LIFE STUDIES
At the National Capital will be made by THOMAS NAST, the greatest Cartoonist, for THE DISPATCH. The first will appear next Sunday.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

NAST'S SKETCHES
Of Notables at play, at dinner and at home will be a unique feature of THE DISPATCH. See next Sunday's issue.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890. THREE CENTS

ON THE RESERVATION.

Pictures of Life Among the Few Living Descendents of the Great Cornplanter.

WARREN COUNTY WIGWAMS

And Their Tenants Photographed After Several Quite Amusing Experiences.

INTERVIEWING THE BIG INDIANS

Discovered on Trial to be a Somewhat Monotonous and Not Altogether Satisfactory Job.

NEITHER TAXPAYERS NOR VOTERS,

The Redmen Take Little Interest in the Road Question and Would be Satisfied Could They See

ALL HIGHWAYS MADE PERFECTLY STRAIGHT

The Cornplanter Indians of the Pennsylvania reservation have no vote and pay no tax. Consequently they are little interested in the road question. THE DISPATCH commissioner found some difficulty in getting them to talk, but his description of what he saw while among the last remnants of this once noble people makes good reading.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]
THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH COUNTRY ROAD EXPEDITION, JOHNNY CAKE STATION, PA., April 29.

I came up here to interview the Cornplanter Indians about country roads. The Indian reservation in Pennsylvania is two miles long and half a mile wide. To get into it you must be ferried across the Allegheny river at Johnny Cake Station, and as the ferry is simply a canoe it was impracticable for us to think of taking our wagon along, so it remained at Warren while the photographer and I enjoyed the luxury of car cushions in a railroad ride of 17 miles. How hard that wagon seat has seemed since then!

Interviewing the Cornplanters.

The Cornplanters are a remnant of the Seneca tribe, and they still use the Indian language among themselves. To white people, however, they address themselves in English. But the laconic way in which they answer questions renders interviewing anything but pleasant. I had been advised to seek some of the more intelligent descendants of Chief Cornplanter. Therefore when we felt sure enough of the waddling motion of the canoe, I asked:

"Where may I find the residence of John Halftown?"

"Up there," replied the young Indian at the paddle.

"Where?" I inquired.

"There," he said, waving the dripping paddle toward the hills of New York State, a mile farther up stream.

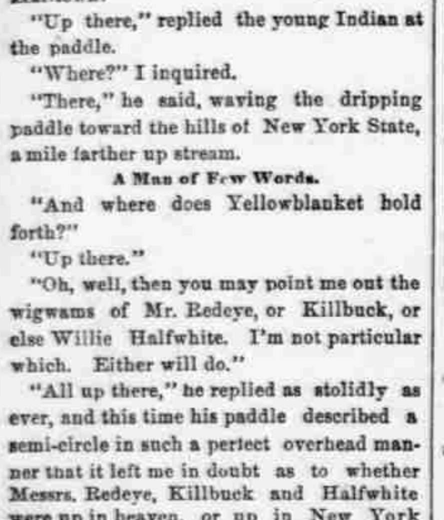
A Man of Few Words.

"And where does Yellowblanket hold forth?"

"Up there."

"Oh, well, then you may point me out the wigwams of Mr. Redeye, or Killbuck, or else Willie Halfwhite. I'm not particular which. Either will do."

"All up there," he replied as stolidly as ever, and this time his paddle described a semi-circle in such a perfect overhead manner that it left me in doubt as to whether Messrs. Redeye, Killbuck and Halfwhite were up in heaven, or up in New York



A Wigwam on the Reservation.

State. Timidly I asked the ferryman, "Which?"

"Up there," he repeated, and my hat almost fell into the water as I tried to follow the direction of his paddle. It was no use. He was beeching the light craft on a barren shore.

On the Reservation.

Two shanties were in sight. All else was woods—both shores of the Allegheny from the water's edge to the sky line covered with young pines and scrub oaks. The country was a wilderness. I had no idea where to look for Indians to interview in the Keystone State, the Empire State, or the Heavenly State.

A young Onedagia Indian, the school teacher of the the reservation, came to my rescue just as we had climbed up the river bank. His name is Bennie Huff. "Halftown and the other Senecas you name all live at Cold Spring and Red House, a few miles above here over the line in New York State," he said. "The largest reservation lies there, the tribe numbering 900. Still there are quite a number of intelligent red men on the Pennsylvania reservation here who will talk to you."

Talking to Sunboy.

I took several names and directions he gave me, and a walk of half a mile brought us into full view of a small community of shanties. I approached the residence of John Sunboy. He is an old man, but a good type of the race. I found him hanging clothes out on a washline. John was evidently assisting his squaw. The old fellow paid no attention to us as we approached.

"Are you in favor of macadamizing the roads of your State, Mr. Sunboy?" I asked.

He stared at us for full two minutes. At last something seemed to start away down in the sole of his boot, reverberate up through his stomach, and then roll out of his mouth. It was:

"Ugh!"

"Yes, I know," I replied, "but it won't make taxes any higher. The State will pay the hog's share, you see."

Attempt to Arouse His Interest.

I have read that Indians are great lovers of nature, and that is why I used the inelegant phrase, "the hog's share," in my overtures to Sunboy.

Three clothespins dropped out of his cadavarous jaws as they opened wide with a very pronounced:—

"Ugh!"

Quick as a flash the photographer's camera was up and pointed at that mouth. But quickly, too, the red jaws closed together, and the youthful artist softly murmured, "Too late!"

"Please be definite," I said to Mr. Sunboy, venturing a little nearer his ear.

"Taxes?" he asked slowly, looking at me wonderingly.

"No, roads," I corrected.

"R-o-a-d-s-?" he queried still more slowly.

"Yes, country roads."

"C-o-u-n-t-r-y roads?"

He is Made to Understand.

"Certainly, my forest friend, country roads—the farmer's highways—the thoroughfares of Western Pennsylvania—the arcades of gardens—the footpaths of rural statesmen—once your Indian trails—now the beaten tracks of a century—the royal turnpikes of commerce—the birth-cradles of railroads—the shadeless and bottomless drives of Washington county—the highroads to wagon destruction—the——

"But do you understand now, Sunboy, old boy?" I asked, stopping short to get my breath.

"Ugh!"

"I looked at the old duffer. He was steadily looking at me. I waited. He waited. I wanted an interview. He wanted more eloquence. I was played out. We passed on.

No Road Taxes for Him.

Morris Lee was coming down from the woods carrying a crosscut saw on his shoulder. He is a big, grave-faced Seneca. Leaving the photographer in a shanty hard by I waylaid Morris as he crossed the little bridge over Cornplanter run.

"Is your name Lee?" I asked.

"Yeh."

"John Sunboy tells me your road taxes are very heavy. How is that?"

"Na."

"But, are they heavy?"

"Na."

"Come, now, tell me how much taxes do you pay?" and I adjusted my spectacles in a way that always conveys a threat.

"Me pay no taxes. This reserbation. State gave it to Cornplanter. We're descendants and connections of Cornplanter. No taxes at all. Sunboy lies."

Lots of Professed Ignorance.

"I was sure he did," I said confidentially to Lee. "If I had time I'd get you to pry Sunboy's lips apart with those handsome fists of yours. But how about those roads? Who pays for them?"

"Don't know."

"Don't you fellows work out a road tax on them?"

"Na. Have no taxes."

"Well, but are not the roads repaired now and then?"

"Yeh?"

"Then who repairs them?"

"Don't know. White men come over them with scoops and shovels every spring."

"Who sends them?"

"Don't know."

"Do they work hard?"

Lee Attempts to Smile.

A broad grin spread over the swarthy face, and the fellow's prominent cheek bones stood out in even greater prominence than before as he said: "Don't hurt themselves. Just shovel dirt out o' gutter. Easy work!" That was the nearest approach to a laugh I saw on the reservation that day.

"Would you like to see these roads macadamized, Lee?" I continued.

"Yeh."

"You know what that is?"

"Yeh?"

"What is it?"

"Yeh."

"So you're in favor of macadam without stone in it, are you?"

"Yeh?"

I was highly flattered with my success. But Thomas W. Jacobs, father of the boy who attends to the ferry, and Oakley Pearce were two Cornplanter Indians who, in intelligence, fully made up for the balance of the tribe.

Without Votes or Taxes.

They talked to me pleasantly for a long time, and although they too carry down to this late date that epigrammatic speech of their forefathers, its conciseness in them became sententious. Short as they speak, some Indians, even now, in the age of their race's degeneration, have "thoughts that breathe and words that burn."

Messrs. Jacobs and Pearce explained to me how the Indians, on the reservation, being assessed no taxes and having no vote, have no interest in the roads traversing Warren county through their grounds. If they are repaired at all, they must be repaired at the expense of the white taxpayers in Elk township, in which the Pennsylvania reservation is situated. Elk township Supervisors look after the roads on the reservation every spring, but spend precious little time or money upon them.

Straight Roads Would Suit.

About the only views I could get from either of the gentlemen as to improvements now contemplated by the State were that "the roads should be straight." Does this idea come from the love of trails so inherent in the Indian breast? Messrs. Jacobs and Pearce think that, being born and raised on Pennsylvania soil, they should be allowed to vote and have some voice in the management of Warren county affairs.

Bennie Huff, the Onedagia school teacher, said to me: "We should be made to pay taxes and that would entitle us to a vote. But the payment of taxes would give us some title to our land. This reservation in Pennsylvania was apportioned by Cornplanter equally among the families who live here. Each family may deed it to heirs. But it is different on the larger reservation over there in New York State. The land is held in common and affairs are managed by a council of Indians. The wealthier men usually compose the council.

How Poor Lo is Cheated.

"A poor Indian is given a tract of land. He clears off the timber, cultivates it and perhaps in five or six years has increased the value of the land two-fold. Some white man sees that the land has increased in value. He goes to the Council and opens negotiations to lease it. A good price is offered and the result is the poor Indian is given some uncultivated piece of land elsewhere on the reservation. If he could pay taxes and call this land his own, how different all this would be.

"Hon. J. S. Whipple, of Cataragus county, N. Y., has a bill pending in the Legislature of that State providing that 20 acres of land and $750 shall be given to every Indian upon his coming of age, and that only those sharing in this severalty shall enjoy the benefits of citizenship. Pennsylvania's Legislature should follow suit in this matter. Then the Indian at home will have some show."

The Photographer in a Fix.

In the meantime the photographer had gotten into trouble. He was anxious to get some pictures typical of Indian life on the reservation. In my absence he had set up his camera in a fence corner and was about to draw a bead on a group of civilized and Presbyterianized papooses. The children did not see him but a party of Indian wood-cutters did. They surrounded him. They believed he was a railroad surveyor, bent on slicing off a portion of their reservation by the right of eminent domain. His camera tripod confirmed their suspicions.

A CORNPLANTER AND HIS SQUAW.

He would have been forced to vacate, and perhaps ford the river, had I not came to his rescue, and displayed one of those German silver reportorial badges presented the newspaper men in Pittsburg recently by Chief Joe Brown of the Department of Public Safety.

A Group of Squaws.

We wanted to photograph some of the Indian women. They were generally attired in striking costumes—Jersey jackets of gay colors and red neckerchiefs. These, with their luxuriant growth of jet black hair, made them decidedly picturesque. First we treated with Mrs. Oakley Pearce. She was shy. The photographer was coy. So I had to do all the talking. I tried to induce Mrs. Pearce to pose for her picture. But she wouldn't consent. At last she said she might let us photograph her if we would take her whole family with her. So she got the baby in her arms and the Masters and Misses Pearce stood around her. But at the last moment she backed out. Mr. Pearce himself tried to prevail upon her to try again. I promised to send them portraits. But Mrs. Pearce would not even do so for her liege lord.

After that we tried to get pictures of other women of the reservation. They were all shy. We were nonplussed. We interviewed more Indian women that afternoon than men. We plead with them for an hour. It was all of no avail.

Successful at Last.

But just before sunset we came to the wigwam of John Turkey and his wife. I discovered that she made fancy beadwork for sale, and bought some. Then I innocently proposed taking their pictures and making them a present of their faces on paper. They accepted the proposition with alacrity. They were only too willing. It had been many years since they had seen "a picture man," they said. I was astonished by their willingness, but I was glad.

Long before we had the camera set, they were out on the porch where I had said they could pose. He wore the traditional slouch hat, and a red bandana twisted into a cravat over his shirt bosom. She wore a straw hat equally as wide in the rim. When we had photographed the old couple we told them we were through. But they still stood there. They evidently liked posing.

We moved the camera several yards back to get a good view of the wigwam, showing how the inhabitants come outside to climb into the second-story bodoirs. We told Mr. and Mrs. Turkey we were through with them, that we only wanted to photograph the house. But they remained firm. They wanted to be in that picture, too.

They Liked to Pose.

We finished the work, boxed the camera and started for the river. Looking back we saw husband and wife yet rooted to the spot. They enjoyed posing immensely. Half way over the stream the rapid current turned the canoe half way round, and again we faced the Turkey wigwam. There they stood like statues. They wanted to be photographed some more.

"Be easy, young man," I yelled to the ferry-boy, as the canoe took a sudden dip. "Where do you suppose we will all go if you upset this cruiser?"

"Up there!" he grunted.

L. E. STOFIEL.

PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS

Want to Hold Their State Convention Upon the Fourth of July.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, April 29.—Chairman Kisner and B. F. Meyers, and Messrs. Wright, and Kerr, members of the Democratic Executive Committee, had a consultation in this city to-night relative to the time of the meeting of the State Convention. The uniform sentiment was favorable to an early convention, but there was a division of opinion as to whether it should be held before or after the Republican State Convention.

Some of the members of the committee would like to have the Democratic Convention held as early as the middle of June, others want it in session on the 18th of that month, while some favor the 3d of July and the making of the nomination for Governor and other officers, in a blaze of patriotic glory, on the 4th of July. The adoption of the latter date is probable at to-morrow's meeting, which is expected to be fully attended.

NOW FOR A CIRCUS.

Allen O. Meyers Before the Ohio Supreme Court in His Own Behalf.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, April 29.—Allen O. Meyers will argue in the Supreme Court to-morrow, the merits of his case for a reversal of the decision of the lower courts which sentenced him to serve 15 days in the county jail.

A Sewing Machine Agent Suicides.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WARREN, O., April 29.—At North Bloomfield, in this county, William McDonald, a sewing machine agent, took opium with suicidal intent and died to-day.

CRACKING THE WHIP.

Republican Kickers in Congress Will be Forced Into Line, If

REED HAS TO TAKE THE FLOOR.

Legislation That Will Insure Permanent Party Control

WILL BE PUT THROUGH WITH A RUSH.

Sherman Makes an Effort to Have a Quorum Counted in the Senate.

The Republican Congressmen held a caucus last night. It was decided to rush partisan legislation and force the kickers into line. Reed will take the floor in person, if necessary. A change in the Senate rules seems to be imminent.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The leaders of the majority in Congress are beginning to be alarmed at the slow progress that is being made in regard to important measures. Several days ago Senator Chandler, in his proposition for new rules to enforce haste when the tug of war should come, made plain his conviction that the House would prolong the session to so late a day that it would be impossible to pass some of its most important bills in the Senate without putting on the screws to stop too much talking. The House leaders are also showing their anxiety in regard to the situation, and at a caucus to-night discussed it freely and vigorously.

A NUMBER OF KICKERS.

It appears that a considerable number of Republicans can be found who on account of local influence are opposed to each of the bills which are important to party measures, such as the tariff bill, the pension bills, the federal election bill, the silver bill and others of less moment. It has become pretty evident that these objectors would be pleased to see these measures forced along into the hot months when every member begins to be anxious to see the end of the session.

For that reason the caucus to-night took strong ground in favor of the passage of an electoral bill and a tariff bill, practically deciding that these measures must be pushed through before adjournment could be thought of. There was some objection to the project of the Federal election bill, but the party leaders were firm in their determination to draw party lines closely. Speaker Reed's utterances in his Pittsburg speech were a forecast of the position taken by the leaders in the consultation this evening. No shirking or skulking will be allowed.

REED WILL TAKE THE FLOOR.

The Speaker's backbone, to which Colonel Clarkson so admiringly referred, apparently to be used to stiffen all of the weak members of the party, and the prospects are that what the leaders are convinced is lacking in vigor and daring in the administration, will be furnished by the policy of the Congressional majority led by Speaker Reed. Either the Lodge bill or another Federal election bill, or possibly a modification of the Lodge bill, will be passed by the House if Speaker Reed does not lose his grip, and Reed will himself take the floor in support of it.

However slow Congress may seem to be going therefore, it may be expected that something will be done that will wake the enthusiasm of the Republican party, if Mr. Reed's genius can compass it, and possibly insure a return of the Republican majority about which so many Republicans have recently made gloomy predictions.

Among the subjects under discussion at the caucus to-night was the McComas bill. Mr. McComas explained the provisions of his bill, saying that it proposed to make the election districts compact in form and as near as possible uniform in population. Until this was done, after the reapportionment based on the next census, the State Legislatures were to be stopped from changing the boundaries of election districts, which were to remain as they were when the members of the present House were elected.

JUSTIFYING THE CHANGE.

Mr. McComas made a constitutional argument to justify the proposed action by Congress, finding warrant for it under the clause conferring on Congress the power to prescribe the time, place and manner of holding elections for Representatives. He referred to the action of the Maryland and Ohio Legislatures as indicative of the need for immediate action upon the subject.

Representative Lodge, of Massachusetts, indorsed all that Mr. McComas had said. Representative Kennedy, of Ohio, opposed it. Mr. Frank, of Missouri, opposed the bill because, in his opinion, it was the exercise of a constitutional power for the first time for party purposes and could not be justified. It was retroactive and would be invidious and unpopular. It transferred to the National Congress the odious species of gerrymandering which now and then States resort to, without effecting any purpose. In Missouri, which was rapidly growing to be a Republican State, it would tie the hands of the Republican party for ten years, and permit Congressional rule to remain with the Democrats for that length of time.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The debate ran along for fully two hours. Several members, like Mr. Frank, feared that the bill would, if passed, prove to be a two-edged sword, and might cut as heavily into the Republican strongholds as into the Democratic camps. Although it was apparent, without the taking of a test vote, that the bill had great strength in the caucus, it was finally postponed in order to afford an opportunity to discuss the subject of a service pension bill.

This came up on the proposition by Messrs. Boothman, Cheadle and others to amend the Morrill service pension bill as passed upon by the last caucus so as to reduce the age limitations from 62 to 56 years. There was a long discussion over this amendment, and it was midnight before the caucus adjourned, having compromised upon an amendment which will reduce the age limitation to 60 years. E. W. L.

WANT TO BE RECOGNIZED.

Colored Republicans Have a Candidate for Secretary of Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A delegation of 20 young colored men, representing the Africo-American press, with Mr. E. L. Thornton, of New York, as spokesman, waited on the President to-day and urged the appointment of Ed. W. McCabe, of Oklahoma, as Secretary of that Territory. Mr. Thornton said that the colored people formed nearly one-third of the population of that Territory, and their relations to the Republican party in the Territory abundantly warranted official recognition at the hands of the President.

He praised the President's policy in regard to the enforcement of the laws in Florida, and said there was a growing discontent of the colored people over the present state of affairs in the South and elsewhere. The President promised to consider their wishes.

How to Pass It Over Again.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The bill creating the Territory of Oklahoma, which was passed by the House and Senate and sent to the President last Friday, must be referred again to Congress, because of a fatal defect in its phraseology.

SURPRISE IN THE SENATE.

SHERMAN WAS EAGER TO HAVE A QUORUM COUNTED.

Blackburn Made a Vigorous Defense of the Established Rules and Precedents—A Lively Debate, but Short, Upon a Point of Order.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—To-day the land forfeiture bill was under consideration in the Senate. On a motion to lay the resolution on the table there was not a quorum voting, but as a call of the Senate showed the presence of 52 members, the vote was about to be taken again, when Mr. Sherman rose and gave notice that whenever there was a quorum present, and the vote did not disclose that fact, he should insist upon the sensible rule that the Senators present and not voting should be counted.

Mr. Blackburn—Is it the purpose of the Senator from Ohio either to disregard the pairs of Senators or to disregard the rule of the Senate, and authorize its presiding officer to do that which the Speaker of the House has been recently engaged in doing?

Mr. Sherman—I would not break a pair. But there are one or two Senators present, whom I will not name, for whom pairs were not announced, and who did not vote on the last vote. In such a case as that, I think that the fact of their being present, constituting a quorum, may be properly announced by the Chair, and I believe that even the rule adopted by the House of Representatives is in exact accordance with our own rule and with the constitution.

Mr. Blackburn—Will the Senator answer me one other question?

Mr. Sherman—Yes.

Mr. Blackburn—Does he, in the face of the rules under which this body has acted, hold that it is within the power of the presiding officer to recognize as present any Senator who, under his obligation as he construes it, thinks that he has no right to vote?

Mr. Plumb—I rise to a question of order. The pending motion is to lay the amendment on the table, and debate is not in order.

Mr. Blackburn—I ask unanimous consent to have time given to the Senator from Ohio to answer the question which I have propounded to him.

Mr. Sherman—I would rather not answer it now. There is a non-debatable question pending—a motion to lay on the table.

The question was again taken; and Mr. Call's amendment was laid on the table by a strict party vote—yeas, 30; nays, 18.

CHINESE STILL COMING.

There is Not an Adequate Force Guarding the Mexican Border Line.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a long report from Mr. D. E. Coon, Chinese inspector at San Diego, Cal., in regard to the smuggling of Chinese into the United States from Mexico. He says that a careful inspection of the country and roads crossing the State line, from Tia Juanna to the monument at the sea, shows that the opportunities for crossing over into this country are many, and that it is impossible with the present force to prevent all the Chinese from entering our country. He says that the smuggling of Chinamen into the United States is a profitable traffic of no small dimensions and backed by a very heavy capital, with the principal headquarters at San Francisco.

The evidence seems to be that contracts are made in China to deliver safely each Chinaman on American soil, and a guarantee is given. The Chinamen are provided in China with tickets to various ports in Mexico, and on arrival in the harbor of San Francisco are transferred to a coaster, by which they are taken to Ensenada or other points.

AFTER THE TANK CARS.

A Bill Which Affects the Railroads and the Standard Company.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, has introduced in the House a bill to amend the inter-State commerce act by the addition of a section making it unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of the act to carry refined oils or other petroleum products, cotton-seed oil or turpentine, for any shipper in tank or cylinder cars at a less rate than for the transportation of these products in wooden packages or barrels in carload lots, the tank and cylinder and wooden packages and barrels being carried free on each case.

Senator Sherman introduced a similar bill in the Senate.

FREE WOOL DEFEATED.

Congressman Breckinridge Made a Motion Which Reed Ruled Out.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—While a bill classifying woolen and worsted goods was up in the House to-day, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing for free raw wool and a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on worsted and woolen cloths after October 1, 1890. The Chairman ruled the amendment out on a point of order on the ground that the bill referred to classification and not to rates of duty.

Mr. Breckinridge appealed from the decision, stating that the bill, though it nominally referred to classification, was really intended to increase the duty on worsted cloth. The decision was sustained—74 to 36.

SENATORS CANNOT AGREE.

The Silver Question Will be Dropped by Them for the Present.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It is announced that the Senate Republican caucus committee on silver will not meet to-day. Some of the members express the opinion that no further effort will be made to reach an agreement, the differences between the contending interests represented on the committee being radical.

The matter, they say, will be allowed to rest where it is until the House acts on the bill now pending before that body.

LICENSE LAW NULL AND VOID.

Michigan Liquor Men Score a Decided Victory in the State Supreme Court.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LANSING, MICH., April 29.—The Supreme Court decided this afternoon that the high license liquor law of 1889, as signed by the Governor, did not pass the Legislature and is null and void. The old law of 1887 is therefore still in effect. The case on which the court passed to-day was a test one arranged by the saloonists' organization. Last week Captain Ed. Rode, a saloonist, went to the County Treasurer's office and tendered $300 for a malt liquor license. The law passed last year fixed the price of licenses at $500. The Treasurer refused to issue a license for less. Rode applied for a mandamus to compel the Treasurer to issue the beer licenses for $300 as under the previous law.

The points on which the law is unconstitutional are that the law as signed by the Governor is not the one passed by the Legislature. Shortly after the bill was signed by the Governor attention was called to the fact that in engrossing the bill errors had crept into the third section and that several amendments reported by conference committees and passed by both Houses had been left out of the bill.

Another Protest Against the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A large number of persons interested in cotton hosiery and underwear to-day appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, and protested against any change in existing rates of duty on these articles.

ONE STRIKE SETTLED.

The Chicago Carpenters Have About Secured Their Demands.

MANY OTHERS READY TO GO OUT.

The Eight-Hour Situation Throughout the Entire Country.

VERY IMPORTANT ARRESTS AT PARIS.

Conspirators Have Taken Advantage of the Many Labor Demonstrations.

The Chicago carpenters' strike is now practically settled. The men will return to work on Friday. Trouble is expected from the striking packing house employes, and measures are being taken to prevent an outbreak.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, April 29.—It is announced on the very best authority that the carpenters' strike has been settled and that the men will be taken back to work Friday morning. This desirable result has been brought about by the new Boss Carpenters' and Builders' Association. The terms of the settlement have not been made public, though it is understood that concessions were made on both sides. The only reason the men did not go back to work to-day was that the leaders thought it better to let matters remain in statu quo until after the parade on Thursday.

Though the old Master Carpenters' Association has taken no part in the settlement which has been reached, there is little doubt that, as individuals, many of them will hire members of the union. The new organization has an employing capacity of about 4,000 men, and there are about 6,000 carpenters out of work at present. Even if the old association persists in its determination to employ none but non-union men, there are enough contractors and builders outside of both associations to give employment to the union men of the city.

A POSSIBLE SLIP.

This afternoon a strong feeling developed among the men against a settlement of the strike with the new association. They think that the new organization cannot employ more than 2,000 or 3,000 hands and are opposed to coming to terms unless permanent work can be guaranteed to all the members of the union. They say that the work has accumulated during the strike, and that the new organization could furnish work for all hands for a week or two, but after that most of them would have to discharge half their employes.

The Mayor was kept busy all day receiving deputations, principally representing the labor movement. The boss carpenters called on Chief Marsh to consult about police protection for the non-union men and then a visit was paid to the Mayor. In a general way, the designation was informed as far as the police were concerned, no rioting would be allowed, but it was impossible to put a guard on every building.

The pending strike at the stock yards may now be defined with considerable certainty. The coopers and the laborers will go out Thursday to the number of about 4,000, and their employers will make no effort to prevent them by any sort of associations whatever.

AN ULTIMATUM ISSUED.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Packing House Laborers' Union, last night, an ultimatum was written out and approved and ordered to be sent to the packers, so that this morning when the managers of the slaughter and packing houses reached their private offices they found on their desks awaiting them the document signed by Frank O'Neil as President.

The men who will go out Thursday are for the most part a hotheaded set, consisting of a variety of nationalities, many of them ignorant and nearly all of a quarrelsome turn, so that trouble may be expected unless they are restrained. They will try to force the butchers to quit work and to prevent non-union men from taking their places. The police expect this and are preparing to mass a large force of men at the lake station, so as to be ready to nip any outbreak in the bud. The labor parade Thursday will be a monster affair.

Four carpenters, whose minds have been unbalanced by the strike, were locked up in the detention hospital last night. Thorwald Johnson, a Swede who was on his way to the old country, was taken off a Minneapolis train last night. He was then a raving maniac, talking of nothing but strike, unions and eight hours.

AFFECTING OTHER INTERESTS.

The carpenters' strike has seriously affected the lumber interests at this port. Lumber vessels have been lying at the lumber market from four to five days, there being no sale at any price, the buyers taking advantage of the strike to hammer the market down. At present there are some 10,000,000 feet of lumber on the market.

The shippers and buyers had laid out for a year of unusual activity unless something unforeseen happened, and it has happened. At the opening of the season there was an increased demand for all grades of lumber for house building. At all points along the lakes await large piles of lumber ready for shipment.

FAVORABLE TO THE MEN.

An Advance Offered to Five Hundred of the Coke Workers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WEST NEWTON, April 29.—The mining situation at Smithton, where 1,000 miners and coke workers are idle, and ask for the Columbus scale, looks favorable to the men. The men employed at five plants are idle, and the situation is as follows: The New York and Port Royal Coal and Coke Company has agreed to an advance of 2½ cents per bushel in the entire Connellsville region wages for coke workers. This is satisfactory to the men, and all the employes of the company's two shafts are at work. There are about 500 of them. The advance is nearly equal to the Columbus scale of 75 cents per ton.

All the miners in the Smithton district are within the 40 miles radius of Pittsburg used by the railroads as a means of determining freight tolls, and consequently the miners are classed with the Fourth Pool miners on the Monongahela river, and are entitled to the same wages. If the other companies concede the wages paid by the Port Royal Company they say they will return to work. Stoner & Co., the second largest firm in the district, to-day agreed to increase the wages to the rate paid by the Port Royal Company, before the present advance was given, but their employes indignantly rejected the proposition.

AGAINST NON-UNION MEN.

Braddock Planing Mill Employes will Demand Their Discharge.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRADDOCK, April 29.—The union men employed at the Union planing mill held a meeting last night to consider the advisability of asking the firm to discharge all non-union men in their employ.

The climax will be reached by Thursday next, when a protest will be entered against all of the non-union men retained in the place.

A FEARFUL PLOT DISCOVERED.

MARQUIS DE MORES CHARGED WITH PLANNING MURDER AND PILLAGE.

Numerous Arrests of Anarchists in Paris—Treason in the Army and an Orleanist Scheme Alleged—Boulanger to be Called Back.

PARIS, April 29.—Fifty-two Anarchists have been arrested in this city during the past 24 hours. In various places throughout France numerous arrests have been made, the charge being that the men are agitators, inspiring workingmen to riot on May 1. Among those taken into custody were the Marquis de Mores, his secretary, M. Mondacq, and M. Prevost, Secretary of the Hair Dressers' Union.

The Marquis de Mores was examined and remanded. He is treated as a first-class prisoner. He is charged with inciting murder, pillage and arson, and revolt in the army. Soldiers revealed the seditious pamphlets which led to his arrest. It is stated that the Marquis de Mores and his friends were engaged in a plot to proclaim the Duke of Orleans with the assistance of revolting Anarchists and Blanquists, who were incited by the protectionist spirit of the Chamber of Deputies as tending to increase the price of necessaries. The plotters counted upon the neutrality of the higher grades in the army, among which dissatisfaction has existed because a civilian was appointed Minister of War. The police assert that the Rhone Anarchists have stores of dynamite cartridges concealed.

It is said that arrangements are being made for the return of General Boulanger to take part in the coming labor demonstration.

A Vienna dispatch says: Thirty-eight rioters have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from eight months to three years. There was a workmen's riot at Frankstadt to-day. A factory was pillaged by the mob. The troops bayoneted many of the rioters.

NINE HOURS OR NO WORK.

Poughkeepsie Carpenters' Programme On and After May 1.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 29.—On the 1st of May the carpenters of Poughkeepsie will demand that nine hours shall constitute a day's work. This is in accordance with a resolution recently passed by the Carpenters' Union of that city. The builders have not as yet decided whether to accede to the reduced time. Some of the contractors are in favor of the demand made, and others say they will not accede to it. They say that in making contracts they have been forced to figure closely and therefore would be at a loss.

The carpenters are united and determined it shall be nine hours or no work and a strike is possible.

Emperor William Has Sand.

BERLIN, April 29.—Emperor William has been advised to absent himself from Berlin on May Day, but he declines to do so. In most of the large towns the proprietors of public halls have refused to allow meetings to be held therein on Thursday.

WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

A Missing Agent of the Pittsburg and Western Found in Ohio.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, April 29.—G. J. Lund, agent of the American Surety Company, was here to-day and took into custody C. M. Sommer, who is wanted at Morris, Pa., to answer the charge of misappropriating funds of the Pittsburg and Western road, of which he was agent.

Sommer is highly connected and a finely educated man, his trouble being due to excessive drink. He will return without the formality of a requisition.

MISS CLEVELAND'S ESCAPE.

While Sailing On the Florida Coast She is Caught in a Storm.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Ex-Congressman Oscar Tucker has a letter from his daughter saying that Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland with herself and husband, A. D. Milliken, had a narrow escape from drowning while sailing along the Florida coast near Punta Gorda.

In a violent storm the decks of their boat, a small sailing craft, were swept clean, all baggage going with the rest.

A BROKEN BANK.

The Homestead Bank of New York Succumbs to Bad Business.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Homestead Bank, doing business at the corner of Tenth avenue and Fifty-third street, has shut down. Its affairs are now in the hands of N. A. Chapman, who was connected with the Western National Bank. Bad business is the cause of the suspension.

The Homestead Bank had a capital of $100,000. It is said every one will receive the money due him.

REVISION IS CARRIED

And the Presbyteries Approve of It by a Large Majority.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Independent* this week publishes returns from 193 presbyteries in the vote on revision of the "Westminster Confession of Faith." Of these 193 presbyteries, 127 have voted for a revision, 61 against revision, and 5 have not voted at all. There are yet 20 presbyteries to be heard from, nearly one-half of which are in foreign lands.

ROW AMONG THE ELKS.

The New York Lodge Suspended by Exalted Ruler Quinlin.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, April 29.—Dr. Quinlin, Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent Order of Elks, has suspended the New York Lodge, which got out an injunction against the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Cleveland July 8.

GAINED HER POINT,

And Made $10,000 Out of the Virus Points Used on Her.

BOSTON, April 29.—The Superior Court has found for defendant in the case of Mary O'Brien versus Cunard Steamship Company, a suit for $10,000 for alleged damages to health, arising from compulsory vaccination.

Hadji Khan Weds an American.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Hadji Hassein Khan appeared in License Clerk Bird's office to-day in company with Miss Marie de Lamfiesta, a maid of 22 years, as his intended bride. He obtained a marriage license. Mr. Khan resides at the Riggs House, Washington.

More Recruits for Pattison.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The surprise of the day was the announcement that Senator McAleer and Select Councilman Peter Monroe will assist in securing the nomination for Governor of ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison.

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...V LEASE OF LIFE

G... to Kemmler, the Now ...ous Murderer, Who Was to Have

MET DEATH BY ELECTRICITY

Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued From the United States Court.

IT IS A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT,

Which May Set All the Empire State Assassins at Liberty.

SAVED ALMOST AT THE LAST MOMENT

If the apparatus had been ready Kemmler, the New York murderer, would have died of electricity yesterday morning. At noon a United States writ of habeas corpus was served, which indefinitely postpones the whole matter. The point raised, if sustained, may give freedom to all the murderers in the State now under sentence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AUBURN, N. Y., April 29.—Kemmler will not die by electricity this week, if, indeed, he ever does. This has been accomplished by the serving of a writ of habeas corpus, and not in many years has there been so dramatic an illustration in New York State of the tremendous power exerted by that venerable Anglo-Saxon process.

Here was a low, brutal, uneducated murderer condemed to death, and awaiting only the order to leave his cell and walk to the fatal chair; he had made his will giving away all he was worth in the world, a slate, a pictorial Bible, a Testament and a trick puzzle; he had just been baptized into the faith of the Methodist Church, and was receiving the last words of his ministerial advisers; his coffin had been made, when at

THIS LAST MOMENT

a lawyer, unknown to Warden Durstan, and not only unknown to the prisoner, but even unexpected by him, a lawyer from a distant county of New York, who in his regular practice has nothing to do with murder cases, suddenly appears and gives the condemned man a new lease of life.

The lawyer who caused this commotion was Roger M. Sherman. He had never communicated with Kemmler, and very likely had never known anything about him except through the newspapers.

It is only by chance that the present step, ostensibly in behalf of Kemmler, counts for anything, for, had there not been a little delay in getting the apparatus in final order and in completing other arrangements, the criminal would have been shocked into the next world just after daybreak. It was the Warden's intention to do the deed this morning. Had his plan been carried out the movements of Kemmler's mysterious friends would have been fruitless.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

A frequent topic of speculation, therefore, since the development of to-day, has been upon the point as to when and where the writ of habeas corpus proceedings had its inception. This morning's trains brought at the same time Mr. Sherman and Mr. Henry D. Gailey. The New York newspaper men recognized these lawyers and immediately became suspicious. Mr. Gailey is of the law firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravatt, attorneys for the United States Electric Light Company, the Brush Company, and in some ways for the Westinghouse concern, whose system has been adopted for executions in this State and which Kemmler was to have been executed this week.

Mr. Gailey declared that he had nothing to do with the interference in Kemmler's behalf, and that the Westinghouse Company had no interest in the present movement. He had a telegram while here from George Westinghouse. The last part of it read that Westinghouse people had nothing to do with the stay of proceedings. Soon after Mr. Sherman arrived in Auburn he saw Warden Durstin, and told that custodian of the life of Kemmler that he drawn a writ of habeas corpus, which would relieve the Sheriff of an unwelcome job.

A COMPLTE SURPRISE.

The warden was surprised. Mr. Durstin told the lawyer—this was soon after 11 o'clock this morning—that any man might show what purporied to be a writ of habeas corpus for Kemmler and ask that it be accepted. "I must have some assurance of the regularity of this proceeding," said the warden.

Thereupon Mr. Sherman went before Supreme Court Judge Dwight, who was sitting in Chambers here, and made affidavit that he was a lawyer and had obtained the following writ of habeas corpus from Judge Wallace:

The President of the United States to Charles F. Durstin, warden an agent of Auburn prison: Greeting—The President of the United States, whom God defend, do command you that you have the body of William Kemmler, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention by whatsoever name the said William Kemmler is called, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of New York to be held at Canandaigua on the third Monday of June, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Witness the Hon. Melville F. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States. Fail not at your peril, and have you there then this writ.

The within writ is granted this 28th day of April, 1890. William J. Wallace, Judge United States Circuit Court.

THE EXECUTION STAYED.

Mr. Sherman had also prepared a paper for Kemmler to sign certifying that Mr. Sherman was authorized to act as his counsel and to apply for the writ. It was a quarter past 2 when Warden Durstin stepped from his office into the prison corridor and formally announced that the writ had been served upon him.

Not until about 3 o'clock was the first intimation conveyed to Kemmler. That commonplace individual who is the chief point of interest in all this matter had been passing the hours in his accustomed simple way. The fellow has little or no intellect, and is almost absolutely devoid of moral understanding.

When David B. McNeal, who is a storekeeper in the prison, went with Warden Durstin to get Kemmler's signature to the affidavit certifying to Mr. Sherman's retention as counsel it was supposed that Kemmler would exhibit some joyful appreciation of the new and unexpected chance presented to save his life.

A VERY DUMB PRISONER.

Up to this time Kemmler had had cause to think only of his coming death. The appearance of Notary McNeal and Warden

Continued on Sixth Page.