PITTSBURG. TUESDAY, APRIL 7. 1891.

Of a Decisive Victory Made by hard blow to labor leaders in their efforts to win the eight-hour movement. No trouble is Both Coke Operators expected to come of the resumption of operaand Strikers. tions at the coke works, as the labor leaders are counseling peace, and the operators say the strikers are afraid of the militia.

WORK RESUMED IN PEACE,

But the Number Who Respond to the Call Is Not Sufficient to Handle the Ovens.

officers, and Captain Awl, who was in charge of the outposts, doubted the number of men. Usually there are MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.

A Scrap of Paper and Talk of Dynamite Cause Every Precaution to Be Taken by Those in Command.

DEPUTIES AND RIOTERS GIVE BAIL.

A Pretest Made Because the Latter Have to Put Up

\$1.000. While the Officers Get Off

With a \$300 Bond. MANAGER LYNCH WRITES A LETTER TO LAMBING

IPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. MT. PLEASANT, April 6.



PERATORS now declare that the back of the great strike is practically broken, and while a comparatively small number of men resumed work today more of them will follow to-morrow morning. Four of the plants

started up to-day with a small force. They are the Southwest Coal and Coke Company's works, commonly called the Frick works, at Morewood; the Sterling and Adelaide works of the H. C. Frick Company, and the Cochrane works at Jackson.

Only 48 men were ready to go to work at Morewood this morning at the call of time,



and they were given in charge of the foreman, who put them to work at charging ovens and drawing coke. It was expected at least 100 men would be ready for duty, but they failed to turn up, and the short force was sent out to work. Usually work begins at 2 or 3 o'clock, but this morning it was daylight before they commenced.

One Sure Sign of Confidence. That the superintendent is confident of securing all the men necessary was evidenced by the fact that over 150 ovens were charged to-day? That number cannot be handled by the force of men now on duty, but it is claimed that to-morrow morning more will follow and accept the stiding seale and with their little buckets under their arms come back and ask for work.

It is argued that after a day or so has passed and the men at work are not molested, others will gladly follow the example. Operators claim that fear alone has kept scores of men from going to work, and that the presence of the military will quiet their fears and they will resume their duties.

The men who wanted to work to-day were not molested, and there was no excitement whatever about the works.

Everything was as peaceful and quiet as could be asked, and the only notable occurrence at Morewood was a game of baseball between nines of Hungarian youths, who more readily than their fathers adapt themselves to American institutions.

Strikers Still Claim a Victory. Some of the leaders of the strikers who are here point to to-day's occurrences as a harbinger of victory with as much readiness as do the operators. To the latter's claims that the workingmen have feared to go to work they reply with the question: "Why



don't they go?" That 100 men were expected to resume work and half did so they consider a very strong argument in favor of their winning their fight. On the whole, they say they have occasion to rejoice and be glad because the operators must see that the strike is not forced on the men by their

To-day rations were issued to the strikers and in every direction could be seen men carrying home sacks of flour and other provisions.

Scores of them have been shaky on account of that given out to-day will add a little strength of purpose to the mind through It is claimed that there is plenty of money to had to carry the strike to a successful issue, and the national association is pouring it in here. Should this strike be lost it would be a

Alarm Caused by a Slip of Paper. A little slip of paper caused the officers of the day to double the guards surrounding the tandard works last night, and two extra companies of men were marched to the Eighteenth Regiment headquarters. During the afternoon Maj. Kay's colored valet, in his wanderings in the vicinity of the railroad yards, picked up a piece of paper, on which was written: "There are only two companies on duty at the Standard; bring oil; we will fire the works." The note was immediately turned over to the

Relieving the Guard.

four men on duty at the farther shaft, but last night eight men were on duty. Two extra companies were also there, and the utmost groundless, however, as no strikers appeared. Robert Ramsey, who lives near the Standard works, expected trouble last night, and his watchman asked that when shots were heard in that vicinity a squad of men be sent to the rescue. Captain Awl agreed on a signal to be used in case of trouble, but failed to communicate it to the officer in charge of the squad. No trouble occurred, bowever. Captain Brockart, of Company E, of the Eighteenth Regiment, returned from Pittsburg yesterday, bringing with him a squad of eight men who had bee

LABOR AND THE LAW. LEADERS PROTEST AGAINST THE POLICY OF A MAGISTRATE.

Alleged Rioters Held Under \$1,000 Bail While the Deputies Get Off With a \$300 Bond-Military See That the Warrants Are Served.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Mr. PLEASANT, April 6 .- Labor men here to-day are talking severely of the law being deficient in its majesty. Men of both sides of this great internal warfare appeared before 'Squire McCaleb to-day and entered bail for court. Three men charged with being parties to the raid made at the Southwest Company's works at Morewood last Monday morning, in which coke oven doors were battered down and the coke ruined, were put under \$1,000 ball each, while eight dep

At noon to-day Captain Coon, of Company I.
Eighteenth Regiment, brought his men to the
armory and prepared to make arrests of strikers on charges of riot, riotous destruction of property and carrying concealed weapons. Nineteen
warrants were brought here by Constable
Washbaugh, of Greensburg, this morning, but
he only succeeded in making three arrests,
The men secured were William Coleman,
Michael McDonough and Alexander Metz, and
they were taken immediately to 'Squire McCaleb's office. They waived examination, and
\$1,000 was fixed as buil for their appearance.
The first two gave Alexander Gordon and
Michael Callen as sureties, and the latter secured the signature of his cousin, I. N. W. Metz,
to his bond. These informations were made
by Morris Ramssy.

by Morris Ramssy. The Deputi-s Put in an Appearance Shortly after the strikers' cases were disposed of, Captain Loar and his little squad of men, who sent death and desolation into the homes of the Huns, marched into the 'Squire's office. where they signed bonds in the sum of \$300 to appear in court on charges of felonious shoot-ing. Morris Ramsey was bondsman for the en-tire party. The informations were made by James McBryde and Robert Weddell, leaders James McDryge and Robert weddell, leaders in the Labor party. There was no trouble caused by making the arrests, but there was just enough excitement to make it interesting. No attempt was made by the strikers to escape. The others wanted will doubtless be secured toolby.

A large crowd congregated in front of the Squire's office, but the door was locked against them. The men were sent out in charge of officers to secure bondsmen and they then returned to the office and were released. After Captain Coon had escorted Alex Metz out in search of his surety, and the matter was capital Cook had escorted Area Metz out in search of his surery, and the matter was settled satisfactorily, he dismissed his man with a shake of the hand, and remarked: "Well, I hope you'll win out, my friend."

Metz and his friends were indignant that they should be asked to give \$1,000 ball for the deshould be asked to give \$1,000 ball for the

should be asked to give \$1,000 bail for the de-struction of property, while within the same hour men charged with killing seven men should get off with \$300 bail. They declare it is a most woful miscarriage of justice, and char-acterize it as an illustration of the "great power of monopoly." "I suppose we'll be hanged for killing the Huns before we are through with it," facetiously remarked one of the men. 'Squire McCaleb was asked his opin-ion of the amount of bail, and said:

The Explanation of the Magistrate. "The amount for the strikers is not too high, but I only fixed the bail for the deputies ac-cording to the precedent established at Greens-

but I only fixed the bail for the deputies according to the precedent established at Greensburg. The District Attorney was present when it was fixed at that amount and I suppose he was counseled in the matter. I would have put it much higher, I think, had I not been given that precedent to work on.

"On the other side of the case plenty of argument is advanced. It is said that the deputies are merely charged with having overstepped their authority in the shooting. They cannot be charged with the direct killing, it is claimed, because they were acting under instructions. The only charge that can be made is that the action of the party was hasty, although they were clothed with the authority of the law to shoot and shoot to kill."

The deputies who appeared to-day were Captain J. A. Loar, R. G. Burns, J. A. Zundell, L. S. Davis, ellarry Wilson, J. J. Berger and J. M. Carbaugh. A warrant is out for Harry Gilbert, but he did not appear. Joseph Wilson was present but no warrant was on hand for him. The other militiamen, Edward Nichol and Edward Leamen, gave bail in Greensburg last week. This arrest has settled a slight difference in opinion among the military men as to the working of the hwin regard to the arrest of men on duty. Some of the officers claimed they could not be arrested, but if their captain saw fit to do so, he had the privilege. Others held opposite views, General Wiley said this evening that for minor offenses but it their capain saw it to do so, he had the privilege. Others held opposite views. General Wiley said this evening that for minor offenses and civil suits, papers could not be served on men in active duty, but for high criminal of fenses the civil authorities can make arrests and a ward dute to do?

just as was done to-day. PROTECTING HIS MOTHER.

An Information Against Young Ramsey for Pointing Firearms.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, I Mr. PLEASANT, April 6 -- An informa has been made against Will Ramsay, son of Superintendent Morris Ramsay, of the More wood Works, charging him with pointing fire-arms with felonious intent. He will give bail to morrow morning.

The alleged offense occurred the morning of the riot, when a striker moved toward his father's house, in which his mother was lying

TRYING TO GET EVEN.

An Offended Citizen Wants to Have Militia Called Home. FEOR A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. PLEASANT, April 6.- A petition is now

in circulation in Mt. Pleasant to have Govera want of provisions in the larder, but nor Pattison order in the militia. The strikers are not behind the idea, but it is the work of a very prominent citizen and business man. The other day he met a detachment of the Eighteenth Regiment on the street, and as there was not room for all on the sidewalk, the citizen took the street.

He is circulating the petition for satisfaction, but he is getting it in homeopathic doses.

RESORT TO DYNAMITE.

Fears That It Will Be Used by the Strikers on Soldiers and Property. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. PLEASANT, April 6.-Fears are enter tained that the strikers will try dynamite as a means of destroying property and killing the soldiers now guarding the Morewood works. A well-known English-speaking labor man made the declaration to-day that unless something occurred in their favor very soon, dynamite would be used to good effect.

A dealer in that explosive said to-day that he has had a heavy demand for dynamite recently, and he did not at first think to stop its sale, as miners, when at work, are in the habit of purchasing it.

A LETTER TO LAMBING. MANAGER LYNCH REPLIES TO THE AP-

PEAL FOR PEACE.

Defense of the Course Pursued by the Frick Company During the Present Contest-Not a Question of Wages Now, but of Personal Liberty. "SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

SCOTTDALE, April 6. -General Manager ynch, of the Frick interests, made public the following letter to-night: Rev. M. A. Lambing;

DEAR SIE-I have carefully read both of your public appeals for a conference between the coke operators and the leaders of the workmen with a view to bring peace to the region. Knowing your natural disposition and love for peace, aside from your calling as a minister of God, whose mission is neace. I am not at all surprised that you should raise your voice at this time, and I think your appeals call for this public statement. I can truthfully say in reply that you cannot more deeply desay in reply that you cannot more deeply de-plore the present condition of affairs and the loss of life at Morewood than do I myself, the other officers of this company and the opera-tors in the region generally; but this condition is not our seeking or our

For 12 or more years you have had a parish For 12 or more years you have had a parish here surrounded by our coke works, and your congregation has been largely made up of employes of this company. You are therefore necessarily familiar, not alone with my manner and speech toward our employes: but with their carnings, their treatment and their homes as well. I ask you candidly, are those such as to warrant Messrs. Rae, Watchern, Wise, Penna and other labor leaders in putting into my month these bloodthirsty statements, or to warrant the charges of poor pay, poverty and misery among our employes, as they have made through the newspapers. Do not our employes and their families come to your church equally as well, if not better clothed and bearing evidence of as much prosperity and happiness as any other class of people in your congregation.

Steady Work and Good Wages,

Have we not given them as steady employment, and for a good part of the time during your stay here, higher wages than was paid for a similar work by others in this region? Have we not recognized their unions and committees in fixing wages and adjusting grievances when no other firm in the region would countenance them at all? Have we not, for the sake of peace more than once sat down quietly and allowed strangers from Ohio, Indiana and other points to come to our works after being banished from other districts, and characterize the agreement with our men as "iron clad," persuaded them to break their agreement with us and go on a strike, and the very next day, or week, enter into a similar agreement, indeutical in language and terms as the "iron clad," with a single ad-dition of the names of these strangers to it? Again, have you not seen us sit quietly by and permit the agreement, with the signatures

and permit the agreement, with the signatures of all these strangers and their titles attached, violated and repudated by the men who made and signed it, and yet we condoned that offense? When we sought redress in the courts we could not recover, as we found they were not responsible, and their titles were empty and worthless, and all we could get was a verdict.

When our works closed down on the 7th day of February last, after vain efforts to effect an agreement with these guardians of the workmen, we posted a notice stating that "we would be willing and ready to take up the wage question at any time with the men or their authorized representatives, and the shutdown should not be regarded as a strike or lockout, but merely as a suspension of work pending an adnot be regarded as a strike or lockout, but merely as a suspension of work pending an adjustment of wages." Finally, after several frauless conferences with these representatives, and the men were daily applying to our superintendents and to myself personally for work, on March 25, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., we posted a sliding scale at a number of our plants, which gave the highest wages ever paid in this region, and fixed as the minimum wages that could be paid during the assume three years, rates which prior to 1890 ensuing three years, rates which prior to 18 had been the maximum of this region.

The Notice of Resumption.

Accompanying this scale was a notice to em any or all the men are ready to go to work under this scale. All old employes will be taken back; no one will be discriminated against in any way, nor will anyone be required to join any organization or to leave any organization." On the following morning part of the men at 11 of our plants, aggregating between

men at 11 of our plants, aggregating between 400 and 500 men, resumed work, and three more of the plants started the next day.

The labor leaders saw, or thought they saw, their occupation slipping away from them, as the scale was far more liberal than they expected, and, it was evident, would be accepted by the men. On Easter Sunday they held secret and open meetings throughout the region; at the latter misropresented the scale, characterized it as an "iron clad" and an attempt to break up their organization, and the result of the former was rioting and destruction of property at four different plants between 1 and 5 o'clock Monday morning. The scale was denounced as an "iron clad" because it did not have the signatures of these leaders on it.

on it. Bear in mind that this was not the first time Bear in mind that this was not the first time mob law has been invoked to prevent men from working in this region. It was resorted to by the same people who are now at the head three years ago at McClure's Bessemer and Stonerville works, Schoommaker's Alice and Jimtown works; again, in 1889, at Hecla, Calumet and United works, and still later at the works of W. J. Rainer, and some of the men who took part in the rioting instigated and planned the raids at our works last week, have already served terms in prison for the same kind of work in the past.

A Question of Personal Liberty Now. We no longer regard it as a question of wages, but a question of personal liberty, the right of property and the potency of the law. As much as I love peace, I will not purchase it at such a cost as would be entailed by con ferring with these men and waiving any of these rights. The men who do not like the scale, or those who surrender their manhood and the rights

guaranteed to them by the laws of the land and subject themselves to the will of another, need not work under it. No one will try to force them to work; but the No one will try to force them to work; but the men who do want to work, and who do not acknowledge the right of any one to dictate to them when they shall or shall not work, and who are anxious to exercise the rights guaranteed to them by the laws of the State, must be protected in their rights, in their person and in their property by the State. When the State acknowledges its inability to enforce the law, and to secure to its citizens their rights under the law, it will be time enough to confer with the leaders.

Yours truly.

THOMAS LYNCH.

. THROUGH THE HEAD.

An Attempt at Suicide by a Young Wome That Will Prove Fatal.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. COLUMBUS, April 6.-At Marion, a few miles orth of Columbus, Miss Lizzie Ackerman, a handsome and entertaining young lady, at-tempted suicide this morning by shooting hertempted suicide this morning by shooting herself with a 32-calibre revolver. She was the adopted daughter of Henry Ackerman, and had a home about which were all the attractions that a young girl could ask for.

The ballet entered the skull just above the left temple and passed clear through the head. Physicians say she cannot possibly live, yet her death may be a matter of four or five days. No particular cause can be assigned for the deed.

dime. The reverse of the subsidiary silver coins will not be changed. "The proof of the subsidiary silver coins will not be changed. The proof of the subsidiary silver coins will not be changed. The proof of the su

Maurice Smith opened for the defense, but be-fore he had concluded his address the court was obliged to adjourn until to-morrow, on ac-count of the illness of one of the jurors. SNUB FOR CANADA.

Harrison Refuses to Even Receive the Reciprocity Envoys.

THEY HURRY OUT OF THE COUNTRY

The Proposed Western Tour Furnishes a Rather Flimsy Excuse.

TFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, March 6 .- The President is roundly criticised as being responsible for the failure of any present conference between the United States and the Canadian

RUSK HAPPY OVER THE PORK VICTORY

authorities on the subject of reciprocity. Mr. Harrison's conduct in this matter is, to say the least, peculiar, and the Canadian Cabinet officers, Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine, and Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, and Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in London, left for home this afternoon feeling as though they had been spubbed.

An Arrangement for a Conference. Sir Charles Tupper came here last Thursday to learn whether a conference on the

subject of reciprocity would be agreeable to the authorities of the United States. His proposition was favorably received by Secretary Blaine, and a meeting was appointed for to-day, Sir Charles returning to Ottawa to insure the attendance with him of Mr. Foster and Mr. Thompson. The President was privy to the arrange-

ment, and assented to it. Messrs. Tupper, Foster and Thompson came on post haste and found the President in a different mood. He desired to be present at the conferences, but would be prevented by the preparations necessary for his Southern and Western tour. Mr. Blaine says he telegraphed the President's wishes to Ottawa and that the distinguished Canadians had left for Washing ton and did not get the message. This i of course, the fact, but those who are intereste in reciprocity, and Mr. Blaine among them, are of the opinion that the gentlemen being here the President should have allowed the confer ence to go on,

Could Have Given Them a Hearing. It is not the President's intention to start on his tour for ten days. Ng official work presses him now, and he could without inconvenhave given the necessary time to the confer nces which are of vastly more important his swing around the circle for pleasure and to pave the way for his renomination. It is the general verdict here that it is one of the most ungracious acts of which any high official of the administration has been guilty.

The Canadians are too much in earnest, how-ever, to permit one such snubbing to interfere with their scheme for reciprocity, and they will return whenever they are informed that "His Excellency," the President, will condescend to meet them. Messrs. Foster and Thompson returned to Canada this afternoon. Sir Charles Tupper will take the first steamer for London. there to await cablegram telling him that Mr. Harrison is ready to see him. LIGHTNER.

MUST STAY IN PRISON.

The Claim of a Convict Overruled by the Supreme Court. . WASHINGTON, April 6.-The Supreme Court to-day, in an opinion by Justice Har-lan, affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of Patrick Manning versus George Week), Warden of the State Prison. Manning was convicted in the court of the district of Ashland, Wis., of manslaughter. He contended that his conviction was without due process of was tried and convicted by an unlawful court.
The United States Supreme Court says that
the highest State tribunal held that the Ash the highest state tribunal held that the Ash-land court had always existed and was a court de jure, regardless of whether or not the Gov-ernor had the right of appointment of the Judge. The court is bound by that judgment and there being a court de jure and judge de facto it holds that there is no ground on which

APPLICATIONS REJECTED.

to order Manning's discharge

The Co-Operative Colony Barred Out of the Sequioa Park. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Secretary Noble to day rendered a decision rejecting applications

to perfect about 43 entries under the timber and stone acts, made by members of the Keweah Co-operative Colony of California, now within the Sequioa National Park reservation, created by the acts of Congress approved September 25 and October I, 1890. The Secretary holds that these applications to purchase under the timber and stone acts are not entries of the lands, and the parties making the same acquire no vested right thereby, hence it was competent for Congress to reserve this land, which it did by the acts creating the reservations.

In other words, when proof was submitted and payment tendered these lands were not in a condition or were not of a class that might be sold. The applications are therefore denied. perfect about 43 entries under the timber

NOT ORDERED THERE.

The Charleston Will Not Be Ready for Se for Ten Days,

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- It is stated at the navy yard that the cruiser Charleston, which a news dispatch reports as being under orders from the State Department to proceed to Honolulu, will not be ready proceed to Honolulu, will not be ready for sea for at least ten days or a fortnight. The State Department has not and cannot order a naval vessel from one point to another. It may request the Navy Department to make such an order, but in this case it has not made a request.

The original intention of the Navy Department was to send the Charleston back to Honolulu when she arrived at San Francisco. But meantime the Chilean war seemed to indicate the necessity of another United States naval vessel being sent to Chile, in addition to the Baltimore, which arrived at Tolcohuane to sail for Chile.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

To Be Made in the Regulations for Tran

porting Canadian Goods. WASHINGTON, April 6.-The Secretary of the Treasury has decided on a number of in portant changes in the regulations governing the transportation of bonded goods in Canadian cars over United States territory, but will dian cars over United States territory, but will not make them public for several days yet.

It was announced at the department to-day, however, that the Secretary has decided that domestic goods taken from ports in the United States by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to Reveistoke, B. C., may be transferred from the cars at that point under the supervision of a customs officer to American vessels for transportation down the Columbia river to Little Falls, Wash., and there reload on cars of the Canadian Pacific road,

NEW COINAGE DESIGNS

To Be Provided for the Leading Silver Pieces in Use.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Director of the Min intended to take any action under the recent act of Congress, providing for new designs of our coins, said: "Yes, I intend to take immeof our coins, said: "Yes, I intend to take immediate action. I have, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prepared a circular letter to artist, which is now in the hands of the printer, asking them to submit designs for both the obverse and reverse of the standard silver doilar, and separate designs for the obverse or face of the haif dollar, quarter dollar and dime. The reverse of the subsidiary silver coins will not be changed.

"The smotto, 'In God We Trust,' will be preserved on the coins."

FOR BALLOT REFORM

AMERICAN PORK FREE. THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT LIFTS

ITS EMBARGO FROM THE HOG. cretary Rusk Says That It Was One of the

Things He Had Determined to Accomplish-Guarantees That Were Furnished the Berlin Authoriti WASHINGTON, April 6 .- A dispatch eccived from Berlin to-day says that it is

announced that the German Government has definitely resolved to withdraw the embargo placed upon American pork. It is added, however, that the official notices of the withdrawal will probably be delayed for some time, in view of certain negotiations which are still going on between the German Government and the Government of the United tates, through the intermediary of the United States Minister there, the Hon. William Walter The dispatch was shown to Secretary Rusk, nd he said he had received no official notifi-

cation. He added: "The removal of this embargo on American pork products in Germany was one of the first things which I determined to accomplish, if possible, on assuming my present office. The result of negotiations showed me that, to obtain adequate concessions from the German Government, it would be necessary for us to provide for a microscopical examination of all pork destined for their trade. Two days after the law of March 8, 1891, was passed, I caused its provisions to be communicated to the German Government through the Department of State and our Minister in Berlin, accompanied State and our Minister in Berlin, accompanied by the declaration that this Department was prepared to carry them out in such a manner as to afford to the Government of Germany the most thorough and satisfactory guarantee of the immunity of all exports of American pork to that country from trichinae and any diseases affecting the wholesomeness of meat. My belief is that though we have not yet received any official notification of the removal of the embarge on American pork, we can look for some such bourse on the part of the German Government ere long."

NO TREASURY CHANGE.

The President Will Wait Until Huston Recovers From His Illness.

WASHINGTON, April 6.-It is stated on the best authority that there is no immediate pros-pect of a change in the office of United States pect of a change in the office of United States Treasurer, and that the President will certainly take no action whatever until Mr. Huston re-covers from his present illness. There is no truth in the report that arrange-ments are being made for a count of the cash and securities in the Treasury, in anticipation of a change in the office.

THE WOMEN WORSTED.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE VOTES AGAINST THEIR ADMISSION.

The Last of the Three Days' Battle One o Great Excitement-The Ballot Stood 60 For to 183 Against the Women's Ad-

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1 NEW YORK, April 6 .- To-day was the rmiest of the three days' debate in the New York Conference in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Yonkers over the question whether to women who ask shall be accorded the right to represent their sisters annually in General Conference or Electoral Conferences. Speeches were limited to ten minutes for each speaker, and there was not a minister among the 200 who, if he had had a chance, would have censed speaking for half a day on the subject. The Conference had set the time for taking a vote at 11:30 A. M., and as the hour aphed the excitement increased. speakers were interrupted with expression

of approval or disapproval from the highly wrought brethren. a
During the discussion, the rear of the During the discussion, the rear of the church and the gallery had been crowded with women, most of them with gray hair, who craned their heads not to lose a word the speakers uttered. When the vote was taken the brethren fished poncils and bits of paper out of their pockets to keep taily while the Secretary, the Rev. C. E. Millard, from his elevated seat beside the Bishop, proceeded to call the roll and record the ayes and noes. It was whispered among the ministers before the count was half completed that the women's champions were worsted in the fight. At the close of the roll call there was no demonstration by victors or vanquished.

Secretary Millard had been directed by the Conference not to announce the result of the ballot until to-morrow, but the brethren agreed among themselves that the result of the ballot was 60 for the admission of women and 183 against. Several ballots of absent members will be permitted to be recorded before the result of the voting is announced to-morrow. The advocates of admitting women declare that their vote will in this way be raised to 64 or 65.

In the course of the debate to-day a good many queer and interesting things were said about woman and her place in civilization, in the church, and in society. The Rev. George H. Smith, of North Sing Sing, demanded what his opponents meant by saying that the Scriptures are opposed to women taking a prominent part in church government. He was assensished to hear learned brethren say that St. Paul would continue to write epistles now such as he wrote nearly 2,000 years ago if he had lived church and the gallery had been crowded

would continue to write epistles now such as he wrote nearly 2,000 years ago if he had lived "What would St. Paul have been learning in all these years with all his enthusiasm for Christianity if he did not see how women have been emancipated?" the speaker said. "Would he now send back a slave to his master? Would ne now send back a stave to his master? Would Christ have made wine at a modern wedding if He had lived until to-day? So far as my own wedding is concerned He would not have made any great amount of wine, no matter how sweet the wine might be, because there would be few who would drink it."

CLEARED THE WARDEN.

the Ohio Penitentiary. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 COLUMBUS, April 6 .- The joint legislative committee investigating the management of the Ohio Penitentiary has completed its re port and will submit the same to-morrow. It criticises the Board of Managers for certain unbusinesslike transactions and dwells considerably on the system of procuring pardons. Secretary McClain, of the Board of Managers, is held directly responsible for the circula of the stories concerning the warden and the

of the stories concerning the warden and the matron, unsupported by a shadow of evidence. A strange thing in connection with the finding against McClain is that he had been a life-long friend of the warden.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature changing the amount of time to be deducted from the sentence of convicts in the Penttentiary for good behavior. It amends the law so that the longer-term prisoners make a gain and the short-term lose a small per cent. A one-year inmate receives five days off from each of the 12 months of his sentence, if he conducts himself in the proper way; a two-year man gets seven days three-years, nine days; four years, 10 days; five years, 11 days; six years, 12 days.

THEY MAY FIGHT,

A Duel Likely to Follow the Scoring of a Female Witness.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCIL! ATLANTA, April 6.-There is a new sensation in the McKee case. Mr. Dietz, the husband of Mrs. Juliana Dietz, the main witness against Mrs. McKee, has demanded a public apology in open court from Colonel George Fry, one of the counsel for Mrs. McKee. Colonel Fry scored Mrs. Dietz severely on Saturday evening in his argument for the defense. He went so far as to ocompare her actions and demeaner on the wit-ness stand to the behavior of a ballet dancer, Mr. Dietz wrote a note to Colonel Fry this morning, setting forth his demand for an abology. The excitement is great. A reporter interviewed Mr. Dietz at the Court House, and he said that if the Colonel does not apologize as demanded he will have to answer for it. Dietz and Colonel Fry have not met. Both are considered fighting men. Two of the jurors in the case are sick, and the trial has been continued until Wednesday.

Chauncey Black Now Conducting a Crusade at the Capital.

WEAK POINT IN THE BAKER BILL

Minority Representation in the Constitutional Convention.

THE STREET BILLS UP IN THE SENATE

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 HARRISBURG, April 6 .- Ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black was here today looking up the prospects for a constitutional convention, a project which he regards as particularly his own. He was outspoken in his opposition to that clause of the Baker ballot reform bill requiring the pasting over of the number which must be marked on each ballot, holding that this makes the measure clearly unconstitutional. The other features of the bill, such as pro-

vide for independent nominations, an official ballot and opportunity to vote free from interference, Mr. Black regards as excellent, but claims that the pasting clause is the Trojan horse which will lead to the overthrow of the whole measure when it comes before the courts. There are three points in which Governor Black holds the Constitution must be amended before an absolutely secret ballot and pure elections can be se cured. These are the removal of the ballotnumbering clause and the provision pernumbering clause and the provision permitting an elector to write his name on his ballot and the establishment of personal registration. This done, the Baker bill would give the State the best election law in the Union.

Mr. Elack strongly deprecates the passage of a bill calling a convention without providing for minority representation, as is now said to be the plan decided upon by the Republican leaders, and believes that even if a convention were called under such a plan its members could not be relied upon to perform their duties in a non-partisan spirit. The beople regard the framing of a constitution as a matter outside the pale of politics, and would not elect men who could be used for partisan purposes.

A ROAD LAW PETITION

That Beseeches the State Solons to Pass Common Sense Measure.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, April 6.-A good deal of the opposition which is being worked up against the road bill is based upon the fact that the bills sent out through the State were copies of the measure as originally framed by the Road Com nission. As the bill now stands it has been materially amended, and most of the obnoxions provisions stricken out. It is now proposed to

provisions stricken out. It is now proposed to have several thousand copies of the amended bill printed and circulated through the country, so that the people may find what it really provides for.

To-inght Senator Robinson, of Delaware, presented a singular petition in the Senate, praying for "the passage of a common sense road law." It sets forth that "generations of men may appear and disappear as the grass, and the multitudes that throng this world to-day will disappear as footsteps on the shore, but roads, road laws and road taxes, with all their faults, will endure forever and ever." It also declares that "if the townships want to pave their roads with machdam thrickel plate or 18-carat gold, let them do it," but beseeches the Legislature not to adjourn, without passing a law which people can understand and which will lead to better roads. This rather singular petition was a printed one, and largely signed.

PITTSBURG STREET BILLS,

The Question of Payment of Damages Taken Away From Councils [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1 HARRISBURG, April 6.-The Pittsburg street Flinn and numerous amendments made, all of which, with one exception, were to change the phraseology and make clearer certain sections which seemed somewhat obscure. The excep-tion mentioned was made in Section 3 of Bill

No. 32, the proposed general law for street im-provements. It was made at the request of the Representatives of some of the larger boroughs. In its original form it provided that the Council may determine whether assessment for damages shall be made on the corporation or on the property benefited.

As amended it reads as follows: "The payment of damages sustained by the making of the improvements or by the vacation of any public highway shall be made in whole or in part by the corporation, or in whole or in part by assessments on the property benefited by such improvements, as the said viewers may determine and the courts approve."

This amendment takes the question of payment of damages out of the hands of the Councils and places it with the viewers and the court. Representatives of some of the larger bor-

NO INTENTIONAL DELAY For Any Purpose in the Introduction of

Apportionment Bills. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, April 6,-Chairman Hayes, of the Legislative Apportionment Committee said to-night that there had been no intentiona delay in the introduction of the Legislative ap portionment bills for the purpose of prevent-ing their passage, embarrassing Governor Pattison, or for any other purpose whatever. The delay arises solely from the fact that the State Printer had not furnished the necessary maps, which had been ordered two months ago. The cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny, and several of the counties would have to be divided into districts, and in order to co this it was necessary to have townships maps of the counties, with their population, and the population of the city wards.

The committee was anxious to do its work, and if the maps were not furnished soon it tison, or for any other purpose whatever. The

and if the maps were not furnished soon would try to formulate a bill without them. SHUTTING OFF BILLS.

The Report Ready on the Management of The Senate Decides to Prohibit the Supply

After April 10. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
HARRISBURG, April 6.—General Gobin to night offered a resolution that no bills be intro-duced in the Senate after Friday, April 10. In

SOME MUST SUFFER.

Not Enough Money for Penitentiaries an State Charities.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, April 6.-Chairman Fruit, o the Appropriations Committee, says he can't figure out more than \$3,000,000 for peniten-tiaries and State charities for the next two years. As the State Board of Charities has recommended appropriations of nearly \$5,000,-000, some of these institutions must fall far short of their expectations, although they may still get all they really seed.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

An Amendment by Neeb to Benefit the Public Institutions. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.; HARRISBURG, April 6.-Senator Smith's bil

HARRISBURG, April 6 .- Nearly the entire se-

sion of the House was devoted to the consider

ation of the bill providing for the appointmen

by the Governor of a State Board of Under-takers, consisting of five persons, requiring un-

HARRISBURG, April 6.—Senator Smith's bill to prevent the pollution of streams from which municipalities get their water supply was tonight amended, at the suggestion of Senator Neeb, so as to apply to streams from which public institutions draw their supply.

Mr. Neeb argues that institutions, such as the Morganza, which do not get their water from city supplies, should also be protected. JNDERTAKERS' BILL Long Discussion Takes Place in th House Over the Measure, SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE

A Number of New Ones Introduced in the Senate and House.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April &-The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Meek, Centre, authorizing the use of the

SEVERAL MORE BILLS.

money raised by a gas, kerosene oil and water tax for the purpose of illuminating boroughs with electric light.

By Hines, Luzerne, authorizing soldiers to ring suit against any county, borough or town-

ship for bounty money.

By Penrose, Philadelphia, to authorize foreign corporations to erect buildings for the manufacture of dye stuffs.

By Osborne, Philadelphia, to repeal the act against horse racing so far as the same provides for the forteiture of horses used in racing. In the House bills were introduced as follows:

By Stewart, Allegheny, making an appropriation to pay the expense of the committee to investigate the charges made against the to investigate the charges many among the mine examiners.

By Elwood, Westmoreland, providing for the taxation of land and the property thereon, independent of each other: also enabling the Superintendent of Public Instruction to pay to school districts in certain cases their proper share of the State appropriation to common schools.

SALE OF CIGARETTES.

The Bill Regulating It Passed Finally by

RPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 6 .- In the Senate bills ere passed finally as follows: Prohibiting the arrest of conductors or driver on street railway cars before they have reached the end of their route; for cruelty to animals; to prohibit the depositing of public moneys with certain unincorporated banks and backers by county, city, borough, township and school treasurers and delinquent tax collectors; to restrain and regulate the sale of cigarettes so as to compel dealers to procure a license; to prevent the sale and gift to minor der le years and to impose a penalty for so les and to give to parents and guardiz leasures.

HON LAW.

Bill to Exempt a lock of the From the Act of 18. H

night a House bill was passed finally authoriz-ing companies to consolidate or divide shares Mr. Crawford, of Venango, introduced a bill construing the act of 1820, against horse racing, not to apply to horses used in trotting running, pacing or speeding races given by regularly organized trotting associations.

HARRISBURG, April 6 .- In the Senate to

RESULTS OF THE LOCAL ELECTIONS IN THE BUCKEYE STATE. Cleveland Is Republican, Columbus Demo cratic and Cincinnati Close-Blake Wins

MUCH MIXED IN OHIO.

Canton-Burnett a Victor at Springleld-Other Points. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. COLUMBUS, April 6.- The city election passed off quietly. Not more than half the vote was polled. With returns from half of the precincts at 11 P. M., the indications are Karb, Democrat, for Mayor, will be elected by from 1,000 to 1,200 majority. The Republican majority in the city last fall was about 500. The entire Democratic ticket will probably be elected. The Republicans attribute their defeat to the lukewarmness of the church ele- the work upon one property if that propment, and their failure to vote.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says: The result of to-day's election is both a Democratic and Republican victory. The latter get the fruits of the fight, and the Campbell wing of the Democracy is indersed, for the men on the Democratic ticket who represented the Camp-bell side came nearest being elected. Tafel, bell side came nearest being elected. Tafel, Democratic, for Mayor, who is particularly for Campbell, was defeated, as it now appears, by less than 100 majority.

At Cleveland, William G. Rose, Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of about 3,000. The entire Republican ticket, with the exception of the candidate for City Treasurer, was also elected. The successful candidate for Treasurer was Major W. W. Armstrong, ex-postmaster. His opponent, M. G. Watterson, the Republican nominee, is a banker and has held numerous offices. The voters of the municipality evidently thought he had enough. Moreover be was unpopular with workingmen.

he had enough. Moreover he was unpopular with workingmen.

At Canton Mayor Blake, Democrat, was reelected by 68 majority. Zanesville went Republican. Burnett, Democrat, again swept the 
Republican stronghold of Springfield. In 
Northwestern Ohio the Democrats carried the 
cities of Findlay, Napoleon, Defiance, Wapokoneta, Upper Sandusky, while Republicans 
were successful in Toledo, Fostoria, Bowling 
Green, North Baltimore, Blufton. The officers 
voted for were Mayor, Councilmon and members of the Board of Education in each, of the 
several cities of Northwestern Ohio, and the bers of the Board of Education in each of the several cities of Northwestern Ohio, and the result gives the Democrats control of the principal cities of Northern Ohio. The Republicans were also successful at Youngstown and East Liverpool.

THE ELECTION IN MICHIGAN.

ocrats Elect the Supreme Justice on the Lightest Vote Ever Cast. DETROIT. April 6.-Michigan' to-day voted

for a Justice of the Supreme Court, and two Regents of the State University. City and town elections were held generally throughout The vote was the smallest ever known. Returns are meager, but indications are that Judge Champlin, Democrat, will be returned to the Supreme Court by 2,000 to 5,000, the latter figure about half the Democratic plurality last fall. This (Wayne) county elected two County Auditors and eight members of the Board of Education. The Democrats carried the county by about 3,000

GRIP IN NEW YORK.

It Is Laying Low a Large Number of Victims

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

NEW YORK, April 6.-Ninety-four names are now enrolled at police headquarters on the record of deaths caused partly by grip. Eleven such deaths were reported to day. Seven of those who died were women. Dr. Nagle, the Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics, said to-day that he Vital Statistics, said to-day that he has noticed during the past three or four days that the malady is attacking women instead of men. Five of the li cases reported to-day were complicated by some form of pneumonia and four by bronchitis. One hundred and forty-two deaths from all causes were reported. Two hundred and sixty-three policemen were reported unfit for duty to-day, and it has been found necessary to double up the posts in all parts of the city.

The grip is laying siege to the headquarters of the Department of the Atlantic, on Governor's Island. Among its victims are Mrs. O. O. Howard, the wife of the commanding general; the wife of General Tompkins, Colonel Hughes, and a number of soldiers of the garrison. Cantain Joseph Bartlett, of the supply steamer Chester A. Arthur, and Mate George Howell, are also down with the malady.

MARRIED THREE WOMEN. Arrested While Making Preparations

Wed the Fourth Time.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 6.-Prof. Albert E. Foster, of this city, was to-day arrested on the charge of bigamy. Foster is what is known

the charge of bigamy. Foster is what is known as a high flyer, and during his residence here was counted as one of the "Four Hundred."
His case as developed before Justice Stickney today is a marvel. In Hamilton, Canada, he married a young woman by the name of Carrie Windom. Two years afterwards he married a young woman in Peru, ind., who is known as Fiorence, and is No. 2. Two years afterward, in 1889, he appeared in Newport, Ky., where he gained entrance in the best circles and married the daughter of Cephas Knight, a prominent and wealthy merchant.

Last December he came to Sioux Falls and has been doing all he can to work up a case so that he could have wife No. 4. His arrest was caused by the father of No. 3, and that outraged gentleman announces his intention of placing the often married professor behind the bars. A requisition has been applied for and he will be taken to Newport, Ky, for trial.

dertakers to be examined, registered and licensed.

A vital section, imposing a penalty for fail-ure to register and become licensed, was de-feated.

Proposed Legislation Not Altogether Satisfactory to

Citizens.

THREE CENTS.

REPAIRING THE CHARTER.

Majority in Interest or Number to Secure Street Improvements.

WILL NOT ISSUE CERTIFICATES.

Raising Money on 4-Per-Cent Bonds to Pay the Contractors.

TRIBUTES TO THE MAYOR'S HONESTY

Street legislation for the future, the method of raising funds for the work already finished or under way, the composition of the Department of Awards and the control of the Carnegie Library were the subjects discussed from many standpoints at the adjourned meeting of citizens held in Common Council chamber yesterday afternoon. They were brought up by the report of the com-

nittee appointed on Saturday. The attendance was not quite so large yeserday as on Saturday, but was quite as repesentative, and the fountains of fervid elouence gushed forth just as freely.

The result of the meeting was that a committee was appointed to go to Harrisburg and explain to the legislators the demands and needs of second-class cities in the matter of new legislation. Mayor Gourley called the meeting to

order shortly after 2 o'clock and requested

D. B. Oliver, Chairman of the Committee

on Legislation, to make his report. Mr.

Oliver complied, and the report of the comwittee on each bill was considered separately. Acting on the Committee's Report. Mr. Oliver reported that bill No. 32. chown as the general street act, covering every municipality in the State, had been approved as read on Saturday, with the exception of an amendment providing that the location of improvements shall be specified

in the ordinance authorizing the improve-

D. D. Bruce-This amendment is to over-

come the present practice where the Chief of the Department of Public Works walks upon a private property and designates the ocation of a sewer, for instance. The property owner has no voice in the matter, and often wonders if he has any rights at M. A. Woodward-I approve the hill generally as amended. Still I object to the

distinction between rural and city property.

and to the assessment of the whole cost of

erty is benefited to the full cost of the work, while other property, which also, shares in Mr. Bruce—I have known page where on the 50-foot street has been run through one man's property and alongside that another. The Board of Viewers would say that both men were equally benefited and assess them alike, giving no credit to the first man for the 50-foot strip of land, perhaps 1,000

> J. H. White-I think Mr. Woodward's amendment is equitable. Willing to Pay for Benefits Only.

feet long, that he had given up.

A resident of Bellefonte street-Perhaps we could not do better than fall back upon the old road law. I believe that damages should be borne by general taxation, and property-holders merely assessed for the benefits they receive. J. F. Hudson-I would like to know if improvements are made on petition of a majority

n interest or number.

Mr. Oliver—On the petition of either. Mr. Olivor—On the petition of either.

The bill as amended by the committee and Mr. Woodward was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Oliver reported bill 266, relating to municipal liens, giving them a continuous existence, without the necessity of reviving them every five years, as is the case at present with all classes of hens. The committee had amonded the act by providing that property holders may ask the court at any time to compel the city to pursue its lien in order to test the valid-

city to pursue its lien in order to test the valid-ity of the claim.

Mr. White—I think the city should be com-Mr. White—I think the city should be compelled to revive its liens every five years, as in the case of other liens. It is a hardship to compel the purchasers of property to go hack for years through obscure documents. Neither should this act apply to Penn avenue liens. In those cases the Supreme Court said the liens could not be collected, but refused to order them stricken off because, it said, the complainants' hands were not wholly clean in this matter. This act would give these people an opportunity to have the liens stricken.

The bill was unanimously adopted as amended by the committee.

Working on the Local Street Act.

Working on the Local Street Act. Bill 268, the street act for second-class cities had been amended by adding the provision that all assessments for street improvements are to be made in conformity with the general law. Mr. Woodward—I offer as a resolution that all legislation for street improvements shall contain the provision that it shall only be made all legislation for street improvements shall contain the provision that it shall only be made upon the petition of the majority of persons or property interested, and that an appeal to court and trial by jury shall be granted to persons displeased with their assessments for benefits. The general street bill does not contain these provisions. Under the present system a man cannot appeal to court against his assessment for benefits, no matter how large the sum involved. That is reserved for the question of damages. The objection has been made that this amendment would increase litigation, but I don't think that objection can be sustained. But few people go to court with street improvement cases, and, anyway, every man has the right to a hearing in court before a jury.

J. W. Breen—I would like to amoud the bill by making the petition for street improvements bear the signatures of a majority in number "and" interest, in place of a majority in number "or" interest.

Nicholas Voeghtly—I think that property holders should have the right to decide on the character of the pavement used. On many streets we have block stone where cobilestones would do as well. I offer as an amendment that a majority of the property holders shall have the right to determine the character of the material used.

Might Block Street Improvements.

Might Block Street Improve Mr. Oliver, referring to Mr. Breen's amend-ment-I think the interest of the majority would be best conserved by allowing the gen-eral street act to read "a majority in interest or number," otherwise it would be very difficult

to get improvements otherwise.

Mayor Gourley—To consider this matter we will have to reconsider the general street act.

James M. Bailey—Well, let it go now, and PH