NO WEAKENING YEY.

Continued From First Page.

ceedings will be made from this time on.

THEIR FIRST SOLDIERING.

Rough Usage.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

once. Attorney A. D. Boyd, for the Frick Company notified the Sheriff that they

would look to him for protection at their

works. Superintendent A. B. Brennan served a similar notice for the McClure

Company. Sheriff McCormick said to-night that he would be obliged to impress a

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TROOPS.

Arrangements Made for Speedily Putting

Down Any Disturbance.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

been no new arrangements as to the dis-

tribution of the troops. The officers in com-

mand have been busily engaged all day study-

ing maps of the Connellsville coke region and

complete plans have been drawn up

of all the public roads, showing the shortest

routes between the various works. With

the aid of these the troops can be quickly

transferred to any part of the region where

It is probable that the troops will be kept in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant. The

leave such a small number at each place that a concentrated attack of the strikers

could not be repelled. In view of this fact it has been thought best to hold the larger

portion of the troops here in readiness

SUNDAY WITH THE GUARD.

The Eighteenth Regiment Will Have to Go

Without Services.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

MT. PLEASANT, April 4 .- The occasiona

ry of "halt" from a lonely sentry is all that

disturbs the quietude of the late scene of

blood. The strikers are quiet and no out-

break is anticipated to-night Services will

be conducted in the Tenth Regiment at

he Grand Opera House to-morrow morning,

The services will be held in the Eighteent

the day in the Eighteenth to-morrow, and

Captains Frazier and Palmer will officiat

account of the absence of Chaplain

t Morewood in the afternoon.

listurbances may occur.

respond to any call for aid.

Mr. PLEASANT, April 4 .- There have

large number of deputies into service.

The Slain Italians Had the Same Protection as Natives Would Have Had

UNDER LIKE CONDITIONS.

Our Treaties Are as Powerful to Take Care of the Foreigner

AS THEY ARE THE AMERICAN.

The Rights of Foreign Subjects Not Inquired About.

#### BLAINE'S REPLY TO RUDINI COMING SOON

IT HOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Contrary to the expectation of yesterday, Secretary Blaine did not present the latest essay of Minister Rudini to the public to-day, and it is given out that he is preparing a careful answer and that both letters will be published after that of Mr. Blaine is in the hands of the Italian Prime Minister. It is hinted that Mr. Blaine will take occasion, on account of certain passages in the letter of Rudini, to go into a much more elaborate discussion of the New Orleans case than before, and dwell awo upon the power of treaties in general for the protection of citizens of foreign

countries residing in America. This, it is asserted, is not on account of formal inquiry by any representative of a foreign Government, for no such inquiry has been made, but because of the operies and criticisms of the foreign press, which may be accepted as expressing the best in-telligence foreigners have upon this ques-tion, and there seems also to be a doubt in minds of many native Americans whether treaties can be made to protect for eiguers in such cases as the one in New Orleans, on account of the State having ion of its own courts and the sole power to administer its own laws.

They Can Be Protected. The best authorities here, so far as they have been induced to discuss this question, seem to be well agreed that treaties are as powerful to protect foreigners under our system of government as they are to protect American citizens in foreign countries under their system of government. All treaties guarantee to subjects of foreign countries in America merely the same protection they give to American citizens.

It is held by international lawvers here that the slain Italians had exactly the same protection American citizens would have eld under the same circumstances, as inleed a partion of them were American citi-An official of the State Department declared to-day that he did not see how any foreign representative could hold that the ynched men were not treated just as they would have been had they been of our own and blood. There was not a shadow of evidence to show that they had been assaulted because they were of foreign birth, or because any one of them was a subject of a foreign power.

Not Parallel Cases. 'Now, in the case of the Chinese who were massacred," said the official, "there was a direct violation of the treaty. They were assaulted and maimed and killed solely because they were Chinese, and indemnity was therefore demanded and promptly paid. No such question enters into the New Or-Had native Americans assassinated Chief Hennessey to avenge his arrest of members of a scoret and desperate organization to which they belonged, and had they been tried and acquitted on acwould have been lynched the same as the

"In that case would the State Department upon the demand of any power or individual, have demanded an investigation and asked the Governor of the State in which the lynching occurred that everything possible should be done to bring the lynchers to instice? Then, in interfering in this case, oes it not look as though the Government was more concerned for the weltare of for eigners than for American citizens? I see me surprise expressed in the newspapers that while treaties have been made no law has ever been coacted providing a penalty for the violation of a treaty, and it is proosed to enact such a penal law and give the nited States the power in a case like that at New Orleans to step in and take the pun-shment of offenders out of the hands of the

Would De No Good. "In the first place, this would be giving foreigners a great advantage over American citizens, and in the second place it would avail nothing, for at best the questie punishment would have to be decided by ne courts and largely by public sentiment, "Suppose the New Orleans Matia had been shot to death by a Washington mob in he court yard of the jail of the District of Columbia-a mob led by prominent and, except when engaged at lynching, eminently respectable and law-abiding waiting to see what should e done, should sail in with rash and unintelligent demands for punishment of the mob and indemnity for the scoundrels lynched. What then would Mr. Blains have replied? Why, simply that the question of indemnity would be duly considered. but that the question of punishment lay with the courts of the District. The Marstial of the District would be directed to arrest the offenders. He would have to arrest all of them. He could not make fish of one

and fowl of another. "The thousands of lynchers would have to be indicted by the grand jury, a petit jury would have to be found, composed or 12 intelligent men, with no opinion on the subject of the guilt or innocence of the men, and then, in its order, subject to interminalde postponements, the trial would be had and a conviction accomplished-possibly. Now, that is just what is being done in he New Orleans case. The legal agents of the Government are investigating the matter, with a view to a settlement of the quesof indemnity, and the logal authorities New Orleans are proceeding, as they say, to bring the lynchers to book. Is it not of as probable that the State authorities all punish the lynchers as that Governat authorities in the District would punthem if the off air had occurred here? Then where does the question of State rights or the suggested conflict of the State with the National authorities, about which we have heard so much, come in or intertere with justice or abot the violation of treaties to any way?

Carrying the Case to Rome. Suppose eight Americans, the toughest of the tough, members of a secret, o thbound, murderous society, sworn to murder when so ordered, avenging any slight, real or fancied, put upon any member of their society, the leaders brigands of the highway and sneaking assassins of the byways, were resident in Rome and should assassinate in he most horrible manner the Minister of Police or one of his trusted agents. Suphey had desperate friends, who succeeded bribing or intimidating the jury to bring

un verdict of acquittal. Suppose on this the outraged populace, to the number of 5,000 or 10,000, healed by Counts and Princes and other ancient and honorable Roman publemen in and out of he peanut and orange-cart business, should batter down the prison gutes and shoot the eight American assassins to death. We would probably say it was a good riddance, but we have political parties here as they have in Italy, and possibly the party out of power might mag the party in power to send a lian flurry is not going to be serious. Our sonally.

sharp note to the Italian Minister of State,

"What would that Roman Minister say! Why, that his Government would consider the question of indemnity, but that the trial and punishment of the lynchers would depend on the operation of the courts of the city of Rome. And do you believe that any mother's son of all those noble Roman lynchers would be punished? You may set this down, that if a treaty is violated by injury to property or person of a good for-eigner, prompt reparation will be made by either local or national authorities, and by the one as speedily as by the other.
"If it be violated by assault on the person

or property of a foreign thief or desperado, it will be difficult to bring a treaty to bear on his case, simply because he is and should be without the pale of the law. But here again I want to assert my conviction that the protection of a treaty is operative only where the person is assaulted or in danger of assault because he is a citizen of the country with which the treaty is made, or because he is a foreigner, and for that reason not entitled to the same consideration as a

Its Bearing on Home Rule.

"I see the Tories in England are making a great point against home rule on account of the New Orleans affair, asserting that with home rule Ireland could get Great Britain into just such a complication as the United States are in now, and thus involve the kingdom in a war. But Ireland can do that same now, and what power would settle the cases of the lynchers but the Irish courts, and they would surely do it quite as well with home rule as without it."

The official above quoted said he did not believe that any foreign minister had made inquiry in regard to the protection subjects of their Government may expect in America. Under the circumstances such a proceeding would be in very bad taste, as the present controversy will probably bring out every feature of the matter. He believed that the foreign ministers were satisfied that foreigners were much better protected in the he will prove it, and that the mob leaders United States than elsewhere, and he was convinced that Baron Fava was utterly disgusted with the proceedings of his Government in relation to the New Orleans affair.

#### THE JUDICIAL POWER

THAT IS LODGED IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

It Has Original Jurisdiction Over Cases Like This Italian One, Says William Henry Hurlbert-Harrison and Blaine's Action Tartly Criticised by Him.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, April 4.-In an interview today, Mr. Hurlbert, who has just returned from the Continent, where he was at the beginning of the diplomatic outbreak between Italy and the United States, says there is much less excitement in Italy over the lynching at New Orleans than there appears to be among the Italians in the United

States. Continuing, Mr. Hurlbert said: My wife and her sister are now in Rome, which is quite as full as usual with American travelers, where all manner of social festivities, such as come with Easter, are going on, with no interruption of harmony between the American residents and their Italian friends. The men lynched in New Orieans appear to have been chiefly Sicilians, and as the general American residents and their Italian friende. The men lynched in New Orleans appear to have been chiefly Sicilians, and as the general impression prevails in other parts of Italy that murder societies exert great political and social influence in Sicily, the intelligent Italians of Northern and Central Italy are obviously inclined to believe that the New Orleans victuus probably got no more than they deserved. No responsible Italians for a moment imagine that the United States or the State of Louisiana have intended any disrespect or injury to Italy. Throughout this affair their general sentiment is, I should say, that whatever Italians were hynched in New Orleans were lynched not because they were Italians, but because they were murderers.

Politically, in Italy there is little doubt the matter might have injured the newly established Cabinet of Marquis Rudim had not an opportunity been afforded him at Washington to wave the Italian flag vigorously in the eyes of the nation. Signor Crispi is a Sicilian, and Sicilians in Parliament and out of it would certainly have made political capital out of the affair had the chance been given them. I have no knowledge of any altercation between the Italian Under Secretary of State and Minister Porter at Rome except the newspaper report, and no reason to suppose Mr. Porter would

Porter at Rome except the newspaper report, and no reason to suppose Mr. Porter would have converted the conversation on the subect into a lecture on the American Constitu-ion. Doubtless it was unfortunate that the tion. Doubtless it was unfortunate that the Italian Foreign Secretary was absent from Rome when Mr. Porter called at the department, but the correspondence between Baron Fava and Mr. Blaine as sent to Europe by cable seems to indicate that the matter was taken up by the Washington Government from the first as a purely executive matter, and in a temper which is perhaps to be reerected.

gretted.
No allusion appears to have been made to the for dealing with cases arising between foreign Governments or their subjects and the Govern Governments or their subjects and the Governments or citizens of the several sovereign States, yet this would seem to be precisely such a case. In the third article of the Constitution of the United States it is expressly provided that the judicial power, meaning the power of the Supreme Court, shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority between a State or the cutizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects, and it is further provided

citizens or subjects, and it is further provide

that in all cases in which a State shall be a party the Supreme Court shall have origina Possibly President Harrison and Mr. Blaine Possibly President Harrison and Mr. Blaine have unpleasant association with the Supreme Court arising out of the Bering Sea difficulty, but in this Italian business it might have prevented much unhandsome comment upon the power of the United States to protect foreigners within its boundaries if the Department of State had pointed out to the Italian Minister the fact of this original jurisdistion of the Supreme Court over cases in which a foreign state or subjects of a foreign state may believe injury and injustice to have been done by any State of the Union or by its subjects.

It is difficult to suppose the Federal Government can wish foreign powers to understand that the safety and the rights of foreigners residing in the United States under treaties can only be assured by Federal invasion of the

only be assured by Federal invasion of the rights of the States. If that were the case his Italian question would rapidly become as

#### American question, and a very serious one. DR. VERDI'S DEFENSE.

He Denounces the Severe Reflections Made

on His Americanism. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- The interview with Dr. Verdi, of this city, so widely published, has caused many severe reflections upon his Americanism, and this atternoon the doctor published a card, defending him self against such insinuations. He says in

Everything that is dear to me is American and in America. Now I am pointed out by newspaper reporters as an Italian using violent language against the Americans. I protest against this as absolutely unfair and untrue. I am an American citizen to the backbone, who would never flinet in his duty to his adopted country. I thank God for America every day of my life. I owe my success, all the honor I have received, to the country of my adoption. My allegiance is sincere; my loyalty is indisputable. I cast back with scorn any insignation or charge to the contraver from any insinuation or charge to the contrary, from whatever source. My children have nevel known any other than American soil, and their anguage is the language of their native

After 40 years of loyal Americanship I pro test against the insinuations that fill the air to day. I particularly protest against the infer-ence from interviews held with me that I view the people and officials of New Orleans as murderers, or attach any other biame to them than that of being accessories, if, naving it in their power to prevent bloodshed, they did not do it.

#### REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE COWBOYS. Tennessee Wildcatters Eager to Shed the

Blood of Italians. McMinnville, Tenn., April 4 .- The following message was presented to Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington: Two thousand Tennessee boys would like to spend the summer in Rome in company with the Kansas cowboys. Can you furnish transportation?

WILDCATTERS.

### JAY GOULD'S OPINION.

He Says the Italian Flurry Will Not Affect Commerce or Stocks. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- As Jay Gould was leaving the White House to-day from a

call on the President, he said: "This Ital-

A SENSATIONAL TALE PROMISED BY O'MALLEY IN REFERENCE TO THE LYNCHING. Charges Denied.

He Says He Will Prove the Dead Italian Were Innocent of Hennessy's Mur der-Politz the Only Guilty One-The Bribery SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA

Government has moved in a dignified and

eminently proper manner. I do not see just what Italy can do in the matter."

opinion disturb commercial relations?"

"Will the international difference of

"Hardly. You see how the market is to-

day. Prices are up and firm, Prospects

are favorable for a satisfactory summer in financial circles, and when that is so the majority of the people are happy."

NEW ORLEANS, April 4 .- O'Malley, the detective in the Hennessy case, who was threatened with death if he returned here, will not be disturbed for the present, at least. At the meeting yesterday some of the Safety Committee thought that inasmuch as O'Malley had returned' in defiance of the order to keep away, some action should be taken. It was finally determined to do nothing, but that if there was no conviction the matter should be taken in their own hands and O'Malley dealt with summarily. Should the trial, therefore, result in O'Malley's acquittal, unless the case against him is very weak, it is probable that an attempt will be made to

lynch him. O'Malley seems to have planned his return well, when the excitement over Baron Fava attracted attention from him. The pluck he showed helped him. O'Mallev still refuses to talk, but promises to tell a sensational tale. He insists that every one will yet apologize to their widows and orphans. Hennessy had other enemies than the Italians.

He denies that there was any bribery attempt to bribe the jury. The only in-dictment against him relative to the Hennessy murder trial is as accessory before the fact to McCrystal's attempt to bribe a tales jurer. The indictment is somewhat of a surprise, as it was thought that the grand jury would be able to find some direct evidence of jury bribing against him.

As O'Malley passed along the streets to-day he was surrounded by groups of people eager to hear his side of the case. He avoided extended conversations, but answered the onestions put to him with a show swered the questions put to him with a show of frankness. He said that when he gave his interview to the public it would contain so many disclosures that a number of people now joining in the cry against him would hide behind their doors. 'Those men were innocent," he said, "and the people made a big mistake. Each one of the 19 men made a statement to me, which I investigated and reported unon. I found that all of them told the truth with one ex-

ception." "Polits," said some one, and O'Malley replied: "You've guessed it." "I had such confidence in their innocence that I offered small bets that all of the accused would be acquitted. All this talk about my suborning witnesses and bribing jurors is untrue. You heard the witnesses, and, so help me God, I never approached any of them with reference to what testimony they were to give. The closest the grand jury has got to me is to indict me upon matters that happened eight years ago. I have sworn that I was not convicted of felony in Cleveland, and my name does not appear upon the records of the court which tries felonies in Cleveland, and petit larceny is not a felony in

### VOLUNTEERS GALORE.

Many Offers of Service for the Country is Case of a War. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Volunteers for service in the army in case of war are still coming in to the War Department. Acting Secretary Grant to-day received telegrams from Alabama, Missouri and South Dakota, to bring large numbers of volunteers to the

Baron Fava Quite Ill. WASHINGTON, April 4.-Baren Fava the Italian Minister, is still quite ill and confined to his room. He intended sailing from New York to-day, but it is not known now when he will do so.

### A VALUABLE FIND.

Potters' Clay of a Superior Quality Di covered Near Shenandoah.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR SHENANDOAH, PA., April 4 .- Upon the real estate interest of the Haupt family at Frackville, three miles from this city, a discovery has been made that will revolutionize the value of property there. For some time a large tract on this valuable estate has been the subject of much speculation owing to the peculiar grayish color of the soil. The thought suggested itself that it might be pottery clay, owing to its oily appearance and susceptibility of being worked with very little exertion into a condition of plasticity equal to that of ordinary glaziers' putty. A specimen was sent to the Moore-head Clay Works, of Philadelphia, to have he green, unprepared clay subjected to s fire test.

It was found to take the glaze on the first heat. It was first put in the "busquit" and then "slipped," or glazed, which is said to be a very severe test for green clay. The result has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the fortunate possessors, microscopic investigation revealing no 'crack," in the enamel or glaze. This test strates that it is the first American clay that has been discovered that can com pete with the famous Kilmarvack factories of Scotland. Scottish brick have now a monopoly of the American market at \$2 per

# WINDRIM STEPS OUT.

He Leaves Washington for His New Post in the Quaker City. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Supervising Architect Windrim took formal leave today of the office which he has filled with such success since the present administration assumed the reins of government. Mr. Windrim left hereon the 4 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will begin on Monday to administer the affairs of the De partment of Public Works in Philadelphia, under the new Mayor, Edwin Stuart. fore he left the department to take the train Mr. Windrim held quite a levee in his room. The chiefs of the various depart-ments with whom he had been associated called in a body to offer him their good wishes for his success and prosperity in his new undertaking, and also to insure him of the pleasant connections he had formed

Mr. McLeau, Mr. Windrim's chief clerk, has been selected by Secretary Foster to act as Supervising Architect until the place is Mr. Windrim expressed regret that he had been unable to settle the question of the Allegheny public building site during his administration, but that was impossible.

### BLAIR'S CHINESE VIEWS.

He Says He Has Been Misrepresented in

Regard to Then WASHINGTON, April 4.-Ex-Senator Blair, Minister to China, was among the President's callers to-day. He confirmed the report that he was going to China, but did not expect to leave for that country for some time. He said his sentiments in regard to the question of Chi nese immigration had been misrepresented

He was willing, he said, to stand by his record on that question, and did not care to answer the newspaper attacks on him per-

# GAG RULE DEFEATED

In the Methodist Debate Over the Admission of Women.

THE FIGHT INCREASES IN VIGOR.

Woman's Proper Sphere Discussed by Big

Ministerial Guns. VOTE TO BE TAKEN TUESDAY MORNING

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 4 .- There was consid erable sharpshooting at the opening of the second day of the pitched battle in the New York Methodist Conference in Yonkers today over the question whether two women shall be eligible from every Conference to sit with the powers of lay delegates in the General Conference of the denomination. Many of the ministers who are opposed to admitting the women, and many who favor admitting them, strenuously oppose debate.

to have the vote taken as soon as possible. When the time arrived to-day to take up the discussion where it was dropped on Friday, a resolution was offered to have the vote taken in an hour, shutting off debate. Motions, amendments and substitutes followed, until half the ministers did not know what the other half were talking about, and those who favored debating the subject openly and above board declared that the other side were conspiring to defeat debate by using all the time in filibustering.

They desire to have ballots cast secretly and

Victory for Free Speech. After more than an hour of confusion, Bishop Fitzgerald restored order, and the Conference decided by a big majority to let debate go on and to announce the result of the ballot on Tuesday at 11 A. M. No time was set for taking the vote.

"Three columbiads and a mountain how itzer," as the speaker described his style of wariare, were fired off just before adjourn-ment. The Rev. W. C. Browning, a columbiad in the woman's camp, said substantially: "I don't see that there is anything violent and revolutionary in the movement to admit women. I am not scaring worth a cent about anything in that line of argument. There is a principle in logic that that which proves too much proves nothing at

"I was at the General Conference where this question was discussed, and the very men who are now crying out that we are revolutionary, declared then that the only ground on which they opposed the admission of women was because the church constitution did not provide for it. The Methodist Episcopal Church we have al-ways believed to be a child of Providence.

Chance for Further Honor. "We have started out on new lines before, and have been honored by the world in dong it, and in this matter our proposed action is but an outgrowth of our work in the past. Now we who propose to keep in the van of progress are opposed by those who propose to turn the whole tide of the Methodist Church into living in the past. It's a course contrary to the genius of the The Rev. Delos Lull, a columbiad in the

auti-woman camp, said it would be a violation, not of a human constitution, but of God's and nature's constitution to admit women. The question at issue is the greatest ever propounded in the history of the world, and the eye of the world is on the Meth-odist Church, especially the eye of the Roman Catholic Church, which charges the Methodists with being the most icono-clastic and progressive of all the religious denominations. Mr. Lull divided the compass of human activity into the home, the protective and the social spheres. Women rule in the home sphere, men in the protecstrike includes so many different works that to distribute the soldiers among them would tive sphere and women and men unite in the social sphere.

Proper Sphere of Wor Woman sphere reaches from home outward and upward to heaven. In it her power molds men for heaven. What would the influence of Susannah Wesley, the mother the Wesleys, have been if it had not been a home influence? She was the founder of Methodism, through her boys. Man's best work is in the protective sphere. He gathers the resources which enable women

to do their work thoroughly and well.

This is a rule which is true by analog among all animals. In the sphere of social union of the sexes women are associated with men in benevolent work, in speaking and writing and in the arts and sciences She is the left arm and man is the righ arm, and they work together, but at the same time separately, for the good of the body. In the proportion that women invade sphere, that the left arm does the at 11 o'clock, and two services will be held work of the right arm, she reflects on man

and disparages his work. They take away that sense of trust in strength to protect, which endears | Milligan. Captain Davis will be officer of men to them. Men are executive, and the executive must not be partial, yet who does not know that women, by their emotional and affectionate nature, are most intolerant at Morewood. to woman and tolerant to men? [Applaus and cries of "That's so." They crowd to our prisons to plead for mercy for criminals, while almost crowning them with flowers. Man is severe with women, out of regard for her purity, and he is severe with men who intrude on the privacy of the home

Best Power of Woman. It is for man by his strength to protect the divine sanctity of home. Woman's best ower in a legislative body is her wish. It is more respected by manly men than her mmand. Take away the woman's rule by her desire and you disparage manhood [Applause]

The last of the big guns, the Rev. Dr. Richard Wheatley, was fired from the women's admitted as a matter of expediency. It is true, he said, that the presence of women in the General Conference would be an exexceptions to general rules, and this was one of the exceptions. It was said that women would necessarily be advanced to be preachers if once admitted; but why so, any more than men laymen were now? should call women to exercise the functions of preachers, why not call them preachers and have done with it.

As to the argument that women would have intolerable burdens placed on them by admitting them, it was to be remembered that history everywhere showed that in pro portion as women had had the right to pro tect themselves, they had freed themselves from their burdens. The debate will be resumed Monday.

### CHILEAN GOVERNMENT ON TOP.

Extra Session of Congress Called-Balm ceda Will Not Resign. PPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

NEW YORK, April 4.-Flint & Co. have received a cable dispatch from Santiago saying that an extra session of the Chilean Congress will assemble on April 15, confirm ing a previous report that the Constitutiona Government had secured a majority in nearly all departments of the country.

Flint & Co. further state that the report that Balmaceda is willing to withdraw if he can name his successor is false.

# BISHOP GILMOUR DYING.

implication of several diseases.

The Prelate Famous in His Stand on the Public School Question. ST. AUGUSTINE, April 4.- Father G. F. Houck, Secretary to Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, reports the chances of the recovery of the Bishop very slight. He has been prostrated here for several weeks with a

# the same capacity for the two divisions

A Very Busy Chaplain. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MT. PLEASANT, April 4 .- J. L. Hunter Chaplain of the Tenth Regiment, will hold services at three places to-day. The first will be at the armory in this place, at 11 A. M., to which the public is invited. At 3 o'clock he will address the soldiers at th shaft, Morewood, and at 5 o'clock thoseat "B" shaft.

### A DENIAL FROM FITZGERALD.

The Irish National League Not Called Indorse Parnell.

LINCOLN, NEB., April 4 .- A gentleman high in Irish National League ranks, who is authorized to speak for Mr. Fitzgerald. stated to-day that the statement said to have been made by Dr. O'Reilly, of St. Louis intimating that President Fitzgerald had called the council of the Irish Nationa League together for the purpose of indorsing

The league, by its constitution and the resolutions of i's conventions, has hitherto pledged itself to assist Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. At present a divided opinion exists among the branches of the league regarding the question of sustaining Parnell or his opponents, or of maintaining a policy of strict neutrality. It is a matter of such grave responsibility that Mr. Fitzgerald felt it his duty to place it before the council of the league, and secure for it the consideration which it deserves.

### HAS RUN ITS COURSE.

The Epidemic of Grip Is at an End in New York. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR !

NEW YORK, April 4.- The physicians of the Health Department are agreed that the epidemic of the grip has about run its course. There were eight deaths reported to-day, which were attributed to grip, for the most part complicated with other causes, making 48 such deaths for the week and 71 since the appearance of the malady.

The number of deaths from noon Friday until noon Saturday was 143, which is very close to the normal.

### THE SAYWARD CASE.

A Conference Over It With the Presiden at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Attorney Gen eral Miller and Solicitor General Taft had a conference with the President this morn ing with regard to the Sayward case, involving the jurisdiction of the United States over the Bering Sea fisheries, now pending before the United States Supreme Court. The return of the United States Judge of Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, arrived at the bedside of the dying prelate to-night. Bishop Gilmour is famous in Ohio for his stand against taxing parochial schools. Alaska and the documents in the case were briefly considered.

# BITTER OVER SUGAR

they claim do not appear in the clerk's manuscript at all and if that paper is to be taken as testimony their cause witl be greatly damaged. Several of them have examined the paper and have compared it with testimony taken by their Attorney, Mr. Beacom, and declare that there is a resident difference in the A Lively Tilt During the Trust Legislative Investigation.

MR. HAVEMEYER DENIES CHARGE.

that there is a wonderful difference in the two documents. They further charge that One Senator Tells Him the Trust People the clerk acts under the Coroner's orders Ought to Be in Prison. and only records such testimony as he is told. They say a close watch of the pro-

ANOTHER REPUSAL TO PRODUCE BOOKS

NEW YORK, April 4 .- The committee in How the Militia Is Standing Its Rather vestigating the Sugar Trust met to-day. John O. Havemeyer testified that the charter was first obtained in Connecticut, but after-SCOTTDALE, April 4.-Generals McClelward it was resolved to go to New York and land and Wiley are very much impressed do business. The American Sugar Refining with the good work of the militiamen under Company had nothing to do with California their command in the coke region. No refineries. There is nothing in the report trouble of any serious nature has occurred and the men do duty in the inclement that the refineries were going to combine and raise prices. The cost of refining here weather without a murmur. The men in the was greater than in any other country.

Teenth are having the hardest time of it, but they pay no attention to their little A letter was handed witness and he was hardships, only saying they are learning what it is to be soldiers. Last night they asked to read it and tell what he thought of it. The letter was dated March 24, and was fell into the routine work like veterans, and addressed to the chairman of the Sugar Trust investigation. It stated that last week an agreement was entered into between the Sugar Trust and all other Amerwhen they were compelled to turn out to learn the cause of the shooting, they did i in good style. They are compelled to sleep on their arms at all times. "This is the first time the boys have really ican refineries on the one part, and principal seen service," said General McClelland wholesale grocers on the second part, that "Heretofore they have always turned out in the American refineries are to allow or pay good weather, and this is the first time they have had a real good soldier's experience. the grocers 1/4 of one cent per pound, toam very much pleased. It will do them good." gether with 1 per cent discount, if the bills of sugar are paid within one week from date

The Eighteenth will probably remain here until Monday. Only two men have been sick so far. Private Ed Gordon, of the Pronounced the Story a Lie. In return, the grocers pleaged themselves

Eignteenth, was sent home to-day. to boycott, or not to purchase any foreign refined sugar abroad or at home. Mr. Have-meyer said that the whole thing was a lie. TO RESUME MONDAY MORNING. John E. Searles, Treasurer of the old trust, then took the stand. Witness explained his duties. He had been in the sugar busi-Belief That the Leith and Redst Works Are to Be Started. ness 25 years, and had been Treasurer of "SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. some of the constituent companies. When Uniontown, April 4 .- In the injunehe became Treasurer of the trust he gave no bonds. Treasurer Searles was asked why tion proceedings against the labor leaders the St. Louis Sugar Refining Company was by the Frick Coke Company to-day, the shut down, and explained it by saying that former's representatives stated that the refinery in that city was used to refine Louisiana sugar, and that when it entered owing to the funeral of the dead strikers at Scottdale they would be unable the American Company it was closed to folto be present and asked for a postpon low the cheaper process by increasing the facilities to Louisiana. The refinery in St. until April 20. Judge Ewing granted the continuance. The preliminary injunction Louis was put in perfect running order, ready to open at 24 hours' notice in case of s to remain in force. It is rumored that an effort will be made accident to the Louisiana houses. The to resume at the Leith and Redstone works margin between raw and refined sugar had of the Frick. Company Monday morning. A been smaller since the formation of the trust. He was of the opinion that if the written notice served on Sheriff McCormick to-day by the Frick and McClure Coke manufacture of sugar in this country was Companies gives color to the belief that a general resumption will be attempted at under one management, it could be supplied to the public at cheaper rates and

more profit to the refiner then he could obtain through single operations. Why the Connecticut Charter Was Taken. Mr. Searles then explained why a charter was taken out in Connecticut, and why the company was not formed there. The charter, he said, would have allowed the refiners to carry on the same business that had been declared illegal in this State, and by advice of counsel the plan was abandoned. A long discussion ensued between the witness and Senator Irwin, on one hand, and Messrs. Havemeyer, Root, Harris and Vedder on the other, as to the production of the corporation books, which has hitherto caused so much argument. Mr. Root offered to make an arrangement whereby one or more of the committee could be afforded a private examination of the books, about certain points to be settled upon in advance. and remarked that he did not see why the committee should wish to examine the books, anyhow. Mr. Irwin flared up and said he would enlighten the counsel. "Let me tell you what many well-in-

formed people say about this matter," he said to Mr. Root. "It is said that your dividends are made by operations in Wall submission to arbitration of questions which street." Here Mr. H. O. Havemeyer answered or to endeavor to prevent partial arbitratio sharply, "Well, you may tell the public now hanging over us; and if that cannot be that all such talk is false—utter rot."

Ought to Go to the State Prison. Senstor Irwin-If I had proof of all I have heard you all ought to be in the State prison-if the charges are true. T. A. Havemeyer then grew apgry and said he objected to being called a fraud by he Chairman, who, he said, was acting as udge before the case was tried. Some lively speeches passed quickly then, and Senator Irwin intimated that they ought to

produce their books to disprove all accusa-Finally Mr. Searles under oath testified hat no money paid into the treasury of the trust had been the product of Wall street operations, and that no such operations had ever been indulged in by the trust. Mr. Searles stated that to his knowledge there was no arrangement for a division of the country between Claus Spreckels and the American Sugar Refining Company. Havemeyer, he said, had made a sort of an arrangement of a personal nature with Spreckels that did not affect the company.

Havemeyer Can't Produce the Books. Harry O. Havemeyer was next called under a subponna requiring him to produce the books of the constituent companies. Mr. Harris asked it he would produce the books, and he answered that he was unable to do Even the books of the Havemeyer and Elder Company he could not produce, as they were not under his control nor in his possession. The witness said they were reloved to New Jersey under his direction and, although he was now President of the American Sugar Refining Company, he could not have brought them over here, as they were the property of the corporation. The next witness was Edward Adams, an expert accountant and the American repre sentative of Lloyd, Griffith & Co., of London. He made an examination for the purpose of learning the standing of the Sugar Trust at the end of August, 1890. He only saw the trial balance sheets of the various corporation companies, and, after testing them, made his report. The committee then adjourned until Monday.

### GOULD'S MAMMOTH SCHEME.

A Syndicate to Assume Control of 40,000 Miles of Southwestern Railroads. Sr. Louis, April 4.-The object of Jay Gould's visit to St. Louis is in furtherance of the proposed great Southwestern and Southern combination of railroads, including the roads known as the Gould system, lines owned and controlled by C. P. Huntington, or rather as the Huntington syndicate, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe on the East side of the Mississippi, the Richmond and Danville and

perhaps others.

The proposed scheme is a company with sufficient capital to cover a reasonable capitalization of the whole, amounting to some 40,000 miles of railroad, extending across the continent, with their main stems running through the South and Southwest, and many feeders reaching out in every direction through the vast country made tributary to the main lines. The plan i now well advanced in the preparatory stage, and has been indorsed by Mr. Gould. Upon his return to New York, it is probable that the plan will mature at an early date.

Do You Need Lace Curtains? Our low prices will go on. As in our carpet and drygoods department there will be no let up the coming week on low prices

75c lace curtains at 48c. \$1 lace curtains at 75c. \$1 25 lace curtains, 334 yards long, 98c. \$2 50 lace curtains, 334 yards long, \$1 50. 4 fine curtains \$2 50. \$5 50 Irish point curtains \$3 48. \$6 50 Irish point curtains \$4 75. \$6 50 portieres, fringed \$4 87. 25c curtain poles 121/c.

We are making big efforts on curtains and re confident will save you money. Come J. H. KUNKEL & BRO., 1347-1349 Penn ayenue, two squares east of Union depot.

## A CURIOUS MEDLEY.

[Continued From First Page.] ment of the delegates of the British miners accepting the proposal to organize a general strike in principle only.

GERMANY IS WORRIED. Not Satisfied With the Czar's Explanati

of Carnot's Decoration. BERLIN, April 4.-Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador here, returned to the Russian Embassy from St. Petersburg yesterday, and immediately held a conference with Chancellor von Caprivi. A communication has appeared in the North German Gazette, saying that the rumor of the transfer of Russian troops to the Galician frontier is unfounded. The communication further says that the bestowal of the order of St. Andrew upon President Carnot was merely an act of courtery upon the part of the Czar, in return for general honors rendered the Duke of Leuchtenberg. This feeble official reference is worse than absolute silence. Count Schouveloff's leave

was cut short a fortnight. The Moscow papers, simultaneously with the Russian organs in Paris and Brussels, report that President Carnot is going to Moscow ostensibly to visit the French exhibition of art and industries, which is to purpose of eliciting public opinion. President Carnot's going or not going will not alter the fact that the alliance between France and Russia, recently accomplished vastly heightens the danger and accelerates the approach of war. The chiefs of the Dreibund will act in unison with Lord Salisbury in reference to the Bulgarian imbroglio. Their concerted policy consists in simply refusing to interfere, or to permit in terference, in the Balkans.

#### Davitt Not Acceptable

LONDON, April 4 .- The Government has decided not to invite Mr. Davitt to serv upon the Labor Commission, and has asked Mr. McCarthy to suggest another repre-

sentative.

NEWFOUNDLAND STILL HOT. TS PRESS STILL BITTER AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The People Called Upon to Oppose the Suc cess of the Plot Against the Island-The Mission of the Delegates to England Is Defined.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.-The Newfoundland papers received here are filled with the most violent articles in denuncia tion of the British Government for its treat ment of the colony in relation to the French fishery rights. The Herald says: "A crisis of the most

momentous importance has arisen in connection with the French shore question, and peremptorily demands immediate action by the Legislature and the people of this colony. The success of such a plot we should by all means oppose. Once permit the pro-posed bill to become a law, and the French shore question will be settled to our disadvantage for generations to come. If Newfoundland is ever to be one, indivisible politically as well as materially, this new coercion measure of Salisbury & Co. mus be defeated.

"The mission of the delegates is officially announced to be: First, to procure the ab andonment, the postponement or amend ment of the coercion law now before the Im-perial Parliament; second, to secure compensation to settlers on the west coast for losses sustained under any law that may be enacted or agreement reached; third, now that the lobster question has been submitted to arbitration against our protest, to procure sequences from it as may best be done under the circumstances. The people of the west coast regard it as a useless expense to the colony to send another delegation to England, seeing that such a delegation could not

accomplish anything practical." Some time ago Monsignor Hawley, pre-feet apostolic of the French shore, suggested to Lord Knutsford a solution of the problem by separating the west coast from the gov ernment of the rest of the island, and the creation of the west coast into a separate government, and Lord Knutsford has sent Dre Hawley a dispatch acknowledging the value of the suggestion.

### A STRANGE CALIFORNIA STORY.

One Bond Speculator Wills That Anothe

Shall Die a Natural Death. SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.- The Exam iner, in an article on the death of Call Deane, the well-known stock broker, which occurred at Oakland last night, says: "On March 30 one Karl Vogt subscribed to a long document before a notary public, re citing that he (Vogt) had been instructed by Providence to invest \$1,000 in mining stocks on March 4, and that said stocks were to return him the sum of \$3,750. The value of the stocks depreciated, however, and Vogt, who had only made part payment on the stocks, was sold out. He demanded that Deane pay him the amount he (Vogt) should have

made on the investmen On Deane's refusal, Vogt drew up documents declaring it the will of Provide that Deane should die a "natural but indicial death" at midday Friday, April 3 Yesterday, about noon, Deane was taken il with hemorrhages of the stomach, and died late last night. Vogt is missing. Deane is stated to have been a relative of Isaac But M. P., prominent in Irish home rule circles

#### RPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NIAGARA FALLS, April 4 .- At 10:45 clock this morning the first heading of the tunnel was driven, the power being turned on the drills by the Fion. T. V. Welch, su-

the bottom of the portal shaft, a depth of 70

Niagara Falls Tunnel.

TAILORING. ARTISTIC TAILORING. LARGEST STOCK.

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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS - TO know that there is a strike pending at the Continental Tube Works. By order of N. A. and M. and MAN-TO PACK GOODS, COLLECT AND make himself generally useful; a flor-union carpenier preferred; state are, experience in car-penier works and salary expected. Address CARPENTER, Dispatch office. YOUNG MAN TO SHIP AND TO DO COLLECT 200 HOUSEGIRLS, COOKS, MAIDS, WAIT-with child for the country; 3 cooks for Sewickley and West Elizabeth, 327 WESTERN AV., Alle-gheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BABY'S FACE WAS RAW

Distressing Itching Skin Disease Cured in One Month by the Cuticura Remedies.

When our boy was six weeks old he had a rash
on his cheek. It spread on both cheeks and chin.
His face was raw. I dectored with various remedies, but it got no better. My mother advised me
for try the CUT CUMA
REWEDIES. I used
them faithfully, and
hu one week the boy
looked better. In one
month he was cured,
and now he is three

and now he is three years old and no signs of it returning. The child was so bad I had to tie him in a 3 i had to the film in a pillow-case, and pin his hands down so that he could not scratch his face. I cannot speak too highly of the Cust-tend Custoura when-

7

and talk to them of the good it has done a ters, and Broome Street, New York City. He dis-likes undestrable notoriety, but is willing to make sacrinces to benedt others, and assents to this tes-timonial to encourage the use of CUTICUBA, and thus bring relief to others.

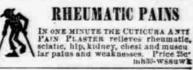
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#### Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and The new Blood and Skin Further, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICUMA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, St. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION. BOSTON. 43-Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 54 pages, 50 illustrations and 150 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Curricura Soar. Absolutely pure.



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SOLD EVERYWHERE. DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER.

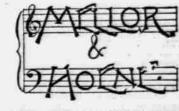
JOS. FLEMING & SON,
412 Market street,
Pittsburg,

MISS M. SWITZER, of 424 FIFTH AVE., New York City, begs to announce to the ladies of Pittsburg, that during the next two days ONLY, a choice selection of Paris importations will be displayed at the parlors of the Hotel Duquesne, to be disposed of at most attractive prices.

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on the market that one hesitates where to go to get an instrument. At such a time it is desirable to go to an old established well known firm, whose name alone is a guarantee of the instruments, sold. Such a firm is that of MELLOR & HOENE (Established 1831), of 77 Fifth avenue, who deal only in Planos and that are strictly first-class and reliable, ORGANS that are strictly first-class and reliable, and that give years of service in the household, Such instruments are the famous Hardman, A. B. Chase, Krakaner and Vosc pianos, and Chase and United States organs. Write for pamphlets interesting to you.



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