ALL WHO SEEK INVESTMENTS.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Ten Cokers Killed and 40 Wounded in the Early Morn.

THE DEPUTIES FIRE,

Although No One Can Be Found Who Gave the Fatal Command.

SEVEN DEAD ON THE SPOT,

While Three Others Were Carried Away by Friends to Breathe Their Last Elsewhere.

AN ATTACK ON FRICK'S PLANT

Stated by the Officers to Have Been the Immediate and Moving Cause of the Terrible Tragedy.

THE STRIKERS TELL ANOTHER STORY.

Thre Have Taken Warrants Out for the Arrest the Men Who They Claim Shot Down Their Peaceful Comrades

MANY TEREATS MADE AGAINST CAPTAIN LOAR

Mt. Pleasant, April 2 .- Ten dead men and numerous others more or less seriously wounded attest the unerring aim of Sheriff Clawson's deputies at the Frick Coke Works at Morewood this morning.

Seven of the bodies lined before the Coroner to-night had ghastly bullet holes in their heads and seven bloody, bulletpierced hats and caps were picked up just outside the yard of the Frick Company's stables this morning soon after the rioters were repulsed and broke pell mell up the

hill to the right.

Strikers Nearly a Thousand Strong, As the night were on the number of parades increased, and by midnight nearly 1,000 men and boys were in line. It was apparently merely a jollifying crowd of men who had some reason to be glad over a victory won.

A brass band enlivened the affair with national airs and two drum corps added their stirring martial music to swell the hearts of the marchers. Never was there a more peaceful appearing column bent on such destructive work, if they were martialed for the assault that came this morn-

ing, which is sometimes seriously doubted. There were many ways in which the ranks were recruited, and by some it is charged that it was in no peaceable manner. One of the wounded men declares that he was ordered out of his bed by one of the leaders of the mob, who menaced him with a hatchet. Numerous others claim to have been unwilling participants in the battle at the works though in the heat of the affair they were probably as willing as any in the | their blue uniforms making them conspicuous

The Hot Heads Gain the Control. It was not long after midnight that mutterings were heard in the ranks. Hot heads were slowly but surely wresting the lead from the cool men of the party. Long and ardently the better minded battled against all violence, but the ranks were constantly being recruited with determined men, and ere 2 o'clock was struck the rioting faction had gained the ascendancy.

Not later than 2:30 the mob was en route to the Frick Company's plant at Morewood, where 125 deputies were silently patrolling the yards. Two squads of the strikers were formed with military precision. The first division, numbering between 400 and 500 men and marching to the music of two drum corps, kept the road in advance of the second squad, which numbered several hundred more and was lead by the brass

The cry was: "To Morewood, to More-

One Squad Escaped Altogether The second squad never appeared in the trouble at all, the first division receiving the brunt of the fire. The distance from Mt. Pleasant to the works is but about a mile, and it was not many minutes before the not-headed strikers appeared in sight of the works. A vell of defiance rent the morning air, and the deputies on guard

awakened to the fact that there was work to The head of each little battalion called his men together and gave a few hurried instructions as to what must be done, By many it was believed that the mob was merely out to show its strength, with the expectation of intimidating the deputies

and no intention of making an attack. The 500 men in the first squad swept past the advance pickets without any demonstration. At the lence, just beyond the company's office, they stopped, but only for a moment. Apparently of one accord they passed on clear past the yards, and seemincly intended to make no demonstration whatever. Half the squad were beyond the vards, where it hatted and then turned back. Howling and yelling like mad men, they approached the fence leading to the barn-

Captain Loar Ready for Action. Above the roar of the rioters was heard the voice of Captain Loar, who commanded his squad at the gate of the barnyard, ordering the mob to disperse.

"Checki," commanded the Captain for the benefit of the foreigners, but it went un-

From this point forward the stories of the two factions differ. The deputies say there was firing from the time the mob appeared in sight of the works, and fully 300 shots had been ared ere the rioters were lined up before the fence. Several made a move as if to climb the fence, when some one of the little squad of deputies yelled "Fire! Give it to 'em, boys! Give it to 'em!"

In an instant 15 rifles were leveled at the mob and 15 balls plowed their way through its ranks. The rioters were instantly repulsed, but in the heat of the skirmish the firing continued, and three or four volleys were rapidly poured into the crowd. The ranks of the attacking party were broken, and leaving the road the men broke through the fields to the ard. right of the works, and only a few of them re-mained to send a parting shot at the deputies, not one of whom was harmed. The fence to the field was torn aside as though it were not there at all, and the rioters, completely routed, moved rapidly back toward Mt. Pleasant. Gathering Up the Dead Bodies.

As the mob moved away the deputies on guard, reinforced by others from different sides of the works who rushed to the scene of the fray, gathered up the bodies of the dead men and carried them to the stable. Six of them were stretched in the first stall on the right hand side and the seventh was carried to the company's store. The majority of the wounded men were cared for by their friends and it is difficult to estimate the number. Soon after the skirmish the second squad with a large number from the first division returned and made a demand for the bodies of their dead comrades. They were refused, however, and fearing a repetition of the first affair withdrew, after threatening to annihilate the deputies in command. Later they appeared and made a second demand for the bodies, but being again refused they sulkily moved away.

The strikers are indignant that they should have received such a warm reception at the hands of the deputies, and it would have been decidedly unpleasant for Captain Loar to have

appeared on the streets. Claim Their Intentions Were Peaceable The story of the friends of the rioters is that there was no intention of making an assault and that the killing was unwarranted. They even claim that there was no movement toward the barns and that if any one mounted the board fence it was a straggler or two who had moved out of the ranks.

Captain Loar and his friends claim that it was not his order that started the shooting. Nearly every member of his squad is also ready to take an oath that it was not the Captain who gave the command to fire. Captain Loar declares that he knows the man whose command started the fusillade, but so far declines to give his name, saying he prefers to await develop-

All day long there were numerous rumors of other attacks to be made, but only small parties of strikers visited the grounds and there was no trouble.

DEPUTIES ARRESTED.

THOUSANDS OF STRIKERS POUR IN UPON MT. PLEASANT.

Many Threats Made Against Captain Loar, but He Is Discreetly Invisible-The First Soldiers on the Scene-Crowds Visit the Improvised Morgue-Warrants Out. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MT. PLEASANT, April 2,-The tragic All last night the strikers marched to and fro on the long, uneven main street of Mt. Pleasant. It was not a drunken crowd and was comparatively quiet. Now and then a cheer would break forth, but for no apparent cause.

events of this morning have effected a wonderful transformation in this place. Nestled down among the beautiful hills of the Chestnut ridge, the little town of Mt. Pleasant hears but little of the clash and din of the busy world. The red glare of the thousands of coke ovens and great clouds of heavy among the main body they would conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens and they were thoroughly organized. He stated there was no truth in the charges against himself and other officers of the organization made by the operators; that he addressed meetings during his recent trip, but in every instance warned the thousands of coke ovens and great clouds of bleek smoles, and this had been the course of all the other officers. events of this morning have effected a wonof black smoke rolling day after day above the hills, contribute about the only deviations from nature's regular course, and industrious inhabitants are unaccustomed to scenes of turbulence and trouble. to scenes of turbulence and trouble. When the sun rose this morning, however, there was a change in the situation. But few of the people had slept during the night, and when daylight came scores of men with anxious faces clustered about on the corners discussing in low voices the terrible particulars of the riot and its result.

Business was practically at a standstill, nobody caring to buy or sell during the period of excitement. The one unusual theme of comment the was probable outcome of the killing of the strikers, and there were many doubts expressed as to whether the affair would not lead on to

strikers, and there were many doubts expressed as to whether the affair would not lead on to still more serious trouble. The news that the State troops had been ordered out did not tend to decrease the feeling of anxious speculation among the people. The first train brought scores of the strikers' Iriends from all sections of the coke region. At noon the streets were crowded with coke workers. The crowds surged about from one place to another, unmindful of the cold, drizzing rain that fell continuously throughout the entire day. There was little to satisfy their curiosity, and they grew more resiless as the hours wore on.

The First Soldiers on the Scene. Company E, of the Tenth Regiment, as sembled at the armory before noon. Their orders, however, were only to hold then in readiness for action and they spent the afternoon wandering aimlessly about the streets in the restless crowds. A rumor gained circu ation that Governor Pattison was coming and in a few minutes several hundred workers had gathered about the entrance of the National Hotel and scrutinized every vehicle that came up the street from the direction of the railroad. discovered that the Executive had no

was discovered that the Executive had not come.

an early hour the bloddes of the dead strikera found on the bloody road at Morowood were brought here and laid out on the floor of Undertaker Zimmerman's stable. The place immediately became a center of interest, and several men were required to keep the crowd from pressing over the bodies. The corpses lay in a row, their unturned faces looking ghastly, as they were covered with dirt and blood. The deadly aim of the deputies was plainly manifest. One had a ball directly through his heart.

The name of Captain Loar was on almost every lip, and among the crowds of workers

every lip, and among the crowds of workers murmered threats of vengeance on him were heard, though nobody spoke his mind aloud. There was considerable speculation as to what had became of the Captain as he had not been had became of the Captain as he had not been seen after the shooting. It was stated he had gone to Greensburg, and inquiry at his home tended to confirm this story. But it was learned from a reliable source that the Captain was at his home nearly all day and would not see anybody except intimate friends. He states positively that he did not order his men to shoot, though he intended doing so if the strikers made any further approach. He claims that it was one of the deputies who gave the order, but is not positive which one it was.

A Guard Over Loar's House To-night a guard of six men is on watch at Captain Loar's home. There was considerable fear expressed that the strikers would vent their wrath on the Captain by attacking his property. Master Workman Peter Wise, of property. Master Workman Peter Wise, of the K. of L. Vice President Penna, of the United Mine Workers, and Secretary C. F. Parker, of the same organization, are the only labor leaders of importance here to-day. They are here to stay until the trouble is settled. All day they were the centers of atwaction for crowds of strikers, who seem to be depending entirely on the orders of their leaders to shape their future course of action.

The labor leaders declined to be interviewed on the situation, though they have given it to be pretty generally understood that they will stint neither time nor money in finding out who was responsible for this morning's tragedy. They have already taken decided steps to prove their claim that the killing was entirely unwarrantable on the part of the dep-

steps to prove their claim that the killing was entirely unwarrantable on the part of the deputies. Suits have been entered before Squire J. D. McCaleb. J. A. Loar and deputies Richard Burns, J. A. Zundle, L. S. Bavis, Harry Wilson, Norman Brown, George Carbangh, Harry Berger. Elmer Nichol, Edward Seeman, Miles Hann and Harry Gilbert are charged with felenious shooting. Superintendent Morris Ramsey, of the Morewood works, and General Manager Thomas Lynch, of the H. C. Frick Company, are charged with being accessory before the killing. The informations are made by Peter Wise and Vice President Fonna. Warrants have been issued, but most of the parties are hard to find.

Elmer Nichol was arrested at Scottdale this afternoon and the report was spread that Cap.

tain Loar went to Greensburg to-night and gave himself up.

THEIR LAST STRIKE.

FROM THE BULLETS. Seven Were Instantly Killed, and Others

Who Were Carried Away Died Later-The Names Are All Those of Foreigner -One Could Speak English. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

MT. PLEASANT, April 2.-There are ten victims of the shooting this morning Seven were killed on the spot. The others died later. The bodies of the nine victims

have been fully identified. They are as follows: JOHN FENDOR, single, Pole, lived at Stand-

J. SKINSASKO, Slav, married, and leaves wife and five children. JOSEPH BROCHTO, Polander, lived Tarr's, and was single. VALENTINE ZERDEL, Slav, single, lived

CRESENGO BIERO, Slav, single, ANTONIO RIST, died this evening at his nome in Standard: leaves a large family The ninth, who is an English speaking man, died at Donnelly this evening. His name could not be ascertained. Seven of them are lying side br side in the room of Undertaker Zimme mann's livery stable at Mt. Pleasant. On each of them is a card designating their name and nationality. The scene of identification was a

PRESIDENT RAE TALKS.

HE SAYS THAT HE HAS INVARIABLY COUNSELLED PEACE.

The Hungarians, He Asserts, Were Killed Without Justification-All the Arrests of Miners' Officials Will Amount to Nothing, in His Opinion,

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 COLUMBUS, April 2 .- The news from the oke regions to-day directed attention and nterest to John B. Rae, President of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Rae was found at church to-night and stated he had telegraphed Vice President Penna at Mt. Pleasant to investigate the matter and take steps to bring the deputies to justice if it be found the miners were not the instigators, and he felt sure they were not, for the reason that the loss was all on one side; that if they had been bent on mischief and began the fight some of the

deputies would have been hurt. He was slow to believe the miners would attempt violence, and claimed the result showed they had made no attempt at an asshowed they had made no attempt at an as-sault. The first of the week he states he was in the region, and counseled the men to be moderate and keep within the bounds of the law. He returned here Wednesday, leaving matters quiet. He says the killed are Hunga-rians, and three of them were not yet members of the organization. He remembers meeting and talking with them, and two said their wives were in the old country, they having re-cently arrived.

The Hungarians Are Unruly. Mr. Rae admitted there was a disposition among the foreign-speaking strikers to become unruly and break away from the restraints of the organization and the counsels of himself and the other officials of the organization. Concerning the main body they would conduct

afterward. He says the men were forced int a strike sooner than expected by the demands the operators for three-year contracts at

They Will Be Supported. He says the organization will assist them if cause the eight-hour day will soon be de-manded. The Federation of Labor and Knights of Labor will support them, he says, if they want to continue the strike, as they are pledged to the eight-hour system. pledged to the eight-hour system.

Mr. Rae called attention to the statement of
Manager Lyuch, of the Frick Company, to the
effect that if the State would not open the emect that it the State would not open the works the company would, and when the latter did so it would employ armed men who would carry arms for the express purpose of shooting. Mr. Rae thought his language in marked contrast to that of the officers of the organization

His first information of the killing was this His first information of the killing was this morning, when he received a telegram from Patrick McBryde, detailing the work at Morewood. President Rae is awaiting further information and expects to start for the coke regions to-morrow noon.

RESCUED BY HIS COUNTRYMEN.

A Russian Rioter at Leisenring Makes His

Escape From a Constable. PEPECIAL TREEGRAM TO THE DISPATCRES UNIONTOWN, April 2-There was a daring escue at Leisenring this afternoon when Con stable Campbell attempted to arrest John Lushka, the leader in the riot and bombifring there Monday morning. Lushka was not ex-pecting arrest, and when Superintendent Essersent for him to come to the office he

came without hesitancy.

When told by the constable that he had a warrant for him he declared he would not be arrested and attempted to escape. The con-stable drew a pair of handcuffs and grappled with Lushka. The latter, who is a Russian, with Lushka. The latter, who is a Russian, called in his native language to a comrade outside, who spread the alarm, and immediately over 100 of his countrymen and other foreigners swooped down upon the officer, armed with all sorts of weapons, Superintendent Esser, Clerk Muriz and several other employes of the office sprang for their Winchesters and kept the crowd from entering the office, but Lushka escaped by jumping through the window, taking the handcuffs away with him. The constable fired several ineffectual shots after him. The warrant for Lushka's arrest was placed in Sheriff McCormick's hand when he arrived in Connellsville to-night from Somerset, and that official, with a large posse, went out to Leisenring to make another attempt to capture Lushka.

FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Company C at Uniontown Will See Its First Day's Actual Service.

ESPECIAL THLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. Uniontown, April 2.-Company C, N. G. P., received orders from Colonel Hawkins late this afternoon to prepare to move to Mt. Pleas-ant. Captain Frasher being absent at Somerset the order was delivered to First Lieutenant company at the arsenal. A later order from company at the arsenal. A later order from Colonel Hawkins notified the company to be ready in heavy marching order with two days' rations to move at a moment's notice.

At 8 o'clock they were ordered on board a special train on the Southwest Railroad, which, at 930, pulled out for Mt. Pleasant. This is the first time since its organization that Company C has been ordered out, but the boys were in excellent spirits. The company embarked with about 56 men. Lieutenant Wakefield was in command, but it was expected that Captain ommand, but it was expected that Capta

rasher would meet them at Connelisville an Ammunition for the Campaign. PRPEULAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. MOREWOOD, April 2.-Company E. N. G. P., of Mt. Pleasant, this afternoon received a big

consignment of ammunition to be used to keep down violence if necessary. An Ex-Congressman Very Ill. PILLSBORO, TEX., April 2-Ex-Congressman W. B. Martin is lying dangerously ill at his

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY, APRIL 3. AN INQUEST ALREADY

THE LIST OF THOSE WHO MET DEATH Coroner Wakefield Loses No

Time in Starting the Investigation.

HARD TASK TO GET A JURY.

Labor Leaders and Friends of the Dead Represented by Counsel.

THE TREND OF THE TESTIMONY. Crowd of Strikers and Sympathizers

Watches the Proceedings.

DIFFICULTY IN MAINTAINING ORDER FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

MT. PLEASANT, April 2 .- When Corone Wakefield arrived this afternoon he at once began preparation for an inquest on the dead strikers. He experienced considerable difficulty in finding men to serve on the jury. Owing to the peculiar state of affairs the citizens of Mt. Pleasant were decidedly opposed to going on the jury, and a score of them refused point blank when ap-proached by the Coroner, getting out on the plea that they were interested persons and not qualified to serve. One mun remarked, after urging this excuse: "I wouldn't serve on that jury for any money. After hunting for an hour, the Coroner sucseeded in empanneling the following jurors: Robert Lamb, Foreman; J. J. Hitchman, M. S. Brinker, David Shupe, William Barkley and A. B. Kautz. They at once repaired to the stable of Undertaker S. P. Zimmerman, where the bodies of the dead men lay. Drs. Platner and Lowe, of Mt.

ination, but reserved their decision until they are called before the jury. The Taking of Testimony Commenced. At 7:30 o'clock the examination of witesses was begun in Koff Hall which was packed with interested people. Master Workman Peter Wise was there with Attorney J. S. Beacom, of Greensburg, as counsel in behalf of the friends of the dead. The crowd was composed largely of those in sympathy with the strikers, and as the testimony tended largely toward a vindication of the action of the men who were killed their expressions of approval were frequently manifested, and several times the testimony had to be stopped until order was obtained.

Pleasant, conducted a post mortem exam-

The testimony taken to-night was as fol Mrs. Mary MacIndoe-1 live at No. 124 on the Stoperville road. Was out on the back porch when the affair occurred. The report had been circulated that the strikers were coming to the houses of all the men who were still working. My husband was firing at the works during the strike, and I was not much afraid, but I stayed up all night At 12 o'clock two bands of men passed our house going to-ward Mt. Pleasant. They came back about 3:25 in the morning. I heard shooting when they were a short distance from the house. My brother was belping me watch the house. asked them whether anybody was hurt, Joseph Eph Angus told me he guessed not. I ran

down the road and saw Four Dead Bodies Were Lying on the Bridge

and three near it on the road. I got a bucket of water and took it down to give the wounded drink. I saw nobody except six deputies going after the strikers. They had no gun then. Before that I saw the deputies and asked they want to continue the strike, or will not oppose their going to work temporarily, but will not permit them to contract for working nine hours a day for any length of time, because the eight-hour day will soon be dework on the tipple. I saw two crowds on the road to Mt. Pleasant, coming from Stoner-ville. They were behaving all right. Saw no weapons but clubs. When they returned be-tween 3 and 4 o'clock there were more of them. tween 3 and 4 o'clock there were more of them. Did not see any weapons then, but heard them shooting. I was in front of the store. They halted there a minute and then went on. I followed them to the stable gate. The stable is on the company's ground, but they were not on the company's property as they halted on the road. At the stable were Captain Loar and about 20 men armed with guns. The Captain cried, "Halt." Four or five of the crowd got up on the fence, the rest remaining on the road. They stopped when the Captain spoke. One of the crowd in the road said: "Come on;" just then the deputies fired. Heard neither Captain Loar nor any other give the order. The

Strikers Had No Time to Fire at all. I think the man who cried, "Come on," meant for them to go home. I was standing within ten feet of Captain Loar and saw him shoot twice. I saw all the deputies shoot. Those I know are Richard Burns, Louis Davis and Captain Loar. I think they shot more than once. I heard that Mr. Ramsey had said he would rather see the works destroyed than one man killed. At 10 o'clock last night Deputy Ed Morris told me there was going to be trouble at Morrisco

Morewood. Daniel Schrader—I live at Morewood. I was in the stable all night tending to the stock. It was after 3 o'clock when the crowd came down. The first I heard of the trouble was the shooting. Picked up a lantern and went out. Saw Loar and his men coming back toward the shaft. They were all armed with Winchester rifles and muskets with bayonsts on. I saw the field full of men running like sheep with dogs after them. I finished feeding the stock, and went out to where the dead men lay on the bridge. There were three on the bridge, two across the ditch and another over the field. The strikers uble was the shooting. Picked up a lanter

Did Not Make Any Noise

create disturbance, or destroy any prop erty as far as I could see. Louis Davis is a rogue came to me and asked me for my lantern in order to load his revolver. I told him l would not. The strikers made no effort to would not. The strikers made no effort to resist. I said to Davis when I came out: "For God's sake, man, you should not have done that." Weddle recalled—There were about 400 strikers. After the shooting I heard Captain Loar say: "We did it, but we could not help it," Schrader—I saw Miles Hann after the shooting. He said, pointing to the road, "There is where we did our dirty work."

James Jorden—I live at Morewood, and fire the boilers at the A shaft; was at the boiler when the shooting occurred. I saw nothing but deputies. I heard the strikers coming; saw the flash of revolvers; they shot. That was before they got to the works. Heard no threats from the strikers. I had come to the conclusion that the thing was all over and the strikers were about to go away when the shooting began. I heard the shooting among the strikers when they were at the stable. I think from what I saw it was the dirtiest piece of work that could be done. I think there was no necessity for the shooting. I heard some of the deputies say if the strikers came around there they would get a warm recention. I heard the score about the same of the deputies as if the strikers came around there they would get a warm reresist. I said to Davis when I came out: "For ame around there they would get a warm r ception. I heard

Captain Loar Say He Had Fired two shots when they brought a man in wounded in the knee. Loar said: "That was a Winchester ball. If it had been one of the others it would have torn his leg off." John MacIndoe-I was firing boilers at the shaft, about 75 yards from where the sho occurred. I heard the drums when the crow came by the first time, going from Stonerville
to Mt. Pleasant. Then I heard them come
back about 3 o'clock. I heard no threats
from the strikers and did not
see them destroy any property. After the
shooting I saw the seven dead men. I heard
Captain Loar say he fired two shots, When I
saw Deputy McConnell I teld him somebody
will have to pay for this. I asked him
who gave Loar authority to order the men
to fire. He replied: "I did." I heard
to fire. He replied: "I did." I heard
the report of the shoeting, and it lasted about

eight seconds. The dead men fell on the country road."

This concluded the testimony for the evening and the inquest was adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is expected to last nearly all day, as Coroner Wakefield stated he had over 20 witnesses to examine.

F. W. Belli,

HER THROAT WAS CUT. THE MYSTERIOUS WOUND FOUND ON A WIDOW IN HER OWN HOME.

Her Maid Awakened by the Woman' Groaning, Discovers Her Mistress Lying on the Floor Almost Dead-She Is A rested, but Claims Innocen

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA New York, April 2.-Lydia M. Marquette, a French Canadian widow, has been living in the two rooms in the second floo of a building at Willow place, of which she is the owner. A French family named James occupies the third floor. Mrs. Mar quette is 54 years old, and for a few years has been in poor health. She was suffering from a cancer, and was in the habit of using big doses of morphine to relieve pain. For the past two years, Angeline D'Argy, a young French Canadian woman, has been her nurse and companion, and the two women slept in the rear room, Mrs. Mar-quette occupying the bed and the nurse a hammeck, strung from the ceiling. Shortly after midnight this morning, the

Shortly after midnight this morning, the nurse says, she was awakened by the groaning of her mistress, and on lighting the gas discovered Mrs. Marquette lying on the floor in her nightdress the front of which was covered with blood. The girl lifted her from the floor to the bed and discovered that blood was pouring from a cut in the throat which extended almost from ear to ear. When the nurse went to call for assistance Mrs. James responded to the girl's summons and remained at Mrs. Marquette's side while Miss D'Argy hurried out for a policeman. No trace was found of the knife or other weapon with which the wound was inflicted.

The nurse was placed under arrest and taken to the Congress street station. She was perfectly cool, and told Captain Durham that Mrs. Marquette had complained of feeling unwell on Wednesday, and just before retiring had taken some morphine. Both fell asleep, and the cirl knew nothing until she was awakened by Mrs. Marquette's groans, Mrs. Marquette had in the meantime made a statement to Coroner Rooney, saying among other things, "I do not remember inflicting the wound myself, but I will not say that I did not. I feel quite sure that my nurse, who was in my room at the time did not have anything to do with it." Mrs. Marquette was an enterprising business woman. She is supposed to be worth more than \$30,000. It is possible that she will recover.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

An Official Statement as to the Route H Will Follow. WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following stat nent was made by the President's Secretary

this afternoon, in regard to the President's contemplated trip to the West: "The President has not fully determined yet whether contemplated trip to the West; "The President has not fully determined yet whether or not he will go West; but, pending his final decision, he has adopted a provisional schedule for the route that he will take in case he should go. Unless matters intervene to prevent, he and his party, which has not yet been made up, will leave here on Tuesday morning, April 14, and will travel southward. The following cities will be briefly vitited: Roanoke, Chattaneoga, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, reaching Galveston Saturday night. They will leave Galveston Monday morning and go to El Paso, Yuma and Los Angeles.

California will be entered about Tuesday or Wednesday of the second week. California will take about a week's time, short tours being made through the State. From San Francisco the party will go to Portland, Olympia and Puget Sound, and at the latter place the return homeward will be made, taking in Boise City, Ogden, Salt Lake, Pueblo, Denver, Hastings, Omaha, Springfield and Indianapolis, spending the last Sunday, May 10, there. From Indianapolis the next move will be made to Washington, which will be reached in about a month from the start."

ONE DEATH FROM GRIP. It Is the Only One From That Cause in New

York So Far. ISPECIAL THEEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 2.- There was one death New York from simple grip reported in the 24 hours ending at noon to-day. This death was from grip alone, without any complications, and is the only one of its kind this year. There pneumonia. The total number of deaths for the 24 hours was 168, a decrease of 32 from the the 24 hours was 168, a decrease of 82 from the previous day's record. So far this week there have been Sil deaths, and Dr. Tracy, of the Board of Health, said to-day that the total for the week would probably be about 1,100.

It is, of course, not possible to say exactly how far grip, in the various ways it may effect persons already sick or weakly, is responsible for the increased death rate, but that is responsible there is good reason to assume. There is a great deal of grip in the city, but it is of a much milder type than last year. When the grip epidemic was at its height last year the death rate went as high as 250 in one day, and in two weeks it jumped from 702 to 1,424. n two weeks it jumped from 762 to 1,424.

THE BENNINGTON'S TRIAL.

It Undoubtedly Proves a Success From Every Point of View.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 NEW YORK, April 2.- The gunboat Benning ton left her anchorage at City Island yesterday morning at 9 o'clock on her trial for power. The ecident to the circulating pumps the day beore had been repaired. The lutions never fell below 150 after the first half hour, and at the end of four hours the engines and boilers were doing well, so well that it was decided to continue a half hour longer and disard the first half hour of the trial There was no falling off in the last half hour and the result was the average of revolution for four hours was 151.1; average pressure, 163 vacuum, 24.4; pressure in first receiver, 73 pounds, and in second receiver, 33 pounds From comparisons made with indicator care taken under these conditions it is safe to a taken under these conditions it is said to as sume that the Bennington developed 3,450 horse power. The coal burned in the four trials was about 15 tons, an average of about 40 pounds per square foot of grate surface per hour. The speed was 16 knots per hour, to which must be added one knot for current.

Probable Murder of a Successful Suitor by

His Brother. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, April 2.—John and Charles Birdsall are brothers living in Newark. Both were in love with the same girl. John became engaged to her recently. When Charles met John on Bank street to-day he beat him into insensibility. The injured man has not yet re gained his senses, and is under the care of Dr Waite, who will not talk about the case.

GRIP ON ITS LAST LEGS.

The Mortality of Chicago Begins to Show Marked Decrease. CHICAGO, April 2.-The death list to-da showed a marked decrease, the total being 116 a decrease of 50 as compared with the day pre City Health Commissioner Wickersham as tributes the improvement to the effects of sur shine on the grip sufferers.

PLASTERERS WIN THEIR STRIKE, Chleago Contractors Must Pay Their Me \$4 Each Eight-Hour Day.

CHICAGO, April 2.-The strike of journ en plasterers, begun Tuesday, is practicall at an end. The men have won the fight. They had been receiving \$3.50 a day; for eight hours' work, and demanded \$4. To-night 53 bosses had signed the agreement to pay \$4 a day for the next year. There yet remains only three bosses to sign.

STRIKE AGAINST A REDUCTION.

lowa Has a Small Edition of the Pennsylva nia Coke Region Troubles. FORT DODGE, IA., April 2.—One hundred miners at Lehigh struck to-night because of inability to agree on a summer scale.

They have been paid \$1 per ton, but were offered \$5 cents, and obliged to sign a year's contract.

ACTION OF PATTISON,

The Governor Shocked When the Tragic Tidings First Reached Him.

EAGER FOR THE DETAILS.

A Prompt Response to the Sheriff's Appeal for the Militia.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Adjutant General McClelland is Now on the Way From Chicago.

DELAY IN GETTING OUT THE TENTH

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, April 2 .- About 7 o'clock this morning Governor Pattison received a dispatch, which he supposed before looking at it, was a plea for interference with the execution of the death warrant of the Nicelys. He was startled to find it a telegram signed by Sheriff Clawson, of Westmoreland county, announcing a riot at Morewood, the supposed killing of 12 men and demanding the assistance of the militia.

Governor Pattison promptly telegraphed for particulars, and followed the dispatch with orders to Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Regiment, ordering him to move his command to the support of the Sheriff of Westmoreland county, and ordering Colonel Norman Smith, of the Eighteenth Regiment, to place his command under arms, await further orders and communicate with Colonel Hawkins. He further telegraphed to Brigadier General Wiley, of the Second Brigade, to assume command of the troops directed to go to the scene of the trouble.

Details of the Encounter Received. Soon after the Governor received the details of the encounter between the militia and the rioters from Sheriff Clawson and Inspector General McKibben, and during nearly the entire day and evening he sat in the Executive Chamber awaiting further developments of the outbreak.

Among the dispatches received during the morning was one signed by a number of citizens of Greensburg, among them General Dick Coulter and ex-Senator Huff, describing the situation as exceedingly grave, as the angry crowds were assembling with a view of retaliating for the killing and wounding of several of the strikers. The message also invoked the aid of the military power to prevent the further loss of life, as the local power was inadequate.

The following is the text of the message to H. D. Tate, Private Secretary, from Chambers McKibben, Inspector General at Pittsburg: "The following is all the information I have been able to obtain, but I think it is entirely reliable. The rioters marched on Morewood ast night, and Clawson's deputies met them, Result, seven dead strikers and several wounded. One of the clerks of the office at derewood reports they got information that

Attacked From Three Points, and the deputies were divided into three mads, one stationed at the barn under Loar The crowd passed the store and threw stones into the windows, but they were allowed to pass ing into the barn, and were breaking it down, Loar commanded them to halt. Their response to his command was to fire on them. He then ordered his men to fire, with the result above stated. It is stated, however, that they fired twice before the rioters dispersed. The crowd numbered 450, and left Standard at 2:50 A. M., and before leaving broke down the telephone, so that Morewood could not be communicated with, but the Standard men fixed up the line and notified Morewood of the movements of the mob. I cannot tell, but it may be that our services will be needed. Will advise you later."

later."
The following is from a committee of Westmoreland citizens, Richard Coulter, Senator Huff and others: "In a conflict at Morewood Huff and others: "In a conflict at Morewood mines this morning at 1 o'clock seven persons were reported killed and 21 wounded. The situation is exceedingly grave, as angry crowds are reported as assembling for retaliation. We believe the military power should be exercised at once to prevent further loss of life, and that the local power is inadequate."

Governor Pattison sent the following telegrams in reply to Sheriff Clawson: "Send particulars and give detailed condition of affairs at once."

at once."

The Governor also sent the following: 'Colonel Alexander C. Hawkins, Tenth Regiment, Washington, Pa. : Washington, Pa.:

"Put your regiment under arms and move at once, with ammunition, to the support of the Sheriff of Westmoreland county at Mt. Pleasant. Maintain the peace, protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and laws of the State. Communicate with me,"

The Eighteenth Ordered Under Arms. To Colonel Norman M. Smith, Eighteenth Regiment. Pittsburg: Put your regiment under arms at once and await further orders. Place yourself in com munication with Colonel Hawkins, of the

Tenth Regiment. Brigadier General J. A. Wiley, Franklin, Pa.: Have ordered Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Regiment, to the support of the Sheriff of Westmoreland county. I have ordered Colonel Smith to put the Eighteenth Regiment under arms to await further orders, proceed to Westnoreland county, assume command and repor

to me particulars, Lucien Clawson, Sheriff, Mt. Pleasant: Have ordered Colonel Hawkins, with the Tenth Regiment, to your support, to report at once, and put the Eighteenth Regiment under arms to await further orders. General Wiley has been ordered to assume command. Communicate with me further particulars.

municate with me further particulars.

This afternoon telegrams were received from Colonel Smith, stating that the Governor's orders had been received, and that the regiment was assembling, and that he would communicate with Colonel Hawkins, and asks if he should arrange for commissary supplies. Governor Pattison telegraphed Colonel Smith to arrange for necessary supplies. Lieutenant Colonel Streeter, of the Tenth Regiment, wired the Governor that he had sent a special messenger to Colonel Hawkins, and that he had ordered all companies to assemble at once at their armories. Lieutenant Colonel Streeter was requested by the Governor to arrange for necessary commissary supplies.

General Wiley Assumes the Command.

General Wiley Assumes the Command. General Wiley telegraphed that he would proceed at once to Westmoreland county, as sume command, and keep the Governor fully informed of the situation. The following dis patch was received from Inspector General McKibben: "Much excitement in coke region. Tenti

Regiment companies scattered. Eighteenth

rapidly getting under arms. Coke operators think presence of troops will end disorder. think presence of troops will end disorder. Anxious to do anything I can until arrival of Adjutant General. Await orders."

Later this afternoon the Governor received a dispatch dated Chicago, from Adjutant General McCielland, stating that he would be in Pittsburg to-morrow morning about 8 o'clock, and requesting the Governor to forward him instructions at Ft. Wayne. To this message a reply was sent ordering him to report at Morewood. A telegram from Colonel Hawkins followed stating that his command was under arms, and was concentrating at Pittsburg preparatory to leaving for its destination. At 6 o'clock this evening the Governor received the following:

Affairs at Mt. Piessant alarming. Tenth Regiment cannot be assembled before morning. Better order Eighteenth Regiment at once by special traim. LUCIEN CLAWSON.

Governor Pattison notified the Sheriff that he had ordered the Eighteenth Regiment, in all from 20; thirds of the Support at once, and requesting the Sheriff resentatives.

to keep him fully advised. In his dispatch to Colonel Smith the Governor said: "Move at once your regiment to the support of the Sheriff of Westmoreland county at Mt. Pleasant. Protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and the laws of the State. Advise me of your movements and of the situation."

Later, Inspector General McKibben telegraphed Private Secretary Tate, stating that his telegrams had not been answered and an nouncing that things were more serious, as the Deputy Sheriffs were deserting, and asking whether there was anything further for him to do.

At 11 o'clock a dispatch was received by Governor Pattison from General McKibben stating that the Eighteenth Regiment and six come panies of the Tenth were on the way to the coke regions. Governor Pattison was in his office until 11 P. M. to learn of the movements of the militia, and communicated with his private secretary until near midnight by telephone.

HILL AND THE TARIFF. HE CURTLY REFUSES TO SPEAK AT JERRY SIMPSON'S MEETING.

o Free Trade Sentiments for the Governor Senator-His Letter Received With Hisses by Single-Tax Men-Jerry Expresses His Well-Known Views.

NEW YORK, April 2.-There was a free trade meeting under the auspices of the Single Tax Club at Cooper Union to-night, to hear Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, of Kansas. There were many letters from men invited, the most notable being from Governor Hill, who wrote in part, thus:

"I cannot attend the meeting because I have no sympathy with its professed purpose. I had supposed that my opinions upon the tariff question had been so fre quently expressed in public that nobody could expect me consistently to attend a meeting intended to promulgate the doctrine of free trade. As a Democrat, I must respectfully decline to support any movement, no matter by whom instigated or championed, having for its purpose the ad of any such suicidal policy as is sought of any such suicidal policy as is sought of the meeting to which you in this letter was stored of the trade views was met with violing to the meeting to which you is seen that the meeting to which you is

THE MANIPUR MASSACRE. ENVOYS WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE SEIZED

BY THE NATIVES.

Details of the Treacherous Attack on the British Forces-Nothing Known of the Number Killed - The Deposed Rajah Says Quinton Is Safe.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] CALCUTTA, April 2 .- A Dunlap reporter had an interview to-day with the ex-Rajan, who was deposed by his half-brother, the present Rajah. He said: "The Rajah will not kill Mr. Quinton or the other captives, but will hold them as hostages. The people at Manipur regard the Rajah and his family The hill men, however are wild and uncontrollable, and they might kill their captives. The Kukis number 10,000 warriors and they invariably kill their prisoners." The ex-Rajah said in conclusion that he was per-

ton. Political Agent Grimwood and Colonel Skene, who was in command of the detachment of Ghoorkas, finding that our ammunition was almost all gone, notified the enemy that we were disposed to arrange terms for a cessation of hostilities. To this the envoy seemed to agree, and consequently the Chief Commissioner, the Political Agent and Colonel Skene, accompanied by Messrs, Comens and Simpson, accompanied by Messrs. Cosens and Simpson, went out to meet Chief Jubrai, but the Chief Commissioner and those who were with him were treacherously seized and held as prisoners. were treacherously seized and held as prisoners.
After the capture of the British officers mentioned the Manipuris resumed their attack upon the residency at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of March 25. We were obliged to retreat, finding it impossible to defend the treasury and the residency, owing to want of ammunition.

After commencing our retreat we fought on

After commencing our retreat we fought our way across the hills until we met Cowley's detachment."
It is reported that the treasury of Manipur has been looted. Gurden says nothing about how many of the British force were killed or how many escaped. The guard in charge of the residency at Manipur is generally compose of 100 men. This force with the escort, it is surmised, may have numbered 150 men who were within the Treasury inclosure at the time of the attack. A dispatch has been received

General Booth Ill. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, April 2.-General Booth is suffer ng from influenza and nervous prostration The doctor visited him twice yesterday and to day. This afternoon his general condition i

FRAUD NIPPED IN THE BUD.

The Great Beet Sugar Experiments in Kansas Ignobly Collapse. ABILENE, KAN., April 2.-The beet sugar ex periments which several hundred farmers in Central Kansas had contemplated under the direction of Dr. Scheitwiler, claiming to repre-sent a German syndicate which was to erect

sent a German syndicate which was to erect sugar factories, should the experiments prove a success, have been abandoned.

The State Agricultural College has investigated Mr. Scheitwiler's pretensions, and has issued an official circular announcing that Dr. Scheitwiler has forfested the confidence of the institution, and that all indorsements are withdrawn. It has been learned that he has no relations with any German syndicate, and that his pretensions are baseless.

MAMMOTH SHOPS TO BE SOLD. The Whitely Concernat Springfield, O., Will Be Disposed of Soon. SPRINGFIELD, April 2.-The great Whitely shops, the second largest in the world, will in a few days be offered for sale under foreclosure. few days be offered for sale under foreclosure. They cost \$1,500,000, including the machinery, which cost \$50,000.

Receiver Godfrey is now earnestly seeking a purchaser. Hon. A. R. Ludlow, G. S. Foss and Fuller Trump, all manufacturers, have been selected to act as appraisers. Mrs. Joseph Hall, widow of the late President Hall, of the Hall Safe and Lock Company, Cincinnati, was here yesterday looking at the shops, and talked some of buying.

ANOTHER DEFICIT FEUND.

Ex-Treasurer Woodruff's Defalcations Left Arkansas Very Poor. LITTLE ROCK, April 2-The special join committee, at work since the beginning of the session of the Legislature on ex-Treasurer Woodruff's books, will submit its fourth and ast report to-morrow, the standing committee having examined and reported upon his fifth The committee discovered one other shortage in his fourth term, the exact amount of which cannot be learned to-night, as the members refuse to discuss the result of the Endings. It is positively known, however, that they have discovered another deficit.

BALMACEDA'S BLOODLESS VICTORY.

More Than Two Thirds of the Newly Elected Congress Will Support Him, NEW YORK, April 2-A business house re-The elections to the new Congress took place off quietly.

The Liberal party, which supports the Government, elected 90 Deputies and 36 Senators in all from 20 provinces, being more than two-thirds of the Senate and of the House of Rep-

THREE CENTS.

The Eighteenth Regiment Obeys Orders and Leaves for the Coke Regions.

FEW BREAKS IN THE RANKS

Little Time Lost in Preparing to Board a Special Train.

LIVELY SCENES ON THE STREETS.

Secretary Watchorn Beplores the Shooting of Strikers.

PLENTY OF VOLUNTEERS IN READINESS

The Eighteenth Regiment left for the coke region at Mt. Pleasant last night to assist the Sheriff of Westmoreland county in the execution of his duty in the disturbed sections in response to orders from Governor Pattison. The regiment turned out in very full strength, considering the shortness of the notice and the fact that many of the rank and file and several officers were suffering from the prevailing epidemic. The eight Pittsburg companies mustered with an average strength of 45 men, but the McKeesport company was unable, owing to the short notice, to reach the

city in time to join the regiment. Brigadier General Wiley arrived in the afternoon from Franklin, and left with the troops to assume command of the forces in the field. Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth, also left for the scene of action. He said that six companies of his regiment had already gone forward, and would arrive early last evening. Adjutant General McClelland telegraphed he would arrive this morning from Chicago on the limited. Here he will be joined by Brigade Inspector Frank Patterson and Inspector General McKibben, who will proceed with him to the

region. Busy Scenes Around the Armory. Colonel Smith received official notification to place his command under arms shortly after 11 o'clock, and from that time up to 7 o'clock last evening, when marching orders arrived, the neighborhood of the armory presented a bustling appearance. Bulletins placed in conspicuous places throughout as gods, and obey their orders accordingly. the city notified guardsmen of the call to arms, and the knots of keen young soldiers hurrying to the assembly place within a very short time showed the order was promptly responded to. Captains lost no time in drumming up their

In the Kuris number 10,000 warriors and they invariably kill their prisoners." The exRojah said in conclusion that he was perfectly willing to send his brother with troops to Manipur in order to induce the
rebels to give up their captives.

A despatch from Mr. Gurden, one of those
who escaped from Manipur, says: "The
British force advanced on March 24 in order
to arrest Chief Jubrai, who had deposed the
Bajah of Manipur. The Manipuris resisted
and a general engagement ensued. We ran
short of ammunition and retreated to the
residency at Manipur. The Manipuris then attacked and shelled
the residency. Chief Commissioner Quinton, Political Agent Grimwood and Coionel of the suburbs. At headquarters the Quarter master and Adjutant had their hands full There was nothing done hurriedly, and the officers, as well as the men, pursued the task of rapid but quiet preparation as much as if they had been in garrison for months and a daily call to arms was a matter of course.

Great Interest in Their Duty. Everyone concerned seemed to regard the ittle incursion into a country which proves to be anything but friendly to established order. best of good spirits, with many a jest and trick provailed among the men during the afternoon, The officers were cheerful as any commande

officers were cheerful as any commander could desire of his subordinates, and were gind of the opportunity of showing that the Eighteenth Regiment of the National Guard could, on occasion, prove its efficiency and consequence as a factor in the State defense.

During the afternoon the following order was issued: HDQBS. EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, SECOND BRIGDAE, N. G. OF PA., PITTSBUEG, April 2, 1891. Regimental Order No. 2.

Regimental Order No. 2.

1. By order of the Governor and Commander in Chief, the several companies and field music of the regiment will report immediately for field service. Each man will be provided with two days' cooked rations. By order COLONEL NORMAN M. SMITH.

CHARLES REESE, Adjutant. COLOREL NORMAN M. SMITH.

CHARLES REESE, Adjutant.

While these warlike preparations were being proceeded with in the armory, a curious and interested crowd outside maintained a running commentary on the cause of the unusual bustle. Every now and again a cheer would be sent up for the soldier boys and the enthusiasm and interest within thus displayed, occasionally brought forth an answering chorus from the lads inside. There were dozens of young men, many of them well chad and set up, who were ready to volunteer for active service then and there, and it is no exaggeration to state that 200 good-looking volunteers could have been mustered in any time during the afternoon. Occasionally one or two would stop an officer and six if there was no chance of joining, and despite the fact of an incessant fall of rain, the

despite the fact of an incessant fall of rain, the crowd increased in numbers as the day merged into evening. Skirts Barred Out by Discipline. Among those who were refused admission within the guards were women who had come would not admit of skirts interfering with marwould not amine to the sweethearts and wives of the soldier boys had, perforce, to content themselves with wafting farewell to the guardsthemselves with waiting farowell to the guardsmen as they assembled in marching order.

The order to march came about 7 o'clock, and it found the regiment ready. Orders for a special were dispatched to the Pennsylvania Raliroad officials, and the message returned that a train would be ready to carry the troops as a section of the fast line at 9 o'clock. Wagons were soon on hand and quickly loaded with camp equipment and as much ammunition as would quiet a good many thousand rioters. At 8 o'clock the "assembly" rolled out, and the men were formed up in columns of four in a few minutes afterward. The band struck up a quickstep, and the Eighteenth Regiment began its march to the scene of operations.

The route was down Fifth avenue and along Smithfield to the Union depot. The sidewalks were lined with people, and every window had its occupant who cheered in answering chorus the shouts of the citizens as the regiment swing along with the tread and precision of veterans.

The Goodbyes at the Union Depot. "Goodby, Tom." "So long, Fred," echoed n the ranks. At the depot entrance was ob tained to the platform by the mail exit, and the manner in which the regiment marched through, in close order, and halted alongside the train, was about as perfect as an inspecting officer could desire. Colonel Pearson was an admiring spectator. He marched down from the armory with Major Patterson and Colonel McKibben, who were there on duty.

"The Eighteenth deserve credit," was Colonel Pearson's comment, as "halt" echoed along the line. "Their marching is as good as I could wish, and let me tell you, would be a credit to some of the regulars who are often spoken of as being well drilled. The general set-up, physique, and appearance of the men is something of which the regiment may feel proud, and I will wager it will render a good account of itself." through, in close order, and halted alongside account of itself."

A short time sufficed to embark the regiment on board the special of nine cars. The head-quarters car was at the end. The officers of the regiment are Colonel Norman M. Smith, in

command; Lieutenant Colonei, Frank J. Rutledge: Major Kay; Adjutant, Charles Reese;
Cuartermaster, H. F. Davis; Surgeon Major,
C. C. Wiley; Surgeons, Robinsen and Brumbaugh; and Captain Charles H.
Koesing, Lieutenants Frank H. Maddern
and James Tracy, of Company A;
Captain S. Holmes, Lieutenants, W. H.
Wasseel and James H. Bigger, Company B;
Captain W. H. Dayis, Lieutenants Villian and; Lieutenant Colonel, Frank J. Rut