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# The Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUSINESS CARDS IN THE DISPATCH ARE SEEN BY EVERYBODY.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1890. THREE CENTS.

## A FINANCIAL STORM

### Brings Disaster to a Chosen Few, but Its Very Violence Will Soon

### CLEAR THE ATMOSPHERE.

### A Number of Failures Announced at the Metropolis, With Liabilities Ranging

### FROM ONE UP TO TEN MILLIONS.

### Several Banks Are in Deep Water, but Will be Cared for by the Clearing House Association.

### SCENES UPON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Villard Stocks Were the Center of the Disturbance, but Their Backer is Said to be in No Trouble.

OTHER SPECULATIVE CENTERS ARE AGITATED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—Wall street had a wave to-day which is likened to several others that have passed over the street in the last 20 years. It was disastrous to a few individuals, but there is scarcely a doubt that the general effects will be beneficial and help the street toward restored confidence.

Since the present decline in stocks set in the street has been looking apprehensively for news of failures. No such news came until to-day. Shortly after the Stock Exchange opened to-day Chairman Mitchell announced the inability of Charles M. Whitney & Co., bankers and brokers, at 96 Broadway. This firm was organized May 31, 1884, and consisted, besides Mr. Whitney, of Edwin S. Larchar and Frank M. Larchar, the latter the representative of the firm on the Exchange. He joined the Stock Exchange March 13, 1884. The firm's business has ever been large, but its standing has been considered good.

**An Assignment With Preferences.**

The firm made a formal assignment to Geo. W. Quintard and his counsel, Delos McCurdy. There were individual preferences, with no amounts named, to Mary Louise Whitney, individually and as guardian of Morgan Whitney. Mr. Whitney is a grandson of the late Charles Morgan, who started the Morgan Louisiana and Texas Steamship Line, which several months ago came into the possession of Collis P. Huntington.

Mr. Whitney was always considered the capitalist of the firm. He was one of the organizers of the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, of which the firm was the correspondent. The firm here was also interested in the securities of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad and the Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal and Iron Company.

It is also said that the firm took up the entire loan of $6,000,000 of the Cadillac division of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan. It has been known that the firm for some time has found it exceedingly difficult to borrow on its collateral.

**Inability to Borrow Money.**

Indeed, Frank M. Larchar admitted today that the cause of the firm's failures was its inability to borrow money on its securities, and the situation had been doubly trying because of the slow condition of the general market. He could not say what the liabilities of the firm would be. Mr. Quintard and Mr. McCurdy also said that they were unable to give any adequate idea of the firm's affairs.

Scarcely had the interest in this announcement subsided when Chairman Mitchell from the rostrum announced the suspension of Decker, Howell & Co., 44 Broadway. Although the firm was one of the oldest in the street, it has been known for some time to be hard up. The assignee of the firm is William Nelson Cromwell.

The firm was composed of Joseph S. Decker, who joined the Exchange on March 6, 1873; George R. Howell, who became a member on January 13, 1872; William Evans, Jr., who became a member on February 3, 1874, and William A. Williams. The firm as it stands to-day was organized on January 1, 1881.

**Losses in Lead Trust Stock.**

Mr. Decker was originally a partner in Turner Bros., and Mr. Howell is a son-in-law of Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia. When the Lead Trust was organized several years ago Decker, Howell & Co. appeared to be heavily interested in the manipulation of the stock, and it is reported on good authority that the firm's losses from these manipulations aggregated $400,000.

Speaking of the liabilities of the firm, Mr. Decker said that he could not exactly tell what they would be, but he was afraid that they would aggregate fully $10,000,000. He believed that nearly every dollar of this amount is secured by collaterals owned by the firm. Mr. Decker added that the money is due almost entirely to banks and bankers from whom the firm had secured loans, and these banks and bankers, he said, hold ample security in the shape of the Villard stocks.

Mr. Decker, in conclusion, said that Mr. Villard was in no way responsible for the firm's trouble, and he could not say that the firm's difficulties had come through its relations with the North American Company. Neither was Mr. Villard involved by the firm's suspension, added Mr. Decker.

**The Third Failure Announced.**

Just before the last gong sounded Chairman Mitchell announced that David Richmond, 33 New street, was also unable to go on. But this failure was announced so late that there was no opportunity to sell out any outstanding contracts that may be in his name. Mr. Richmond became a member of the Exchange on December 17, 1879, and was at one time a Governor. He made an assignment to Frank L. Requa, a clerk in his employ.

There were two stories current about Mr. Richmond's failure. One was that it was a case of dry rot and the other that he also was loaded up with securities which had caused the downfall of C. M. Whitney & Co. and Decker, Howell & Co. No authoritative statement, however, could be obtained from Mr. Richmond or his assignee in relation to these reports.

In the afternoon the members of the Clearing House Association called for action on the part of the banks. The heavy loans to Decker, Howell & Co., and to C. M. Whitney & Co. had been of particular moment to the Bank of North America, of which William Dowd is President. His bank was short in its accounts with the Clearing House $900,000. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank was short with the Clearing House $199,000. The North River Bank was short with the Clearing House $119,000. All these banks are State banks.

**A Measure to Meet the Exigencies.**

This made an aggregate shortage of $1,218,000. After a long discussion the members of the Clearing House adopted a resolution to issue loan certificates to an unlimited amount to any member of the association in financial trouble. In a word, these certificates, if they are called for to-day, will have the whole credit of the Clearing House behind them.

It was decided to appoint a special loan committee to issue these certificates as they are needed. This committee consists of Frederick D. Tappen, Chairman of the Gallatin National Bank; Richard King, President of the National Bank of Commerce; George G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank, and Edward H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank. It was decided to come to the assistance at once of the three banks which were short in their accounts, and $900,000 was advanced to the Bank of North America. This was advanced in $100,000 cash lots by the Merchants' National, the Chemical National, the Fourth National, the National Bank of New York, the City National, the Gallatin National, the Importers and Traders' National, the American Exchange National and the State Bank of America. Before the closing hour it was learned that the Mechanics and Traders' did not need any advance. This bank turned in the loan and squared its account with the Clearing House after explaining that the delay was caused by a misunderstanding with the Fulton National Bank, which clears for the Mechanics and Traders' through the Clearing House.

Considerable interest was taken in Mr. Villard's connection with to-day's events. He has been in Europe for a number of months, and at his office it was said that they did not know when he would return. Even his whereabouts in Europe were said to be unknown, but one in authority said that Mr. Villard was in no financial trouble.

## FAILED FOR A MILLION.

### COLLAPSE OF A PIONEER SILK IMPORTING HOUSE.

### The Tight Money Market Given as the Direct Cause of the Trouble—A Large Number of the Creditors Are Believed to be Foreigners.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—John T. Walker, Son & Co., importers of raw silk and teas, at 81 Pine street and at 67 Greene street, suspended to-day with liabilities of $1,100,000, and nominal assets $1,300,000. The firm is composed of John T. Walker, Joseph Walker and John W. Combs. They made an assignment to William T. Ryle, without preference. John T. Walker, the senior partner, has been in the silk trade in this country from its infancy, and was looked upon as the father of the industry. The firm did a large business, chiefly in silks.

In the fall of 1885, when a European syndicate was operating the advance prices, the firm handled considerable silk, but a depreciation took place in 1886 and the firm were believed to have lost on goods carried. They were supposed to have made money last year and on January 1 were said to have added $100,000 to their capital, making it $400,000. Assignee Ryle said to-day that the suspension was a consequence of carrying the firm of Nightingale Bros. & Knight, silk manufacturers, of Paterson, who owe Walker, Son & Co. about $410,000. The Paterson firm was unable to meet its obligations to Walker, Son & Co. and thus compelled the latter to suspend. The New York firm's entire capital, estimated at $300,000, was invested with Nightingale Bros. & Knight. The latter's paper to the amount of $200,000 had matured, was overdue, and had not been paid. Owing to the tight money market Walker, Son & Co. were unable to float their own obligations to take up this additional burden.

The liabilities of Walker, Son & Co., he said, are about $1,100,000, due principally to foreign bankers, dealers in mercantile credits, and to national banks which hold their paper, very little, if any, being due for merchandise. The nominal assets are about $1,300,000, consisting of merchandise amounting to $500,000 and bills receivable, and accounts of $800,000, which includes $410,000 due from Nightingale Bros. & Knight. The actual value of the assets will depend on the amount collected from that firm.

## QUAKER BROKERS QUIT.

### THE VILLARD BREAK CAUSES A PHILADELPHIA FAILURE.

### One Firm Has Suspended and Others are Reputed to be in a Shaky Condition—It is Impossible to Secure a Definite Statement.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The feeling in financial circles here to-day was bluer even than it was yesterday. The direful predictions then made were partially realized to-day by the suspension of one firm, and there are several more that are said to be on the verge of failure. The excitement on Third street was greater than it has been for years. Early this morning the banks commenced to call in their loans, and they refused to make new loans, excepting on gilt-edged security.

Narr & Friend, stock brokers on Fourth street, below Chestnut, suspended at noon today. Mr. Narr is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The failure was due to the rapid decline in the market, and especially in the Villard stocks, in which the firm dealt largely. Mr. Friend said this afternoon that they expect to resume.

"We were all right up to noon," said he, "but the market came too heavy for us, and we were unable to meet our contracts to-day. The Northern Pacific break was very bad. I am unable at present to state our liabilities or our resources, but we hope that the suspension is only temporary."

The firm has been in existence three years, and has done a fair amount of business, although not one of the larger houses on the street. Mr. Narr, the senior member, was formerly a member of the firm of Narr & Gertrich, and Mr. Friend was cashier in that house. Narr & Friend are both considered responsible men, and have the good will of all the financiers on the street. The suspension came as a surprise, and many expressions of regret and hopes that it was only temporary were heard. The bad break in Northern Pacific and other Villard stocks is generally believed to be the immediate cause of the suspension.

## NO GOVERNMENT ACTION.

### THE FLURRY REGARDED AS A STOCK-JOBBING AFFAIR.

### Windom Has Neither the Inclination Nor the Means to Relieve the Stringent Money Market—Only $10,000,000 Now Carried in the National Treasury.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Public interest to-day has centered in the Wall street flurry. Secretary Windom and his principal aids have been besieged all day by inquires as to what the Treasury proposes to do about the New York matter. To all such inquiries the answer was given that the Treasury proposed to do nothing about it.

The department looks upon the present flurry as a mere stock jobbing operation, and a fight between different factions of rich men and corporations represented in the Stock Exchange. It does not regard the affair as affecting the prosperity of the country at large and it sees no reason why the Government should interfere. Even if the Government wished to interfere it is not in a position to proffer any extensive financial assistance at present. There is but $10,000,000 in the Treasury to-day, a much smaller balance than is commonly carried. The disbursements during the present fiscal year thus far have been unusually large. Almost $100,000,000 has been paid out since July 1st. This extraordinary outgo has been necessitated by the purchases of bonds to ease the New York money market last summer and by the increased demand for pension money. About $25,000,000 has been paid for pensions alone within a few weeks past.

The expenditures of the Government were never before so heavy as they have been this year, thanks to the legislation of the present Congress. It is true that the receipts of the Government are also very large, amounting to about $1,000,000 a day, but they have not been large enough to prevent a constant decrease in the surplus throughout the autumn.

**GOLD FLOWING TO ENGLAND,**

**Which Will Have the Effect of Relieving the Present Stringency.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, November 11.—The *Financial News*, to be published to-morrow morning, will say that the money market has every reason to anticipate a very considerable arrival of gold at the Bank of England within a very short space of time, as a result of arrangements which have just been consummated. Although this rumor is current on 'Change, it must be accepted with reserve.

It is probable that £4,000,000 will come hither, about £2,000,000 from France, £1,000,000 from Russia and £600,000 to £900,000 from Brazil, and a further inflow of the precious metal from the country in connection with the payment of taxes which will come with the turn of the year. Therefore there is every likelihood that the bank rate will be reduced.

## STANLEY IN NEW YORK.

### THE CREAM OF METROPOLITAN LIFE GIVE HIM A RECEPTION.

### He Discusses the Conduct of Emin Pasha Much to the Latter's Discredit—Gratitude Turns to Coldness and Coldness to Enmity and Desertion.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Henry M. Stanley was tendered a reception to-night which well might flatter a King. The literary and artistic lights of the town were present. There were at least 3,500 persons present. Mr. Stanley was given $5,000 for the evening, and the remainder of the receipts, which amounted in all to $14,000, were given to the Convalescent Home.

Chauncey M. Depew introduced Stanley, with warm commendation of his work and his pluck, and the lecturer was warmly received. The subject of the lecture which Mr. Stanley was to deliver was "The Rescue of Emin Pasha; the Forests' Pigmies and the March Across the Desert." The lecturer proceeded to describe the forests of the Dark Continent. The most significant and interesteng utterances were of Schnitzer, better known as Emin. "We flattered ourselves," said the lecturer, "that it could not be construed into anything political. At the banquet by which Emin was welcomed back to civilization, he showed that he was grateful. But after this he seemed to think his gratitude was at an end. This, of course, was after he had left the hospital. He declared in Zanzibar that he had severed himself from us, and he wrote letters to Germany to the same effect, which his delighted friends made use of. Next he tried to pick a quarrel with the Egyptian Government. He cabled to Cairo for a small credit to be forwarded him at Zanzibar, and Sir Edward Baring telegraphed back that Emin could have the credit through the English Consulate at Zanzibar. This seemed to enrage Emin. He declined to pay his accounts, and the soldiers who had been with him 14 years were compelled to wait six months at Zanzibar for their money. He turned a cold shoulder on Chassal, with whom he had lived eight years as a brother.

"For a whole month he pretended to be anxious to become employed by the British and then he turned around and sought employment with the Germans. The Germans brought him to their views. They read him aright, but I think that they would have succeeded better had they managed to leave the victim of their political aspirations with more human virtue."

**WEAKNESS FOR BLACK DIAMONDS.**

**Seven People Arrested Charged With Wholesale Stealing of Coal.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

READING, November 11.—Reading Railroad Detectives Schuck, Talbot, Bristly and Wartman arrested near Port Clinton seven persons on the charge of stealing several hundred dollars' worth of coal from Pennsylvania and Reading cars in Berks county, a short distance below Port Clinton. The defendants were brought to Reading and committed to jail. They are: Martin Kemp, James Heckman, William H. Hatch and wife, Mrs. Emma Heckman, Amelia Reschell and Julia Hollis, colored.

The prisoners scraped coal off the cars at a siding, carried it in bags to a scow, and conveyed it across the Schuylkill to the other side, where they hauled it to Port Clinton and sold it.

**GORED TO DEATH BY BULLS.**

**Three Farmers Killed in a Horrible Manner by Bad Beasts.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BATH, N. Y., November 11.—Three farmers of this neighborhood, two living in Steuben county and one over the State line in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, were gored to death by bulls. George C. Wentworth was the first victim. He was leading a 2-year-old Jersey bull to water when it suddenly rushed upon him and plunged its horns into his side. On Sunday George Carter was attacked and gored to death by a young bull. On Saturday John Carroll was crossing a field when a 3-year-old bull made a rush for him and threw him over the fence. Carroll fell on his head and his neck was broken.

**BLUE-EYED SINGERS LEFT.**

**Two Pretty English Girls, Deserted by Their Manager, Want to Go Home.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—A pretty blue-eyed English girl, Jessie Mason, aged 16, and another named Katie Murphy, aged 15, sang in American concert halls under Joseph Stephani's direction. Stephani found fault with them because they did not turn in enough money. Finally he abandoned them. Penniless and friendless, they managed to come here this morning and went direct to the Barge Office.

Colonel Weber says he believes they are honest girls, and he will try to get the White Star line to take them back to England.

**ALLOWED THE LADIES TO WORK.**

**Syracuse Elders Decide Women Should Speak in the Prayer Meeting.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SYRACUSE, November 11.—The annual meeting of the Elders' Association of the Syracuse Presbytery, held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church to-day, was enlivened by a discussion on the propriety of women taking part in the church prayer meetings. Elder J. S. Root called attention to the rules of the general assembly which said that each session might have the power to decide whether women should be allowed to speak in the prayer meeting. Elder J. W. Eager offered a resolution that the ladies should participate in the work of the church prayer meeting, which was adopted.

**HARDLY A TRACE LEFT.**

**Neglected Grave of Henry Clay's Daughter in Lebanon.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Many years ago when Henry Clay was en route to Washington via stage his 12-year-old daughter became suddenly ill and died at Lebanon, 28 miles from this city. The body was interred there.

Pressure of public business prevented a removal of the remains to Lexington, and now only a depression in the ground, surrounded and covered by a wire netting, placed there to prevent relic hunters taking everything, is left to mark the spot.

**NEW NAVIGABLE ROUTE.**

**Ohio River Steamers Plow Their Way Up Tennessee River.**

NEW DECATUR, ALA., November 11.—The Evansville packet steamboat R. T. Cole, has arrived here with freight from St. Louis and Evansville, being the first boat that has ever taken freight up the Tennessee river through the Mussels shoals.

This is a practical demonstration of the completion of great Government canal and of the opening of Tennessee river to the commerce of the world.

**Another Victim of the Mafia.**

DALLAS, November 11.—Dominio Mazian, an Italian, was found dead last night with a suspicious gash in his head. To-day it was developed that he was an outspoken enemy of the Mafia, and it is thought that the fraternity removed him.

## POWDERLY'S ADVICE.

### The General Assembly Knights of Labor Opens Its Session.

### TARIFF SHOULD BE DISCUSSED.

### The Master Workman Defends His Connection With Strikes.

### THE LEADING POINTS IN HIS ADDRESS

DENVER, November 11.—Over 200 delegates to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor were called to order today by General Master Workman Powderly, who, after a few remarks, read his annual address. At the conclusion of the address the assembly adjourned till to-morrow morning for the purpose of giving the Committee on Credentials time to prepare their report. So far there is but two contests reported, one from the State Assembly of Massachusetts and the other from the State Assembly of Florida.

In his report, after reminding the delegates of the fact that on the 28th of next month the order would enter upon its majority as an association, and dwelling upon the growth of the organization during these 21 years and the good accomplished, he said:

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

"For years the most important of a series of questions that has agitated the people of all nations is that of tariff and free trade. We havn't, as an order, adopted a tariff or anti-tariff clause in our preamble, and I do not advise such a thing now. We should, however, throw open the doors of our assemblies for the discussion of this great problem, so that our members may become educated in the basic principles of protection and free trade. While we do not allow the question inside of our sanctuaries, our members are asked every four years in the United States and every five years or oftener in Canada, to register their votes either in favor of or against protection. My recommendation is that on and after the first day of January, 1891, it shall be permissible for local assemblies to discuss the question of high tariff and free trade.

"By putting the question in this shape—'Which will bring the greatest good to the greatest number—high tariff or free trade?' we do not commit the order to either school, and yet allow our members to take up for discussion and agitation that vital question."

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

"Upon the question of legislative committees he thought that if the assembly decided to maintain them it should also decide what measures such committees should advocate; how far they may go, and with whom they may co-operate, so that they may not go uninstructed, and thereby be considered the legitimate prey of an aggressive political party having a claim against the Government, or a scheme, to pass which they are to be content with anything thrown to them."

Upon the recent New York Central strike he said: "There is one very important matter which must be passed on by your General Master Workman, and, although it does not belong to this year's report, I feel that it should be placed before the General Assembly now, so that many who have formed impressions on what appears to the public press may have their minds disabused of erroneous ideas. In the early part of the year information came to me that members of the order employed by the New York Central Railway were growing restive under the treatment received at the hands of the officials of that company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL STRIKE.

"Individual effort in the direction of ameliorating the conditions that were not easy of endurance had proved abortive, and when the aid of influential men was invoked it usually turned out to be the same. Public officials were appealed to to approach officials of the New York Central and ask that their workmen might receive better treatment in matter of wages and regulations, but nothing ever came of it. Press from Buffalo to New York was, with but few honorable exceptions, under the influence of the Vanderbilt system. Whenever an editor decided to travel East or West, he applied to the President of the company and was granted a pass for himself and friends. Whenever the interests of the company required it, these papers would always respond and publish whatever was presented to them. With the chosen servants of the people traveling on passes of the company, with the editors of the papers along the road subsidized in the same manner, it became impossible for the workmen to get the public ear or place their grievances before the officials of the company without subjecting themselves to dismissal.

RAILROAD KNIGHTS ORGANIZE.

"When the district was organized the men determined to make use of it in order to improve their condition, and committees were selected to wait on the officers of the company. At first their visits were tolerated, but they became tiresome to men who would rather dream of a ball at Newport, than think over the condition of those who work for wages. The idea of meeting on a level of equality with employes for the purpose of discussing terms of agreement, was repugnant to men whose aristocratic tendencies were given birth beneath the shadow of the house of Vanderbilt, and the means to put a stop to these importunities were sought for. The old plan of picking off the spokesman in order to terrify the others was resorted to, and one after another man was discharged in the hope that the lesson would be of practical value to the company in terrorizing the rank and file. That men and spokesmen may have made mistakes is not improbable, in fact, it would be unreasonable to expect that men unaccustomed to discussing affairs with those outside of their own circle would not fall into errors.

POWDERLY AND THE STRIKE.

"No allowance was made for differences in education and advantages, and the haughty blood of the nobility scorned to meet with the plebian on anything approaching an equality. That is the plain way of putting it, no matter what criticisms may be passed upon the words I use.

"The men struck work. Their report as to its inception is here and open for the inspection of the General Assembly. It is with my connection with the affair as General Master Workman that I have to deal. The other general officers were not concerned in it until after the close of the fiscal year, but my connection with it began during the month of February, when I learned of the likelihood of trouble along that line of railroad."

Mr. Powderly then gives all the correspondence that passed between himself and Edward J. Lee. "Overlooking the good points, if there are any, in my letter of August 6, many malicious persons and papers have continued to interpret my language as being in favor of a conspiracy to get up a strike either during the Presidential year or when the World's Fair will be in progress.

HIS DEFENSE.

"Those who can impartially read the English language will see that no such interpretation can be placed on my words. In writing that letter I did not tell Brother Lee that my informant of April 16 told me that the question of breaking the power of the Knights of Labor before 1893 had been discussed by officials of the New York Central Railway. What I said was, if the organization could be kept up until the World's Fair, the New York Central would not be able to refuse any just concession. Those who saw conspiracy in the sentence would, if they were just, say that no just concession should be refused in any year.

"I am opposed to strikes; my views on that subject are well known; but if men are to gain anything they must be organized, they must be prepared to strike, even though they never do it. If we must have strikes, then we should prepare for them, and not allow every subordinate to rush the order into them at a moment's notice without any preparation.

BEST TIME TO STRIKE.

"If 1893 should be the best year to gain what is just and right and proper for labor, and a flat refusal should be given, why that would be the best year to strike, and not a time when no preparations had been made. My experience tells me this: The time to strike, according to those who can sit away from the vexations of the workmen's every-day experience, according to editors and statesmen is—never.

"During the Central strike we had an opportunity to learn who our friends were among the newspapers, and I found that they were exceedingly few. We were given quantities of counsel, warning and censure. Many of the papers that were friendly to us did not seem to understand the situation or the necessities of men who work for low wages.

"Since the Central strike ended there were rumors of another on the Erie Railway, and the papers began to show that there was no necessity for a strike on that road, for the 'managers' and workmen were working in harmony.

ENFORCED HARMONY.

"There will always be harmony between the employer and employe when the former has it in his power to dictate what the employe shall eat, drink and wear, when the employer can control the market he will control the men. When the employer has a monopoly of the market he has also a monopoly of the harmony that our papers prate about so much. The tiger is always harmonious with the lamb, after the former has carefully picked the bones of the latter. We see the editor of any daily paper and the President of the New York Central operating the raising of a fund to feed men and women in Ireland, who have been robbed through exactly the same diabolical system as that which is now beginning to rob the workmen of America. That which is found worthy of praise in the Irish workman when strikes against injustice, is damned in his brother in America, when he asks for enough to keep his children out of the poor house.

CO-OPERATING WITH OTHER BODIES.

"In order to prevent strikes we must make every preparation to make them successful when entered upon, and legislation in that direction must be enacted at this session, or your incoming general officers must be given to understand that under no circumstances or conditions must they take part in strikes of any kind."

He strongly advocated the passage of a law securing to both sexes equal rights, and the acceptance of the invitation from the Farmers' Alliance to send delegates to their next convention. He also favored the coming co-operation of the Knights of Labor with the various railroad organizations in the work of federation.

A public reception was tendered the delegates this afternoon, at which 3,000 people were present. Short speeches were made by Mayor Londoner, Hon. C. S. Thomas, Ralph Beumont, Rev. Myron Reed, T. V. Powderly and Governor T. Boutt.

## M'KINLEY'S VIEWS

### ON THE ADVERSE RESULTS OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

### Various Causes Which Conspired to Defeat the Republican Party—The Tariff Cut Not Much of a Figure—The Reverse Not a Phenomenal One.

CHICAGO, November 11.—Major McKinley arrived in Chicago this morning and is stopping with his sister, Mrs. McWilliams, where he will remain for a week to get some rest. On being asked to what he ascribed the Republican defeat last Tuesday, and what influence the McKinley bill had on the election, he replied: "There were a variety of causes. It was an off year, and the first general election after the Presidental election of 1888. There was a large stay-at-home vote of Republicans. This is made more manifest as the official returns are announced and is not at all unusual at the First Congressional election following a great national contest like that of 1888. Patronage, always an element of weakness of the party in power, entered into something to do with the indifference of the Republicans. Then we lost heavily in the South. This loss will not, I assume, be chargeable to the tariff. Ohio was gerrymandered most unjustly.

"The Farmers' Alliance in some of the Western and Northwestern States, whatever else may have helped it, seem to have contributed to the defeat of the Republican party in these States, while in Wisconsin a purely local question carried down the Republican majority. In Pennsylvania a Democratic Governor was elected, not upon any national question, but from causes altogether local.

"I do not know to what extent the new tariff law influenced the elections this year. If it did it was not because of the new bill itself, but because of the misunderstanding of its provisions among the people, and of the studied effort of the free traders at home and abroad to misrepresent it. Every enemy of protection seemed engaged in deluding the people concerning both the text and effect of the law. The alleged marking up of prices was a most telling agency of deception, and excited much prejudice against the law. It must be remembered that the law was less than a month in operation when the election occurred. Its effect could not be felt or shown by actual experience. The free trade partisan, moved by selfish considerations, had his opportunity and improved it. Many articles, where duties had been reduced, were said to have gone up, all because of the new law. Now that the elections are over the law will be better understood and must tell its own story in actual operation.

"The loss of the House of Representatives to the Republicans this year is not phenomenal. Mr. Blaine is credited with saying that from the administration of John Quincy Adams to that of Abraham Lincoln the House of Representatives first elected after a Presidental election has been adverse to the administration. We know that since 1874 the Republicans have had four years and the Democrats 12 years in control of the House of Representatives. The contest of 1888 was made upon a protective platform and the people recorded its verdict in that behalf. It was between protection as embodied in the Senate tariff bill and free trade as embodied in the Mills bill, and the voters gave emphatic approval of the former and emphatic condemnation of the latter. Congress responded to that victory in the new tariff law, and upon its work the people have not passed judgment. They could not have done so because no time had been given for its trial. The people, in my judgment, will stand by protection. They always have when the issue has been presented fairly."

### BLAINE AND PETTIGREW.

### How the Western Republicans Think the Presidental Ticket Should Look.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, November 11.—No matter what nominations are made for President and Vice President by the Republicans, Blaine is almost invariably the one to head the list, with Alger, Rusk, McKinley, ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, and hosts of others for the tail of the ticket. Western Republicans are giving a boom to Blaine and Pettigrew, the popular and brilliant young Senator from South Dakota.

"Pettigrew can afford to run on the Presidental ticket," said an Iowa Republican. "He has lots of money. A remarkable feature in his career is the never-failing success that attends his every movement. I'm for Blaine and Pettigrew."

### ABOUT 17,000 FOR PATTISON.

### The Plurality for the Governor-Elect Shown by Official Figures.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, November 11.—Official returns from all the counties in the State, except Allegheny, Delaware, Schuylkill, Warren and Washington, have been received at the State Department, giving Pattison, 390,920; Delamater, 384,030; Gill, Prohibition, 14,337; Ryndor, Labor, 223.

Pattison's plurality is 15,890, which will be increased to about 17,000 by the vote from the counties which have not reported. Watres' plurality will reach about 22,000, and Stewart's over 24,000.

### LOCKWOOD IN THE RACE.

### The Congressman-Elect Says He Wants the Speakership.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BUFFALO, November 11.—Congressman-elect Daniel N. Lockwood was asked to-day about his candidacy for Speaker of the House of Representatives. He said:

"It would certainly be unwise for me to discuss this matter, but you may say that I am a candidate for the Speakership and am in the race to stay."

### BOUND TO FIGHT IT OUT.

### Scull Decided the Victor, but Greevy Will Contest the Election.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HOLLIDAYSBURG, November 11.—The returning judges of the Twentieth Congressional district to-day canvassed the vote. Edward Scull, Republican, carried the district by 526 votes over Thomas H. Greevy, Democrat.

Greevy has retained eminent counsel, and will contest the seat.

### CONFAB ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

### Governor Hill and Senator Gorman Hold a Long Consultation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 11.—Senator Gorman had a long talk with Governor Hill to-day. Neither would indicate just what the talk was about, but the attitude of New York's big Democratic delegation in Congress on the Speakership question, it may safely be assumed, was not neglected.

**Kentucky Farmers and Politics.**

LEXINGTON, KY., November 11.—The Kentucky Farmers' Alliance is in secret session here to-day. It is understood that strong resolutions will be adopted pertaining to the political intentions of the Alliance.

## A PRINCE IN PRISON.

### Albert Victor Doomed to Do Time Unless He Pays His Debts Soon.

### FEARFUL FATE OF CARD PLAYERS.

### Castioni, Wanted by Switzerland for Murder, is Discharged.

### NEWS FLASHED ACROSS THE OCEAN

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, November 11.—At the Westminster County Court this morning, before Judge Bailey, the case of Houghton against Prince Albert Victor Dhuleep Singh came up for hearing on a judgment summons for non-payment of a debt.

The plaintiff's solicitor said that the defendant lived in princely style, is a member of the Grafton and Isthmian clubs and keeps a butler and other servants; that he is the possessor of a private hansom cab, and, in fact, is one of the leading members of society.

The judge made an order for the committal of the defendant to Holloway jail unless he paid the whole amount within a month.

### ENGLAND'S POOR EVICTED.

### More Outrages Committed in Ireland on a Bitterly Cold Day.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

DUBLIN, November 11.—The eviction outrages on Mr. Olphert's estate of Fulcarragh, which were interrupted some months ago, have been resumed. On a bitterly cold day and in a storm of wind and rain a large police force formed a double cordon around the devastated houses. Two men named Swift and MacNeill were repulsed while attempting to pass the cordon by a policeman whom they marked with chalk for the purpose of future identification. Sixteen families were turned out of their homes.

The Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, arrived on the scene before the proceedings terminated and visited the evicted tenants. His lordship promises to stand by them and will be present to-morrow.

### CASTIONI'S CRIME.

### Release of the Murderer Who is Wanted by Switzerland.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, November 11.—In the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice was resumed this morning the hearing of the motion for a writ of habeas corpus to release Anglo Castioni, who is wanted by the Swiss Government for the murder of Councilor Rossi during the recent outbreak in Ticino. The Solicitor General declares that Castioni's crime was that of murder, which was committed for the purpose of avenging his brother, shot several years ago during a political commotion.

Sir Charles Russell, who appeared for the prisoner, asked the Court to maintain intact the right of this England for political refugees. Eventually the Court granted the habeas corpus and Castioni was discharged.

### MET A TERRIBLE DOOM.

### Five Card Players Killed in the Frightful English Railway Accident.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

TAUNTON, November 11.—In the terrible accident which happened at Norton Fitz Warren on the Great Western Railway, the smoking carriage of the passenger train was completely wrecked. The bodies of the passengers were jammed into the woodwork. Fires from the engine set the whole carriage ablaze. Its six occupants were burnt to death.

In the wreckage were five men with their faces and bodies close together, while cards were strewn about. They had been playing cards on a newspaper, when they suddenly met their doom.

### RUSSIA NOT IN IT.

### Crispi Thinks the Czar's Nation Will Not Boom Retaliation.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY].

MILAN, November 11.—At the meeting today between General Von Caprivi and Signor Crispi in this city the question was mooted of the formation of a European league as a rejoinder to the American policy of commercial obstruction.

Signor Crispi thought that it would not be possible to induce Russia to join the league, and remarked upon the difficulty Italy experienced in continuing in the triple alliance on account of the large military expenditure involved.

### BLOODY DUEL PROMISED.

### Prospects of a Serious Affair Between MM. Lagauerre and De Ronlede.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, November 11.—The duel between Messieures Lagauerre and De Ronlede is likely to be a serious affair. They both started this morning to go either to Holland or Belgium, where the encounter will take place.

The weapons chosen are pistols and the conditions are unusually vigorous, as it has been decided that four shots shall be exchanged and the adversaries shall advance upon each other between each shot.

### ASSAULTED HIS SHADOW.

### Six Months' Imprisonment Imposed on an Angry Nationalist.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

CORK, November 11.—At a coercion court held at Rathcormack, about 15 miles from this city, Maze, a prominent Nationalist, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an assault on a policeman who was shadowing him.

### INFLUENZA RAGING.

### A Seminary Near Stuttgart Closed on Account of an Epidemic.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, November 11.—The re-appearance of influenza is being reported on all sides, and a seminary in Nagola, near Stuttgart, has been closed in consequence of an epidemic of this complaint, which has been raging there.

### HER LIFE IN DANGER.

### Grave Fears Roused by the Condition of Lady Rosebery.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, November 12.—The condition of Lady Rosebery has again become grave and her family are anxious for her safety.

Lady Jersey's present state, too, is the cause of much apprehension.

**Lord Churchill Off for Monte Carlo.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, November 11.—Lord Randolph Churchill started this morning for Monte Carlo, and his intention is to remain abroad for some time.

**Convict Delaney Free.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, November 11.—Delaney, the convict who gave evidence in the Parnell Commission, has just been released from prison.

## KOCH'S REMEDY CHEAP.

### The Anti-Consumption Lymph to be Sold Freely in Small Phials.

By Associated Press.]

BERLIN, November 11.—In accordance with his statement that he desires neither material advantage nor pecuniary reward for his discovery of a method for the cure of consumption, Prof. Koch will in two or three days publish a full account of his researches in connection with the discovery.

The Frankfort *Zeitung* affirms that the lymph used for inoculating the patients will be within the reach of all, and that it will cost only 25 marks for a small phial. The success of the treatment is certain in the tubercular affections of the skin, joints and body, and also in the early stages of pulmonary complaints. The lymph destroys the tubercular bacilli. Several

THE END OF THE MERRY WAR.

authorities confirm the report of the cure by Dr. Koch's method of a case of lupus on the face and arms within five days. The lymph throws off the bacilli by necrotic process.

THE EMPEROR INTERESTED.

BERLIN—The Emperor William has summoned Prof. Koch to an interview in order to personally learn the results that have been obtained from the new consumption cure. A Frankfort telegram to the *Post* says that the Emperor has made a personal gift of 250,000 florins to Prof. Koch, and another of the same amount to endow a national institute for the production of the lymph used in Koch's process. The lymph is described as a transparent yellowish fluid, having a slight smell of carbolic acid.

WARD AND THE CONGO STATE.

BRUSSELS—The *Journal de Bruxelles* publishes an interview with Governor Jannessen, of the Congo State, in which the latter protests