. The organized bricklayers of the city are ready to quit work any time, if it is found that such a move is necessary to strengthen the carpenters' cause. Unless the bosses show a disposition to meet the men fairly it is probable that the bricklayers will go out in a few days.

EIGHT-HOUR AGITATION.

Chicago Packing House Men Notify Their Employers of Their Intention to Strike.

CHICAGO, April 16.—To-night several hundred men employed in Denny Bros.' packing house at the stock yards, sent a communication to the manager of the establishment asking for their deposit money. The demand amounts to a notification that the men intend a strike the first of May.

There is considerable uneasiness in all the houses in Packingtown over the eight-hour agitation. Neither the workmen nor the employers are a unit on the matter.

CHOIR BOYS STRIKE.

They Refuse to Sing Under the Leadership of a New Choir Master.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Thirty-five of the forty-five choir boys of the Englewood St. Bartholomew Church, at Stewart avenue, have struck. They filed out of their rehearsal room at the church this evening in a body, and declared they would stay out.

Their grievance is the appointment by the vestry of a new choir master in place of Leader Bradbury, a supporter of the Rev. Colin C. Tate, whose resignation has just been accepted by the vestry.

Strikes Settled and Pending.

JOURNEYMEN barbers of Dubuque, threaten to strike against Sunday shaving.

ONE HUNDRED sheet metal workers at Nashville are striking for nine hours and an increase of 25 cents a day.

PAINTERS at the New England ship yards, Bath, Me., asked for an advance of 50 cents a day, but accepted 25 cents.

THE miners' strike in Austria is rapidly spreading. Conflicts have already occurred between the strikers and troops.

TRADE societies of London, England, have issued a call for a demonstration on May 4 in support of the eight-hour movement.

THE cloak makers at Siegel Bros., Chicago, have gone to work, the firm agreeing to pay an advance of 15 per cent, and to recognize the union.

DEMOCRATS DISAGREE.

A Halt Called Upon Political Legislation in the Ohio General Assembly—Getting Ready for the Final Adjournment.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, April 6.—The majority in the Legislature is in great grief over the apparent inability to pass any more reorganization bills at the present session. The more conservative among the Democrats have been insisting upon an adjournment next Monday, and to-day they succeeded in the House, by a strong vote, in adopting a resolution for that date. The Senate has fixed the adjournment for one week from Monday, but the earlier date seems in greater favor. The weakness of the majority side was developed on partisan measures when the Ryan amendment to the Owen Sunday closing law came up. All the Democrats were present but one. The amendment gives Councils power to grant permission to open saloons part of Sunday, as they may choose.

When it was found the sentiment was strong against the measure Lamping, of Cincinnati, offered an amendment making the law apply to Cincinnati only, and in support of his position he claimed to be a Christian and that he had been asked by the business and church people of that city to furnish them relief. A great deal of amusement was had at his expense and his amendment was voted down by a strong majority. The question being on the original bill amending the law it was defeated by a vote of 73 against it to 38 for it. There were 23 Democrats in the House who would not support the bill.

The bill to reorganize the city government of Cleveland met with a similar fate. There was a large lobby present from that city, mostly men who expect positions under the bill. The bill was denounced by the members from that city as being something which the people did not want, and, among other things, it was claimed that it was a scheme on the part of a local paper to get a printing contract amounting to $40,000. The bill was defeated by a vote of 48 to 55. The House passed the bill repealing the registration law for all cities, excepting Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown and Sandusky. The Senate will likely pass the bill.

THE ELDERS GAIN A POINT

And Dr. Beale Loses One, by the Blairsville Presbytery's Action.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRADDOCK, April 16.—The time of the Blairsville Presbytery at its meeting at Turtle Creek was mainly taken up in hearing the case of Rev. D. H. Beale, of Johnstown. During the flood at Johnstown the reverend gentleman had charge of the morgues. In this civil position he was often required to use a little muscle to prevent the bodies of the dead from being relieved of their valuables. The elders of the church claimed that Dr. Beale had done wrong in several instances, and his congregation took the matter in hand and in a measure defended him, and claimed that the elders who had done such a wrong to their pastor should be made to retire from their official position in the church. The case was brought up before a committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Senor, of Alexandria; Townsend, of Beatty's Station; Ralston, of Duluth, and three of the elders of the church. By a majority of one vote they decided that the elders should remain. Dr. Beale took exception to this action of the committee and appealed. It will be decided at the next Synod.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, resumed its session this morning in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of McKeesport. Twenty-five ministers and elders were present. The morning was devoted to general business and the appointment of committees. Following this was the reading of the homilies of four candidates for the ministry, who are as follows: J. M. Hiller, of Wellsboro, Washington county; James Hamilton, of McKeesport; R. C. Byers, of Waynesburg; John Rhodes, of High House, Pa. All but Mr. Rhodes were passed upon acceptably. The latter was requested to withdraw from the Presbytery.

ST. VINCENT'S CENTENNIAL.

The 100th Anniversary of the Parish Celebrated Yesterday.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LATROBE, April 16.—To-day the Parish of St. Vincent's, near here, celebrated the centennial anniversary of its organization. Pontifical high mass was celebrated at 9 A. M. by Bishop Phelan. The centennial sermon was preached by Rev. Father Morris, S. B., who eloquently traced the history of this pioneer parish.

The vault, under which lies the bones of Father Bowers, founder of the parish, was decked with flowers and evergreens. St. Vincent's Monastery, founded in 1846, was the first Benedictine Monastery in the United States.

Another Attack on Quay.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 16.—The *Evening Post* is after Quay's scalp. To-day it publishes nine and a quarter columns, ostensibly devoted to incidents in the life of the junior Senator from Pennsylvania. The great Mugwump journal alleges that Philadelphia papers dare not publish the full facts, and maintains that enough attention has not been paid to the *World's* attack on Quay.

Breaking Ground for a Big University.

TECUMSEH, ALA., April 16.—Governor Sears, Bishops Mallatin and Walden, and Drs. Rust, Harbell, Cranston and Carter will participate in the ceremonies attending the breaking of ground for the University of the Southland at Bluffton, Ala., on Thursday, April 24. The new university will cost about $2,000,000.

THE GATES ARE OPEN.

Powderly Directly Charges That Officials Make No Effort to

STOP LABORERS UNDER CONTRACT.

The Slavonians Now in Possession of the Mining Regions.

RADICAL REMEDIES ARE NECESSARY.

Morality and Decency Entirely Lacking in the Recent Arrivals.

Mr. Powderly testified before the Immigration Investigating Committee yesterday. He said that the officials made no effort to stop contract laborers, and that one Commissioner had himself run in immigrants in place of strikers. Consular inspection abroad and detectives on the vessels might help matters.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 16.—General Master Workman Terrence V. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, with more gray in his elaborate mustache and less vivacity in his mein than he had in the palmy days of the organization, appeared before the sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on Immigration to-day at Castle Garden, and told what he knew about several things relating more or less to immigration. He said, with some hesitation and more reservation, that the order of which he was the head had about 213,000 members, according to the last report, in the United States.

Mr. Powderly said he did not know the number of Knights in France, Germany, England, Canada and other countries. Any immigrant, even immediately after landing, could become a member of the Knights if a member in good standing vouched for him. The immigration of laborers to this country, particularly to the coal and coke region of Pennsylvania, Mr. Powderly said, had increased much in recent years.

THEY CONQUER ALL.

The German, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and English miners were being driven from Pennsylvania by the Slavonians, and not, as generally supposed, by the Hungarians. The Hun was an entirely different creature. He not long ago seen 40 Welshmen, who were citizens of the United States, leaving Scranton to go back to Wales. The Slavonian immigrants drove away the Welsh, who found that they were unable to make a decent living in America.

Just after the departure of the Welshmen Mr. Powderly had seen 42 Slavonian immigrants at the Hoboken ferry bound for Scranton. There were virtually 42 slaves to take the places of 42 free men driven out of the coal region.

The Slavonians were not known as the American miners were known by their bosses as Jack, Tom, Bill and Harry. They were known only by the numbers with which they were labeled. They did not live like American miners, but roosted like chickens. In a room 40x20 feet, 100 Slavonians slept in bunks extending from the floor to the ceiling. The atmosphere was stifling, and the morality of the men of a very low order.

MAY DROP FROM THE SKIES.

In 1882, Mr. Powderly said, when these imported laborers came into Maryland to take the places of American miners, the Americans said: "These people can never take our place," but they did. They belonged to a different order of men. They lived on little, and made their shoes by cutting them from the trees of the forest. I cannot tell how these laborers get in. I do not know whether or not they are landed at Castle Garden. They may drop from the skies.

In answer to inquiries from the investigators Mr. Powderly said that very few Germans and Irish now came to the Pennsylvania mining region. There were, beside the Slavs, some Russians, Italians and Poles. The Italians were, as a rule, unprogressive. The Poles made good citizens. The worst class of immigrants came—or were brought—to the mining region. The men who supplanted the Welsh, English, Scotch, Irish and American miners were very economical in everything. One woman did the cooking for a house containing 30 or 40 men, and the result was that the morality of that woman was not very high.

"We are sending missionaries to Africa," said Mr. Powderly, "and importing heathen by thousands."

Q.—What are the wages of these men?

A.—From 50 cents to a dollar. I have yet to meet the man who receives more than a dollar.

THE DIFFERENCE IN WAGES.

Q.—How much did the old miners receive?

A.—From $1 50 to $2 10.

Mr. Powderly believed in more radical measures to keep the undesirable immigrant out. Congressman Owen read an item from a newspaper saying that 150 Swedish immigrants would arrive at New York to-morrow, and go up to Vermont and take possession of and cultivate abandoned farms there. Mr. Powderly said this was merely a scheme to fool the immigrants. Nobody can be a farmer in the United States without money.

Mr. Powderly said he had been informed by a fellow Knight that a lot of immigrants had been sent from Castle Garden during the Second avenue strike to work in the car stables. He understood that Commissioner Starr, who was a director of the Second avenue railroad, had sent the immigrants to the stables.

"I believe," said Mr. Powderly, "that the authorities not only made no attempt, but opposed the enforcement of the law. The labor agents are no good. Their superiors have no sympathy whatever with the man who works, except just before election."

CONSULAR INSPECTION NEEDED.

Mr. Powderly thought the plan of consular inspection in Europe was a good one, and also the idea of having detectives come over from the other side as immigrants and find out all about the steerage passengers. Hundreds of men were landed in Canada, and brought over the border to take the places of American workmen. They were, Mr. Powderly thought, engaged abroad. We should either have inspectors on the border or annex Canada.

Commissioner Starr came into the room at the conclusion of Mr. Powderly's testimony, and was requested to tell something about the immigrants he had sent up to the Second Avenue Railroad stables. He said he was Vice President of the Second avenue road then, and did send about 15 immigrants from Castle Garden to feed and water the horses at the stables. The immigrants were paid $2 a day. He said the strikers had abandoned the horses, and he sent the immigrants up as an act of kindness to suffering animals.

NO CASE AGAINST THE DOCTOR.

Mr. Quackenbos' Charges Against Rev. Dr. Rylance Not Sustained.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 16.—Bishop Potter's committee of three clergymen and two laymen, who have had before them for eight months Lawyer Quackenbos' charges against the Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. Mark's, met to-day in the see house of the diocese in Lafayette place in secret session. The result was a failure on the part of Mr. Quackenbos to substantiate his charges. There were present Archdeacon Mackay Smith, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Shackelford and Secretary Brunton, of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, and Lawyer Bache McEvens Whitlock.

It was a preliminary hearing and if there had been sufficient ground to hold an ecclesiastical court Rector Rylance would have to stand his trial. Mr. Quackenbos confessed after the hearing was over that he had been unable to give sufficient proof to warrant pressing the case against Dr. Rylance. Mr. Quackenbos said he had washed his hands of the whole matter.

A DESCENDANT OF BONAPARTE

Follows His Murderous Example Upon a Somewhat Reduced Scale.

MONTREAL, QUE., April 16.—Albert L. Leopold Bonaparte, claiming to be a descendant of the great Corsican, and hailing from Philadelphia, registered at the Western House a few days ago. Last night, without provocation, he shot a policeman and was arrested.

THEY CAN'T AGREE.

The Miners' and Operators' Committees Fail to Reach a Satisfactory Conclusion on the Wage Scale—Will be Discussed To-Day.

COLUMBUS, April 16.—At the joint convention of miners and operators this morning the Scale Committee reported they were unable to agree. A new committee was appointed with Watchorn and Rea, of the United Miners, and Jones, President of the Ohio association, as members. The miners are asking an advance of about 20 per cent and a reduction in hours of labor, but have practically abandoned the latter. The Miners and Operators' Joint Convention continued in session till late this evening. Chairman Rea, of the Special Scale Committee, reported they had agreed to recommend the basing scale adopted last year, Ohio and Pennsylvania being the only States entitled to vote. The report was accepted. The basing scale is 60 cents for the Hocking Valley and 69 cents for the Pittsburg district.

The question of prices was referred to the special committee on basing scale, in conjunction with the original scale committee. After several hours' consultation the committee reported they were unable to agree on prices, and the subject matter was placed in the hands of the convention and an adjournment taken till to-morrow morning.

WORKING GIRLS IN CONVENTION.

Papers Read Treating of the Different Elements in Women's Clubs.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Association of Working Girls' Societies were in session again to-day with some 500 delegates present. The first paper read was by Miss Florence B. Lockwood, and the theme was "The Literary Element in Club Life." Miss Lockwood urged the adoption of a plan to encourage study of literature in women's clubs. Two papers on "The Social Element in Club Life," prepared by the Second street club, of this city, were read by Miss Mary Sprol and Miss Goulde. Miss Clara Potter read a paper on the penny provident scheme of the Charity Organization Society. Miss Shepherd, of the Bennett Street Club, of Boston, and Mrs. H. Ollesheimer, of this city, read papers upon the provident and benefit schemes adopted by various organizations. Miss S. D. Gardner read a paper, "How to Make the Resolve Clubs Lend a Hand," and other inside societies more effective.

The first paper read at the afternoon session was contributed by the Cambridge Club, of Boston, and was generally discussed by the members. The subject which evoked the most discussion, however, was entitled "What do working girls owe to each other?". Two papers touching upon this were read. The first was by Miss Clare De Graffen Ried, of Washington, and the second by Mrs. L. W. Bates, of Brooklyn. Both strongly advocated co-operation among individuals as well as among societies. Mrs. Eliza S. Turner, of Philadelphia, read the last paper of the day. It was entitled "Toward What Are We Tending?" She thought all the societies were tending toward centralization.

AFTER THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

The Schubert Heirs Assert That it is an Illegal Monopoly.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Judge Collins to-day took up the demurrer of the Chicago Gas Trust to the bill filed by the executors of the estate of the late Henry Schubert, of New York. The suit was begun two years ago, before the Gas Trust issued its bonds for $7,500,000. It was claimed the trust was an illegal body and likely to be wound up at any time, and the executors stood in great danger of losing the Schubert investment in the trust's securities.

A. W. Green, who appeared for the trust, to-day said that Mr. Schubert made the contract, not the executors, and that Schubert died without expressing a desire to set aside his exchange of gas company stock for the trust's securities. Mr. Green said it was an unheard of thing that executors should come into court with such a proposition. He said the suit did not amount to anything anyway, because it sought to enjoin an issue of bonds when the bonds had already been floated.

Attorney Moses, for the Schubert heirs, said the restraining of the issue of bonds was but the smallest part of the suit. It sought to break up a monopoly, and it was just as pertinent, though it was brought two years ago, as though it had been brought yesterday. It prayed for a receiver to take charge of the stock of Henry Schubert, and for an injunction to prevent the Gas Trust from taking possession of the stock of the gas light and coke company. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

STEALING GLASS LETTERS

In Order to Increase the Demand for His Product.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 16.—Police Captain Brogan and all of the policemen of the Mercer street squad have been in hot water for two or three months over the doings of some mysterious miscreants who have night after night disfigured merchants' show windows and stolen enameled glass letters from the signs on them. About ten days ago a woman and two boys were arrested with about 600 of the letters in their possession. They said they were employed to collect them by some manufacturers of letters. The thefts continued. There were so many of them on the Broadway post that Patrolman Daniel Sullivan, who has the post at night, was fined three days' pay for not catching the culprits.

He has been wide awake ever since. To-night at 7 o'clock he saw some one working away in a suspicious manner in front of the Albo Carbon Light Company's office in 76 Broadway. He pounced down upon him and caught him rapidly prying off letters with a palette knife, after softening the gum with turpentine. He had all the letters off of one window and about half off of the other. He had altogether about 125 letters in his possession. The prisoner said he was August Willrick, a manufacturer of glass, enamelled and gilt letters, of 152 Ludlow street.

HAVE AGREED TO SEPARATE.

Mrs. Helen Dauvray Ward Prefers the Stage to a Husband.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 16.—John M. Ward, the famous baseball player, who has been living quietly at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, during the past three weeks, has agreed to a separation from his wife, Mrs. Helen Dauvray Ward, and Mrs. Ward is now preparing for a trip to the West. It could not be ascertained to-day whether or not the separation papers had been signed as yet, but the friends of both parties give it as their opinion that the signatures have been attached, and that Mrs. Ward had chosen the alternative that her husband gave her some time ago, to either give up all idea of returning to the stage or to separate.

Mrs. Ward has positively signified her intention of returning to the stage, and to-day Mrs. "Tim" Keefe, her sister, said that preparations were being rapidly completed for the former star's appearance.

CREMATED IN A KILN.

Human Bones Discovered in a Coke Oven Lead to Suspicion of Murder.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCOTTDALE, April 16.—The inhabitants of the little mining town of Morgan, about four miles from here, are in a foment to-day over what they think to be a murder. A young man named Sheehan has been missing since Monday. A party of young men celebrated their pay day in Sheehan's shanty last Saturday evening by getting intoxicated. The social gathering culminated in a row, in which several of the participants were badly used up. Sheehan has been missing ever since, and yesterday when one of the coke ovens was drawn bits of bones, glass and clothing were discovered. This has been productive of the report that Sheehan's body had been thrown into the coke oven and cremated.

A doctor who has made an examination of the bone dust says that it is from a human. Some think the missing man is in Pittsburg, but others as firmly cling to the idea that he was murdered. The affair will be fully investigated.

Mutes United in Marriage.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRADDOCK, April 16.—Miss Lavina A. Sawhill, of this place, and Mr. Richard Stout, of Connellsville, both mutes, were joined in marriage this evening at the residence of the bride's brother, C. S. Sawhill, in North Braddock. The Rev. S. J. Shaw officiated, and Miss Sarah A. Woodside, of Pittsburg interpreted.

NOT EVEN THE DEAD

Can Now Find a Resting Place in the Valley of the Mississippi.

GREAT SUFFERING IN ARKANSAS.

Steamers Go Through Flooded Forests to Rescue Negroes.

SMALL TOWNS UTTERLY DEPOPULATED.

Authentic Reports of the Exact Situation at a Hundred Points.

The suffering caused by the flood in Arkansas is greater than in any other section. The people cannot move about or even bury their dead. The colored population is the most exposed and experiences the worst destitution.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ARKANSAS CITY, April 16.—Of the three States effected by the present high water Arkansas suffered the most and has been heard from the least. The merchants in her river counties have for weeks been conducting business on scaffolds. The people have had no churches in which to worship and no cemeteries in which to bury their dead.

They have paid their social and business visits in cypress log dugouts, have lived continuously on the saltiest of salt meat, and baked their bread by fires kindled on a pile of water-soaked logs; and through it all have exhibited a pluck and cheerfulness entirely at variance with their surroundings. Scores of white people and planters' families have been reduced to straits never before dreamed of. For the most part their homes have been saved to them, for they were constructed with a care not found in the erection of negro cabins, set up on four cypress blocks three feet above the ground.

COLORED PEOPLE SUFFERING.

On the Mississippi side, four miles above here, where the sudden rush of waters through the levee breaks at Catfish and Offuts, near Huntingdon, swept away their homes, the condition of the colored people is certainly deplorable. It is almost beyond description. But the destitution and destruction here occur only at intervals, while on the Arkansas side it is almost continuous to Helena, 150 miles further north.

As the boat pulled down the Mississippi shore from Catfish, colonies of colored people were discovered every few miles squatted on the top of the State levee, in picturesque wretchedness. Their beds and bedding and a few household trifles were piled around, with the chickens and children roosting on top all waiting for transportation to safer ground.

On last Sunday night word was conveyed to Captain F. C. Tollinger, the government engineer in charge of the work of the Mississippi River Commission, with headquarters at Ark City, that several colored families had taken refuge on the top of the levee above Huntingdon and that the dyke was crumbling rapidly.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

The steamboat R. A. Speed, of Memphis, Captain Van Marsh, was immediately ordered, with a barge, to rescue these people and convey them to a place of safety. To reach the levee at this point it was necessary to get through the cottonwood timber which grew on the bank. The barge was lashed in front of the steamboat, and the electric search light of the Speed turned toward the dark timber line to discover an available place for a passage.

What seemed to be a weak point was found and turning on a full head of steam, the boat made a dash for it. There was a crashing and rending of trees, and the Speed came to a full stop with the deck of the barge loaded down with a mass of saplings and greenery. The vessel withdrew and made another plunge into the forest, and again came to a dead stop, trembling from prow to rudder. Two more drives were made before the belt of timber was broken through, and the barge ran against the crumbling levee, where the frightened negroes and their worldly possessions were taken aboard and taken to Arkport, the nearest dry land on the Arkansas river. Leaving Arkansas City in the morning the Millo, which is the name of THE DISPATCH boat, after a tortuous passage across the submerged country to the north, finally reached the little village of Watson. It consists of two dozen houses—the homes of white residents—three stores and the usual environment of negro cabins.

IT DECREASED POPULATION.

The result of the present inundation has been to depopulate the place. Previous to the first of last March the population of Watson and the surrounding country, within a radius of five miles, was about 500, white and colored. It is not one-fourth of that number now. In the town itself only three white families remain, cooped up on false floors and the upper parts of their dwellings.

Chicot City, Ark., and Utah Landing, seven miles above Arkansas City, are two points that have suffered in common. Chicot is a small place of about 25 houses. They are, with one or two exceptions, half under water. The condition of the people in Mississippi, as a general thing is infinitely better than those in Arkansas, where the situation, aggravated by the overflows from the St. Francis, White and Arkansas rivers, is about as deplorable as can be imagined.

NOTHING BUT YANKEE GORE

Will Satisfy an English Captain for an Alleged Insult to His Flag.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Captain Dugmore, of Her Majesty's service, retired, is a very mad Englishman. Down in Florida he was induced to invest in some town lots, which proved to be mainly sand and scenery. The agent who sold the lots took from Dugmore some securities which, he says, were worthless. Then both got mad. Then the agent got out a writ and had a Sheriff seize the yacht Rosalind, in which Captain Dugmore, with his son and female relations, had sailed around the world. Captain Dugmore thirsted for gore when he learned this. He engaged lawyers, and they agreed with him that nothing but war would wipe out the insult to the British flag.

Proceedings were at once begun to replevin the yacht, which the Captain asserted was not his property, but that of his wife. The British Consul at New Orleans was communicated with, and replied promptly that if the facts were furnished him, he would lay them before the British Minister, as the action of the Sheriff was undoubtedly an infringement upon the rights of Captain Dugmore. The necessary affidavits were forwarded to the Consul, who, after having indorsed his opinion thereupon, sent them to Washington to the British Minister. In the meantime Captain Dugmore had again secured possession of his yacht.

PARNELL'S ADVICE ASKED

As to the Propriety of Holding a Convention of the Irish National League.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—At to-day's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League the propriety of holding a national convention this year was considered. After the matter had been discussed at length, it was unanimously agreed to postpone further deliberation on the subject until Mr. Parnell had been consulted. Accordingly the secretary was instructed to send a cablegram to Mr. Parnell asking his advice in the matter. A reply is expected to-morrow. The night session was devoted to addresses.

A PLUCKY JUSTICE

Holds a Lynching Party at Bay While the Prisoner is Removed to Jail.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Mansfield King, who was arrested here a few days ago on the charge of horse stealing in St. Louis county, was taken before Justice Sappington, at Franklin, to-day for a hearing.

A crowd collected with the avowed intention of lynching the prisoner. Justice Sappington held the mob at bay with a revolver in each hand while the prisoner was spirited away by Constable Moro. Mansfield was taken to Clayton and lodged in jail there.

A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

A Prominent Woman Arraigned for Poisoning Her Son—The Alleged Motive to Secure $28,000 on an Insurance Policy.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 16.—The grand jury of Burlington county found an indictment to-day against Mrs. Carrie F. Vandegrift, one of the most prominent women of Burlington, and a leading member of the Broad street Methodist Church. The charge is that she attempted to kill her son, Frank C. Norman, by means of repeated doses of croton oil, administered in his food at intervals since the first of April.

The charge was first made by the family physician, Dr. Walter E. Hall, who was called upon to attend the patient, who is 23 years old, and found him nearly in a state of collapse. The oil, as it is now explained, had kept up a constant irritation of the intestines. This irritation resisted the treatment of the physicians, and as the patient continued to grow worse hourly Dr. Hall called to his aid Dr. Grant and Dr. Pugh, both of whom said the patient was suffering from the effects of croton oil. This coincided precisely with the diagnosis made by Dr. Hall. The administration of the oil was traced to the mother by circumstantial evidence.

For a time no one was able to assign a motive for the deed, but one was discovered to-day among the records of mortgages in the Recorder's office at Mt. Holly. There was found a mortgage given by Mrs. Vandegrift to the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, of Pennsylvania, for about $28,000, on all her real estate in Burlington. It was what is known as an insurance mortgage. The policy was issued in the name of Frank C. Norman, and it is in the form of a 20-year endowment. In the event of Norman's death the mortgage would be cancelled and the property turned over to Mrs. Vandegrift free of all incumbrance.

It is alleged that, prior to her marriage to Joseph Vandegrift in 1877, the woman served several terms of imprisonment in Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, on charges of larceny. Norman is resting easier to-night. He is in charge of a nurse who keeps a strict watch of his food.

KING ON THE STAND.

The Prefect of the Blind Asylum Talks in His Own Defense.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Harry W. King, late Prefect of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, was put on trial to-day before Judge Hare. After a jury had been secured District Attorney Graham, in an impressive speech, opened the case for the Commonwealth. He explained the nature of the charge contained in the indictment, and said that the bill was found under an act of Assembly which the Legislature had found necessary to pass to cover just such offenses. The first witness called was Joseph W. Gain, who is totally blind. He swore that he was 18 years old and had been in the institute for seven years. King had always said that he thought a great deal of the witness and often invited him to his home, where he would remain over night, occupying the same bed with King.

The accused man, when called in his own defense, walked briskly to the witness stand, and his testimony was given in a clear, firm tone. He claimed that the charges were the result of spite work. The defendant was still on the stand when the court adjourned. The trial will be resumed to-morrow morning.

CLOSE OF THE CELEBRATION.

The Loyal Legion Concludes Its Exercises at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The companions of the various commanderies of the military order of the Loyal Legion gathered this morning at the Union League, then proceeded in a body to the City Hall to pay their respects to Mayor Fitler. At the Mayor's private office, General Merrill announced the names and presented his companions. Secretary of the Interior Noble was accorded an ovation. It was an entirely informal reception and when the last companions had been presented, Mayor Fitler, in a brief speech, welcomed all heartily to the city. The companions next inspected the Masonic Temple.

To-night the Loyal Legion celebration closed with a reception at the Academy of Fine Arts. The affair took the shape of an ovation to ex-President Hayes, and for three hours a solid stream of people poured through the doors of the Academy and paid their respects to the guests of the evening. Numbers of the visitors left the city late to-night and by to-morrow will have returned to their homes. General Hayes, with his daughter and two sons, will leave for Fremont to-morrow morning.

NOT QUITE THROUGH.

There Will Be One More Session of the Pan-American Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The final adjournment of the Pan-American conference was not reached to-day. A great part of the session was taken up by a discussion of the revised report of the Committee on Arbitration, which had been recommitted to have the concordance of the English and Spanish texts made complete. After this had been concluded the question arose as to the effect of the signing of the report by the delegates.

Some of them were of the opinion that their signatures to the document would commit their government to the terms of a treaty proposed. It was finally arranged to have the signatures come before the treaty and in that shape it was left. The conference adjourned until to-morrow, after voting to postpone the trip to Mount Vernon until the conference shall have adjourned sine die.

DOTS AND DASHES.

The Cream of the News Skimmed and Condensed for Ready Reading.

YESTERDAY 2,415 immigrants landed at New York.

THE Missouri Pacific has cut rates to $8 between Pueblo and Kansas City.

NEW YORK hosiery importers will protest against the McKinley tariff bill.

THE valuable contents of a mail pouch were stolen from a Santa Fe train by an unknown thief.

A SAWMILL owned by Krupp Bros., in Cook township, near Greensburg, was burned. Loss $15,000.

ABNER YATES, founder of Yates Center, Kan., has assigned. Liabilities, $42,000; assets, $60,000.

GORE HOTEL, Chicago, for sale by receiver. Claims on it amount to $612,443 and partnership insolvent.

GENERAL SALCEDO has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Madrid for seditious writings.

JOHN G. MITCHELL'S bond as Pension Agent for Ohio entered at Philadelphia. R. B. Hayes, R. H. Platt sureties.

KANSAS CITY is making elaborate preparations for the National Drill and Encampment to be held June 2 to 7.

LAST night the third unsuccessful attempt within two weeks to wreck a Lake Shore train was made at Andover, O.

A GREAT pile of lumber at Milford, Me., belonging to N. S. Gould and others, was burned yesterday. Loss, $100,000.

B. T. BARNUM killed his father-in-law, W. Ball, at Slatersville, Va. Outcome of trouble in highly respectable families.

THE assignment of D. Gardner & Co., dry-goods merchants at Ottawa, Ontario, with liabilities of $80,000, is announced.

THREE Polish miners were run down by a freight train at Huntingdon, Pa., yesterday. Two were killed and the other fatally injured.

"COMMODORE" LOUIS SCHWARTZ, who is said to have introduced lager beer into this country, died at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, aged 80.

THEOPHILUS WALKER, whose wealth is placed at $3,000,000, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at Waltham, Mass. His only relatives are two nieces.

CLAUDE BONIT, white, student of Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, jostled by colored man named Watson on the street. Colored man severely wounded by Bonit's knife and Bonit jailed.

MR. GLADSTONE, in writing of international copyright, says: "When the barbarism of protection ceases to oppress the country we may hope that the present plan will take a form worthy of so great a nation."

THE New York *Post* has again been sued for libel in publishing biographies of Tammany leaders. Bernard F. Martin, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, objects to being called a partner of the notorious Red Leary.

SUGAR TO BE FREE,

With a Bounty of Two Cents a Pound to Encourage Home Production.

A TRIO OF TARIFF REPORTS

Presented to the House by the Ways and Means Committee.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Opposition Confined to an Attack on the Majority Bill.

ONE REPUBLICAN KICKER SPEAKS OUT

The Republican tariff bill has been presented to Congress. An important change was made at the last moment, by which sugar comes in free of duty, and receives a bounty. The report of the majority explains and defends the bill, while the Democrats attack the measure as a whole and in detail.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The tariff report of the Ways and Means Committee has at last been placed before Congress, or rather, three reports have been so presented. Chairman McKinley handed in the important document—the Republican's or majority report—ex-Speaker Carlisle voiced the views of the Democratic minority, and McKenna, a California Republican, made a little report on his own account, in which he attacked some of the conclusions reached by his party associates.

The most important change in the bill, made at the very last moment, is the provision placing sugar upon the free list and giving a bounty of two cents a pound to home producers for 15 years. Hides are continued on the free list, the vigorous protests of the New England contingent having secured that concession. Wool remains as at first proposed, and the other provisions of the bill are substantially as originally published in THE DISPATCH.

THE FEATURES OF INTEREST.

The new and interesting features are found in the arguments presented in the various documents. The majority report begins with a statement of the financial situation; estimates that the surplus at the end of the present fiscal year will be $92,000,000, and, deducting the sum required to make payments on the sinking fund, the net surplus of receipts over expenditures will be $43,678,883.

The estimated surplus of the next fiscal year will be $43,569,522, which, with the amount of cash now on hand and available (reaching $90,000,000) will justify a reduction of the revenue in the sum contemplated by the bill reported, $60,936,936, and probably more from customs, and say $10,327,878 from internal revenue, or a total of $71,264,414. The majority report says:

HARD TO TELL WHAT WILL HAPPEN.

The exact effect upon the revenues of the Government by the proposed bill is difficult of ascertainment. That there will be a substantial reduction, as we will show, admits of no doubt. It is not believed that the increase of duties on wools and upon glassware will have the effect of increasing the revenues. That would, of course, follow if the importations of the last fiscal year were hereafter to be maintained, which, however, is altogether improbable. The result will be that importations will be decreased, and therefore the amount of revenue collected from these sources will be diminished.

In every case of increased duty, except that imposed upon tin plate (which does not go into effect until July 1, 1891), and upon cotton fabrics, the effect will be to reduce, rather than enlarge the revenues, because importations will fall off. It was the aim of the committee to fix the duties upon that class of manufactured goods and farm products which can be supplied at home, so as to discourage the use of like foreign goods and products, and secure to our own people and our producers the home market, believing that competition among ourselves will secure reasonable prices to the consumer in the future as it has invariably done in the past.

THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

We seek by the increased duties recommended not only to maintain, but to enlarge our own manufacturing plants, and check those supplies from abroad which can be profitably produced at home. The general policy of the bill is to foster and promote American production and diversification of American industry. We have not been so much concerned about the prices of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production that shall give fair remuneration to domestic producers and fair wages to American workmen, and by increased production and home competition insure fair prices to consumers.

In the case of wool the report cites figures as an evidence of the alarming decline in production, and says that an advance of duties has been recommended which it is believed will afford ample protection to wool growing farmers. While the Senate will fix the duty on third class wool at 4 cents, the committee places it at 3½, upon the belief that with the restrictions, definitions and classifications, and the addition of port charges, recommended by the bill, the difference will be fully compensated. The committee believes that the United States should produce all of the wool consumed, and that with adequate defensive legislation it will do so.

The annual consumption is 600,000,000 pounds, and, with the protection afforded by the bill, the farmers of the United States will, at an early day, be able to supply this demand by the addition of 100 per cent, or nearly 100,000,000 sheep, to the present number. The report gives the increase of the duty on wool and the construction given to the worsted clause of the existing law as a reason for increasing the duties on woolen goods to protect manufacturers. It says: "The necessity of this increase is apparent in view of the fact already stated, that during the last fiscal year there were imports of manufactures of wool of the foreign value of $52,681,482, as shown by the undervalued invoices and the real value in our market of nearly $90,000,000—fully one-fourth of our entire consumption—equivalent to an import of at least 160,000,000 pounds of wool in the form of manufactured goods."

JUST A LITTLE INCREASE.

Existing law gives, it is said, a protection of 35 to 45 per cent—the bill gives a range of 30 to 50 per cent. The Mills bill gave a uniform rate of 40 per cent—more than was required on low grades and less than was needed for fine goods. The advance in these fine grades will, it is believed, diminish importations and thereby reduce instead of increase the revenues and transfer to the country the manufacture of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of woolen goods now made abroad. The average rate of the woolen goods schedule proposed, including the specific duty on the wool used and the manufacturers' duty, is 91.78 per cent. The average rate at present is 67.15 per cent, but if the worsted decision had been made at the beginning of the year it would have been increased 10 per cent, and 15 per cent more would have been added if worsted yarns had paid the duty of woolen yarns at the same price, so that if these manifest errors in constructions of law had been earlier corrected the average last year would have been nearly 80 per cent.

Of the metal schedules the report says that no reduction can be made in pig iron or ore

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