FORTY-SIXTH YEAR,

LOAR UNDER ARREST

Together With His Deputies, but Only in the Custody of Comrades,

ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

An Application for Admission to Bail Will Be Made to the County Court To-Day.

LABOR LEADERS TO BE EVICTED.

A Number of Them Notified to Vacate Company Houses Within 10 Days, When Force Will Be Used.

RATIONS SERVED TO NEEDY STRIKERS.

Seven More of the Cokers Who Went to Work at Morewood Bave Been Persuaded to Rejoin Their Asscointes.

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST

PRIOR A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. MT. PLEASANT, April 9 .- Captain J. A. Loar and eight of his men are now in the custody of the Eighteenth Regiment, at Scottdale, on charges of murder. They left here this afternoon and immediately went to Squire Eicher's office in that place and gave themselves up. Then they were all taken in charge by a squad from the Eightcenth and went to headquarters, where they will remain under guard until to-morrow, when they will go to Greensburg.

The warrants were in the hands of Constable Gay, who came to Mt. Pleasant this morning and gave the militia notice. None were arrested, and they did not even have a military escort to the depot here or to the Squire's office when they reached Scottdaie. They were put on their honorin the affair and carried it out perfectly.

The Names of the Accused.

The men arrested were Captain J. A. Losr, Harry Wilson, B. G. Burns, Lewis Davis, Carey Brown, Jacob Zundell, J. J. Berger, J. M. Carbaugh, Steve Carnes and Miles Hanna. Two of the men were not in Mt. Pleasant and Morris Ramsay promised that they would report at the 'Squires office in Scottdale and they were there with the others having boarded the same train at

Squire Eicher dld not exactly like to issue the warrants but he declared it was the best thing that he could do under the circumstances. He wanted to postpone serving the warrants until to-morrow so the men could go to Greensburg immediately, but James McBryde, who made the information would not permit it.

To-morrow the men will all be taken to Greensburg where legal steps will be taken to get them out ou bail. A writ of habens corpus will first be asked for which will bring the matter before the judge.

Deputies Confident They Will Be Balled. The strikers will fight this move, but the deputies think they will win. Bail has already been made out with the names of the Ramsays on the bond, so that the affaican be settled very briefly if the accused an permitted to give bail. This affair was settled in the most amicable way all around, and all the military men here speak well of the way it was done. There were really no arrests, and the men merely gave themselves up with the hope that they will be allowed to give ball to-morrow.

This afternoon 14 ten-day eviction notices were served on men occupying company houses at Morewood. The majority of them are leaders in the strike or are accused of having shot out of windows at deputies on the morning of the trouble. Those given quit notices to-day were: Michael Barrett. John Weish, Steve Pramuko, Martin We. jinskey, Peter Skera, August Bentz, Henry Howard, John Campbell, John Dank, David Schrader, Harry Barrett, Michael Liadaway, Elizabeth Murphy and S. S. Grimm. Mr. Ramsay said that the notices were given because the company does not care to harbor men who are fighting against its in-

Need the Houses for New Men.

They also say that their houses will be seeded for new men they will put to work. During the strike the men have paid no rent. A good many of them, however, say they paid enough rent while work was going on. They are expected to pay 57 per mouth for onehalf of one of the company houses. Those who are forced to leave their present homes at the expiration of ten days will most likely find homes with other labor men who are more forwate and own little homes in the town. There will probably be no trouble caused by these ons, as the men will go quietly,

Mr. Ramsay says if they refuse to leave usetly they will use force in getting rid of tem. He declares that the company is tired ! harboring its enemies. To day seven men failed to show up for work

Murewood who had been there vesterday by 75 men were reported as at work, but the men say that even that number is large have had their committee working hard the these men, and say they are having good

Ramsay's Reason for the Desertion. Superintendent Hamsay says the reason the quit work to-day was that a report had been erconiated to the effect that the military was going to leave the first of next week. This he denies, and neways further that the soldiers will not all be withdrawn at one time. A com pany may be taken away at one time, and then short time later another company leave until confidence is fully restored. The reports that the soldiers are about to leave, he says, were circulated by the strikers to prevent more of

James McBerde says that this is entirely wrong as the only influence brought to bear on those now working at Morewood is the work of the committee who visit the men personally and try to show them where they are wronging themselves as well as the fellow-workmen by going to work before the affair is properly set "The talk about this strike being over is all hosh," says Mr. McBryde. "Why as far as the organization is concerned it has just fairly begun. We are in excellent trim now for a long hight. Our men are quietly working for the cause, and there will be no trouble."

Serving Rations to the Strikers. The Commissary Committee of the U. M. W. of A is right on duty. A small room in the lower part of the town is headquarters. Flour. con, etc., is issued to the strikers who are unable to take care of themselves. The majority of them, however, are prepared to take care of themselves. They live very cheaply, and, as a consequence, save a little money out of their meager earnings. To-morrow the district delegates of the United Mins Workers of America holds a reactive at Secretable It is expected to hold a meeting at Scottdale. It is expected to

be a very important meeting.

At Morewood to-day the Teuth Regiment appeared on dress parade. For the first time since the trouble there was enough confidence to bring out the ladies to see the maneuvers of the military. Over 100 of them were present and watched the parade with great interest. The soldiers seemed dazzled by their appearance and their work was not up to their usual

Major Kay came back from Scottdale to-day There he held court martial and fined two privates two days' pay each for going out in citizen's dress to do the town.

STRIKERS AT THE INQUEST. THEIR TESTIMONY INDICATES UNDUE HASTE IN THE FIRING.

Some of Them Did Not Hear the Order to Halt, and None Saw Carbon Oil-They Seemed to Be Ignorant of the Object of ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHA

MT. PLEASANT, April 9 .- Coroner Wakefield to-day finished the hearing of estimony in the prosecution, and then adjourned to next Thursday, at Greensburg, where the witnesses for the defense will be heard. The strikers objected somewhat to this change of base, and Attorney James S. Beacom entered a protest in their behalf. The Coroner was immovable, however, and the inquest was adjourned to Greensburg. The hearing should have commenced at 8 o'clock, but one of the jurors was absent and it was

The first witness heard was John Sheeboc, a The first witness heard was John Sheeboc, a Polish boy. After answering the Coroner that he understood the nature of an oath, he said: "I went with the men from Morewood to Standard land returned with them about 3 o'clock. Somebody at Standard said that everybody must attend the meeting, but I did not know where the meeting was to be held. When we reached Morewood we stopped at the company's store. On our way there somebody shot three or four times, but after we left the store no one fired. We stopped at the bridge and some man said, 'Checki, Checki,' then they fired.

After the Fatal Shooting. "When the shooting took place I crawled under the bridge and stayed there in the water four hours. Then a man came and said, 'you

ellows come to the company's stere.' I did not

fellows come to the company's store.' I did not go."

Thomas Shirer said: "I live at Stonerville and am a coal miner. I was in Mt. Pleasant the night of the sheoting, and was returning home after the sheoting, and was returning home after the sheoting. I met a deputy after it was over and he told me that it was dangerous to puss, as the strikers were massed on the hills and might fire. I saw no firing, as I was in the crowd. The dead men were found on the bridge leading to the stable."

W. J. Cunningham said: "I live at Stonerwille and am a driver. I passed through Morewood Thursday morning to attend a meeting, but did not know where it was. I was in the crowd that was fired upon. The crowd I was with did no shooting at all. The firing came from the direction of the company stable. I think there were about 40 shots fired. My party made no threats. I was very near the bridge. There may have been ten men on the bridge. There may have been ten men on the tridge. I did not see any carbon oil cans in the crowd. I did not hear any one call 'Checkl.' I did not see any one tear down the gate."

Mrs. Agnes Baughman said: "I heard the men going toward Morewood. I also heard shooting as the men went down the road. I met Robert Ramsay the morning of the killing. He said he did not hear the shooting. I told him I thought a good many men were killed. He told me not to say anything to anybody that I saw him go down." Mrs. Nora Ringler simply corroborated the above statement.

No Arms Nor Carbon Oil Seen.

 "The guards told me that seven men were ed, and told me it was not safe to go farther. I asked them to go with me and they went with me a little distance. The bodies were found on the bridge leading to the company houses. The bodies were about four feet from the bridge. I believe the gate was no torn down at that time. It was closed.

M'BRYDE'S REPLY.

HE ANSWERS THE RECENT LETTER OF REV. MR. LAMBING.

He Defends the Miners in Their Efforts to Fix the Price of Their Own Labor-Average Wages Have Been Less Than \$1 a Day.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. Mr. PLEASANT, April 9 .- Secretary Mc-Brvde has issued the following in answer to

the letter of Father Lambing: The feply of Rev. Mr. Lambing to the letter of Mr. Lynch states in one portion, "Though I wish, and pray, and appeal for peace, I will not fight for it." While I have all respect for Rev. Father Lambing, both as a pastor and as a gentleman, I believe that the interests of the workratter Lambing, both as a pastor and as a gen-tieman, I believe that the interests of the work-ingmen of the Connellsville region will be and should be looked after by those with whom their interests are identified, for its is a fact that the men who have been selected to represent the interests of the workingmen are workingmen themselves. Rev. Mr. Lambing also states: "Probable I should have kept out of the matter entirely." Jung-ing from the same treatment that His Rever-ence speaks of, both from the operators and men, I believe it would be wisdom on his part to allow the struggle to continue as it began. It was mutually agreed, both by operators and em-ployes, that there should be no suspension of work until such time as the market would afford an advance over the rates paid up to February 10, 1801, and I firmly believe that the workingmen of the Connellsville region, after intering into an agreement of this kind, are determined that they shall have a say-so in re-

ard to the price that shall be paid for the In the name of the Lord our God, who has a In the name of the Lord our God, who has a better right to set the price of labor than the one that performs it? Let us have justice. As regards the operators, we are just as determinedjas Mr. Lynch not to use any means that would be useless. I do not know whether anyone has charged that the employees of the H. C. Frick Coke Company are poorly paid or not, but I do know that a man with anything like an ordinar-sized family cannot send by soli-

but I do know that a man with anything like an ordinary-sized family cannot send his chiloren or go to church blusself with what might be called good clothes on his person.

It is also true that three-fifths of the men of this region cannot earn sufficient wages to feed their families as they should be fed, while Mr. Frick, who a few years ago was only a common store clerk, can live on the fat of the land and boast about his millions. And it must be remembered that his wealth came from the labor performed by the poor unfortunate workingmen whom some people call cowards, desperadoes, etc. It is also true that when it became necessary to suspend operations at some of the plants on account of a depressed market, the men of the different plants who were fortunate enough to continue is who were fortunate enough to continue be at work were generous enough to divide ork with their fellow men; but when every thing appeared to be prosperous, taking an average, every man in the Connellsville coke ion received less than \$1 per day, caused by region received less than \$1 per day, caused by the company's having one-third more men un-der their employ than was really necessary, in order that two-thirds of the earnings of the workingmen should be returned to them through the pluck-me stores.

His Reverence also says if there is any pov-

His Reverence also says if there is any poverty among the men it is generally due to their own intemperance. While I agree with him on many instances, it is not generally the case. We have scores of men in this region who never knew the taste of drink, that are compelled to live from hand to mouth the year through. Rev. Mr. Lambing acknowledged that agreements have been broken time after time. I also acknowledge the same, but in nine cases out of ten they are broken by the management, not by the man. Hoping that the nanagement, not by the man. Hoping that th difference now existing between the employers and the employed will be settled in the nea

future, I beg to remain,

JAMES W. MCBRYDE.

WOMEN AND TIN PANS Frighten a Shaft Guard Into Asking for

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Mr. PLEASANT, April 8.-The guard sta

HIS SKILL REWARDED.

Dr. Neff, of Masontown, Promoted Surgeon of the Tenth Regiment.

CFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. MT. PLEASANT, April 9.-Dr. G. W. Neff, of Masontown, is now Surgeon of the Tenth Reg-iment, and ranks as Major. He was promoted from Second Assistant, with the rank of first lieutenant. The doctor will make a very popu-lar Major.

Dr. William S. Grimm, of Beaver Falls, has been appointed to the place vacated by Major Neff, Dr. Grimm was a guardsman five years.

FAIRCHANCE WORKS RESUME.

The Company Does Not Recognize th Union, but Allows Membership. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 Mr. PLEASANT, April 9,-The Fairchand

Furnace Company's coke works started up full again this morning. They have been running again this morning. They have been running partially right along at the old wages.

The organization is not recognized in the settlement, but the company allows the men to hold their membership. There are about 100 ovens in the plant.

ANNA DICKINSON SANE. HER SISTER NOW ACCUSED OF ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT.

Suit Against the National Republican Committee Commenced - Deprived of Some of Her Money by Means of Forgery-The Physician's Statement. PETETIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

NEW YORK, April 9 .- Miss Anna E. Dickinson, much thinner and more careworn in appearance than in years gone by but still like her old self in will power and earnestness was at the Astor House to-day for a few hours in company with her maid and Dr. Seward, medical superin-tendent of the Seward Home for Invalids at Goshen. The party came down on the morning train and returned in the afternoon. Miss Dickinson's purpose in coming to New York was to put her case in the hands of a lawyer, and Howe & Hummell were engaged to bring suit against the Republican National Committee for the amount due her on the contract made for her with Mr. Quay by Mr. Frank Carpenter, the artist, of New York. But a more serious charge than the one brought against the Republican Committee is her startling declaration that her elder sister, Susan, forcibly imprisoned her in an insane asylum without consultation with any medical authority or any of her friends, and then misrepresented her to the public, Miss Dickinson says it is true that she shut herself in her room and refused to open the door to her sister, but it was not because she was insane, but for the reason that she wished to look over her papers, which her sister had tampered with in her absence from nome. She declares that she was forcibly taken to the asylum at Danville and was left there without a physician's certificate, and she solemnly avers that her sister has prosecuted her beyond endurance in the past two years.

Dr. Seward, who has had Miss Dickinson in Invalids at Goshen. The party came

his care for a week past, says that she was en-trusted to his care by Miss Susaa Dickinson, who advanced money to pay her board, and that he took charge of her, thinking her inship. Agnes baughman said: "I heard the should be been going toward Morewood. I also heard shooting as the men went down the road. I met Robert Ramsay the morning of the killing. He said he did not hear the shooting. I told him I thought a good many men were killed, He told me not to say anything to anybody that! saw him go down." Mrs. Nora Ringler simply corroborated the above statement.

No Arms Nor Carbon Oil Seen.

John Collins said: "I was at Morewood. I stopped before the shooting just beyond the bridge. We stood awhile there talking, and soon they fired on us. I did not see any arms in the crowd, and I did not hear any one say "Checki." I did not have any idea why the men in the crowd. I saw no carbon oil can in the crowd." When asked why he went to Morewood. I saw no carbon oil can and Mr. Pleasant when the deputies fired. I did not see any clubs or cans of oil in the crowd." When asked why he went to Morewood." When asked why he went to Morewood. "Just for a walk. Continuing he said: "The guards told me that seven men were killed, and told me it was not safe tog farther.

The Passage of the finish mentally unbalanced, and that she is as well as she ever was. One of the first things he did after satisfying himself that Miss Dickinson was a well person was to telegraph, at her request, to those receiving funds for her not to pay any more money out to anyone. Miss Dickinson sates that she had \$16,000 wo knich were go: away from her by forgers. Miss Dickinson says that, after incarcerating her filegally, Susan mised those of her (Anna's) friends who wrote to her for facts, and has received pecuniary assistance which she had retained for herself. Miss Susan Dickinson is not aware that Dr. Seward has proonunced her slator Anna well, and Susan has yet to learn of the accusations which are brought against her. How much has been paid over to Susan Dickinson on behalf of her sister is not known. Miss Dickinson was a well person was to telegraph, at her request, to those receiving funds for her for lack is an any

The Passage of the Minnesota Anti-Tight Bill Catches the Wilbur Company. MINNEAPOLIS, April 9.-The McHale antilights bill having passed the Senate to-day, the

Wilbur Opera Company, now playing a 12weeks' engagement in this city will don bloomers for the remainder of their engage-

AN UNFORTUNATE LOVE AFFAIR.

The Elopement of a Youthful Couple Almost Ends in a Tragedy.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PARKERSBURG, April 9,-The attempt of ee Rexroad to commit suicide last night at Seal's boarding house created a sensati Rexroad is about 28 years old, the son of a wellknown family near Churchville. Sometimestoca Rexroad fell in love with Minule Lausford, a pretty, bright little country maiden of 13 summers. The parents of Minnie were opposed to Rexroad and forbade his attentions to their daughter. The young people decided to elope, and last Tuesday night walked 12 miles over the mountains to the railroad, coming here yesterday. They went to Marietta, O., 12 miles above, intending to get married at that place but intending to get married at that place, but were refused a license by the Ohio authorities. were refused a license by the Ohio authorities.

They then retraced their steps to this city, and late last night put up at Heal's boarding house. Some time during the night the man, in a fit of despondency, determined to end his days of trouble. He cut his throat, slitting his windpipe in a terrible manner and gashing his neck, fortunately missing the jugular. The girl discovered Rexroad's condition about 6 o'clock, being aroused by his moans. He was then very weak from loss of blood, and his life seemed to hang by a thread. The physicians succeeded in sewing up his wounds. His condition later in the day was considered somewhat favorable, and the girl was advised to go home, but positively refused to leave the side of her lover. After another consultation with physicians it was determined to send both home together, and to-night, under charge of home together, and to-night, under charge of an officer, they are on the train for Weston.

TAKEN INTO COURT.

Suit Against Knights of Labor Officials fo Book Accounts.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April &-Judge Bregy, in ommon Pleas Court No. 1 to-day, heard the suit of William Whitty against Terence V. Powderly and others, the members and officer. of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. It is alleged that a lockou of the employes of knit goods mills started in 1886 at Austerdam, N. Y., and finally extended to the mills in the Mohawk Valley, by which 15,000 operatives were thrown out of work. William Whitty, a Knight of Labor, furnished whilam waitty, a kinght of Labor; itrinshe the locked out men with food from his stor upon the orders of the local assemblies an upon their individual credit. Thomas Barr gave him \$500 upon his own responsibility an promised to lay the matter before the General Constitution of the control o

About the 20th of January, 1887, Barry gave Whitty \$1,200 and told him to go on supplying the men with provisions, as the Executive Board had taken charge of the matter, and the general order would guarantee the payment He also said that the sum of \$300 pe would be sent him by the General Board. Whitty received this amount until the middle Whitty received this amount until the middle of April, and although it then ceased, he con-tinued to supply the men until the termination of the lockout in May. Upon examining his books he found a balance due him of \$800. He alleges that the board refused payment, on the ground that enough money had already been expended on the lockout.

WILL PROBABLY ESCHEW POLITICS.

The Chairman of the Republican Stat Committee Identified With the Standard. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL! ERIE April 9 .- Hon. W. H. Andrews Chair-

man of the Republican State Committee, has purchased for the Standard Oil Company, 30 acres of land adjoining the eastern limits of the city and next to a tract of similar size recently bought by the Standard for the Metric Metal Works. Mr. Andrews is also negotiating for the largest and costliest house in the city, and will take up his residence in Erie as repri sentative of the Standard's local interests. His acceptance of this position will probably lead to his withdrawal from polities.

ried off his own wife, and created no little ex-citement thereby, will cost no less than £2,000 to be taken on appeal before the House of WALES A BIG WINNER

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY. APRIL 10.

RELIGION BROUGHT IN.

LEAGUE MEETING.

Allegations.

Protestants Said Not to Be Wanted in the

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

or even generous treatment for Protestants if they joined the National ranks.

faith in the House of Commons, and all Protestants were to be ousted from that body. In conclusion he said: "If the Bishops have their way; if the elections are to be won by the priests, as Sligo and Kilkenny were, there is no doubt, if the movement which was successful in Kilkenny and Sligo prevails, that at the general election home rule will be obtained by such means, and the protest of the National League will be of no avail to prevent or mitigate sectarian domination."

With Spain.

conducted by Mr. Foster, regarding the terms

of a reciprocity agreement between the United

States and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, The

main points of the agreement were laid before

Among the conditions are a duty of on

cent per pound to be levied by the States, on

Spanish West Indian sugar of 13 degrees polar-

ization and a higher duty on any surplus above

the Ministerial Council to-day.

that point,

The Heir to England's Throne Gets a Straight Tip on the Races.

VANDERBILT AS A GAY GAMBLER.

He Visits Monte Carlo and Is Successful in

Beating the Bank. RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN IS ASSURED

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. 1 LONDON, April 9.-His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is evidently not to be deterred by the clamors of a certain section of the public from betting on horses or indulging in other forms of gambling. He won a large sum of money on the result of the City and Suburban yesterday. The tip was given to him by Colonel North. Lord Randolph Churchili, the owner of the favorite, also won a large amount on Munthorpe, having, it is said, been induced by

the other being divided between Lord Dun raven and Lord Randolph. Gossip has it that the reason for Lord Randolph's projected trip to Africa is that he is "broke." Added to this it is said that his family relations are by no means of the pleasantest. Although Lady Raudolph has a private income, she needs all the money settled on her by her father, the late Mr. Leonard Jerome. These two facts are current

the Colonel to bet heavily on that animal.

In fact, it is stated in certain quarters that Colonel North owns one-half of Munthorpe,

League will be of no avail to prevent or mitigate sectarian domination."

The Dublin Freeman, in commenting on this, says: "The speakers at the meeting of the National League last night had to utter some unpalatable truths. We will gladly give publicity to any authoritative denial of Mr. Harrington's serious allegation that resolutions were submitted at a certain meeting of the hierarchy, protesting against the number of Protestants Mr. Parnell was bringing into the Irish party. At the same meeting Mr. Timothy Healy was accused by Mr. Fitzgraid of receiving for his services at Maryborough, a portion of the £1,000 given by the Crown for the Parnell papers. He asked Mr. Healy if he would dare to deny he had received Crown money, and Mr. Healy has not replied." ly reported to be the reason for Lord Randolph's long absences. Among the recent winners at Monte Carlo is William Vanderbilt, who lately crossed the Atlantic in his steam yacht, with a number of gentlemen friends. The party landed at a southern port, and thence preceded to the fashionable gaming resort.

HELD IN CAGES.

Preliminary Trial of the Italian Evil Life Society Members.

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT. ROME, April 9.—The sensation of the hour is the trial of the denounced members of the Maba Vita (Evil Life) Seciety, an organization that, in its aims, seems to be identical with the Mafia, at Bari, 69 miles from Brindisi. The ex amination of the 600 witnesses will not begin until next week, but the 170 prisoners have been present during the preliminary proceed ings, occupying two cages on opposite sides of the gallery. On their way to and from the gallery. On their way to and from the court, under the escort of a strong force of carbineers, the chiefs who denounced their companions were roundly hissed by the populace. Among the prisoners the seven tattooed ones attract great attention, as it would seem that, in their case, the force of the art could no further go. The strangest devices have been used in this mutilation, one much sunburned and very dirty fellow being ornamented with no less than 62 different designs, some of them quite elaborate. The prisoner, Passaquindici, who explained the working of the order to the authorities, also added that the title of "Uncle" was given to the members of the Camorristi, or highest of to the members of the Camorristi, or highest of the three grades into which the society is di-vided. He could not say, however, when the society originated, but was certain that it had been organized prior to 1883.

DRIVEN FROM ITALY. The Mafia Horde Are Said to Have Chos

America as Their Field. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, April 9.-The Graphic newspape to-morrow will give two long articles on the Mafia, of which the following is the last para-graph: "The presence of the Maffiosi in the United States is due to the extreme rigor displayed by the Government of Italy. It is aim ing to destroy a sect which has struck such deep roots into the country. Many circumstances formerly favored its growth and devel opment in Italy, till, through the firm will of liberal and civilized power, such as the presen

liberal and civilized power, such as the present Government of that country, it has been almost extirpated. How it has grown and prospered in a foreign country, and a nation like the United States, is a mystery.

"Its only force is terror. It is always based upon the corruption of the authorities and the lack of pluck of the majority of the inhabitants. The question which naturally presents itself, therefore, is: Have the escaped conviots from Italy found a better field for their operations in America than in their native land?"

LADY DUNLO ILL

She Has Been in a Critical Condition and Is

Reported Dead. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) MANCHESTER, April 9.-Lady Dunlo, the beroine of that well-remembered divorce suit which created so much talk a comparatively short time ago, is to-day occupying the chief place in the public mind, by reason of a rumor that she is dead. She has been appearing at

that she is dead. She has been appearing at the Princess Theater, and is no doubt seriously ill, as she has been out of the cast. Everything that money can do to alleviate her sufferings is being done.

She is attended at her bedside not only by her husband, but also by her staunch friend, Isador Wertheisser. The latter's money is freely spent to procure the best medical aid possible, and not content with the available local physicians, leading members of the profession have been telegraphed for from London, and have been in attendance.

DAVITT'S DEFENSE

He Did Not Want a Place on That British Labor Commissio

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 LONDON, April 9,-Michael Davitt, in the curent number of the Labor World, says he did ot wish his name to be put forward by Mr. McCarthy, as Labor Commissioner, and he did not even sanction it, as he was certain he would be rejected. With regard to his disqualificaions, which were urged by the Tory organs, he states that his conviction for treason and felon was legally explated by the fuprisonment he underwen, and with the expiration of his sen-tence terminated the legal penalty and its consequences.

He contends that the holding of republican principles is no constitutional bar to the legal rights of the subject, and sums up the matter by saying that the objection of the Government

JEROME'S TOMB.

was a purely political one.

It Will Be in the One Carved From the Solid Rock as Requested.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. PARIS, April 9.-It is possible that the body of Prince Napoleon will soon be taken south ward and interred in the "tomb carved from the solid rock" on the Isles Sanguinaires, in the Gulf of Ajaccio, as requested in his will, in case it was not deposited in the chapel in the Church of the Invalides, near the tomb of his Church of the Invalues, near the tomo of his uncie, Napoleon I.

It is not thought that the Government will consent to the latter request, as it has no disposition to revive the Napoleonic legend, or add to the renown of the "Petit Caporal," as such a course might have inconvenient consequences.

HIS CAREER ENDED Death in an Australian Jail of a Notorio

Religious Impostor. BY DUNLAF'S CABLE COMPANT.1 LONDON, April 9,-A cablegram from Sydney nnounces the death in jail of Thomas Oswald Keatinge, the notorious clerical imposte Keatinge spent ten years in America prior to 1809, having begun his career of fraud in 1858. Later he filled many Roman Catholic and Protestant pulpits, but the greater part of his life was spent in prison.

THE JACKSON CASE.

Inability to Raise £2,000 Causes the De cision to Stand.

BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 LONDON, April 2.-The remarkable case of Mr. Jackson, who, it will be remembered, car- neymon, OPEN TO AMENDMENT.

This sum, which it was hoped to raise by a popular subscription, is not forthcoming, and the remarkable decision will, therefore, have to stand.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE REARING. SENSATIONAL CHARGES AT A NATIONAL

Irish Party By the Priests-Only Catholies to Be Sent to Parliament-Serious

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 LONDON, April 9 .- A great, sensation has been caused by the speeches which wer colivered at the Commercial Branch of 3 National League. Their effect is undoubtedly significant. Peter McDonald, M. P., fairly argued that if Gladstone failed to obtain a majority at the next election it would be because the English people had begun to suspect that the people of Ireland were not free in their own land. He tore

M. A. Woodward, of Pittsburg, leaned loward the opinion that the decision of the TERMS AGREED ON itions for a Reciprocity Treaty IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 MADRID, April 9.-It is understood that satisfactory termination has been reached in the negotiation with the Spanish Government,

AN IRISH BILL.

The Liberals Wished Parliament to Contro the Irish Commission. LONDON, April 9 .- In the House of Con this evening in the committee on the Irish Land bill Henry Fowler (Liberal) moved that the salaries of the land commissioners be the salaries of the land commissioners be placed in the estimates and thereby be controlled by Parliament. Mr. Healy held that the proposal was a vital one. The Government had rigged up a commission out of Tory nominees and attaches of the House of Lords, the permanent landlord harracles. The only chance the tenants had rested in the control of the commission by Parliament.

Mr. Morley said that the proposal of the Government was a mischievous blow at the principles of the Constitution and Parliament.

es of the Con Fowler's motion was rejected, 180 to 142.

MANIPURIS REPULSED.

The British Forces Win Another Victory Against the Rebellious Chieftains. SIMLA. April 9 .- Advices have been received near Manipur. The Manipuris made a flerce the slender force of Gh ommanded by Lieutenant Grant, which reently captured Fort Thabat. The Manipuris lought gallantly for every foot of ground, but

The usurping Rajah and two prominent chiefs, all three of whom had displayed remarkable bravery in leading the tribosmen to the attack, were killed during the fight. The Manipuris now express willingness to nize the authority of the British officials

RECALLS AN EPISODE.

Letter Written by Granville Evident During the Presidental Campaign. LONDON, April 9 .- A letter written by the late Lord Granville is published to-day which attracts some attention. The date of the letter and the name of the recipient are both

omitted. The letter reads:

"Undoubtedly we agree in respect to the action of the President. It is not equally certain, however, that any expression of mine might not help Mr. Blaine as much as Mr. Cleveland. I see that the latter is trying, not very succesfully, to separate free trade from his pian."

TRADERS EXPELLED.

Russia Fears They May Act as Guides t a Possible Invading Army. ST. PETERSBURG, April 9 .- The War Office has ordered the expulsion from the Russian camps on the frontier of all foreign traders. The War Office fears that these traders might serve as guides to the Austro-German forces i the event of war.

Hungarian peddlers especially are suspected of acquiring knowledge of the various strate

gic routes leading into Russia. SEEKING NEW OUTLETS.

Germany Fears Americans Will Capta Their Brazilian Trade. BERLIN, April 9.-The North Germa Gazetic, referring to the United States commercial treaty with Brazil, says to-day that German exporters will probably lose a great portion of the South American market, and this is a reason, the Gazette adds, for the conclusion of the Austro-German treaty as paving a way for new trade cutter.

Australia's Constitution Complete. SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 9 .- At yesterday's session of the Federation Convention, the dele gates adopted the Constitution, and the sess closed amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

way for new trade outlets.

CHICAGO'S OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Is in Progress and Will Be Necessary to Determine the Election. CHICAGO, April 9.-The official canvass of

the votes in the late election began this after ioon, and it is expected that the work will not be completed inside of a week. Both Repubicans and Democrats claim the election of their respective candidates for Mayor, and until the official canvass is finished, it will be impossible to declare positively which is cor-Two alleged errors in the returns made Tues

day night, were discovered to day. In the Twenty-seventh ward the Republicans claim that Washburne was not credited with 50 votes which were cast for him, and in the Twenty-fifth ward the Democrats claim that the number of votes credited to Cregier was 100

CONTRACTORS COME TO TERMS. They Reach an Agreement With the Tinners and Plumbers.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.-The master and ourneymen plumbers have reached an agree-ment, the former to employ none but union men, 35 and 30 cents for gasfitters, and 40 cents for steamfitters, eight hours to be a day's work.

Nearly all of the master tinners have signed Nearly all of the master tinners have signed the schedule recently presented by the jour-

Flinn Accepts Some Suggestions Upon the Curative Measures.

Alfred Marland on Hand to Enter a Rather Vigorous Protest.

NO FINAL ACTION UNTIL NEXT WEEK

HARRISBURG, April 9.-The House Judiciary Committee met in the Supreme Court rooms to-night to be enlightened on the Fling street sewer and lien bills. The meeting was public, but very few people honored the occasion with their presence Senator Flinn suggested that Thomas Carnahan, Jr., explain the several bills, and he did so, beginning with the proposed curative asunder the profession of equal rights for all

The committee was particularly anxious o know the features of the recent decision He disclosed the policy which patriotic prelates were urging the leaders of the movement to adopt. They were to have exclusively members of the Roman Catholic faith in the House of Commons, and all of the Supreme Court, giving points as to future street legislation, and Mr. Carnahan quoted extensively. He spoke of the importance of having remedial or curative legislation, as great injustice would be done the city of Pittsburg if those benefited by street improvements were not made to pay for the improvement. Alfred Marland interjected a remark that men were objecting to the proposed legislation who had paid their assessments. In his opinion curative legislation would not stand the test of the Supreme Court. Intention of the Supreme Court.

> Supreme Court was against the idea that property owners could be made to pay for improvements completed under the law de-elared unconstitutional, but he thought the Supreme Court was disposed to favor the city when it could if fair bills were framed. While property fair bills were framed. While property was benefited by street improvements and probably justified assessments made for them there were elements of equity on the other side. The burdens of these people were enormous. They were severe and oppressive on property owners, although the benefits might ultimately exceed the expenditures. One of the iniquities to which property owners were subjected was after having paid their share for paving they were taxed for repairing streets. The blow which the city of Pitisburg got from the Supreme Court would do it good as it would teach the municipality a salutary lesson. Representative Baker said that he had found that when street improvements were paid out of the city fund they were not forthcoming. Until he had an opportunity to pay according to the foot-front rule he was obliged to submit to bad streets.
>
> Representative Johnson asked Mr. Woodward if he thought the Legislature had the constitutional power to pass curative legislation, There was no direct answer to this question, but Mr. Woodward said the Supreme Court was disposed to help Pitisburg out of difficulty.

Woodward then began to point out what he thought were the defects in the bills. He particularly objected to the absence of a provision authorizing the trial of cases by a jury, contending that when people are subjected to oppressive burdens, such as street improvements impose, they should not be denied this protection from injustice. Senator Flinn agreed to have Mr. Woodward's suggestion incorporated. Mr. Woodward also desired the liens limited, and raised an objection to the bill relating to municipal liens on the ground that it proposed to validate assessments already made and pronounced unconstitutional. Mr. Carnahan took issue with Mr. Woodward, and said it simply authorized assessments for improvements already made. Ex-Representative Marland saw great injustice in making assessments for work done under unconstitutional legislation.

W. J. Howard made several suggestions, which were accopted. He said he was not disare subjected to oppressive burdens, such as

W. J. Howard made several suggestions, which were accepted. He said he was not disposed to adversely criticise the proposed laws, and as to the curative legislation he thought it might be correct in principle. Mr. Marland bitterly attacked Pittsburg Councils, and said the power to select the heads of departments should be taken from them and lodged in the people or the Mayor. Senator Flina spoke of the necessity of the proposed legislation. sity of the proposed legislation.

Chief Bigelow was present, but did not talk.
The Judiciary Committee will meet again on
Tuesday next, when the several bills introduced by Senator Flian will probably be put in
shape to be reported to the House.

HENRY HALL

A SERIOUS JOKE. Bill Passed Prohibiting Candidates From

Being Solicited. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 HARRISBURG, April 9.-The Senate, at its fternoon session to-day, passed finally whose introduction was generally regarded as a joke. It provides punishment for solici didates for office to buy tickets or any other valuable thing, or subscrib any other valuable thing, or subscribe for charitable objects or organizations. This kind of business is defined corrupt solicitation. Senator McCreary suggested that this farce had been carried on long enough, and hoped that the Senate would not invite criticism on its head by giving it any further

criticism on its head by giving it any further encouragement.

Senator Robinson, who introduced the bill at the request of a friend, said he was not afraid to vote for it. The practice of soliciting candidates for office during campaigns was nothing less than blackmail and should be stopped. Senator Bates excited the Senate to merriment by asking the Senator from Delaware, who holds two offices, whether he expected to derive any pecuniary benefit from this bill in his next campaign. The necessary 26 votes to pass the bill

KEMBLE LOAN BILL.

It Will in All Likelihood Go to Governor Pattison To-Day. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, April 9.-The bill to rein burse William H. Kemble for his loan of \$400,000 to the State will probably be in the hands of the Governor to-morrow. Senator Ross made an ineffectual effort to have his amendment inserted, requiring Board of Audit to inquire the liability of the Commonwealth, so far the liability of the Commonwealth, so far as unjust claims might be concerned. State Treasurer Boyer says he can see no reason why the Attorney General should be on the board, as the law of 1811 specifically states that the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall constitute such boards.

But so far as consulting the Attorney General was concerned, he and the Governor are expected to give their counsel while the examination is in progress.

ADJOURNMENT DAY.

The House Committee on Rules Reports in Favor of May 8.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, April 9 .- In the House to-day a report was made by the Committee on Rules fixing the 8th of May for the final adjournment of the Legislature. This resolution does not of the Legislature. This resolution does not mean that there will be an adjournment at that time, but it is expected to materially contribute to the dispatch of business. The House may adopt the resolution, but as the business of the session is in a very backward state, the Senate will doubtless see that it is amended by extending the time fixed for adjournment about two weeks. The House Committee on Resolutions when they adopted the resolution expressed the opinion that it would not meet the approval of the Senate without amendment. ate without amendment.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY. The Senate Disposes of a Large Number of Measures.

PARTITAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 9,-In the Senate the following bills were passed finally: Enabling teachers to secure permanent cer-tificates without the recommendation of the Board of Directors if they have taught success

proportion of freeholders required to petition for annexation from one-half to two-thirds, in-tended to prevent a brewer's property in

Fayette county from being placed in a borough; House bill relating to the study and practice of physical culture in the public schools of all the cities; House bill requiring public school teachers to be sworn or affirmed before entering upon their dutes; extending to the court jurisdiction when either of the parties has been or shall be convicted of forgery or any infamous crime and sentenced to imprisonment; abolishing the office of Director of the Poor in cities of the second class; House bill regulating the qualification of clerks to County Commissioners; House bill providing for the creation and distribution of a fund for aged or disabled policemen in cities of the second class.

A PARTISAN QUARREL

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE SENATE AND THE GOVERNOR.

Republicans Refuse to Confirm Pattison' Nominations Until Beaver's Appointee Are Commissioned-A Lively Debate in the Upper Branch Upon the Subject.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 9 .- The Republican

members of the Senate have not changed

their opinion as to the uncertainty of Governor Pattison issuing commis sions to the State Librarian, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Factory Inspector. They argue that as the nominations of these officials were confirmed over two months ago they would long since have had their commissions if it was intended by the Chief Magistrate of the State that they should be issued to them. The doubt as to trate of the State that they should be issued to them. The doubt as to the Governor's action was again illustrated in the 'ate to-day, when Senator Green, Democr 'sks, moved that an executive session to be purpose of considering the 'ate to day, when Senator Green, Democr 'sks, moved that an executive session to be purpose of considering the 'ate of harbor master, health office of the for harbor master, health office of the for harbor master, health office of the form o their commissions. They generally claimed that the Democratic Senators had violated that the Democratic Senators had violated their agreement, made several months ago relative to pointical nominations. Senator Robinson went so far as to intimate that they were guilty of political perfidy.

The Democrats were just as positive that their political opponents had gone back on their bargain and in vindication of themselves said they could not expect to bind the Governor to any agreement made by themselves.

their bargain and in vindication of themselves said they could not expect to bind the Governor to any agreement made by them. Senator Hall, of Elk, had no knowledge as to the course the Governor would pursue concerning the issuing of commissions to the State Librarian and others, but he believed that in due time they would be issued. Senator Robinson said that he had been informed that the commissions had been prepared, and if he could obtain the assurance of the Democratic Senators that the Governor would issue them to the men now in office he would not interpose an objection to the proposition of the Senator from Berks. Senator, Osbourn, of Philadelphia, called for the production of a written contract, which he said the Democratic Senator Corbin referred to the report of the appointment of a man named Snyder as superintendent of public instruction as suspicious, and Senator Green replied that he himself had thought it peculiar and consulted the Governor about it, and was informed that it was nonsense. This man, said the Senator from Berks, was simply advertising himself by circulating the unfounded report.

Senator Gobin illustrated the liberality of the Republicans by stafing that after the Senate had confirmed the nomination of a Coroner of Forest county appointed by Governor Beaver, Governor Pattison sent in another name for the same position, and the Senate confirmed the appointment. Senator Form Berks, of Union, Gought the delay of the Governor to issue commissions to Governor Bates, of Union, Gought the delay of the Governor to issue commissions to Governor Beaver's appointments looked very much as if he intended to supplant them at the end of the session with Democrats. The Senator from Union then moved to lay the resolution of the Senator from Berks on the table, and the Senator from Berks on the tab

te by a party vote adopted the proj A NEGATIVE REPORT

Made on Mr. Neeb's Bill Extending the Mechanics' Lien Law. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. HARRISBURG, April 9 .- A bill was favorably

eported in the Senate appropriating \$1,887 for the balance due for witness fees, mileage, serving subpoenas and other expenses in the Osbourn-Devlin contested election case, which has already cost the State about \$40,000. has already cost the State about \$40,000.

Bills were negatively reported as follows:
House bill authorizing actions in assumpsit by
and against joint owners, joint tenants and
tenants in common holding interest
in or operating any drilling, pumping or producing oil or gas well.
Neeb's bill extending the mechanic's lien law
to subcontractors, mechanics and horers and to sub-contractors, mechanics and laborers and requiring notice to be given to the owner of the claimant's intention to file a lien. claimant's intention to file a lien.

House bills were favorably reported as follows: Increasing the number of courts in Allegheny county; appropriating \$4.152 for the payment of John Joos for the publication of the mercantile appraisers' lists of Allegheny

SUPPRESSING SMOKE

The Bill to Provide for It Passed by the SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 9 .- The following bills were passed finally in the Senate:

Requiring insurance companies of other States doing business in this State to pay to the Firemen's Relief Associations, organized in cities, boroughs and townships, an annual bonus on premiums on the insurance effected within the limits of these places; House bill to provide for a uniform contractor policy to be made and issued by fire insurance companies; providing the manner in taking appeals in cases of divorce; authorizing and empowering cities to by ordinance regulate and suppress the production and emission of smoke from bituminous coal and providing penalties for the violation of the act.

The bill to establish a State Board of Medical Examiners was amended by providing for representation on it of two homeopaths and one eclectic. vere passed finally in the Senate:

one eclectic.

WITHOUT A CONTEST. Wherry's Constitutional Convention Bill

Passes Second Reading. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH HARRISBURG, April 9.-Mr. Wherry's bill, providing for a constitutional convention, con-sisting of 176 members, was reached on second reading Its author said that the machinery provided for the election was defective, and he provided for the election was defective, and he asked that he be permitted to amend it so as to put it in better shape. There was no opposition to his proposition, and it was allowed to pass second reading without contest.

The bill making the non-payment of fares in cars, hacks, etc., a misdemeanor was passed second reading after Representative Fow had startled the House by referring to a Knight of Labor who was prompting Mr. Kane, of Favarts as a naid lobby ist of the order.

Labor who was prompting Mr. Kar Fayette, as a paid lobbyist of the order. TWO FAVORABLE REPORTS

On Senator Meek's Liquor License and Ta on Foreigners' Measures

IFROM A STAFF COURESPONDENT. 1 HARRISBURG, April 9 .- The bill of Senator Meek, of Center, authorizing the granting of liquor licenses according to population, is making encouraging progress. It to-day remaking encouraging progress. It to-day re-ceived the favorable consideration of the House Committee on Vice and Immorality. His bill to tax unnaturalized foreigners \$3 a year for the benefit of the poor fund of the various districts is meeting with similar good luck. It, too, was favorably reported in the House to-day, after having passed the Senate has a large majority.

NEED'S BONDSMEN BILL.

It Is Favorably Reported to the Senate by the Committee.

by a large majority.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. HARRISBURG, April 9.- In the Senate this fternoon the bill was favorably reported to encourage forest culture, and also Neeb's bills permitting liquor dealers to secure bondsmen anywhere in the county in which the license anywhere in the county in which the license may be granted, and authorizing the incorporation of distillery companies.

The bill authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a commission to provide a uniform system of text books for the schools of the State was negatively reported. Logan, of Crawford, introduced a bill to prevent adulteration of maple syrups. sively six annual school terms; changing the

WAR TO BE DECLARED

THREE CENTS.

Inter-State Conference of Miners

and Operators Totally Dis-

rupted Over THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

All Conciliatory Propositions of the Miners Rejected.

OPERATORS DEFIANT TO THE END.

General Strike Will Consequently Be Inaugurated May 1.

RAILROADS SAID TO BE INTERESTED

The inter-State conference of operators and miners of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania collided and went to pieces yesterday on the eight-hour rock, as it was predicted in THE DISPATCH they would do. While there were indications all along of disruption, the most conservative men on both sides wanted to see the conference end in the same amicable manner that has characterized all previous meetings. In this, however, they were dis-

appointed. After the operators had refused noint blank to grant the eight hours, the miners presented the following propositions: First-That a reduction in the pay of day labor relative to the reduction in hours will be

allowed. Second-That we proceed to make the wage scale with the understanding that eight hours prevail after May 1, without the operators officially indersing it, and if it does not generally prevail within a reasonable time the miners will not insist upon its enforcement.

Where the Disruption Came In. This was also refused by the operators and then came the disruption. The operators said they would hereafter deal with their men independently, but the miners took issue with them on this point. There had been considerable talk during the meeting about the miners trying to force eight hours in Pennsylvania and Ohio and leaving the competitive districts out of the question. The miners agreed after the adjournment that before there should be any further dealings with the operators, the latter should bring their competitive operators

back into the agreement. The morning session was a lively one, It was presided over by Oscar Townsend, a Cleveland operator. Mr. Rae, who had the floor when the committee of the whole adjourned on the previous evening, resum ed his address. He said:

I want to take up the arguments of the operators in a spirit of friendship. The opportuneness of the matter at this time is recognized. Business men are slow to make such changes as seem expre imental, but that this system is no experiment, figures carefully prepared show that the miners at present employed in this county will produce all the coal mined in this county in 280 days, working five hours and il minutes per day. It has been argued that if we secure shorter hours large numbers of unskilled men will flock to the mines. The opposite is true. The large operators would be senefited. Mines so equiped could easily be worked under two shifts more profitably than

under the present system, and with a greater tonnage result. The Two Views of the Question. Mr. Rae then took the chair, and Mr.

Chapman, of Jackson county, O., said: Mr. Rae's speech sounds like a fairy tale. I take it there are two views to this question One is sentimental, the other is hard business. They talk of the prosperity of Europe. Fellow delegates, if all Europe is prosperous; if it flows with milk and honey, why is it that millions of people come to this country? It is to better their condition. That is the sentimental part of the discussion. Now the practical—Five years or more ago, we commenced the agree-ment between Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. years or more ago, we commenced the agreement between Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. During this time we've kept our agreements. During this time other fields have gone on independently. We have adhered, each of us, to our agreements, and we've arrived up to the present, when we are confronted by the eighthour proposition. This is the first time that this movement has been brought to the notice of the operators in convention. Mr. Penna says it's been discussed before. Perhaps in their own meetings, but never with operators. The Federation of Labor has selected the miners to make this fight. It was done at Detroit.

Voice—At our request, Chapman—A delegate to Detroit told me the

Chapman—A delegate to Detroit told me the miners were forced into it by the Federation

Convention.

Voices—Give the name!

Chapman—I have the floor and will not answer questions until I am through. Now Mr. Penna has said this movement is a case of dollars and cents. Gentlemen, who does this proposition affect? Not the miner with the pick, but the man who works by the day. Mr. Rae says shorter hours will increase the production. In the Scale Committee the opposite is argued. But we need not go beyond the water to prove this. Here's a strike in Pittsburg. In one mill the men were granted nine hours instead of ten, the men promising to do as much work under shorter hours as the longer. Now, an official of that mill is quoted in a local paper as saying that the men failed to do this; which proves that shorter hours are not productive of better results. Inactivity is not beneatcial. Wherever you operate ideness you create trouble. Give literary men, coal operators, business men a surplus of time and you will find them at their club houses. Workingmen under the same condition cannot go to club houses, but they go to worse places. Give a man plenty of work, and when his work is done he goes home.

Mr. Chapman read figures of the yearly tonnage of each competitive district, with a view to showing that other fields have encreached upon the business of the inter-State territory. Convention.
Voices—Give the name!

territory. As the Men Look at the Matter Mr. Penna-Mr. Chapman defeats his own argument. The first conference ever held was called for the spurpose of bettering the condition of the operators and miners mutually,

tion of the operators and miners mutually, With hundreds of thousands of idle men in the country and with Mr. Chapman's belief that if eight hours is adopted he will be obliged to employ more men, he still arges it would be the forerunner of idleness.

David Patterson, of Ohio, said: "I believe the time is coming when the eight-hour day will prevail, but I must tell the trath. In January, the operators of Ohio discussed this eight-hour day, Colonel Rend was there, and we came to the unanimous conclusion that we came to the unanimous conclusion that we came to the unanimous conclusion that this was not an opportune time to adopt the eight-hour day. We have held two meetings since then and it was unanimously decided again that the first day of May is not the time to adopt the eight-hour day. I stand now where we stood in meetings. I do not believe that May 1 is the time in Ohio and Pennsylvania. It will work injury to these regions."

Mr. Penna—What have you done to bring Indhana and Illinois operators up to our standard?

Mr. Patterson-Why, notwithstanding the inroads these fellows have made upon on trade, we have aiways stood by our scale man

fully.

Alex Patterson, of Pittsburg, said that if eight hours means an advance to day workers, the advance must come off the miners. "We know it," replied Messrs. Penna and McBryde, in one breath. A vote was then taken to not the discussion at 11-25, but the motion Mr. Dempster claimed the miners commence in Illinois and not burde ators here with the increased cost thon. The final satement of the r tion was explained to the comm: McBryde as follows:

Final Statement of the Mi

Final Statement of the Mi "On May I an order will go miner in this country to work the day. We want to adopt different you. We want to go into an agr