PITTSBURG. WEDNESDAY, APRIL

Mercer's Rural Districts Favored by Nature in the Matter of Roads.

A WISE SYSTEM OF REPAIRS

Helps Also to Keep the Highways in Passable Condition at All Seasons.

TAXES ARE NOT BURDENSOME

And Experience Has Proven That Good Thoroughfares Cost Less in the End Than Poor Ones.

THE ADVANCED IDEAS OF AN OHIO MAN

Lead Him to Reconstruct the Public Road Through Bis Farm, Converting It Into a Magnificent Driveway.

WHERE TRAVELING BECOMES A PLEASURE

Mercer is one of the fortunate counties of Western Pennsylvania. It has good roads. This is partly due to the favorable nature of the soil, and partly to the system of repairing. A tarmer who removed there from Ohio has set a good example to his neighbors in making an excellent driveway of the public road through his land.

PROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER. THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH
COUNTRY ROAD EXPEDITION,
MERCER, April 22.

Emil Kroutz is dead now. A great many years ago he used to be tollkeeper on the old turnpike between Butler and Mercer. The early Harmonites and other rich German farmers patronized the pike a great deal. They have sent down to posterity this story about the tollkeeper: One night Kroutz dreamed that the Day of Judgment had

Roads were even, firm, and, almost without exception, the gutters ran along at the side as continuously as along Penn avenue in Pittsburg. One great point in favor of using road machines is that the slope is so gradual from the center to the gutter that the entire roadway is accessible for travel from side to side. Where there is no such gradual slope on a graded roadbed the

had to pull all day.

Something Like Progress.

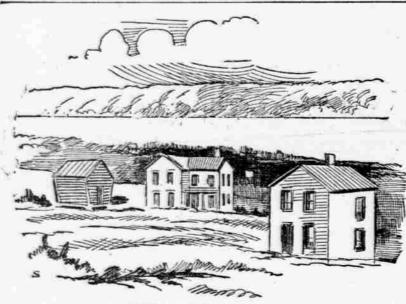
We left New Wilmington, Lawrence county, at 10:30 A. M. and reached Mercer, a distance of 11 miles, at 12:30 P. M., in time for lunch. With a heavy farm wagon this was the best time we had yet made. From Mercer to Sandy Lake we traveled the 12 miles in the afternoon in two hours and a half, the road being quite hilly. Driving over Mercer roads is a pleasure. "Possibly road taxes are heavier in Mer-

cer county than elsewhere on account of road-building machinery," I suggested to H. A. Gamble, the clerk to the County Com-

low in Mercer county." he said, "and township road taxes are trivial. Our total millage in this county is not over 9 mills. In Crawford county the county tax alone is 7 mills, I believe, and in Lawrence county the county tax is the same. That does not include their township road tax. Mercer county is out of debt, and excellently situ-

ated financially." A Rural Boulevard.

been set out.



themselves. As their conduct deserved, they were then separated, some being placed among the goats on the left hand and others among the sheep on the right hand. Several of his fellow tollkeepers on the Mercer turnpike having been sent over to the goats for their iniquitous exactions, Kroutz, somewhat after this fashion, related what happened to himself.

Kroutz's Strange Experience. "Then the Lord said to me: 'Stand before

me, Kroutz. Kroutz, you take too much toll." 'Yes, Lord,' I said, 'I take too much toll-but from the rich only, and not from the poor.' Then the Lord said: 'Friend Kroutz, you may go to the right hand among the sheep, but let me tell you it is a tight squeeze.""

If they collect any toll at all on the Butler end of this turnpike in these days, I am afraid all the Butler county tollkeepers would have "a tight squeeze." It's all right over here in Mercer county. The turnpike here is in excellent condition. In Butler county it is said not to be worth the payment of 2 cents toll anywhere.

Mercer county possesses the best roads we have yet found. They are never very bad in winter, and although the people up here say they were unusually bad this spring, we, who have tested far worse highways in the southern part of the State, can assure them they do not know anything about bad roads.

Favored by Nature. A sandy soil, through which the water soaks down quickly, and systematic road repairing are the two reasons why there are good highways in Mercer. Of course the character of the soil is the county's natural advantage. But in the matter of road repairing every other county could and should follow Mercer's example—that is so long as there is no general State law as is

Nearly every township in Mercer county has expended from \$275 to \$400 in roadbuilding machines. There is no county law regulating road matters. Every township has the whole matter in its own hands, but the policy seems to be general toward scientific road repairs. These machines were bought with the money raised by taxation, and are held in trust by the supervisors as they are elected. The supervisors loan the machines to the farmers in turn, as their days roll around for working on the roads.

Good Results of the System. To these machines the farmers hitch their own borses and the work is very soon done. It is done well, too. The machine leaves the road well graded and sloped, and more

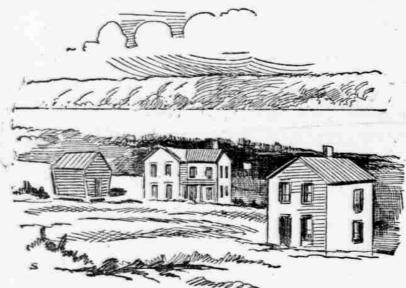
traffic is confined to one narrow track. THE DISPATCH'S land schooner sailed across Mercer county so easily that one of our party suggested hitching Beaver and Bucephalus to the end gate. They scarcely

"On the other hand, all taxes are very

As we were driving along through Lake township, northeast of the town of Mercer, the wagon suddenly passed from a narrow bit of road out upon a broad drive. Looking ahead for tully half a mile it resembled an avenue in some park or through the suburbs of a city-not from its surroundings, but from its own construction. A well-kept farm lay on both sides. The driveway appeared to be about twice as wide as any road that we have yet traversed, except the National pike. The fences had been set back, and two long rows of young elm and maple trees planted at the side of the road. At least 200 of these trees had

The road was excellently made, and a gully we crossed over had first been filled in with stone and then firmly packed with earth, making a fill of several feet. This magnificent road ended in a strip of woodland half a mile beyond, and we observed that it all took the place of the old highway which had rounded a curve now inclosed within the fields. The road was thus straightened.

Praiseworthy Private Enterprise This farm of 170 acres is owned by Mr.



SANDY LAKE, MERCER CODSTV

arrived, and that himself and his neighbors | S. B. Jacobs, a live stock breeder, who had been summoned to give accounts of came to Mercer county a year ago from Ohio. "I could not get used to your miserably narrow roads in Western Pennsylvania," Mr. Jacobs said to me, They are not only a

danger and a hindrance to traffic, but how can you help having a horrible mud puddle and sinkhole in winter when the road from fence to fence is a mere lane, only large enough for one track, and not wide enough for repairs? Mercer county laws only call for a width of 33 feet in roads, but I got permission from the He is Getting Kendy to Veto Some of courts to build a new road here to straighten out the old one. I have made it 50 feet wide, and planted trees on a walk beside. Yes, I gave my own property for the additional width, and as this is a main highway between Mercer and Sandy Lake, the public gets the benefit of it. Yet I take it that a wider and a better road will make my property more valuable. It cost me \$300. Of course the township will care for it now.

Improvements That Endure. "I asked the supervisors to bridge that gully down there. About \$150 would have done it. They refused on the score of expense, 'it merely being a sinkhole,' they said. In the end, the annual repairs to the road over that gully will cost a great deal more than \$150. There should be intelli-

gence in road building." "Are you in favor of macadamizing the country roads of Pennsylvania?" I asked

Mr. Jacobs. "I want to see them widened first." he replied. "Then we can have some room to keep up good dirt roads. Then it will be time enough to talk about macadam. I am in favor of all improvement in roads."

The Highways of Obio. Mr. Jacobs says Ohio is far ahead of this State in their method of repairing and main-taining roads. There every man over 21 has to work two days on the road. They have supervisors or pathmasters in each district that have the supervision of the roads and see that each person works out their two days or pays \$3. Then there is a small road tax that each property holder has to work out. One good thing in Ohio is that all property is taxed so that the burden of the road tax does not all come on the farmer. Then the Commissioners spend a great deal of money each year in building culverts, as the county builds all bridges and culverts. Then the county does a lot of grading on the hills that are on the main roads, and especially on those that lead to and from Youngstown. They have the hills graded

to the State line. We rested over Sunday at Sandy Lake. It is a cozy little village, lying at the head of the lovely sheet of water bearing the name of the hamlet. From there we go to Franklin, Venango county.
L. E. STOFIEL.

A Mayor Commits Suicide by Drowning. FITCHBURG, Mass., April 22.-The body of ex-Mayor Eli Culley was found in the reservoir at 2 o'clock this morning. He disappeare with a dirt roadway.

Everywhere in Mercer county we observed the good results of such a system.

Monday morning. He disappeared Monday morning. He disappeared Monday morning. He disappeared would be some time past and his mind was affected. He was 50 years old and leaves a widow and six children. He was Mayor four years and a monber of Legislature in 1880.

THAT JEANNETTE CASE

Comes Up During the Course of the Congressional Contract Labor Investigation - Robert D. Layton on the Stand.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, April 22 .- During the im migration investigation to-day Robert D. Layton, of Pittsburg, was one of the witnesses. Mr. Layton is now one of the inspectors here. To Chairman Owen the witness said that he only came in contact with the immigrant after he was landed. He instanced a case of six men who were brought over from Germany and are now working in a city in a Western State. These men told him how they came over upon a letter written by a woman whom he had chased from Deuver to Cincinnati, and was now on her track. He also told of Berthus & Co., zinc manufacturers of Pulaski City, Va., who had imported several men from Enrope, and did not deny it. They said they could not obtain the labor in this country, and had to go outside. Mr. Layton said that he visited the place, and was told by the men themselves that they were obliged to take their pay out of the company's store, and not one of them had received a cent of wages in money. The witness said that be had already entered suit against the firm, and a hearing would be had on the third Monday in May.

The witness then told of the Jeannette Glass Works, who imported 46 men from Belgium. came over upon a letter written by a woma-

The witness then told of the Jeannette Glass Works, who imported 46 men from Belgium, with the approbation of the International Glass Workers' Union, a labor organization. Suit has also been entered in the matter. To Mr. Stump the witness accounted for this strange proceeding on behalf of the glass workers' union, on account of the discovery of natural gas, which had been the means of enlarement the business. Mr. Dayton pointed out the error in the law, and showed where any man coming in who was at all intelligent could come in under the clause where one person is allowed to come where one person is allowed to come in "as a personal friend." He said that this clause should be stricken out, and the law so amended as to give the officers two years in which to hold an immigrant. The witness was in favor of an American officer witness was in favor of an American officer being put on each ship on the other side to min-gle with the passengers and find out if they are coming here in violation of the law. He claimed that immigration tended to lower the wages of our laboring classes, and said it was purely a matter of business with employers, who would rather hire a foreigner at \$1.25 than a native at \$1.35. Asked as to the difference between the European laborer and our own population of the same class said it was the same difference as between a thoroughbred an a mongael.

n a mongael. Louis Montgomery, special Treasury Agen t Boston, gave it as his opinion that in case of the imported glass blowers the Knights of abor were to blame. They had really invited these men to come to Pennsylvania.

M'CALLA'S COURT MARTIAL. scement of One of the Most In teresting Trials of Late Years.

New York, April 22.-The court martial of Commander McCalla commenced to-day on a charge of "severe and cruel treatment and the navy." This is the first naval trial which has taken place in many years, and attracts general attention on account of the reported cruelties on board the United States ship En Commander McCalla entered a formal plea

of not guilty to all the charges and specifica tions. Of the Judge Advocate he asked that tions. Of the Judge Advocate he asked that duly authenticated copies of all court martials held on board the Enterprise during her cruise, now on file in the Navy Department at Washington, be furnished the defense. He also asked for copies of the court martial of Lieutenant Commander Crossman and Captain Daniel Ammon. The Judge Advocate suggested to the Court that it would be well to have the accused show the relevancy of these papers to the defense. Mr. Menzies, then without disclosing the line of defense, explained the value of the papers as reference both to the Court and the accused. The court room was cleared to decide the question. At both to the Court and the accused. The Court room was cleared to decide the question. At the opening of the doors the Court announced that a request would be made of the Secretary of the Navy to have the original papers forwarded. Admiral Harmony said that this was the best arrangement possible, that it would require too much time to make authenticated copies and delay the proceedings. He stated that when originals arrived they would remain in custody of the Judge Advocate. The Court then adjourned to to-morrow.

THIRTY OR PORTY LOST.

Chianman's Carclessness the Cause of an Appalling Mine Disaster.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR CHEYENNE, WYO. T., April 22.-A fire is i rogress in No. 4 mine at Rock Springs It is valued at \$1,000,000, and the Union Pacific Railway's best fuel prop-The fire was started by carelessness of a Chinaman who was cooking lunch in a room. It started near the entrance, through which there was a continual draught and spread rapidly. The alarm was sounded at 9:30 this morning. Whites and Chinamen swarmed from the inclined shafts, but many were cut off.

There is no way of ascertaining the number of men in the mine when the fire started. At 10:30 a terrific explosion of fire damp made the earth tremble and loosened the coal in other mines. A rescuing party was organized, but after bringing up one dead body had to desist. Thirty or 40 are probably lost.

HARRISON TO CALL A HALT. Public Building Bills.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, April 22.-President Harrison s said to be greatly exercised in regard to the spendthrift character of the House of Representatives, and to be determined to set up his individual wisdom in the matter of economy against the combined wisdom of \$30 Represen tatives and 86 Senators, each of whom believes that he is good material for the Presidency. The President has sent for a complete list of the public building bills, and the reports thereon as far as they are reported, and pro-poses to make a record for economy by sifting the undeserving from the deserving ones, and vetoing the former as fast as they come to him.

Some of the Senators who have heard this yow they will not tolerate this assumption of superior virtue on the part of the President, and that they will not only pass all bills over his veto, but will also take revenge upon some

TAKING A BIG INTEREST.

mething the Chicago Treasurers

Done in Their Business. CHICAGO, April 22.-The City Council last night adopted a resolution which will cause the gentlemen who have officiated as treasurers of the city during the past ten years some trouble-In a message to the Council some time ago Mayor Cregier stated that for years past the city funds have been kept on deposit in one or more banks selected by the treasurer and drawing interest amounting to a large sum an-nually, which sum has been retained by the treasurer as a personal emolurent without the sanction of law and contrary to sound public

The Finance Committee last night reported resolution directing the corporation counse o bring suit upon the official bonds of each oring suit upon the cincial bonds of each and every city treasurer who has occupied that office during the last ten years. The amount of interest which has been pocketed by the city treasurers for years hast is estimated all the way from \$30,000 to \$50,000 yearly.

IN THE HANDS OF HARRISON.

The World's Fair Bill Has Finally Passed

Both Branches. WASHINGTON, April 22.-In the House Representatives to-day Mr. Chandler, of Massachusetts, moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the World's Pair bill This being agreed to, the bill is finally passed, and will be sent to the President for his action

A DROP IN GOLD.

The Bottom Failing Out of the Market in Buenos Ayres. April 22,-Flint & Co. late the afternoon received a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, conveying intelligence of a strong de cline in gold quotations at that place. A drop from 315 to 256 took place yesterday and a fur-ther decline to 240 occurred to-day.

DUNN WAS A PROPHET

The People of New Orleans Now Believe His Dire Predictions.

FIFTEEN BREAKS IN THE LEVEES Threaten a District Containing Over 40,000

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNOR NICHOLLS

Population --

To Send Boats to the Reliet of Those Who Are in Dunger of Death.

There are 15 breaks in the levees in vicinity of New Orleans. Portions of the city are under water. Parts of the surrounding country are in imminent danger. The damage to property will amount to millions.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW ORLEANS, April 22,-The flood situation here has changed rapidly for the worse within the last 24 hours. The condition of affairs was never gloomier or more threatening than at present. For the last three days the crest of the great wave in the Mississippi has been passing from Vicksburg down. The most extraordinary efforts were made to hold the levees against the high water. A large sum was raised here by subscription for this purpose. A levee relief boat was sent out to the scene of danger with supplies, material and men. At Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge 8,000 men have been at work for several days strengthening levees, and between here and Bayou Sara probably 20,000 have been trying to hold the line of dykes.

AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT. The Federal Government, through the Secretary of War, gave liberally toward the maintenance and support of the Point Coupee levees, and Major Kingman, United States Engineer in charge of this district, was stationed at Morganza, the largest and most important levee in the Mississippi Valley. The rain and wind storm which came on yester day, coupled with the high water, were to

abandonment of the town by the greater part of the population.

An ugly break followed at Myrtle Grove plantation, 40 miles below the city, on the plantation of Congressman Wilkinson, and one that is scarcely possible to close. Since then news of a new crevasse comes in every hour or sq. A number of other breaks, but of smaller extent, are reported at St. Sophie, Jesuit's Bend and Pointe a la Hache. This morning a crevasse occurred at the Martinez place, ten miles below Baton Rouge, to which relief was sent at once, but it is not thought that the break can be closed.

THE GREATEST DISASTER. But the greatest disaster occurred later today when the Morganza levee gave way. This news naturally caused the greatest sensation, because Morganza protects a large portion of Southern Louisiana. It is one of the finest levees on the Mississippi, with a 200 foot base and from 15 to 30 feet high. Constructed jointly by the United States and the State of Louisiana, it cost clear on to 250 000. ana, it cost close on to \$29,080. So important was it that Major Kingman, in command of this district, was sent there to watch the levees himself, and \$20,000 given to its maintenance by the Secretary of War. The break will severely affect Point Coupee, west of Baton Rouse, Iberville, St. Landry, St. Mary, Iberia and Terrebonne parishes. Rouse, Iberville, St. Landry, St. Mary, Iberia and Terrebonne parishes.

Some 2,500 or 3,000 square miles, with between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, will be more or less affected by the overflow. Much of this is less affected by the overflow. Much of this is low swampy land not under cultivation, but a large portion of it is highly cultivated, and among the most productive lands in this State, particularly in the Teche country. The loss will be heavy on the country affected, as it is planted in sugar cane and similar crops which are destroyed by overflow if under water ten days. The amount of loss will depend upon the duration of the flood, but it will certainly amount well up in the millions.

LOSS OF LIFE FEARED. Back of this levee, particularly in Point Connee, West Baton Rouge and Iberville there are a number of settlements on the ridges or high lands, many of these are likely to co un der water, and the police jury of Point Coupee has telegraphed to the Governor asking for immediate assistance in the way of boats t rescue the people of the inundated distric otherwise there will be a heavy loss of life otherwise there will be a heavy loss of life. The Governor at once made the necessary arrangements, and the Arthur Lambert with several barges, was ordered by telegraph from Baton Rouge. Other boats will be sent from New Orleans to-night and to-morrow. The transfer boat of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, the Wheelock, will also be used in rescuing the people.

ing the people.

The Morganza levee broke in 1874 and again in 1834, when the United States and the State of Louisiana co-operated to erect one of the finest and strongest levees in the Mississippi. Besides Morganza, two other breaks occurred on sides Morganza, two other breaks occurred on the Point Coupee levee—one at Riches, three miles below Bayon Sara, and the other eight miles above Morganza. It is feared, however, that all the Point Coupee levees are endangered. Governor Nicholis telegraphed to General Gibson to appeal at once to the Federal Government for assistance, because, while the State would do all in its power, it could not relieve all the distress. The Times Democrat calls upon the Federal Government to take charge of the levees, as it is proven now that the State and planters cannot construct dykes of sufficient size or maintain them properly so as to prevent overflowing.

A GLOOMY FEELING. Here, at New Orleans, the gloomy feeling has been increased by the flooding of the rear of the State by back water from Lake Pontchartrain, as was predicted by Sergeant Dunn some time ago. The east winds that have pre-

some time ago. The east winds that have prevailed since last Sunday drove the water from the Guif of Mexico into the lake. This poined to the water from the Nita Crevasse, equal to one-fourth of the whole volume of the Mississippi, has raised the flood level of the lakes, and the water pouring over the ridge or through the levees along the canal overflowed the rear of the city, West End and Spanish Fort. The two lake resorts of New Orleans were flooded last night. The water spreading toward the cruy hadly overflowed the truck farms on the rear of the city, and later in the day Howard, Orleans, Toulouse, St. Paris and other streets were under water, the latter reaching as far as Morais street.

This, however, was merely a temporary flood, owing to the very severe and continuous East winas, and when these ceased the water receden. It is liable, however, to rise again. The railroads centering at New Orleans have suffered severely by the floods. The Louisville. New Orleans and Texas Railroad was cut off some weeks ago by the Nita crevasse. The Illinois Central was stooped last week by the winter at McCormick, Ga. Town Marshal New Orleans and Texas Railroad was cut off some weeks ago by the Nita crevasse. The Illinois Central was stopped last week by the same break. The Louisville and Nashville was stopped to-day by the flood from Lake Pontchartrain, but will be all right in a few days. The Morganza crevasse is likely to interfere with the traffic of the Texas Pacific, and the New Orleans and Gulf is severely effected by the several crevasses below the city. Business here has suffered in consequence and State and similar securities fell to-day.

A BREAK AT NATCHEZ.

Many Houses Already Submerged and Disastrous Results Are Feared. NATCHES, MISS., April 22.—The first break in the levee in this vicinity occurred to-day. A protection levee in front of Vidalia broke, sub-

merging a number of houses. This morning the Lake Concordia leves gave way. At 5 P. M. the break is 150 feet wide, the water going through like a mill race. This break will flood the lower portion of Concordia parish, and cannot fail to be disastrous.

ROOSTING IN THE TREES

The People of Bayon Sara Are in Immines Danger of Death. SARA, LA., April 22.-The great heroic struggle is over, and a general surrender has been made all along the line. The Point

Coupee front has crevassed at Preston, St. Maurice, and to-day one just above Morgansa,

which will before many hours take away this grand levee. We have had two days' heavy rain, and the situation is beyond description. The suffering in Point Coupee is terrible.

It is reported that people are resorting to trees for safety. A relief boat should be sent to these people at once, if possible. Skiff loads of people are passing through our inundated streets, seeking safety on our hills. They certainly make a sad and gloomy procession—women, children, babies and dogs. They tell some tales of wee and destruction. The situation in Bayou Sara is frightful; not a house in town is above the flood. is to be Concentrated Upon the Battle in PROBABLY ANOTHER CLASH. the Western City. Quay Has Made One More Recom tion in Mr. Daiz-il's Territory.

23, 1890.

which will before many hours take away this

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.I

WASHINGTON, April 22.-Senator Quay to day wrote a letter to Commissioner Wright, of the Bureau of Labor, recommending David Nicoll, an employe of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, to a position as a clerk in the Bureau of Labor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Harry C. Teeter. The latter never held a permanent place, but was one of the extra force, at \$1,200 a year, and consequently his held a permanent place, but was one of the extra force, at \$1,200 a year, and consequently his death really left no vacancy in the regular force, but an appointment to a position similar to his will be made about the ist of July, and the appointee will probably be either Nicoll or Hamilton, both of the Edgar Thomson works. Representative Dalzell was asked some time ago for his influence by friends of both Nicoll and Hamilton, but did not immediately make a recommendation, as he wished to know what qualifications and backing the men had. He asked Colonel Wright to hold back the appointment until he could be heard from, and Colonel Wright promised to do so.

Whether the fact that Senator Quy has recommended Nicoll will influence the recommendation of Representative Dalzell, is not known. In such appointments in the department each State is allotted its proportion of the appointees, but sections or Congressional districts are never considered. For this reason Senator Quay doubtless looks upon the appointment as belonging to his jurisdiction as much as to that of Mr. Dalzell. The late Harry C. Teeter was appointed upon the immediate recommendation of Private Secretary Dan Lamont, who represented President Cleveland, who represented William L. Scott, and Scott's favor of Mr. Teeter was due to the fact that the latter furnished him with figures in regard to profits, and so forth, of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, which were used by Scott in his free trade harangues in Congress, and for affording which interesting information Mr. Teeter was dismissed from the service of the Edgar Thomson Company.

A NEW CONVERT TO REFORM.

cenator Mitchell Wants to Have the Manner of His Election Changed. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, April 22.-Senator Mitchell

of Oregon, formerly of Butler county, Pennday, coupled with the high water, were too much for these preparations, and in the past 24 hours no less than 15 breaks have occurred.

The first was at Bayu Sara, a town of 1,000 people, 180 miles above here. The whole population had been working for weeks on the levees, but the Mississippi was too much for them and swept them away. The water rose at sonce to the first floors of the stores and houses, put a stop to all business, and compelled an abandonment of the town by the greater part of the population.

of Oregon, formerly of Butler county, Pennsylvania, has never been looked upon as a reformer by his Senatorial associates, but it was left for him to introduce so radical and popular a reform bill as his proposed amendment to the Constitution prescribing the election of Senators by the people. In many sections of the great Northwest there are organizations which have demanded the abolition of the Senate on account of its unrepresentative methods by which it is chosen, and it is said that the agitation of these radicals led the Senator to look into the subject and decide it

Senator to look into the subject and decide it to be a good thing to have Senators elected by a direct vote of the neople.

His speech to-day is conceded to have been a strong and unanswerable argument in support of his bill, and the query is whether any Senator will be found brave enough to take the other side. It is well known that many, and perhaps a majority of Senators, prefer the present plan, as the more popular one might render their re-election hazardous, but as the popular temper has been so generally exhibited in favor of the direct election method, it is doubtful if anyone will openly oppose the it is doubtful if anyone will openly oppose the measure, though it is a quite general opinion that in some way the bill will never reach the

ENTERPRISE APPRECIATED.

by Belgina Euglacers.

BRUSSELS, April 22.—The Society of Engineers gave a grand fete on the Bourse to-day in honor of Mr. Stanley. An address was presented to the explorer. The royal family arriving the crowd outside the Bourse became very enthusiastic and cheered repeatedly for King Leopoid and Mir. Stanley.

The King, addressing the society, said he was glad that the founding of the Congo State had already been productive of useful results as regards national activity. An address with 50,000 signatures, conveying the thanks of the community for Leopoid's work in Africa, was presented to the King, In his replythe Kingsaid he was deeply grateful that the day of Stanley's return had been chosen for such a purpose. He dwelt upon the benefits of coionizing as evidenced by the anxiety of nations to establish themselves in Africa. He would always work with his whole soul for the public welfare, The result of these efforts in Africa had been to place the country in a position of increased importance and fortune. "Your address, he said, "shows that these are also your sentiments, and it will be a precious souvenir for me."

be concentrated to defeat the movement, "Toos tinnee as follows: "Those of our fellow toilers who contemptate taking action to secure concessions in their several trades and callings we ask to defer action until this great first tringgle has been won. If we are successful in this contest—which we shall be with your aid and co-operation—concessions will be easier attained by all. Should you, on the other hand, diffuse your efforts upon various movements, it will but mean defeat for all. Even though an advantage be gained by you, it will be but temporary. It will surely be taken from you and leave the wage-workers of the whole country in a demoralized and hopeless condition for diuse time. They have been in process of falso, Chicago will be made the center of the industrial world. These plans are not the growth of a day. They have been in process of industrial world. These plans are not the growth o

NO RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

The Ohio Legislature Enucts a Law to Protect State Institutions.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS. April 22.-The Senate to-day de feated Adams' anti-trust bill on the ground that it had been worked in advance of another on the same subject. The most important on the same subject. The most important enactment which reached the dignity of a law, was a bill which provides that there shall be no resident trustees for State Institutions and that stewards of the same shall not be selected from the counties in which the institutions are leasted. which the institutions are located.

The law was suggested from the fact that
Franklin county, in which Columbus is located,
furnishes officers for nearly all the State institutions, and the resident trustee generally conducts the institution as if it were his own property. The final effort of the session will be made to-morrow to get through more ripper orrow to get through more rippe

A CONDEMNED CONFESSION.

The Woodruff Expose Exposed by State At torney Longenecker.

CHICAGO, April 22 .- The sensational "co fession" of Frank Woodruff, the Cronin suspect, which was so generally published last autumn and which, among other things, stated

vas spilled in the riot last evening among the whites at McCormick, Ga. Town Marshall Reilly and Mr. Breston B. Calhoun were badly mutilated with bullets. The row was caused by Mr. Calhoun, who is a druggest, refusing to be arrested by Reilly upon the charge of selling The officer and the druggist let their temper

get the best of them, and they commenced fir-ing. When the first shot was fired other citzens went to the aid of the officer, and the whole crowd commenced firing indiscrimiwhole crowd commenced firing it nately. Calhoun is now under arrest, WILL KILL ON SIGHT

Kentucky Enrollment Clerk Wants to Fight a Kentucky Editor.

LOUISVILLE, April 22-W. P. Campbell Assistant Enrolling Clerk of the Kentucky House, has sent a challenge to fight a duel to Thomas H. Davis, editor of the Maysville Republican. Davis published that Campbell had left debts unpaid when recently he went away from Augusta, Ky. Campbell threatens to kill Davis on sight if a duel is declined. Sullivan Will Fight.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

purse of \$20,000 for a contest between Sullivan and Peter Jackson. "Well, I'll accept," was John L.'s remark. The fight will not take place before September, it is understood.

Of a Desperate Struggle Between Organized Labor and Capital.

THE POWER OF THE FEDERATION

FIRST BLOODSHED IN THE STREETS.

Seriously Hurt. The American Federation of Labor has selected Chicago as the place for the test struggle upon the eight-hour day. Morai

and financial aid will be given from all sec-

tions of the country. "A police se

caused a small riot by interfering to protect a non-union man. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, April 22.-Chicago has been elected by the American Federation of Labor as the battle ground on which will be ought the struggle for the eight-hour day. The whole strength and power, moral and financial, of the Federation will be thrown to the support of the carpenters now on a strike. Not only this, but if deemed necessary, every organization affiliated with the Federation will be ordered on strike to enforce the carpenters' demands. These include in Chicago everyone of the building

It is probable that by the end of this week 25,000 men will be on strike in Chicago in obedience to the command of the American Federation of Labor. To discuss the expediency or necessity of this last stroke was he object of the conference of the local leaders of the Federation with President Gompers this afternoon. The Federation of Labor has decided, after long and careful consideration, to make Chicago the place where the question of eight hours must be

trades and several kindred associations.

ALL WILL ASSIST THEM. In support of their policy they have assurances of financial aid from the locomotive engineers, firemen, switchmen and other lines of organized labor. To-night President Gompers sent out from here an address to the wage-earning people and synapathisers in the United States. This circular is signed by the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and requests the synapathy, moral support and financial aid of all workers for the strikers who are fighting in Chicago for the eight-hour workday. It says: "We are confronted with an evident determination on the part of employing builders to antagonize by every means in their power the introduction of this most absolutely necessary reduction of hours of labor. We call upon you to witness the hostile attitudes of the boss builders of Chicago and Indianapolis as evidence of what opposition and treatment we may expect when the general demand is made May I. No quarter is to be given to labor. We will have to conquer by force of numbers, organization, determination and discipline, what is not only our just and reasonable right, but even the slightest concession to ameliorate the condition of the tolling masses."

UNITED ACTION NEEDED. Compers sent out from here, an address to

UNITED ACTION NEEDED The address after charging that "It appears

the wealth, power and influence of the employ-ing and corporate classes of the country are to be concentrated to defeat the movement," con-

ngnt it out on this fine it it takes—not all sum-mer—but the rest of our lives. If in the next decade we can effect the reduction of the hours of labor to the shorter day we will have done a great work." A monster mass meeting was held at Battery D to-night, Gompers being the principal speaker.

THE STRIKE SITUATION. The carpenters' strike presented an unchanged appearance to-day. The same sporadic attempts on the part of the bosses to resume work were made with the usual uncertain re sults. In some cases the non-union men stuck to their work, heedless of the arguments of the strikers. On other jobs tools were hastily gathered up, and the work was left unfinished and deserted. The reports received at the strikers headquarters indicated that the stag-nation of building business was greater to-day than at any time since the strike began. The following telegram was received at head-quarters. to their work, heedless of the arguments of the

BROOKLYN, April 22.

To the United Carpenters, Chicago: The Brooklyn Central Labor Union congrat The Brooklyn Central Labor Union congratu-lates you upon the noble fight you are making, and extend to you our hearty sympathy. We sincerely hope you may be successful. The workingmen of the country are watching your struggle with anxious eyes, and regard it as the skirmish line of the great eight-hour movement. skirmish line of the great eight-hour movement.

JAMES DIXON,
Corresponding Sec'y Brooklyn Central Labor

JUST A LITTLE RIOT.

Sergeant Begley, of the stock yards police, is lying at his home suffering from severe injuries received in a single-handed conflict he had this morning with a maddened crowd of striking carpenters, numbering in all about 100. Of these 50 are under arrest at the Englewood station. Sergeant Begley's wounds were in-inflicted by a club in the hands of one of the mob. The trouble arose beone of the mob. The trouble arose be-tween strikers and men at work on a row of cottages on Wallace street, Begley interfering when the former began to beat a non-union man. A patrol load of of-ficers came to the sergeant's assistance, and after a long chase the strikers were overtaken and the officers soon had half the mob intimi-dated. The men at work on the cottages fied, but the police say they will protect them if but the police say they will protect them if they care to work. Further trouble is ex-

they care to work, rustage to pected.

The organization of the workmen at the stock yards is being pushed. The coopers are in fighting trim now and the butchers are fast getting in shape. With these two lines of labor thoroughly organized the remainder of the men could be easily induced to join the movement for the eight-hoor work day. At a secret meeting of committees representing the butchers and coopers it was agreed to prosecute the work of organization with the view of demandwork of organization with the view of demand-ing the eight-hour workday so soon as the ons feel strong enough to back their d mand by a vigorous strike. The butchers an coopers combined number about 4,000 men and embrace nearly all the skilled and highly paid employed in the packing house district.

CHICAGO BRICKMAKERS OUT. The Bosses Say They Regard the Movemen

ns a God-end. Curcago, April 22.-All the brickmakers i the northern and northwestern parts of the

city, to the number of 1,200 men, went out on strike to-day. A meeting was held on Sunday, at which it was determined to demand that 7,000 brick should constitute a day's work instead of 8,000 as heretofore and that the pay, which ranges from \$2 to \$2 50 a day, should be the same. This was not agreed to by the bosses and this morning the men renewed the de-Boston, April 22.-A dispatch from San notified John L. Sullivan that the On being refused, the men, in one yard after California Athletic Club had agreed to raise a

another, quit work. In some instances they re-turned and finished their day's task, but an-nounced their intention of going out in the morning. There was no disturbance, but trouble is expected to-morrow. The bosses say

CHICAGO THE SCENE

the strike is in the nature of a good, owing to the carpenters' strike, building of tions are at a standstill and the deman

for the Eight-Hour Movement Made by the

INPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. Boston, April 22.-The declaration of war vas made to-night by the carpenters of Boston and a week hence the building trades will be paralyzed by a cessation of work by this im-portant branch of labor until the employer gree to call eight hours a day's work. A mass

A DECLARATION OF WAR

Boston Carpenters.

agree to call eight hours a day's work. A mass meeting was held in Tremont Temple to-night, which was attended by about 2,500 carpenters, and resolutions which embody their plan of action were unanimously adopted.

According to these resolutions, the carpenters, both union and non-union, bledge one another that on and after May 1, 1800, they will refuse to work more than eight hours per day, and maintain that a limit of eight hours for a day's work should be established in all crafts. They desire to merit the confidence reposed in them by the American Federation of Labor, and will not violate the same by working more than eight hours per day. han eight hours per day.

IN THE SCUTH, ALSO.

The Workmen at Birmingbam Will Dema

Less Work and More Pay. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 22.-All the car penters, bricklayers, painters and plasterers in this city, who belong to the various organizaions of their craft, will probably go out on a strike May 1. The strike will be for more pay and shorter hours. If the miners and laborers an be induced to join in the movement the trike will be for eight hours.

strike will be for eight hours.

Already the carpenters have united in a demand for shorter hours and an advance of 50 cents per day in wages. May I all labor organizations will unite in a grand street plade, the demonstration to be for the eighthour movement. The threatened strike will prove disastrous to many contractors who have big contracts on hand.

A VICTORY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Contractors Concede the Eight-Hour Day and Pay 30 Cents Per Hour. INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.-The committees rom the striking carpenters' and the conractors' associations met with Mayor Sullivan his afternoon, and after a five hours' confer suce reached an agreement which settles the ence reached an agreement which settles the eight-hour strike. The contractors agree to pay competent carpenters and joiners 30 cents an hour, and conceds the eight-hour day.

The agreement, which holds good for one year, was signed by the entire Arbitration Committee. The strikers originally demanded 35 cents an hour, although they had only been getting from 20 to 25 cents. About 500 men will returned work to work the works of the strikers or the strikers or the strikers or the strikers of the strikers o

Progress of the Battle. BUILDING operations at Portland, Ore. at a standstill. Carpenters, bricklayers and plaserers all out.

THE Widdicomb Furniture Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has complied with the Carvers' Union request for a nine-hour day. CHICAGO gas workers have decided to go out fonday next. Their demands are for an eighthour day and an increase of pay from \$3 25 to \$3 50 per day. GENERAL MANAGER CROSEY, of the United tates Express Company, says he does not

think his employes will strike. He will be glad to confer with the men, but can't pay any A STRIKE occurred at Wilmerding Monday on account of a number of union carpenters

refusing to work with non-union men. The latter agreed to form a union of their own and work was resumed as before. THE stack painters at the Allegheny Besse mer Steel Works struck Monday. They demand higher wages for daubing on the mixture. Heretofore they have been receiving \$1.40 per day, but think that is not sufficient.

THEY SAVED THE MAGAZINE. Sergeant and His Wife Fought Fire and Preserved the Fort. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BOSTON, April 22.-Fort Independence had : arrow escape from destruction to-day, and he shipping in the harbor was also pared. Sergeant Roche and his wife aved the magazine of 700 barrels of powder by pluckily fighting fire for more than four hours. They were alone on the island, and at 4 o'clock in the morning they were awakened by the smell of fire and found the grass ablaze

lose to the magazine.

A fresh wind was blowing and the sparks

vere carried against the woodwork of the magazine in such quantity as to make the situ-

tion very dangerous. The harbor police ventually discovered their danger and went to

TELEGRAPHIC TICKLERS. teminders of Incidents Which May Intere Renders More or Less.

THREE thousand and nineteen immigrant anded at New York yesterday. THEODORE TILTON'S son was married to Miss Hubbell at New Haven, Conn. last even WAR is declared upon the poolrooms of Chi cago by Mayor Cregier and eight proprietors were arrested yest-rday.

In Germany the salaries of the lower and niddle civil service officials will be raised 15, and those of school teachers 10 per cent. A NEW YORK juror suggests that the strange who committed suicide at Staten Island last Thursday was Eyrand, the Paris strangler. MAMIE MURPHY, a pretty young girl, was murdered in a New York saloon last evening by Charles Jackson, a printer. Cause jealousy.

JOHN BODENMILLER, editor of the Labor

Signal and prominent in labor circles, was rowned yesterday while boating at Broad Cut, AFTER October children under 12 will not he permitted to work in Russian factories and he hours of labor for youths and women will be limited. Ar the wedding of Miss Gertrude Mead and Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, in New York yester-day. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie were

ong the guests.

NATIONAL vinegar makers will protest against the clause in the McKinley bill authorzing the untaxed manufacture of vaporized pirits for making vinegar. SAMUEL F. PIERSON, ex-passenger comnissioner of the trunk lines, is dying at Holmesburg, Pa. He has expressed a wish to e buried at Painesville. O. CHARLES BROWNELL, aged 19, is said to

nave confessed to a Lake Shore detective at

leveland that he attempted to wreck a train

t Andover, a few days ago. THE National Christian Association, an orranization which is opposed to secret societies, s holding a two days' conference in the First Methodist Church at Chicago, SAMUEL NELSON, a Swede, shot his sweetheart, Annie Nelson, while on her way to school yesterday at Hesperia, Mich., and then committed suicide in the woods. RANDOLPH DUBOIS, who murdered his wife,

LORESTINE HINKLEY, of Madrid, Me., died vesterday from the effects of an operation per formed to remove two false teeth on a met-plate which he had swallowed. He survived l In the English Parliament last night the cloture" rule, a Government motion annulling the O'Connor amendment blocking further liquor legislation for the whole session was car-ried by 139 to 19.

CHIEF SECRETARY BALFOUR for Ireland yesterday discussed the land purchase bill with the Dublin Landlords' Convention representa-tives. He promised careful consideration, but dislisted criticism. DETROIT grain men who have been inspect ing the State crops complain that farmers had

been notified of their visits by the Farmers' Alliance, and were advised to give had reports of the condition of cereals to enhance prices. LATE yesterday afternoon Collector Erhardt, of New York, received a telegram from Assist-ant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, allow-ing the clearance of the City of Berlin, adding that the Government inspectors were in fault. JOHN CHARLTON, the ultra Protestant party champion in the Canadian Parliament, last night moved a vote of censure upon the Gov-ernment because it admitted the Jesuit ques-tion to English crown law officers. This, he claims, to be an insuit to the Canandian judiciary.

A BOOM FOR BIG DAN.

THREE CENTS

al Hastings' Friends Among the 'iladelphia Business Men

ORGANIZE FOR EARNEST WORK.

Ex-Sheriff Leeds Sends \$100 as a Token of His Active Sympathy.

BLAIR COUNTY, ON THE FIRST BALLOT,

Instructs Its Delegates to Vote for the Center County Candidate. A meeting of Philadelphia business men

was held yesterday to organize in behalf of

General Hastings, Mr. Leeds sent \$100 to be used in practical work. The Blair county delegates have been instructed for Hustings by a 2 to 1 vote. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The business men's meeting to advance General Hastings's

candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor was held this afternoon in parlor C of the Continental Hotel. In point of numbers the meeting was not so large as its projectors expected it to be, but 58 patting in an appearance in response to the 500 invitations which were sent out by Secretary Colesberry.

Among those well known in the political

world who were present at the meeting were ex-Mayor William B. Smith, Joel J. Baily, John T. Bailey, Frank Bruner, President of the Leeds Republican Club, of the Tenth ward, Godfrey Keebler and ex-Select Councilman John L. Lawson. The meeting organized by the selection of Mr. Lawson as President, and Alexander P. Colesberry as Secretary.

HASTINGS RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. Mr. Lawson, in a few brief remarks, called the assembly to order, whereupon Mr. Colesberry offered these resolutions: The best Republicanism is that which is guided and controlled by an intelligent public opinion. Now, then, be it resolved by the business men of Philadelphia here assembled, that we do most expressly recommend to the next Republican State Convention the name of General D. H. Hastings as the candidate of our party for Governor of this State; that the

Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee

of 100 citizens to take charge of this movement

in favor of General Hastings, to use all hon-orable and legitimate means to insure his suc-George R. Corson, of Montgomery county, spoke in favor of the passage of the resolutions. He referred to General Hisstines as a Republican, and a man of acknowledged ability, and finished by saying: "While I am not authorized to speak for Montgomery county, yet I have every reason to believe that her delegates will vote for General Hastings' nomination." Thomas W. Martindale said a few kind words in praise of General Hastings' candidacy, when, in response to a call made upon him, ex-Mayer Smith took the floor and urged those present to go into the fight in a practical way "The science of politics cannot be learned in a single day" said the ex-Mayor "and atthough I have some judgment left. We must go into this contest in earnest if we hope to succeed. I have had some little experience and I know it requires a great deal of hard work.

LEEDS ADDS HIS MITE. George R. Corson, of Montgomery county,

LEEDS ADDS HIS MITE. Secretary Colesberry, at the finish of ex-Mayor Smith's remarks, read a letter from ex-Sheriff Leeds, which said: "Inclosed please find my check for \$100, to be used to ass

the nomination and election of General Hastinga." Chairman Lawson announced that in
accordance with the resolution which was
passed he would name a committee for the
purpose as stated, and handed a fist of 100
names of prominent citizens to Secretary
Colesberry, who announced that if any of the
gentlemen named declined to serve others
would be added in their stead.

The Republican State Committee will meet
to-morrow afternoon in parior C of the Continental Hotel, at 2 o'clock, to select a date for
the holding of the Republican State Convention. Among those who called upon Chairman the nomination and election of General Hastthe holding of the Republican State Convention. Among those who called upon Chairman Andrews last evening were: State Senator Waters, of Lackawanna county; Representative Pugh, George R. Scull and F. W. Biesecker, of Somerset; Judge Pettis, of Crawford; General Lilly, of Mauch Chunk; J. C. Tower, of Adams county; F. H. Barker, of Cambria; Major Warren and Judge Knapp, of Lackawanna, and Representative Keyser, of this city.

HASTINGS ON THE FIRST BALLOT. The Blair County Delegates Instructed in the General's Favor. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH,

ALTOONA, April 22.-The Blair County Republican Convention was held in Conrod's Opera House, Hollidaysburg, this morning. Opera House, Hollidaysburg, this morning.
M. Alexander, of this city, presided. Every
district in the county was represented, making
a total of 154 delegates. One ballot was taken
on Governor, which resulted: Hastings, 101;
Deinmater, 56: Montoo h, 17.
Martin for Lieutenant Governor received the
whole vote of the convention. J. D. Hicks, of
Altoona, was named for Congress. J. K. Patterson, of Altoona, and A. G. Morris, of Tyrone,
were elected delegates to the State Convention,
Resolutions were adopted commending the
national and State administrations,

CARROLL THE WINNER, Victorious in His Fight With Smith, the

Australian. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22,-Jimmy Carroll, of Brooklyn, and Billy Smith, of Australia, fought before the California Athletic Club tonight for a purse of \$1,500. Carroll had been a favorite in the betting until to-day, when reports that he had not been attending strictly to his training and had been indulging in some dissipation caused odds to shitt in favor of the Australian. Both men were beyond weight limit, It was after 9 o'clock when Carroll and Smith It was after 9 o'clock when Carroll and Smith entered the ring. Carroll's weight was announced as ITI, and Smith's as 161.

Time was called at 9:10. In the first round both men commenced landing hard blows at each other. Carroll got in some good licks and blood soon flowed from Smith's nose. The men kept up the rushing in the next round. Carroll landed heavily on Smith's neck and jaw, Smith responding with some bard body blows. There was little time wasted by either in sparing. The heavy slugging was resumed in

sparsing. The heavy slugging was resumed in the third round, and though Carrell's attacks were flercer, Smith reached the Brooklyn

man's ribs in a most dangerous manner, and caused him to show the effects of the punish-

Carroll won the fight in the fourteenth NO MORE ADVERTISEMENTS

two children and mother-in-law in the village of St. Albans, Quebec, a couple of months ago, has been sentenced to be hanged on June 20. For Laborers to Go to America Will be Printed in London.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, April 22. - Consul General New stated to a reporter that the Daily News, which paper had published the advertisements of the American firms of stone dressers of the American arms of stone dressers asking for laborers, assured him that no similar advertisements from the United States would ever again be received by that paper, and that other papers had also given him the same assurance, being afraid of the law holding them responsible for the wages of the laborers who might be left destitute in a strange land.

THREE SWEPT OVERBOARD. A Disaster to James Gordon Rennett's

Yacht in the China Sen. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.]

Namouria, the property of James Gordon Bennett, in the China Sea, A violent storm suddenly struck the boat, and before the Captain had time to caution the passengers on deck a fearful sea swept over her.

Three of the crew were washed overboard.
Although the yacht was seriously damaged, it was able to make a small Chinese port, where it remains for the present. Mr. Hennett was on board himself with a party of young friends.

NICE, April 22.-A letter received here brings news of a disastrons accident to the vacht