PITTSBURG. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1891,

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

The Government at Rome Takes a Step Which Often Precedes a

DECLARATION OF WAR

Baron Fava, King Humbert's Minister to the United States, Called Home.

A MARK OF DISPLEASURE

Because of the Lack of Any Action Toward Punishing the New Orleans Lynchers.

QUITE A SURPRISE FOR BLAINE.

The Tidings of the Abrupt Move Taken Create a Sensation Among the Diplomats at the Capital.

FIERCE TONE OF THE ITALIAN PRESS.

Leading Journals Demand That Rudmi Dispatch Gue boats at Opee to Secure Redress or Revenge for Wrones.

THE SITUATION REGARDED AS VERY GRAVE

INTECTAL TRANSPART TO THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, March 31 .- There is no Italian Legation in Washington to-night. The diplomatic relations of Italy with the United States have been rudely broken off. and the situation is as grave as it could be without war being already actually de-

The Italian minister, Baron Fava, to-day presented papers recalling him and ending diplomatic relations with this country because, as stated by the Italian Government, that Government is dissatisfied with the manner in which the United States has proceeded with the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the New Orleans riot, and of the conviction that justice cannot be had from the United States through diplomacy.

A Surprise for the Administration. The President, the Secretary of State, and istration were totally unprepared for the sudden news. They had not expected it, and, indeed, had occasionally sneered at suggestions that the recall of the Minister might follow the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans a little more than two weeks

Secretary Blaine was confined to his house with a persistent attack of gout, and Congress. The view taken by the Auministhere received the note from Baron Fava that told of the summary action taken by his Government. The first person to whom Mr. Blaine communicated the news was President Harrison The Secretary of State drove to the White House in a pouring rainstorm, with his face ashy pale, not so much due, however, to excitement as to the sharp and constant twinges which attacked his

Ouite a Sensation at the Capitol. At the time that the Secretary was telling the President what he had heard, the news was fiving about through the corridors of the State Department and in a moment was being taken up on the streets, the hotels, telegraph office and other public places. The first report was to the effect that Baron Fava had demanded his passports, and this was the statement that was telegraphed throughout the United States and Europe.

This proved to be incorrect however as the Baron did not in so many words demand his passports, but simply addressed a note to Secretary Blaine in which he stated that "in compliance with instructions he had recerved from his Government he would take an early departure from Washington for Ituly, leaving Marquis Imperiali in charge of the business affairs of the legation."

President Harrison, according to a gentle. man who called upon him this evening, could with difficulty be convinced that the news conveyed to him by Secretary Blame was authentic. He at first thought that the Secretary was venturing to perpetrate nn April-fool's-day joke.

Harrison and Blaine Indignant

When convinced that the news was only too true the President expressed the greatest indignation, which found an echo in the beart of Secretary Blaine, Experienced dinjomats state that the Italian Government tary, has made a most astonishing blunder, from a diplomatic point of view, and has openly insulted the United States by the assumption that the administration, or National Government, was not sincere in its declarations concerning the killing of the Italians

The openion is expressed that Prime Minister Di Rudini has been driven to this rash action by the taunts of the Crispi faction, who accused the new ministry of want of

courage to protect the citizens of Italy. Representative McCreary, who was the Democratic Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said to me to-night that he thought the Italian Government had acted hastily and without the dignity which ought and usually does mark diplomatic negotiations.

The Weakness of Italy's Position,

"In the first instance," he said, "Italy had a grievance, or believed she had, in the cilling of three of her subjects in a riot. The United States promptly responded to her demands by instituting an inquiry into the matter in perfect good faith, While this investigation is being made, before the United States has had time to take any action further than institute the inquiry, the Italian Government suddenly recalls her Minister and breaks off diplomatic relations with the United States. This turns the

tables. The United States is now the party having a grievance. Mr. Blaine will, of course, furnish Baron Fava with his passport, and in so doing he will-for he is a man who can do such a thing properlymake an announcement stating all the facts in the case so as to fully explain the situation. This statement-and Mr. Blaine may be depended upon to do it right-should be bold, dignified and sufficiently aggressive to let Italy understand that the United States cannot be treated with contempt. I have no doubt that the administration will take a bold, dignified and aggressive position."

THE SITUATION GRAVE. BUT OFFICIALS DO NOT HAVE ANY FEAR OF HOSTILITIES.

No Probability of an Extra Session of Congress Yet-A Statement of the Case From an Italian Standpoint-No Americans in

WASHINGTON, March 31.-The relations between the National Government and the Government of the State of Louisiana were so fixed by the American Constitution that when the Italian Minister, obeying the commands of his Government, sought for some assurance that the persons concerned in the killing of its subjects would be punished, it was not possible for the General Government to give definite assurance of the kind. It could and did point to the fact that the grand jury was the American provision for calling before the bar of justice the persons who had violated the law of the land. But this particular grand jury was called together under the laws of the sovereign State of Louisiana, and whether or not it would punish according to the Italian idea of justice was something that no national official from

the President down could guarantee.

The Italian Government was not satisfied with such views. With the relations between the State and National governments, and the the State and National governments, and the peculiarities of our constitutional system of government, it had nothing to do. But it was necessary, according to its views, that Italian citizens in foreign countries should be accorded the full measure of protection fixed by the laws of these countries. Here was a case where, according to the statement of the Minister, the Italian subjects had been arrested on a charge of crime and accounted here. a charge of crime and acquitted by an American jury, according to the forms of American law. These men, declared innocent by a judicial tribunal, had been slain by an angry

Position of the Italian Gover ament. The Italian Government coul t not go back of the verdict of American court, and notwithstanding it was stated in some ogarters that the men were really guilty of 'oul assassina-tion and had been acquitted by means of bri-bery, in the eye of the Italian Government they were innocent Italian subjects. In their violent killing the Ralian people had been outraged and insulted. The National Government of the United States had, as stated failed to give any definite assurance that reparation would be made. There was but one recourse, and that was taken to-day when the Italian Minister notified Secretary Blaine that he had

Minister notified Secretary Blaine that he had been recalled because his government was dissatisfied with the negotiations. This is the Italian view of the matter.

There was a commotion among the State Department officials when the fact became known that Baron Fava had been recalled. They did not known to officially—save the Secretary—before the close of office hours. Mr. Wharton, the First Assistant Secretary, is confined to his rooms by his illness. Mr. Adee, another Assistant Secretary, had not been informed of the event which was the absorbing topic of conversation among people outside, old of conversation among people outside, me of the efficials cared to be quoted in their nions. Precedents were to be looked up be-et they could be ventured. Still there was a neral disposition to belittle the matter, and are was no idea that the dogs of war were to be unloosed. There were many steps in diplo-macy and, though the slight distinctions and small formalities appeared trival in the public view, they were really full of significance to the trained diplomatic.

trained diplomatist.

A demand for passports is an extreme measure. It is taken when the war feeling runs high and the Minister's person is in danger at the hands of the populace. It is also in a degree sugrestive of menace. A recall under the circumstances of this case is a serious matter. There could be no attempt to disguise the fact, but it does not signify that mutual explanations and diplomacy cannot restore the old status.

No Extra Session of Congress Fet. It can be stated positively that unless events take an unforseen and improbable turn there will be no call issued for an extra session of tration as it is understood, is that this Govern-ment has done all that could be done in the matter. Even if it had complete legal juris diction in the case it could only assure the Italian Government that it would prosecute the persons guilty of the attack on the Italians at New Orleans. It could not assure the Italian Government that it would punish them as Italy desires—that would be for grand and petit juries to determine. The Italian Government has been told that the President "deplores the abhorrent occurrence," and that this Government had taken steps to innestigate the matter. Part of this investigation was the ascertainment of nationality of the Italians who were killed, and this had not yet been learned. There is no proof whatever before the President and Secretary of State that a single Italian citizen was among the victims and such proof is an absolutely necessary preliminary to a fair demand for reparation. The officers of the Department of Justice are indiction in the case it could only

officers of the Department of Justice are in-Certainly Mr. Porter, the United States Min-

Certainly Mr. Porter, the United States Minister to Italy, will not be recalled, and this Government will maintain a pacific attitude and abide by the developments of the future. The statement of to-day's event given out to night by a high official of the Governmen is as follows: "Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, notified Secretary Blaine to-day that under orders from Rome he was compelled to withdraw from his mission near this Government, lite does not close the Italian Legation, but leaves the Marquis Imperall, the present Secretary, to act as Charge D'Affaires. The act is in no sense one of hostility to this Government, but may indicate a certain degree of discontent on the part of the Italian Ministry, Baron Fava has been on diplomatic duty in Washington for the past ten years, and his retirement will be much regretted both officially and socially. The highly sensational rumors connected with this retirement are not believed to have any truthful foundation." Porter Will Hardly Be Recalled.

It is said by a gentleman who has had large experience in the diplomatic affairs of our Government that Mr. Porter, the United States Minister to Italy, will not necessarily retire be cause of the withdrawal of the Italian Minister to this country. Neither will the course of the Italian Minister necessarily put a stop to communications between the respective governments. The Minister having turned over the charge of affairs to his secretary, correspondence with his Government can be carried on through that officer. It is not customary for Governments to address each other directly, but always through a Minister or some other representative. A deccause of the withdrawal of the Italian Ministe officer. It is not customary for Governments to address each other directly, but always through a Minister or some other representative. A declaration of war, the same official said, did not necessarily follow such action as that of the Italian Government. There were many precedents for it, nearly all of which, however, were among the European nations. Through a better understanding of the differences that may exist, or through the friendly intercessions of a third power, these difficulties are often adjusted without recourse to arms.

Late this afternoon certain erroneous reports were in circulation respecting alleged outrages on American residents in Italy. Careful inquiry at the Department of State fails to disclose more than two complaints of this character during the past six months. Moreover, they appear to be devoid of features calculated to give rise to international complication. In one case an American citizen, who was in the habit of crossing the Piedmont boundary lines in frequent drives, was suspected of sauggling, and when he refused to allow the Italian customs officers to search his carriage for contraband articles he was arrested and made bitter completed.

carriage for contraband articles he was ar-rested and made bitter complaint of dis-

In the other case an Italian returned from the United States was arrested for allege brigandage in 1866. It appears upon consulting the records that he had been included in an ar

THE LAW TAKING ITS COURS?.

Grand Jury's Deliberations. NEW ORLEANS, March 31 .- A reporter asked Attorney General Rogers to-night for an ex-

A STATE OF THE STA

pression of opinion upon the recall of the Ital ian Minister, and also for the status of the case in so far as the legal department was con-cerned.

erned.

He said the aspect of the case was unchanged. He was unable to say what the outcome of the proceedings would be. The matter is now entirely in the hands of the grand ter is now entirely in the hands of the grand jury. As everyone knows, the deliberations of the grand jury are secret, and even if he were able to give any information concerning what has been done in the investigation the secrecy of the deliberations of the jury would require his silence. Until the grand jury submitted a report, he could not state what the line of the prosecution would be. He himself could not say who would be indicted or whether any one would be indicted.

THE ITALIAN PAPERS MOST BITTERLY DENOUNCE THE MUR-DERS AT NEW ORLEANS.

They Demand That Reparation Be Made at Once-The Act Stigmatized as a Blot Upon the Civilization of the Republic

and of the World. NEW YORK, March 31 .- The last mails bring the Italian papers commenting upon the lyuching of the Italians in the Parish Prison of New Orleans on March 14 last. On the 16th inst., the Prime Minister answered two interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies sitting at Monte Citorio. They were made by the Duca di Breganze and by the Deputy Ferraris Maggiorno, The Prime Minister, the Marchese di Rudini, replied in person.

He sketched to begin with the incidents of the last six months leading up to the lynching; how Chief of Police Hennessey, when dying, had accused several Sicilians of having murdered him; how a vigitance committee of citizens was formed, who, after the wordict of acquittal rendered by the jury, had taken the law in their own hands and commit-

"The Royal Consul at New Orleans," said the Prime Minister, "will not fail to report the lamentable facts to us as they occurred, and His Majesty's Government will not fail to protest energetically to the Federal Government, which has already officially deplored the occur-ence and commanded that the lawless lynchers be brought to justice. In the meantime we will await the course of the Federal Government, expressing the wish that similar excesses will not be permitted to occur again." What Crispl's Organs Say.

Il Capitan Fraeausa, an organ of Signor Crispf, the late Premier, says: "And only to 'that no person can be made to stand trial on a capital charge except upon a warrant issued by a grand jury, and that the same person caunot be tried twice upon a capital charge; that in a criminal case the accused cannot be com-pelled to testify to his own disadvantage, and that he cannot be deprived of life, liberty or property, except in consequence of judicial proceedings. proceedings."
"Wise, sapient and liberal laws! And yet yesterday, as though it were three centuries ago, they prove powerless to restrain a blood thirsty mob from falling upon the weak and the unprotected—the wards of the law—and of

murdering and of torturing them in open day under the official direction of a Committee of Fifty Citizens.' "
La Gazetta Picmontere, also a Crispi organ, La Gazetta Picmontere, also a Crispi organ, says; "Who is responsible for this massacre and this affront to Italy—the State of Louisiana or the Federal Government? It would seem that the Federal Government will assume the responsibility. Signor 'Doria Papa, who knows more about America than any other Italian publicist, draws a somewhat unsatisfactory picture of the relations of the States to the Federal Government and their decentralization, but still we may ask, 'What manner of confederation is this American Confederation if there really be no Federal Government that is and can be held responsible for affronts to and outrages upon the life and liberty of citizens of foreign countries? We repeat, then, that Italy has the right to a full and immediate reparation and Italy expects it."

Views of an Opposition Paper.

Views of an Opposition Paper. Il Divitto, of Rome, the organ of the opposiion, says: "The observation which is generally made in Italy to-day that the lynching of the innocent Italian prisoners took place in a former center of the black slavery does not by any means absolve the other States and the Federal Government from blame in the matter; on the contrary, it goes to show that during all these years the Northern States have utterly failed to leaven their Southern neighbors with that respect for the law, the life and liberty of

falled to leaven their Southern neighbors with that respect for the law, the life and liberty of citizens without distinction to their antecedents which obtains in civilized countries. One can see clearly from this occurrence that the most unbridled license in brushing away the safeguards of the law is practiced and applauded by the citizens of the South. The lynching in New Orleans will remain for many a long day and live in history's pages as a shameful blot upon the escutcheon of the country which is admired by all the world for its noble war for the emancipation of the blacks.

"The Federal Government in Washington must be given to understand that the local authorities in New Orleans have not the slightest excuse to offer in justification of their inaction, and that it is necessary to make an example of them so that similar occurrences in the future may be obviated. It must be made to understand that Italy is in the right, and being the power of Europe most friendly to the latter of the state of the courter of the latter of the latt the power of Europe most friendly to the United States has the right to expect a full and prompt reparation. We do not doubt for a moment that the Royal Government and our Minister to Washington will know how to represent the dignity and the feeling of Italy upon the subject in a worthy and dignited manner."

In conclusion the Diritto blames the ex-In conclusion the Diritto blames the ex-Premier Signor Crispi for not having dispatched a war vessel to the Mississippi Delta immedi-ately after the shooting of Hennessey. "One of our many costly men-of-war in the river channel would not have inspired fear, but cer-tainly a respect for our flag and served as an indication that Italy has a navy which inspires respect in the furthermost seas, and that there is no land however distant where the royal en-sign can be insulted with impunity. We have a right to and we demand the regards due to a great power.

Another View of the Case. L'Epaca, of Genoa, expresses disagreeable surprise upon learning that "lynch law, the disgrace of civilization, is not confined to the remote Western and unsettled districts of America." It concludes by stating that the rish added "sulphur to the flame." "The

Irish who, as bigoted papists, naturally detest the Italians."

La Riforma, of Rome, Signor Crispi's chief La Riforma, of Rome, Signor Crispi's chief organ, says that "punishment of the lynchers must be demanded and exacted, in order that the Federal Government would find it worth while to take the precautionary measures necessary to obviate similar occurrences in the future." This journal then goes at length into a history of the Italian emigration to the States with the horrible abuses of the padrone system, which, it thinks, thanks to the American press and the joint action of the American and the Italian Governments, have greatly diminished in the last decade; at the same time the Riforma thinks that Italian emigration is looked upon with more favor by the Governthe Riforma thinks that Italian emigration looked upon with more favor by the Gove ment and the people of America than in form

ears.
"This amelioration of the social status of our "This amelioration of the social status of our countrymen has been retarded, if not stopped, by the distorted accounts of the murder of the Police Chief Hennessey, which have been scattered broadcast through the United States, principally by the Irish. The lynching shows that their efforts to blacken the Italians in the eyes of the American people have fully succeeded. A crusade against the Italians is being preached by the Irish, and unless our Government does possess and will exert sufficient authority upon the Federal Government to bring the lynchers to justice, however numerbring the lynchers to justice, however numer-ons and however powerful they may be, this crusade will be crowned with success and endatiger the lives and property of thousands of our citizens abroad."

OUR NEED FOR A NAVY.

New Emphasis Added to America's De fenseless Condition. WASHINGTON, March 31 -Officers of the pavy said, "I told you so," when asked how they viewed the Italian matter. They explained that for years past, in the face of opposition and derision from members of Congress repre

and derision from members of Congress repre-senting constituencies located well in the interior of the country, and in positions safe from outside attack, they had persistently pointed out the need for a navy that would be a credit to and a defense for the country. Their colleagues in the army had begged for coast defenses, and yet here we are with an in-ternational affair on our hands, and but the mere skeleton of a navy and maps of projected coast defenses at our back. oast defenses at our back. Coast defenses at our back.

To the would-by economists who have opposed their views, these officers point to the French spoliation claims—aggregating millions of dollars—which we are just beginning to set tle, and which found their birth in an accident somewhat like this. In that case the United States Government disregarded treaty stipula-

[Continued on Sizth page.]

A BOLD GRAND JURY.

Depew and Other Millionaires Indicted for Loss of Life by the

USE OF THE DEADLY CAR STOVE.

All of the Accused Magnates Hasten to Give Bail for Court.

THE PUNISHMENT IF FOUND GUILTY

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 31 .- The grand jury ompleted to-day their investigation of the collision in the Fourth avenue tunnel, on February 20, and evidently made up their minds that the overturned stoves that heated the cars of the New Haven Railroad that were in collision were blamable for the death, by burning, of several of the six victims of the collision. At 1:10 o'clock they filed into Part I of thelgeneral sessions, headed by Foreman Cameron, and handed up to Judge Fitzgerald an indictment for misdemeanor against President Charles P. Clark, Vice President E. M. Reed and Directors Chauncey M. Depew, Wilson G. Hunt, E. H. Trowbridge, W. D. Bishop, Sr., Henry C. Robinson, Joseph Park, Henry S. Lee, Nathaniel Wheeler, William Rockefeller and Leverett Brainerd.

Judge Fitzgerald excused the grand jury for the day, and, bowing to the Court, 'they retired. Judge Fitzgerald asked Assistant District Attorneys Lindsay and Lynn if they desired to have him issue bench war-rants for the arrest of the indicted men. Seven Counts in the Indictment.

Mr. Lindsay said that although several of the indicted men lived in Connecticut or Massachusetts, he had been assured by counsel for the New Haven Railroad that

counsel for the New Haven Railroad that all who had not yet presented themselves and given bail to £5,000 would appear upon notice and give whatever ball was fixed by the Court under the indictment. The indictment contains seven separate counts. The first count charges the corporation and the indicted men, as directors, with a misdemeanor.

The second count holds the indicted men responsible as individuals. The third count charges that the corporation violated the law, and that the defendants, as directors, aided and abetted. The fourth count charges the defendants, as individuals, with aiding and abetting the corporation. The fifth count charges the defendants with operating a railroad, as individuals, which used the stove unlawfully in its cars. The sixth count charges that the corporation operated the stove, and that the defendants, as directors, causedithe stove to be used on the firectors, caused, the stove to be used on the road. The seventh count charges the defend-

road. The seventh count charges the defendants, as directors, with causing the road to use the car stove.

The punishment, upon conviction of the misdemeanor charged in the indictment, is imprisonment in the penitentiary from one day to one year, or a fine from \$1 to \$500, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

The first echo from the grand jury's deliver ance was the appearance of Secretary Willian D. Bishop, Jr., in the District Attorney's office to give bail as a non-resident witness for the people. He lives in New Haven. Austin Corbin became his surety in \$5,000.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay notified General Manager Tuttle, of the New Haven Road, that he, being also a non-resident of this State and a witness of importance for the people, would be required to put in an appearance to morrow with a bondsman good for \$5,000. Mr. Lindsay also mailed notifications to all of the indicted men to appear to-day in the General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald and give bail for trial.

As the shades of night were failing fast a private coupe dashed up to the Chambers streot entrance of the general sessions building and Dr. Depew, not beaming of countenance as is his wont, stepped out. Close behind him was Cornellus Vanderbilt. They hurried into the District Attorney's office and Private Secretary Unger grew up a hall bond to give bail as a non-resident witness for the

A Talk With Chauncey Depew.

"Of course, an indictment for even the lightest penalty known to the criminal law is an exceedingly disagreeable thing," Dr. Depew said afterward, "because it implies that there has been by the party indicted a wilful violation of the law. There cannot be any crime withou an intent to commit and the question in this case is, under all the statutes, did the directors of the New Haven Railroad Company intend of the New Haven Railroad Company intend to commit a crime.

"In reference to the matter for which this indictment has been found, I am not now criticising the action of the grand jury because they had before them the law as interpreted by Judge Fitzgerald, but simply stating the reasons for the failure to act by the New Haven directors which has led to this result. These directors are all men of the highest personal and commercial standing as citizens, and hold their honor more precious than any possessions their honor more precious than any possessions with which they may be credited, or even their

CUTTING DOWN SALARIES. PAY OF OHIO COUNTY OFFICERS MAY BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

The Garber Bill Passes the Lower House-Efforts to Enact a Law for the Taxatio of Franchises and Incomes-Murderer

Smith Secures His Ninth Reprieve. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, March 31.-What is known

as the Garber salary bill passed the lower branch of the Legislature to-day. It has claimed a great deal of attention and brought out the combined opposition of the office-holding class. The measure was at the instance of the farmer members of the Leg islature, and it makes a cut of about 30 per cent in the present income of the several county offices as conducted under the fee system. A resolution is under consideration to sub

nit a constitutional amendment which will per mit the Legislature to enact a law for the taxa tion of franchises and incomes. There have been several efforts made to enact a law of this character in the past few years, but the constitutional provision has stood in the way. Accompanying this is another for the reduction of
the fee for publication of constitutional amendments 50 per cent from the legal rate. The
Legislature is inclined to consider favorably a
bill to raise the dividends which may be declared on preferred stock from 6 to 8 per cent.
It is claimed the 6 per cent rate operates against
investments and incorporation of larger enterprises in Ohio.

Isaac Smith, the Pike county murderer, has
been granted his ninth reprieve in order that a
law may be enacted permitting a new trial to
be held on the assumption that new evidence
has been discovered since he was convicted and
sentenced. The bill was to-day postponed to
next week. One man claimed he had evidence
to show another man committed the murder,
while another asserted he had still stronger evidence that Smith was guilty. The Rawlins tax
bill which has been claiming attention for the
greater part of the session is before a House
Committee to-night, and the farmers and manufacturers are here from all parts of the State
expressing themselves on either wide. character in the past few years, but the consti

ufacturers are here from all parts of the State expressing themselves on either side. The farmers insist that unless the amendment which was made to the bill, which makes certain exemptions in behalf of the manufacturers when the assessors come around is stricker out, that they will abandon their position and carry the matter to the Snr bill is passed in its present form.

KNOCKED OUT IN ONE ROUND. Two Well-Known Citizens of Louisville Have a Fist Fight.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LOUISVILLE, March 81 .- Major Ed. Hugher thief of the Fire Department, and Marshal Montez, of the Chancery Court, met at noo to-day, and became involved in a heated argument regarding a money transaction. The lie was passed and contrary to Kentucky custon instead of a pistol duel, a good, old-fashione list fight followed. fist fight followed.

Montez began hostilities by landing a terrible right-hander on the Major's left cheek. He quickly retaliated however, and Montez dropped like a log. After being allowed to rise, Montez was led to a carriage and taken ALL STICK TOGETHER.

Saccharine Kings to OF THE CURRENT YEAR OCCURS IN

Quantities of the Hawaiian Product Unloaded at a Steep Figure.

edly with more sincerity than is usually the case. The Republicans have made a very SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 .- Adolph therough house to house canvass, and have done some of the most effective and welldirected work the party has seen for several years. The conservative workers say the election will be thrown into the Assembly again, and that the divided Democracy of rovidence will certainly insure a Republican majority in the Assembly, and thereby elect a Republican State ticket. Some of the shrewdest Republican observers, who are on the inside, go further than this and claim the eleccare to speak.

side, go further than this and claim the elections of the State ticket by the people with a majority varying from 500 to 2,000.

Governor Davis is popular and strong, but the manner in which Mayor Pond was shelved and Davis renominated after he declined to be a candidate before the convention, naturally made the Pond men sore. Party quarrels and defections throughout the State have tended to weaken very much the Bourbons. But within a week many of the schisms have been healed and weak spots have been patched up.

Conservative Democrats claim Davis' election by from 800 to 1,800 majority. From a careful canvass made within the last 48 hours, they profess perfect confidence in the election of the Democratic Assembly ticket in this city, and a safe majority in the Assembly, assuring the election of the State ticket, even if it fails of getting a majority of the popular vote. To sum up the situation without prejudice, there are some mysterious personal weaknesses in the Benyblican State ticket and none in the are some mysterious personal weaknesses the Republican State ticket and none in Democratic, while the Republicans have don the most efficient campaign work.

home. The hero of the battle, Major Hughes, acted as John L. Sullivan's bottle-holder in the latter's Mississippi fight with Kilrain.

FIRST STATE ELECTION

RHODE ISLAND TO-DAY.

Both Parties Are Claiming the Victory

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PROVIDENCE, March 31 .- Both parties

claim the election to-morrow, and undoubt-

Efficient Campaign Work.

With Apparent Confidence-The Repub-

licans Have Given Evidence of the Most

REVISION OF MINING LAWS.

The Commission Decides That Meeting Shall Be Held in Pittsburg. ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE.

HARRISBURG, March 31.-The commissi appointed under a concurrent resolution of the Legislature to revise the mining and ventilating laws of the bituminous coal region met in this city to-day. The commission consists of eight miners appointed by Governor Pattison, the eight Mine Inspectors and eight coal opera-tors selected by the Judges of the Courts of tors selected by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in the several bituminous districts. Thomas Adams, Mine Inspector, was made Chairman of the commission, and Austin King, Inspector, Secretary.

The miners generally favored Harrisburg as the place for the future meetings, but the Inspectors, coal operators, and a few miners decided in favor of Pittsburg. The commission will be required to lurry if it desires to have its work acted on by the present Legislature, which will likely adjourn by the middle of May. The resolution under which it was appointed requires the commission to submit its report within 35 days after its appointment.

KILLED WHILE AT PRAYER.

ad Death in India of a Female Miss ary From New York, ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] ALTON, N. Y., March Sl .- A few years ago Miss Louisa Rempth, an accomplished and popular young woman of this village, went to India as a missionary from the Methodist Protestant Church. News has just been re received by her aged mother, in Alton, of Miss Rempth's terrible death. She was holding evening services with a class of native converts, and while kneeling at the altar praying a kero-sene lamp fell on the floor at her side and ex-

ploded.
S'e was instantly enveloped by the burning of any burned to death before the eyes of her class. Soon after going to India she became greatly attached to a native boy and adopted him. He was killed by the bite of a cobra soon afterward. Miss Rampth's charred remains were burned by the adde of her little mains were protege. Her mother is her only surviving

WHITNEY CAR WHEEL WORKS. The Creditors Grant the Company an Ex-

tension of One Year. SPECIAL TELEPRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, March 31 .- A meeting of he creditors of the Whitney Car Wheel Works was held at the Continental Hotel today to consider the financial embarrassments of the firm.

A statement was read by Colonel J. B. Townsend showing the plant, works and real estate of the firm to be of the estimated value of \$470,000, besides two-thirds interest in a dwell \$470,000, besides two-thirds interest in a dwell-ing on Eighteenth street, opposite Logan square, worth \$13,000, and stock \$155,000. The total assets were expected to aggregate \$720,458 and the liabilities \$558,240. It was thought that if time was given all the liabilities would be paid with interest, and that was the chief desire of the company. The firm was granted a year's extension.

PERSECUTED BY A MILLIONAIRE.

Newsboy Sent to the Penitentiary as Part of a Conspiracy. CHICAGO, March 31,-Charges of a highly sensational character are made in a suit for \$100,000 damages begun in the Circuit Court this morning. The plaintiff is Eugene Dunni vant, formerly a newsboy, who claims that his life has been wrecked as the result of a conspiracy between Orin W. Potter, the millionaire President of the Illinois Steel Company, and Tom Fox. James Hutchins and Frank Allen. Tom Fox, James Hutchins and Frank Allen.
It is alleged that a deep plot was laid by Mr.
Potter to break up an acquaintance between
his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished
girl, and Dunnivant, and with this end in view
the plaintiff claims that he has innocently been
made to serve four years in the penitentiary.
The charge is also made that the then editor of
a newspaper suppressed the boy's story on receiving \$15,000 from Mr. Potter.

MAJORIE BROWN'S DROWNING

Verdict at Last Rendered in the Fatality

of the Sherlock Wreck. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CINCINNATI, March 30 .- Coroner Bange to lay rendered a verdict in the case of Majori Brown, who lost her life on the night of Febru-Brown, who lost her life on the night of February 17 by the sinking of the steamer Thomas Sherlock, which ran into a pier of the C. & O. bridge. In his review of the testimony he says that the pilot lost control of the boat soon after it left its moorings, and hence the accident. His verdict was accidental drowning, and no blame is attached to the pilot.

The reason the verdict was rendered at so late a day was because the Corpner was search. late a day was because the Coroner was search ing for the watch on the boat who claimed that the pilot was drunk on the evening of the acci-dent and had fallen from the chair at the sup-

THE TRIAL OF KINCAID.

Evidence Showing That Taulbee Had Warned Him to Be Armed. WASHINGTON, March 31.-In the Kincaid trial to-day the defense confined itself to an attempt to prove that Taulbee had made threats against Kincaid, and that these threats had been communicated to the defendant. A number of witnesses testified that Kincaid's reputation for peacoableness was good.

There was other testimony to show that Taulbee had warned the defendant that he had better be armed. Witnesses who had heard such an expression on the day of the shooting testified to that effect.

LEPROSY IN VICTORIA. The Recent Case Discovered There Is of the

Most Malignant Type. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. OTTAWA, March 31 .- The Government here as been informed that the recently discov red pest of leprosy in Victoria, B. C., in the Chinese quarters, is in reality Oriental lepro-sy, and of a very malignant type.

The disease has spread to an extent where it will require all the Government can do to check it. Steps are being taken to send the unfortunates back to China. CARLSRUHE, March Sl .- A shocking fire at

SACRAMENTO, March 3L -Governor Mark-ham to-day signed the bill making train-wreck-ing punishable by death.

A Gigantic Combination of the Great

KEEP UP THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

SOME VERY CONTRADICTORY REPORTS

Spreckels was seen this morning regarding the statement that the Spreckels sugar refineries and those of Havemeyer had combined to divide the sugar markets. He admitted that an understanding with Havemeyer has been reached, but it, did not relate to division of territory, and prices would continue to be regulated by supply and demand. Further than this he did no

The Evening Post, in an article on the reported understanding between Spreckels and Havemeyer, says: "In order to properly define the reasons which have led to this arrangement, it is necessary to go back to the time when it was first definitely known that the 2-cent duty on sugar would be abolished April 1. Shrewdness of the Island Planters.

"Knowing this was to happen, the Hawaiian sugar planters rushed their raw material into this country as rapidly as possible in order to take advantage of the extra price it would bring before the duty extra price it would bring before the duty was dropped. Under the existing state of affairs, the Hawaiian sugar has had the advantage of no duty, and could, therefore, very successfully compete with the Cuban article, which was brought into New York and which was forced to pay a duty of 2 cents. After 12 o'clock to-night the tariff drops, thus blacing the Cuban planters on a par with Hawaii. As both the trust and Spreckels were under contract to law, they were forced to take it all, no matter how fast it arrived, from Hawaii. Within the past few days several 'tramps' have sailed into this harbor with immense cargoes, and only yesterday the steamer Zealandia arrived with something like 2,500 tons. The stock is now in the hands of these two great firms, for which they have paid a price which can only exist until the tariff is removed.

Bound by a Common Interest. "It is, therefore, very easy to understand how very strong their common interests be-came, holding this immense stock, which cost them 2 cents more than it will after to-day, and then go into competition one with the other and throw off 2 cents in price, which the consumers have been looking for as soon as the

sumers have been looking for as seen as the duty was removed, and which meant very heavy loss. There was but one way to avert it, and that was to join together and keep prices up until this high-priced stock had been disposed of."

A dispatch from Philadelphia says: C. A. Spreckels, a son of Claus Spreckels, said to-day that the reported agreement between his father and the Sugar Trust was without foundation. He added that his father would not make a deal with the trust; that the report had been repeatedly circulated and denied, and that there was no more reason for talking about the matter now than there was some time ago. The refinery here would be operated as an independent concern, and would not be sold to the trust or abandoned.

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SUGAR ON THE FREE LIST.

Refined Sweetness Can Now Be Bought One—Third Cheaper.

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SUGAR to-morrow. They were allowed to re-fine sugar imported in bond under the supervision of Government storekeepers. The new law will make refined sugar to the consumer about one-third cheaper. At all the rallroad depots and other spots where the freight is moved the refiners have stored thousands of barrels awaiting shipment to-morrow.

READY FOR THE RETAILERS. Chicago Has a Hundred Thousand Barrels in Bond. CHICAGO, March 31,-1t is estimated tha there are more than 100,000 barrels of sugar in ond in this city awaiting the operation McKinley law, which will remove the Govern-McKinley law, which will remove the Government tax from it at midnight to-night.

The appraisers in the Custom House will remain to-night, in order to release it to be issued promptly to-morrow morning. Most of the sugar will be then on its way to the retailers. There are large quantities in bonded cars in surrounding counties, and sugar inspectors have been sent to those points to make the necessary releases.

IN THE INTEREST OF RELIGION.

An Association to Carry the Jackson Case to the House of Lords.

BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 MANCHESTER, March 3L-A committee has een formed at Blackburn, headed by the Right Rev. Francis A. R. Cramer-Rob D., Assistant Bishop of this diocese, and an ap eal issued for funds to carry the Jackson ca o the House of Lords "in the interest of reto the House of Lords "in the interest of religion and morality."

At Clitheroe last night there was a renewed
attempt to burn Mrs. Jackson in effigy. From
early in the evening until after midnight, the
streets were filled with enormous crowds of
factory operatives and other citizens, who
amused themselves by hooting in front of the
honse occupied by thatlady. On account, however, of a large body of extra police having
been drafted into the town, the effigy part of
the programme was nestnoned.

the programme was postponed. GLAD TO BE SAFE AGAIN.

Survivors of the Wrecked Utopia Are

Landed at Naples. IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT. NAPLES, March 31. - The arrival of the wrecked passengers of the steamer Utopia has been marked by the most heartrending scenes. heen marked by the most heartrending scenes.

All seemed to be stunned by the greatness of the calamity, and even yet scarcely to have recovered from the shock. One poor fellow fell on his knees and kissed the ground on landing in thankfulness at being again in safety in his native land. Another, in heart-broken accents, told his father that he had lost three brothers. Mamong the saved are three children, the name of the family not being learned. The unfortunate waifs, their parents being los brought back with them a quantity of clothing playthings and a sum of money, all of white had been given by the kind-hearted citizens of Gibratter.

ENGLAND'S OYSTER CROP.

The Stormy Weather Causes a Heavy Demand for the American Bivalve.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 LONDON, March 31.-The stormy weather still proving disastrous to the "natives" or oyster supply of the metropolis derived from the Thames. The "transplants" have escaped and the Minister for the Colonies with regard to the question of reciprocity. The negotia-tions are certainly progressing, but great re-serve is shown on both sides, and little is there-fore known of the details of the discussion. The chief difficulty has been the Spanish de-mands on the subject of tobacco. If these are satisfied the negotiations are likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Both Mr. Foster and J. G. Blaine, Jr., were received in audience by the Queen Loday. serious injury because lying in deep water, but the "seconds" are badly damaged.
On the Dutch coast the oysters have also suffered severely, and the supply from all sources will this year be greatly diminished, the cost to consumers being proportionately increased. The demand for America's product is now large.

SERVANTS BURNED TO DEATH.

A Horrible Tragedy at Carlsruhe in Presence of a Great Crowd. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

tended with fatal consequences occurred here last night at the house of Madam Teedorff. the well-known novelist, and the flames quickly spread to the servants' spartments in the to; lost story. The engines were promptly brought to the spot, but when the ladders of the fire escape were raised it was found they only reached as high as the second story of the As the flames cut off all possi bility of egrees

FORCED THE ISSUE.

THREE CENTS.

Advanced a Month by the Failure to Settle

The Miners' Eight-Hour Strike

TROUBLES OF THE COKERS.

The Demands in Effect To-Day, Instead of the First of May.

A MILITIAMAN BURNED IN EFFIGY.

Captain Loar Shown What the Scottdale Men Think of Him.

PRESENT SITUATION AT ALL POINTS

FESTIVITIES OF THE SEASON.

by the staircases, two servants were slowly burned to death in the presence of the enormous crowd which had gathered but as powerless to do anything to save the life of the unfortunate victims. There is an attense feeling of indignation at the incomplemess of the life-saving apparatus, and this feeling is transferred to the authorities for fermitting so inadequate a system to obtain a a city of such importance.

MAD MARCH'S MALADY.

THE GRIP STULL PLYING ITS DEADLY

TRADE IN THE LAND.

tinues warm and rainy, and wea. aysicians

report that the scourage is still spreading.

If the fearful mortality keeps up at the

present rate, the number of deaths for the

present week will exceed 1,200. The deaths

for the month of March were 3,229,

over 1,200 of which were from the

over 1,200 of which were from the grip. The death rate—ordinarily about 18 in the 1,000 per annum—has more than doubled, and the sick list has been increased many foid. For at least a fortnight bast nearly 150 deaths have occurred daily. Of the living only a molety have escaped illness in one form or another.

THE GRIP IN A POORHOUSE.

Have Already Died.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 31 .- The grip has

taken a severe hold on the proprietors and in-mates of the Washington County Home, at Arden station. In all, 50 are down with the

disease. Miss Mary Kane, manager of the

female department, died this morning from the effects of an attack of the disease, as did

also two aged male inmates. Several other old persons in the institution are not expected to

ive.
In Washington the epidemic seems to be spreading and there are probably 600 cases in

New York's Dooth Pote

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

Doctoring Grip Under Difficulties,

CAPPETAL THE BURN TO THE DISPATCH,

MCKEESPORT, March 31 .- Six McKeesport

physicians are battling with the grip, and at the same time trying to help their patients.

SMALL GRIPES OF THE GRIP.

THIRTY cases are reported at Springfield.

GEORGE MORROW, a well-known McKees

port merchant, died Monday night of pneu-

MRS. JOSEPH COLEMAN, wife of the Presi-

dent of the Union National Bank at Massillon died suddenly yesterday of the grip,

A WHOLE family, near Winchester, Va., con

sisting of Adam Barley, his wife, a sister and a

daughter, have died of the grip followed by

FERDINAND AT CARLSBAD.

Bellef That He Is Not Anxious to Re

turn to Bulgaria.

'BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

VIENNA, March \$1.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has engaged an extensive state of

apartments at Carlsbad, where, it is believed.

he will drink the waters. It is thought, how-

ever, that the assassination of M. Baltcheff, his Minister of Finance, and the disquieting rumors of Russian movements may have more to do with his temporary expatriation than any de-sire to that the virtues of the springs at the

sire to that the virtues of the springs at the Bohemian watering place.

Although his term as Governor of Eastern Roumelia expires on April 5, it is not expected that Ferdinand will consider the situation in Bulgaria sufficiently serious to require his presence at Sofia at that date.

TORACCO IS THE POINT.

The Demands of Spain Regarding th

Weed Delaying the Negotiations.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.]

MADRID, March SL.-John W. Foster, the

Special Commissioner of the United States, has had further interviews with Senor Canovas

and the Minister for the Colonies with regard

TICHBORNE CASE RECALLED

Ry the Death at Livernool of Vincer

Gosforth, Agent of the Estates.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—The death of Mr. Vincent Gosforth, aged 74, recalls the excite-

ent that attended the Tichborne trial 18 years

ago. Mr. Gosforth was the agent for the

age. Sit. Goslotth was the agent for the estates and his testinony, which was most important, occupied three weeks in the taking. He was at one time the holder of the celebrated scaled packet that played a leading part in the case, it having been entrusted to him by the real Sir Roger prior to his departure from England.

n audience by the Queen to-day.

lifty Inmates Are Stricken and

'Il the Worst Sufferer-Over-

The great struggle of miners for the adop tion of an eight-hour work day will commence to-day, instead of May 1, as had been previously arranged. This significant change in the programme was made yesterday at a meeting between the United Mine Workers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to which the miners are affili ated. Those present at the meeting were Secretary Chris Evans, of the American Federation, and Vice Presidents John B. Lemon. of New York, and William A. Carney, of Pittsburg; President Rae and Vice Presi-

dent Penna, of the United Mine Workers, The object of this conference was to review the situation in the Connellsville region and to determine upon the future course to pe pursued. President Rae, who has been in the region for some time, made a complete statement of the details of the strike since it was inaugurated, and expressed himself in favor of precipitating the eight-hour fight at once, inasmuch as so many men had aiready been struggling for a betterment of their condition. To put the matter off for another month would but prolong the coke region difficulty and exhaust the energy of the men to a greater extent. To settle the matter now would save time and money to the organization

There was such a crush of funerals at Rose and would be a benefit to the operator. Every Phase Fully Considered. The matter was thoroughly discussed and every phase of the question considered. The ability of the men to endure a long severe struggle was considered. President Rae said his organiz ation was able to carry the miners along for many weeks yet, although they had been paying \$20,600 a week in strike benefits. He was sure they could get along from six to eight weeks, indedependent of any outside help. With the assistance pledged from the Federation the men are in a position to stand out until October or

November next.
President Gompers, the Chairman of the Executive Conneil, who was in Dututh, Minn., yesterday, was telegraphed to for an expression of opinion as to endorsing the proposed movement now, and he immediately wired his approval. That settled the matter so far as the council was concerned, and the movement was endorsed. President R as said he re garded the strike as being forced at this time, as they had been unable to settle the trouble in regions. It was then decided to make the fight from to-day one for eight hours, and the support of the Federation was pledged. Everything possible will be done to help win

and everyone felt the utmost confidence in the President Rae was the only one who would submit to an interview after the meeting. He said: "The only thing I desire to make public now is that we are satisfied to accept the situation as it has been forced upon us. It was not intended to make the fight for eight hours until the first of May, but we all became satisfied that the coke region fight would not be sattled until after that strike or curs and we thought it unwise to keep so ma ny waiting. Everything has been arranged satis factorily with the Federation, and I am sure

our people will get the support of all the bodies President Rae on the Situation. Concerning the difficulty in the coke regions NEW YORK, March 31 .- There were 146 deaths eported to-day, seven of which were from grip omplicated with other diseases. There were 96 police on the sick roll to-day.

Mr. Rae said: "Our troubles have been very much exaggerated, and the operators them selves are wholly responsible for whatever difficulties may arise. Instead of submitting the new scale to us, as honorable men should have done after having promised to do so. when they had any proposition to make they posted it up in the dead of night,

they posted it up in the dead of night, and tried to deceive men into believing that the scale had been agreed to. The men are naturally indignant. The understrappers are doing all they can to provoke the men into a conflict that they may have something to go before the public with.

"They don't tell the truth when they say large numbers at the various plants wanted to go to work. Their actions prove it. Where would be need for these trantic efforts, at all hours of the night, to deceive the men, in some instances using threats and even violence to force men to work.

"Regarding Morewood, there were no men engaged in the so-called riot. While the men were having a little fun in the form of a parade some mischlevous boys did some damage by pulling down the larry tracks and knocking in the evens. were having a little fun in the form of a parade some mischierous boys did some damage by pulling down the larry tracks and knocking in the evens. The proof of that is this, only two boys and one man were arrested. The man was not a striker, but one that had been brought in to work, and because he reiused, had some difficulty with the superintendent. At Jimtown the party, Mr. Rosser, who is said to have been assaulted draw has revolver at the the party, Mr. Rosser, who is said to have been assaulted, drew his revolver at the men while they were on the public road. At Leith shalt not a man was near the oven. Some women, whom the Superintendent had threatened, undertook to disarm him and this cooled him off a little. If they could only see themselves as sensible people see them they would be ashamed. They are simply making themselves ridiculous.

Can't Accept the Proposed Scale. "As to the injunction suits, every eivil eftizen shonlu condemn such acts The proposed scale cannot be accepted. Even if compelled to sign it to-morrow we would break it just as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself. The sooner the operators meet us and make a fair settlement the better for all concerned."

Mr. Rac recounted the history of the strike

Mr. Rae recounted the history of the strike for shorter hours in Scotland during 1868-69, through which he came as a workman, and said that although the hours of work had been cut down to six, the surplus labor was employed, the purchasing power of the workmen was increased and the country was made better. What had been done in Scotland Mr. Rae thinks could be done here.

Mr. Rae went to Center county last night where he will settle a small difficulty and then return to the coke regions.

Mr. Penna, who heard the interview with Mr. Rae, corroborated everything the President said and then talked about the injunction suits. He is of the opinion that Judge Ewing is not competent to hear the cases, as he is said to be interested in two or three of the mines and he is afraid of the Judge making the bench subservient to the interests of the coke operators.

ators.
Secretary Evans, of the Federation, de-clined to talk on the matters, saying that his organization allowed the officers of each or-ganization to talk for themselves.
The conclusion to inaugurate the eight-hour fight now was reached too late to see the operators. Mr. Frick was seen in the after-neou, and he said:
"We have posted our notices and propose to stand by them. In the past we have made no tight against labor organization, but it is prob-

stand by them. In the past we have made no fight against labor organization, but it is probable something will now be done in view of the latest developments. Our policy has been to offer as good wages as possible to the men. We have tried to make the reduction as slight as could be, yet the men, led on by so-called 'leaders' are dissatisfied and are doing all they can to injure us; but we will not stand by quietly and see our property destroyed. As I