BUYERS AND RENTER

LOOK FOR BARGAINS

IN THE EVERY MORNING DISPATCH.

THE DISPATCH. THREE CENTS.

SILENCE NO LONGER.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Senator Quay at Last Formally Answers the Charges Made Against Him.

THE TREASURY SHORTAGE

Was the Work of an Associate, and His Only Part in It Was to Replace the Money.

CAMERON LOANED HIM \$100,000

on a Judgment Note for That Purpose, and Every Dollar of the Amount Has Since Been Repaid.

AS A MEMBER OF THE PARDON BOARD.

All Stories Concerning Deals With the Liquor Interest Denied, and a Reference Made to William J. Friday,

A LIBEL SUIT LOOMING UP IN THE FUTURE

THOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- As announced in THE DISPATCH, Senator Quay today delivered to the Senate his denial and explanation of the charges that have been made against him within the last year. collection of all that has been alleged against the Senator during his public career of the last quarter century.

The Senator was called upon to explain by persons and newspapers who had for long years been cognizant of the charges, but under pressure and demand he refused to do anything of the kind. He chose to bide his time, he says, and to make his statement when there was no political issue at stake, and when the tempers of both his accusers and his friends were in a calm and indicial condition.

He Secured a Large Audience.

The Senate had been in executive session for full four hours on a proposed promotion of a cable line between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, and all this kept back the Senator's statement until nearly 5 o'clock, and hundreds who had waited for the or three hours to hear it had gone away thinking it would not be made to-day. But when the open session was announced a best of the curious from Peunsylvania and other States were still in waiting, and made. ther States were still in waiting, and made a such for the galleries.

have produced a larger attendance of Senators. When the Senator arose the Chamber was bushed to perfect silence. Usually Mr. Quay speaks in a very low voice, but to-day with the first sentence his tones rang out sharp and clear, echoing to the farthest cor ner of the galleries. Many of the older Senators are not keen of ear and these, especially from the Democratic side, gathered close about the Senator's chair, while others left their usual seats and took pearer ones vacated by those who had taken the nearest

Spoke From Don Cameron's Seat.

The venerable Senator Reagan, of Texas, placed a chair in the vacant space close in front of Senator Quay, who for the time occupied the seat of Senator Cameron, in the oremost row, close to the dais of the Vice President. Every seat in the immediate vicinity was occupied, and a number of Senators stood in the aisles close to the Speaker. It was an unusual sight, for Senstors babitually show as little interest, sentiment or emotion in any proceeding as

From the beginning to the end of the speech of the Senator the profoundest attenfon was shown by the Senate and galleries, and at its close there was a ripple of applause from the galleries, which was, as usual, promptly checked by the President. the following is the full text of the speech: Never, probably, since Alexander Hamilton been pursued so persistently and malignantly. The field of the malign effort has been the en tire Union. The assaults were of a character monstrous as largely to carry with them own refutation. Were it otherwise, I smid not remain, nor would my constituents sermit me to remain a member of this Senate,

An Explanation of the Long Silence. Partly through indifference to slander, weapon which has never had a place in my pointical assenal, and partly by the advice of friends, who arged me to treat the assassins of reputation as undeserving of open controversy, have permitted, without comment, the passing of the flood of falsehood. Its malodorins waters chance at this time to be quiescent and now, when no heated political conflict is racing, when neither hope nor fear can be deemed the inspiration of my utterance. I choose briefly to confront accusation with truth. I would not allude to this subject in his presence, had not members of the other louse made it a matter of debate there. Lookor to the future, and knowing that the records this Congress will remain for other generause to read when most of us come one to read when most of us composing it forward for that which is dearer to all mer in riches to dispel the mist of falsehood with the clear light of fact. It is not my purpose to weary the Senate by a

rollearsal of each detail of the mass of misepresentation, Nevertheless, avoiding proixity, I will endeavor to make this statement pecific and so complete as to be final.

A Denial of Every Charge.

If any thread in the fabric of falsehood re cams undensed, it would be because this tissue of hies is so complex; is so raveled with contraion and clouded with insinuation that some regulation has escaped my attention. The first accusation concerning my official acts is that at some time or continuously between the years 1879 and 1882, I alone, or acting with another or others, used the moneys of the State of Pennsylvania for speculative or private purposes. In 1877 the Democratic party of Pennsylvania elected a State Treasurer and an Auditor General, the financial officers of the Commonwealth,

In a year or two, pending their terms o office, I became engaged in stock operations. It seems transactions I was associated with and jointly interested with the gentleman who was at that time cashier of the State Treasury. These transactions proved seriously disastrons and I was compelled to pay a portion of his losses as well as my own. In doing this it be-

came necessary to supply an alleged deficiency he had caused in the Tressury.

How the Money Was Raised. As a portion of the fund for this purpose, I borrowed \$100,000 from the gentleman who is at present my colleague in the Senate. I gave him my judgment note therefor, the amount of which note I paid to him dollar for dollar years ago. Not until the beginning of the settlem of our losses was I aware that a deficiency existed, and I had every assurance that my asso-ciate was able to carry his share of the losses. My connection thereafter was simply, with the aid of friends, to raise the necessary funds to

supply the deficit.

It is charged again that I used moneys belonging so the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to purchase bonds, or stock, or both, of a Chicago street railway. I was invited by friends in Philadelphia to join in the purchase of street railway property in Chicago, and did so, borrowing the money upon my own collateral from the People's Bank, in Philadelphia. I stood upon the same footing with the other gentle-men concerned, and it was a perfectly straightforward business transaction, and had no con-nection in any way with any public fund or onblic interest.

Concerning the State's Securities

The charge that securities belonging to the State of Pennsylvania were used in this transaction is false and impossible of truth. The only negotiable securities held by the State of Pennsylvania are the registered bonds of the Pennsylvania are the registered bonds of the United States, transferable only on the books of the National Treasury by the Auditor Gen-eral, Secretary of the Commonwealth and State Treasurer, acting conjointly after having filed a certificate with the Governor in their

official character. official character.

Collateral to this last accusation is a charge that I defrauded, or attempted to defraud, the widow of a deceased friend. This also is absolutely false. There breathes not upon the earth man or woman who can truthfully say that I ever defrauded, or attempted to defraud him or her of a dollar. Upon this point, charity to the dead and to the living forbids my making any personal explanation. Samuel Gustine Thompson, a member of the Philadelphia bar and President of the Young Men's Democratic Association of that city, is one of several thoroughly conversant with the facts, who can give hem to the public if they see proper.

As a Member of the Pardon Board. I come now to what might be called the fourth ground of criticism of my public con-duct. This was my action as a member of the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania in voting for the pardon of certain members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and others, upon whom It is well known these charges were but a sentence had been passed for bribery. My conduct in that manner has been bitterly assailed and it is proper to say that the facts were

and it is proper to say that the facts were patent to the people of the State and were thoroughly discussed before my election to the office of State Treasurer, and subsequently to a seat in this chamber.

I had no personal interest in the legislation involved. My vote as a member of the Board of Pardons was in accordance with the law and the action of my colleagues and was compelled by the fact that the sentences imposed upon the persons were illegal. Upon this point the Attorney General of the State filed his written opinion with our decision. I am frank to say that I have no regrets for that vote, and would repeat it under the same circumstances. to say that I have no regrets for that vote, and would repeat it under the same circumstances. Even had not the sentence been unlawful, it was my opinion that the ends of justice had been fully served by the conviction of the defendants. One of the gentlemen involved has within the last few weeks received the unanimous thanks of the Pennsylvania Legislature for important services rendered humanity and the State.

The Escape From the Rioters Incidentally the statement has been made attempted to procure, the parden of a man threats delivered personally to Mr. Byers, of

ther States were still in waiting, and made rush for the galleries.

The Senate was present in a body. A pre-announced speech by Ingalls, or a devalue on a great national question would not speech by Ingalls, or a devalue on a great national question would not speech by Ingalls, or a devalue on a great national question would not speech by Ingalls, or a devalue on a great national question would not speech by Ingalls, or a devalue on a great national question would not speech by Ingalls, or a devalue of the Pittsburg Comagainst the then editor of the Pittsburg Com-mercial. With characteristic malignity, my as-saliants have been careful to emphasize the fact that the case was never pushed for trial. They fail to state the libel was retracted, and that the defendants pleaded noile contendere.

I may mention in passing, that in the preliminary hearing, an effort was made to show that I was a rich man, the innuendo being that my wealth was unlawfully acquired. I had been Prothonotary of Beaver county from 1856 to 1861, when I resigned to go into the Union army, had served as Private Secretary to Governor Currin as military agent of the State in ernor Curtin, as military agent of the State in this city, as chief of the State Department of Transportation and Telegraph, and for three terms had been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. My recollection is that the exam-ination disclosed the fact that after nearly 12 years of industry and importunity my fort was about \$8,000.

An Accusation of Attempted Bribery.

It is proper also to dispose of some state ments upon which less stress has been laid. One accusation is that over 20 years ago I attempted to bribe Alexander P. Tutton, then Supervisor for Internal Revenue for the East. ern district of Pennsylvania, to prevent the seizure of an illicit distillery. This is a wicked and malicious falsehood, with no excuse for its utterance or evidence for its support, Mr. Tutton is now living at Downington, Pa., and his reports are on file, I presume, in the Inter-

has Revenue Bureau.

A statement has been made that when the present high license statute of Pennsylvania was pending in the Legislature of that State, liquor dealers of Philadelphia and Pittsburg raised a sum, specified as \$80,000 and gave it to me and to a federal officer in Philadelphia who is not usued for the numers of accuring a

me and to a federal officer in Philadelphia who is not named, for the purpose of securing an amendment to that legislation in their interest. This also I denounce as an absolute falsehood. Mr. William J. Friday, who is stated to have paid the money is a reputable merchant now living in the city of Pittsburg.

Finally I reached a charge that in some mysterious way I brought about the defeat of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that State, which was submitted to a vote of the people in 1888. Others, I understand, have already exploded the silly falsehood of the publication from which this charge arose, and I specifically denied it at the time it appeared. By my vote alone did I affect the verdict of the people upon the prohibitory he verdict of the people upon the prohibitory mendment, nor had I ever in any contest any errupt or any unlawful contract with the mor or any other interest concerned in legistion, constitutional or otherwise, in the State of Pennsylvania or elsewhere.

Thinks It Is a Complete Statement.

I have endeavored to make this utterance omplete, even at the cost of the time of the senate and the weariness of Senators. I have endeavored to answer every specific charge of misfeasance or malfeasance that could be extracted from a careful perusal of the direcfalsehood, confused statements, innuendo, insinuation and cunning implication that, with an industry worthy of a better cause, has been gathered together for my destruction. I deny them in scriatim and in toto. They are false and foul to the core.

Opinion is divided as to the outcome of the matter. Of course no person of consequence desires to be quoted, but it seems to e a pretty general conviction that the atwill be renewed from the original source of last year, and that the result will yet be one of the most momentous libel suits in the history of journalism.

A close friend of the Senator asserts that

if the paper making the original assault returns to the attack in its former vein, the Senator will now, in view of his absolute and aggressive denial, be compelled to bring a libel suit and pursue the matter to an end; and this same friend, knowing the temper of both the Senator and the newspaper, prediets a libel suit in the sum of \$1,000,000 as the most probable outcome of to-day's statement by the Senator from the State of Beaver. The speech of the Senator seems to be looked upon as a challenge to his assailants to pursue the subject farther at their LIGHTNER.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

Rennyson's Commission Was Made Out, but the President Reconsidered It. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- A new and interesting point has just been developed concerning the filling of the Marshalship for

the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. It appears that the appointment of Captain Ren-nyson had been filled out on Saturday, and was all ready to be sent to the Senate to-day. The appearance of Granger Taggart, however, changed this programme, and it was tecided to hold the commission out for a few days. It is now definitely known that President Harrison has changed his mind, and has decided to appoint Magnin, of Delaware county, but he is holding off in the hope of being able to feel the pulse of the Senate.

The President is not sure that the Senate. will confirm the appointment. Postmaste General Wanamaker has announced that h proposes to keep his hands off this fight, which has now narrowed down to Rennyson and Magnin, with Leeds now here in sight.

ANOTHER ARMOR TRIAL.

THIS TIME AMERICAN PLATE STANDS SUCCESSFUL TEST.

The Heavy Projectiles Fired Against It Are Shattered in Many Pieces-None of Them Go Through the Plate-Success of an American Projectile.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Another Amercan-made armor plate was tested at the Annapolis naval ordnance proving ground on Saturday last, with results that may be very far-reaching in the development of armor. The plate tested was one which had een treated by what is known as the 'Harvey process," referred to in the annual report of the Bureau of Navigation. This s a process of decarbonizing the surface of teel or iron, invented by H. A. Harvey, of Newark, N. J. The plate tested was 101/2 nches thick-the same thickness as the plates tried at the competitive trial of last September, when such good results were obtained from the nickel-steel plate. The projectile gun and the energy of the shot at mpact were made the same as in the September trial for purposes of comparison. The results obtained were quite as remark able in their way as were those obtained from the nickel-steel plate in September,

and indicate probably as great an advance in the development of armor plate.

Six-inch projectiles—three Holtzer and three Carpenter—were fired against the plate, with a striking energy of 2,988-foot tons, and two of the Carpenter shells were shattered into small fragments, effecting only about four inches penetration of the plate. One of the Holtzer projectiles, di-rected against the senter of the plate, penetrated perhaps ten inches and was badly broken up. There are reasons for believing that the plate was probably much softer at this point than at any other, owing to certain conditions in the annealing process,

The effect upon the projectiles alone considered, is believed to be the most severe trial to which armor-piercing projectiles have ever been subjected, as they were com-pletely destroyed. It is held at the Navy Department that the plate, although cracke severely at the end of the trial, is more invulnerable for a single shot than any other plate that has ever been tested ballistically, and this after all is a greater allowance than is expected in battle. The Carpenter pro-jectiles, manufactured in this country be-haved very nearly if not quite as well as the Holtzer. There was also made at the prov-ing ground on Saturday a preliminary coning ground on Saturday's preliminary con-tractors' trial of the Carpenter armor-piereing projectiles for six and eight inch guns, with the result that the Carpenter Steel Company, of Rending, Pa., has been directed to proceed at once with the com-pletion of the contract, their shells having been extremely satisfactory.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS BILL.

Urging the Passage of the Measure Confis

cating Those Roads. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Mr. McConnell, in pursuance of previous notice, ad dressed the Senate to-day in advocacy of a bill introduced by him on January 15, directing proceedings of condemnation to be commenced within 60 days against the Union and Central Pacific Railroads; providing for the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$250,000,000, the money to be used in order to pay off the \$66,623,000 subsidy bonds, the \$65,386,000 first mortgage bonds, and the \$16,125,000 income bonds issued by these corporations, the assess value of their stations and terminals, their floating indebtedness and the accruing claims against them, but not to pay any of their capital stock and providing that when those payments are made, the roads and all their real and personal property (except the grants of land) shall be vested in the United States-the railways to be leased for a term of 50 years.

The bill was, at the close of his remarks referred to the Committee on Railroads.

SILVER POOL INQUIRY.

An Ex-Congressman Testifies in Relation

One Silver Transaction. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- At a meetin of the Silver Pool Investigating Committee to-day ex-Representative S. V. White of the firm of S. V. White & Co., New York, was examined. He was asked concerning the testimony given by Representative Abner Taylor, to the effect that he had bought silver on margin through the firm on July 12. He said that Taylor's testimony was accurate. He wanted to say that th firm had very few accounts with members of Congress on its books and that he never solicited business from any member of Con gress, Government employe or resident o Washington in his life.

The firm never bought silver for any other Congressman than Mr. Taylor, nor for any Senator or other Government em-ploye. Mr, White knew nothing of the al-leged silver pool except what he had seen in the newspapers.

TAKING IT ALL BACK.

Manly Apology Made by Congressman B, Taylor, of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16,-Mr. E. B Taylor, of Ohio, rising to a personal explanation in the House, said that Saturday, in the heat of debate, he had used language toward the gentleman from Illinois (Mr Fithian), which he was immediately sorry for. He had said that the gentleman from Illinois had a right to make a fool of him self, but not with his (Mr. Taylor's) con sent. The words were unreasonable, un parliamentary and unjust, and he apolo and regretted exceedingly that he was, unde the excitement of the moment, made t

make use of them. [Applause.]
Mr. Fithial said that, after hearing manly statement from the gentleman from Ohio, he accepted the apology in the sam spirit in which it had been made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- A revised est mate shows that the deficiency for the Pen sion Office is \$28,678,332. The estimate fire presented to Congress was for \$34,000,000. The present estimate is a reduction on the former estimate of \$5,321,668.

Will Extend His Trin. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Presiden to-day said to Senator Squire that if he and his Cabinet visited California in the spring he would extend the trip to the State of FEBRUARY 17. 1891.

IT. BUT NOT A BARBER.

Case Carried Up Under the Act of 1794-

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

that he was entitled to a trial by jury, and

that shaving is a "necessity" within the in-

Chief Justice Paxson uses this language:

ceptions of the act of 1794. It is perhaps as much a necessity as washing the face, taking a bath, or performing any other act of cleanliness. A man may shave himself or have his servantor valet shave him on the Lord's Day without a violation of the act of 1794, but the keeping open of his place of business on that day by a barber, and following his worldly employment of shaving his customers, is quite another matter and while we concede that it may be a great convenience to many persons, we are prepared to say as a question of law that it is work of necessity within the meaning of the act of 1794. We do not make the law; our duties are limited to interpreting it, and we feel curselves bound by the construction which our predecessors have placed upon the act for nearly a century. The judgment is affirmed.

THE ASTOR-WILLING WEDDING.

All of the Arrangements Made for the Fash-

ionable Ceremony To-Day.

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHLY

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- The New Yorkers

who will be present at the Astor-Willing wedding in Philadelphia to-morrow, left

town to-day. The early morning express

carried Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Mr.

John Jacob Astor, the bridegroom, Mr. H.

LeGrand Cannon, Mr. Woodbury Kane and

Mr. Robert L. Hargous, who will serve as ushers. The party last night were at the

Stratford Hotel, on Chestnut street. The express in the afternoon took away Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss Grace Wilson, Miss Chapman and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton and Mr. and Mrs. James R. Roosevelt.

Worse Than Ever.

Four Underground Workmen Imprisoned in the Death Trap. ON SUNDAY OR HAVE YOUR VALET DO

THE BODY OF ONE IS ROCOVERED.

IN A BLAZING MINE.

Naked Lamp Again the Cause Wanton Loss of Life.

THE LIPE STRUGGLE OF THE LOST MEN

IMPECIAL TRUBGRAM TO THE DISPATCHAL SCOTTDALE, Feb. 16 .- Another disstrous mine fire has occurred in the Connellsville region. About 1 o'clock this morning a machinist allowed a naked lamp to drop to the bottom of the Grace plant, situated at Moyer, a small town on the Southwest Railroad, about three miles southwest of this place. A tremendous ex-plosion occurred, blowing the shaft workings into fragments and immediately firing the coal. The loss is estimated already at \$40,000, and the fire is still burning.

Four persons were in the mine at the time of the explosion. One was instantly killed, while the others are still entombed. The body recovered presented a ghastly sight. There is but small hope of recovering the

imprisoned workmen.

The machinist who fired the shaft escaped uninjured. He had left his lamp at the bottom of the shaft and had come to the surface to make some needed repairs on the fan which ventilates the mine. He also oiled and fixed the engine before starting down. When he returned he was amazed to find the entire shaft on fire. How the Conflagration Started.

His lamp had upset upon some waste matter, which was saturated with oil, and soon a great fire was raging. The machinist made every effort to rescue the other four men in the shaft, but without success. He was finally compelled to flee for his life, and giving the signal, was quickly hoisted to the top of the shart, which he reached in a

half-dying condition.

Life was soon revived, however, and he at once began the work of extinguishing the flames and the rescuing of the entombed miners. It was a very difficult task. The fan was immediately reversed, which drew the current of the air to the fan. Workmen were quickly dispatched to enter the main were quickly dispatched to enter the main entry of the mine, and were ordered to pene-trate as far as possible and brattice off the air course in the hope of stopping the flames. Before they had accomplished this task the fan ignited and was soon totally destroyed. The engine and other machinery then dropped to the bottom of the shaft, a dis-tance of 150 to 200 feet, and added fuel to

the flames.

The coal soon caught fire, and the blaze spread rapidly throughout the old parti-tions of the shaft. The workings were soon in a sheet of fiames, and the four men who were there at the time of the explosion were compelled to seek places of safety.

The Battle With the Flames Begins, The fire commenced to spread, and the sky for miles around was illuminated by the lurid reflections. The alarm was given, and soon a crowd of several hundred sturdy men were there to assist in the work of quenching the flames and to rescue the en-tombed miners. Operations had to be con-ducted with the utmost precaution, as there was danger of gas being stirred up, and sev-eral of the rescuers narrowly escaped suffoca-tion. Superintendents John McChill, Hill, Bradford and other officials of the W. J.
Rainey Company, the owners of the plant,
were soon at the scene of the explosion,
directing the work and devising and executing methods to stop the fire.

complish much, and it was evident that other more effectual methods must be util-ized. A fishpond owned by a man by the name of McDonald is situated near the shaft. This was tapped and a large trench excavated and turned into the burning mine. In the mean time the pumps, which were used to pump water out of th and in case of an emergency could be used for the opposite purpose, had caught fire and burned. This left the rescuing party almost powerless, but they plucked up cour-age, and after several hours' work suc-ceeded in getting the water of the pond to discharge itself into the shaft through a channel made for that purpose.

The Fire Brought Under Control. The shaft was soon thoroughly flooded, but little headway was made on the flames This pouring-in process was kept up con stantly after they had succeeded in con ing the pond with the mine, and to-night it announced that the fire is under cont though there is no telling at what moment it will break out afresh. One thing certain is that the flames have been stopped for a time at least. The water is still being poured into the mine, and will continue to be directed

there until the fire is extinguished. All the other miners who were in the fatal shaft at the time of the explosion reached the surface in salety, though some of them were badly frightened at thei call and the terrible scene which they had witnessed. Many of them almost fainted, while some were slightly hurt in the stam pede to reach the cage to be hoisted to the top of the shaft. Three Polish miners failed to reach safety, and were left in the burning shaft, which soon turned into a fiery furnace, to their fate. They fought the flames, first fleeing to one point of safety, and when routed would quickly seek another.

The Shaft and Its Ownership They kept up this struggle until it is now

thought that they have been overcome. Tonight it was stated that the three persons still in the mines are dead. Their correct names are not obtainable. The quiet little town of Moyer has been transformed into a scene of excitement. Hundreds of people visited the shaft to-day, and to-night it is surrounded by a large body of anxious

The shaft furnishes the coal for the Grace coke plant, which has 480 ovens. It has been running for the last week in defiance to the United Mine Workers' organization, whose strike has been in progress for a week. The operator, W. J. Rainey, refused to sign the scale, and keeps his works thoroughly guarded by Pinkerton men against strikers' raids.

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

Congressman Harter Wants Der Stand for Honest Money.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATOR. COLUMBUS, Feb. 16.-M. D. Harter, o. Mansfield, the free trade Congressman-elect, has sent a letter to the Democratic members of the Legislature and other leading party men on the silver question. He says: "The time has come when very many

Democrats in Ohio feel the future of the party in the State depends upon open, general action, committing the party to an honest dollar. Occupying sound ground upon the tariff, all we have to do is to show the people we stand firmly for honest money and we ought to carry Ohio again in 1891.
If, on the other hand, we allow Senator
Sherman and the Republican party to pose
as the friends of honest Democratic money, and put us in the position of favoring the coinage of a debased dollar, our chances of carrying an intelligent State like Ohio will not be worth considering."

Mr. Harter suggests that every prominent Democrat sign a call for a general meeting, in case one should be decided upon, which, he says, is not yet certain, for after the people read Mr. Cleveland's letter to the Reform Club no meeting may be required. The call suggested by Mr. Harter: proposes.

a mass meeting to protest against commit-ting the party to the indorsement of the Sen-ste free coinage bill.

YOU CAN SHAVE YOURSELF

Queen Victoria Takes a Hand in the Great A Decision From the Supreme Court in the

A Jury Trial Would Confuse Things ULTIMATUM OF THE VESSEL OWNERS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16,-In the case of the Commonwealth against William R. Waldman, appellant, the judgment of the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia, sentencing Waldman to the penalty imposed by the act of April 22, 1794, for exersising his employment as a barber on Sunlay, was affirmed by the Supreme Court today in an opinion by Chief Justice Paxson, The Quarter Sessions had, on appeal, was arraigned to-day in the Thames Police affirmed the decision of the magistrate before whom the defendant was convicted. It was argued for the appellant

tendent of the act of 1794. In his opinion The act of 1794 has now been in force for nearly 100 years. It has been before this Court four inches long, of well-tempered steel, in repeated instances and its constitutionality sustained. It would be a waste of time to refer curves sharply to a point. sustained. It would be a waste of time to refer to the cases. It is contended now, however, that the defendant was entitled to a jury trial, and it is for a jury to say whether shaving a man's face and cutting his hair are works of necessity. If such questions were submitted to a jury we would have no rule at all; one jury would find one way and another jury would decide the other way; so that the practical result would be that one barber would be compelled to close his shop on Sunday, while that of his rival would be open. The practical difficulty of the case cannot be met in this way, nor has any authority been shown for the claim to trial by jury. When the Legislature shall decide that in every case of a petty, summary conviction the defendant shall have the right to a jury trial, they will probably say so in language too clear to be misunderstood.

We are now asked to say that shaving is a work of necessity, and therefore within the exceptions of the act of 1794. It is perhaps as much a necessity as washing the face, taking a bath or performing any other act of cleanli-Pale, but Protesting His Innocence When formally charged in court the had really been secured, replied: "Well,

your memory."

Evidence was given as to the prisoner's njuries when he was treated at the London Hospital. During the course of the exami-nation a man testified to the fact that he had seen Sadler in company with the mur-dered girl on Thursday night. Continuing, the witness described in detail the visit of Sadler to a small coffee shop. Sadler, acording to this witness, sat in the coffee shop with the murdered girl and seemed to be quarreling with her. Sadler, the wit-ness said, claimed to have been robbed, Finally Sadler and Carroty Nell left the coffee shop.

A Point for the Prisoner. During the course of this questioning the prisoner adduced the admission upon the part of the witness that his (the prisoner's) face was scratched and bloody when he was seen in the coffee shop, before the murder. After further testimony had been taken the prisoner complained that he had not been allowed to eat or to wash since the time of

transferred the prisoner, Sadler, to the Police Court during the night, hoping thereby to escape the mob. The in-habitants of Whitechapel, however, got wind of this stratagem and packed the vicin-ity of the police station, and it was with difficulty the police managed to get their pris-oner safely through the masses of clamoring women and men who were howling for his blood.

On the early morning train were dispatched the gowns to be worn to-day by the bridemaids. They are by a New York modiste and are simple and beautiful. The collet is a combination of pink chiffon and Gambling Scandal. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) monsseline de soie, made with plain skirts with a peculiar lapped front and belt, the ends of which are caught with two small pink satin bows. The front of the corsage is made with a full mousseline de soie. The pridemaids will wear pretty head dresses of pink mousseline de soie, caught on the left ide with a small pink satin bow. Mr. sno greatly annoyed at the stories that are cir-Mrs. Astor will return to New York immediately after the reception, which follows

the wedding breakfast, THROUGH THE ICE.

Twenty Members of a Baptist Church Im mersed in Freezing Water.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 16.-Twenty men bers of the Baptist church on Block Island, of which the Rev. Mr. Brown is pastor were baptized on Sunday. A big hole was cut through the ice, and Parson Brown with those of his flock who were clad in scant raiment of white, walked into the freezing waters, and were completely sub merged. A well-known Newport lady, who was visiting the island, and who chanced to witness the ceremony wanted to stop the baptism. She became excited, declaring that the converts would become the victims of pneumonia and ice She was informed that it was the ancient custom of the island and of the Baptist Church, and that it made no difference how the mercury stood baptism occurred when

ITALIANS ON TRIAL

The Case Against the Alleged Assassins o

Chief Hennessey Begun. NEW ORLEANS. Feb. 16 .- The case of the State against 18 Italians for the murder of Chief of Police D. C. Hennessey was called to-day in the Criminal District Court before Judge Baker. The trial promises to be a long one, 300 witnesses having been summoned in the case. There is a great array of legal talent on each side. Soon after noon the announcement was made to the court that both sides were ready to go to trial. After a short consultation among the attorneys, Judge Luzenberg said he would now ask for a severance. There was an understanding among the attorneys then that the court should adjourn until

HE WANTS ONLY PACTS.

to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. There

That's Why Ingersoll Will Not Debate With Ignatius Donnelly.

will be no objection to the severance.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Feb. 16 .- Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll has returned from his Western excursion, and explained to-day the report sent from Minneapolis that he was to meet Ignatius Donnelly in joint debate, Donnelly to defend his Baconian cryptogram, and the Colonel to uphold the Shakespearean end of

"I was asked to meet Mr. Donnelly," said the Colonel, "and debate this question, and I declined. I did so because Mr. Donnelly claims that he has discovered a cipher for Shakespeare. Well, it is his duty to establish the truth of his cipher or theory, and not to precipitate a debate on it. I am in the world for facts and not theories,'

An International Bank.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Representative Dorsey, of Nebraska, to-day introduced in the House a resolution, providing that on HARDLY THE RIPPER

The Evidence Against the Sailor Arrested Not Very Strong.

BUT A MOR HOWLS FOR HIS BLOOD.

Gambling Scandal.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCHAL LONDON, Feb. 16 .- There is very little eason to believe that the police have secured "Jack the Ripper," and even the evidence in this particular murder is not as vet by any means convincing as to the guilt of the sailor arrested. The man Sadler charged with the murder of "Carroty Nell" in Whitechapel early on Friday morning

The most important piece of evidence against him is a knife which the police secured from a man who swears Sadler sold it to him, and which, on being washed, turned the water bloody. This knife is of American make, and is of the kind usually carried by sailors. The haft is nickel and the blade,

prisoner turned pale, but protested his in-nocence. The police, on being asked whether they thought "Jack the Ripper" we'll see about that as soon as we have ascertained his connection with the crime." During the hearing the prisoner frequently interrupted the witness with such expressions as "Now be careful" and "I want to jog

After the examination of the witness had

been concluded the magistrate allowed the prisoner to question the witness.

his arrest. At the request of the police the prisoner was remanded until February 24, in order to give the police time to make further investigations into the case.
In order to avoid trouble the police

VICTORIA WANTS TO KNOW.

LONDON, Feb. 16.-The Queen has called pon the Earl of Coventry, master of the Buckbounds, for a full statement regarding the gambling scandal, in which the names of the Prince of Wales and Sir Gordon Comming are involved. Her Majesty is

culated. The committee of the Guards Club has convened an extraordinary meeting of the members, to consider the steps to be taken in regard to the card scandal, as the statements implicate a member of the club.

In the House of Commons to-day the Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, replying to a question as to what action the Government proposed to take with reference to the military officers ing the result of the legal proceedings taken by Sir William Gordon Cumming, the War Department did not propose to retire any of

PROTOGRAPHING COLORS. The Discoverer of the Process Talks on the Subject.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 PARIS, Feb. 16 .- Prof. Lippmann, the discoverer of the process of photographing colors, which has been already cabled, on being interviewed by a Dunlap reporter, replied to certain criticisms to which he had been subjected. He says: "The colors are fixed, and are thus only seen by reflexion in looking at the plate, and not through it." His method has nothing in common with the so-called chromo-lithographic photo-

Mr. Lippman, with the modesty of the true savant, is extremely cautious about making assertions, but thinks that he will be able to reproduce the composite lines, such as are formed in the human complexion or in a landscape. He added: "As I have never tried, I cannot speak positively, but scientists have labored more to reproduce the bright than the subdued colors. These shall be able to eatch and fix."

ROBBED OF £11,000.

Bank Messenger Relieved of the Money While Answering a Stranger's Question. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY, 1

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- A mysterious robbery courred to-day in one of the most promi nent places in the city. At midday a bank clerk collecting from the National Provincial Bank, at its head office in the city, drafts belonging to the Bank of Scotland, placed a satchel containing £11,000 in Bank of England notes on the counter beside him.

While awaiting the response of the teller to the drafts he had presented, a gentleman attracted the messenger's attention and entered into conversation with him. The mes enger turned from the satchel for a momen to reply to the question the gentleman put to him, and when he put his hand back to place it on the satchel he found it gone and the £11,000 with it. The loss also made known to the officials of the Provincial Bank, but no trace of the missing notes could be found. The numbers are

WILL SAIL FOR HOME. Miss Smith and Her Affianced, Merrill, Com-

ing Back to Boston. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.-Mr. Merrill and Miss Smith, accompanied by Miss Robinson, of Lawrence, Mass., who has for some time Wednesday the House shall consider and vote upon the bill to carry into effect the recommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendations for the incorporation of the Spree on Saturday. A farewell dinrecommendation of the Spree on Saturday.



MUST BISMARCK GO? mperor William May Drive the Whilom Iron Prince Out of the Country.

ained by Mrs. Dr. Field and a number of Mr. Merrill is highly indignant because Mr. French is said to have accused him before the church committee of being married This he emphatically denies, and proposes to call Mr. French to account on his arrival

A CRITICAL STAGE.

ship Owners Resolved to Settle the Trouble Once for All.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. 1 LONDON, Feb. 16 .- The tension between the employers and the employed in the the employers and the employed in the shipping interest is becoming more and more pronounced. Indeed, the crisis is now so acute and far-reaching that the general commerce of the country is becoming greatly disarranged that the general commerce of the country is becoming greatly disarranged to the country is becoming greatly disarranged to the country is becoming greatly disarranged to the country is becoming the country is becoming the country is becoming the country in the country is become the country in the country is become the country in the country in the country is becoming the country in the country in the country is becoming the country in the coun

The strike at Cardiff, which has occash. a complete paralysis of trade, has resulted from a series of irritating disputes about nothing in particular. At the London docks the ship owners, who some time ago formed themselves into a protective association, have decided to settle the question once for all, and to that end have issued a manifesto that it must be done by Febru

STRUCK A BONANZA.

Hotel Keeper Making a Fortune Out of the Parnell Fire Escape.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, Feb. 16 .- A hotel keeper Falmouth, by name of Burton, has succeeded in purchasing for £100 the identica fire escape that has been rendered famous by being used by Parnell in his well-known escape from the approaching Captain O'Shea.

Armed with this modus vivendi curio,

Burton converted his Falmouth hostelry into "Burton's Curiosity Shop," put a price of sixpence per head admission on the relics, and is now coining money.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS. Peculiar Accident in the Barracks of a German Military Company. IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] DIENZE, Feb. 16 .- The Alsace-Lorraine

company of Bayarian light horse stationed here has just had a wonderful escape from death. During last night a gas pipe in the barracks burst, and the escape of hydrogen gas rendered the men partially insensible In the morning when the bugle sounded reveille no one appeared on parade. Inquiry was made only just in time to rescue 40 men

condition. A New Novel by Kipling.

who were lying unconscious. Three died

and a dozen others are in a very critical

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT,1 LONDON, Feb. 16.-The admirers of the oung novelist, Rudyard Kipling, will be nterested to know that he is now hard a work on a new novel, and has altogether secluded himself from his friends in com-plete retirement. He will return to India

THE SCALE ADOPTED.

PRICE OF MINING FINALLY DISPOSED OF AT COLUMBUS.

execut Metters in Connection With It Will

Come Before the Joint Meeting in Pitts-

burg Next April-A Proposed Bill to Set-

tle Labor Disputes. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.-The National Miners' Convention to-day adopted resolutions upon about everything which came in sight. The most important, however, was the disposition of the scale in executive ses sion. The prices in districts A and 2, Pennsylvania, were made 50 cents a net ton. A special committee, to whom the prices for District 5, Pittsburg, and District 6, Ohio, were referred, offered a resolution favoring an advance over present rates, but referring the question of price to the joint convention of miners and operators to be held in Pittsburg in April for final adjustment. It was also recommended that organizers be placed in the Indiana, Illinoi and West Virginia fields, to prepare them for a meeting to be held at Pittsburg two days in advance of the joint convention. All

the recommendations of the committee were acconted. It was decided to refer the scale for both Indiana and Illinois to the meeting at Pitts burg. Prices in District 17, West Virginia, were fixed as follows: Kanawha river, 75 cents; Moundsville, 80 cents; Flat Top, 40 cents; Fairmount and Coal Valley, 50 cents, run of mine; Coal Valley, 62 cents, screened coal. The price for machine mining in the Pittsburg district was placed in the hands

of the Executive Board. The Executive Board was empowered to porrow \$2,500 from the defense fund for the purpose of preparing the enforcement of scale rates in the different competitive fields, the money to be refunded in six months. With a view to stopping strikes and lock-outs, the National Executive Board was instructed to have bills introduced in Conreating courts of arbitration to settle labor

THE NEW QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The New Monarch of Hawaii Is Not Well and the Heir Apparent Is Called. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.-Private adrices from Hopolulu state that Queen Liliuakalani has not been in good health of late, and that, to guard against any con-tingencies that might arise in the event of her death. Princess Kaiulani, heiress ap-

ITS POWER IN PERIL,

The Decision of Judge Slagle in the City Charter Arguments Ouestions.

THE VALIDITY OF THE LAW

Under Which the Pittsburg Police Department Operates.

LAWYERS DECLARE IT UNSOUND.

Part of the Opinion Never Printed Now Given Publicity.

ALLEGHENY AFFECTED AS IT STANDS

Judge Slagle's opinion on the validity of the street laws under the city charter has raised a question as to the power of police magistrates to try and sentence offenders brought before them. This opinion was a matter of general conversation among lawyers vesterday.

When Judge Slagle's opinion was turned over to the press for publication, it was understood that it was given in its entirety. It seems, however, by some accident, or fault, or reason, that one of the most interesting points touched upon was omitted. The part referred to has reference to sections of the act dealing with the election of heads of departments, the power of police magistrates, etc., and is now printed for the first time,

It was as follows: The portions of the act to which special attention is called are the fifth, sixth, seventh

We can see no objection to section 9. It merely does what the law itself would have done without this deciaration, permits the officer therein named to remain unaffected by this act. It is superogatory, but does not for

The fifth, sixth and seventh sections would

seem to be in violation of section 6 article 3 of the Constitution, in so far as they undertake to transfer powers or impose duties contained to transfer powers or impose duties contained in existing laws.

How far the sections are rendered nugatory it is perhaps unnecessary to inquire. Where offices theretofore existing are retained these powers would continue, notwithstanding they are placed under the general jurisdiction and supervision of the chief of a department—as to legislative powers and duties this would be beyond the control of Councils or chief. But an

nances, if the Councils observe the laws specially relating thereto and in making regulations limiting themselves to the powers con-ferred or implied, they are not bound by constitutional provisions relating to the passage of acts of Assembly. As far as the ordinances and resolutions of Councils are concerned there can be no legal objection to assigning the offices provided thereby to their appropriate department, and, where new officers are appointed department, and, where new officers are appointed, transferring the duties of other offices to them. It, therefore, appears clear that the whole of the act of 1867 may stand, except so far as 1t undertakes

ordinance is not a law, and in passing ordi-

to transfer powers conferred by act of If however, the whole of sections 5, 6 and 7 were stricken out, the remainder of the act is consistent, and may have effective force, and, therefore comes within the rule that where a part of an act is void the remainder may be enforced, unless they are so essential to each other that it cannot be presumed that one would have been adopted without the other We are, therefore, of the opinion that the Councils of the city were properly organized under the act of June 14, 1887, and that they

might properly authorize the improvement is question unless restrained otherwise than by the Constitution. Section 6, article 3, of the Constitution

No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred, by eference to its title only, but so much thereo as is revised, amended, extended or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Section 7, of the act of 1887, runs as fol-

The police power of taking informations making arrests, and protection of the peace, heretofore vested in the Mayor, shall, hereafter, vest in the Mayor and five police magis trates, etc. Must Give Citizens Warning. The point taken is that the powers referred

to in the section of the act above quoted were removed from one person and transferred to another by the language of the section and without being published at length for the benefit of every citizen, as provided for in section 6 of the Constitution. One leading lawyer, whose opinion was asked yesterday on the validity of the act, said: "Under the Constitution any powers intended to affect the liberty of the citizen must be given in clear terms. Under the term 'police power,' for instance, in section 7 of the act of 1887, the citizen doesn't Know

what powers are extended by the terms of

the act. The police powers have been given by 50 different acts of Assembly, and these

are all sought to be transferred by the simple

title of the act, without telling the citizen of

how far they extend, of what they consist or as to how far his liberties were curtailed by the re-enaction. In my opinion, section of the act is clearly unconstitutional." Not Willing to Be Quoted, Several lawyers seen in reference to this question, while willing to express their views privately, were averse, for obvious reasons, to be quoted. The opinions that prevailed were in line with the foregoing.

One lawyer said: "The section of the act providing for the election of Police Magistrates and heads of departments seems to me to be in violation of the Constitution but to be in violation of the Constitution, but allowing this was so, the rest of the act, with reference to the constitution of Councils, might be held to be good. The rotten part of the act could be cut out and the constitutional part remain in. The point will continue undoubted, probably,

until the decision of the Supreme The validity or otherwise of this section of the act is of particular importance at the present time because it affects the appointment of the new heads of department in Allegheny City. There are five police magistrates to be elected, and it appears from the foregoing that they would have no

power to act. Opinions of Municipal Legal Experts. Regarding this, City Solicitor George Elphinstone was seen yesterday, but he pre-ferred to hold any opinion on the matter until the Supreme Court had handed down a

day from arguing the question before the Supreme Court. He did not care to discuss the matter, but expressed the opinion that the decision would not be unfavorable to the Another point that will bear some investi-

City Attorney Moreland returned yester

gation is whether a police magistrate, who is also an Alderman, comes within the meaning of the section, and whether he can act in his latter capacity while disqualified to do so in the other.