A Report From Rome That the American Minister Will Be Bounced Unless

BLAINE ANSWERS TO-DAY,

Thus Entirely Severing All Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Countries,

STATE DEPARTMENT SURPRISED.

The Statement Is Not Credited by These Who Have Been Watching the Affair for the United States.

SOME PECULIAR PHASES OF THE CASE.

If Rudini Does Take the Step Indicated It Will Really Amount to an Aunouncement of Open Restilities.

THE OPINIONS OF OTHER FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

By Associated Press.] HOME, April 10.-It is reported that if the United States Government does not answer the Marquis Imperiali's note by to-morrow, Mr. Porter, the American Minister here, will be ordered to leave Italy, and the whole Italian legation in Washington will be recalled, and Italian interests left in charge of the British Min-

PRINCIAL TELEPRAN TO THE DISPATOR. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- No information concerning Italy's alleged threat to bounce our representative from its capital can be obtained in official circles. Secretary Blaine was in his library all the evening, but declined to see newspaper correspondents. He did consent to look at a copy of the startling cablegram from Rome and wrote on the margin: "This Government knows nothing and believes nothing of the

Mr. Blaine was asked by note if his reply to the latest communication of the Italian Government had been transmitted to Rome or when it would be sent, but he declined to

President Harrison Had No Information. President Harrison said in response to inquiry that he had heard nothing save the press dispatch. Private Secretary Halford said the President had heard from Mr. Edaine that the State Department had no information on the subject. Assistant Secrein dense ignorance of Italy's reported belligerent movements.

Secretary Blaine passed the entire even ing in his library and received no callers or telegrams. The opinion of those State Department officials who were seen was that the report was a mere canard. They recall that the agencies in Rome have several times during the past week sent out rumors disguised as facts, such as the story that King Humbert and President Harrison have personally exchanged cablegrams concern-

ing the New Orleans tragedy. State Department officials, in lieu of official information, are evidently disposed to think of this report as be longing to the same category. They add that the absence of information from Minister Porter Indientes that Italy has taken no such action. for if the rumor were well founded it is impossible Mr. Porter should not have heardof it, and promptly communicated with Secretury Blaine.

Blaine's Reply Has Been Prepared. It is as well known here as such facts can be known in advance of official announcement that Mr. Blaine's reply to the communication sent him by the Italian Government through its diplomatic representative here, the Marquis Imperiali, was prepared three or four days ago, submitted to the President and the cabinet, and approved was transmitted to Rome, either by mail or

thus Italian episode has from the first been to minimize its importance in every possible way and by delay whenever possible give opportunity for passion to cool. In pursuit of this general policy he may have sent his reply by mail.

But in this event he would probably have transmitted it through the Italian legation here, and the Marquis Imperiali must have ber of those who emigrate is increasing informed his Government by cable of the surely but not slowly. Thus, while in 1889 report and transmission of so important a communication, Even if Mr. Blaine's reply was sent by mail direct to Rome, the Italian Secretary here would have been informed of that fact. On the assumption that Mr. Blaine has already replied to Rudini, State Department officials are unable to see what there is for the Italian Government to make a row about.

A Very Improbable Threat. It is further pointed out that the dispatch from Rome outlines a condition of affairs almost impossible, certainly very improb able, as no Government would take such action pending negotiations and closely following expressions of friendliness. If the Italian Government were impatient of delay it would be much more likely to first recall its diplomatic representative here, leaving the recall of our Minister to Rome to follow as a matter of course.

No nation would threaten to order the accredited Minister of another nation from its capital and territory unless it were proposed to follow the insult with a declaration of war. It is evident that neither Mr. Blaine nor the President is disturbed by the rumor. They held no conference during the evening and retired early, so far as can be learned. Little credence is given the Rome dispatch in Washington.

In some quarters there is curiosity know why the latest communication of the Italian Government has not been given to the public. This note was received last

BUSINESS Men will find THE DISPATCH the best advertising medium. All classes can be reached through its Classified Advertisement Columns. If you want anything you can get it by this method.

direct, or signed by Imperiali is not as yet

A Promise That Has Been Delayed. Mr. Blaine promised last week to give it out the first part of this week. On Monday he said it would be made public in a day or two. He now declines to give it out, and refuses to say when his reply will be transmitted, or if it has been already transmitted. This might be satisfactorily explained by a statement which Mr. Blaine made to-night to the effect that diplomatic explanations and negotiations between Italy and this country have already been carried on too

much in the newspaper press. Nothing official has as yet been made public concerning the contents of Italy's position, and that the communication was of a pacific nature. It is now said by those in position to know that Italy has never retreated from the demands which she first made through Baron Fava, to wit: Punishment of the lynchers, whoever they may be, and indemnification of the families of the murdered men who were Italian citizens.

If this should turn out to be true, and Italy has been waiting for further assurance from Mr. Blaine, there may be some truth in the rumor that Rudini, finally losing patience, has followed his recall of Fava with a still more hostile movement. It is not believed here that he has gone so far as to threaten to send Minister Porter out of Italy. It is possible he has decided to recall the Marquis Imperiali and close the Italian legation in this city, turning routine matters over to Sir Julian Rauncefote, or to Minister Romero, of Mexico, to whom they would fall, in accordance with precedent, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, since the departure of Fava.

Opinions of the Other Diplomats It is known that the view which the Italian Government appears to take of our Government's action in this matter is entertained also by the European Ministers now stationed at Washington and they are believed in a measure to reflect the views of their

governments. One of the European Ministers was asked, as he stood in the railway station on Monday bidding farewell to Baron Fava, what was the prevailing opinion of the case in the diplomatic corps. He replied: "There is but one opinion among the representatives from Europe and that is that you are in the wrong and that Italy is right. Mr. Blaine is too slow. In Europe, where we are supposed to be so deliberate, a matter of this sort, an injury to foreign citizens, would be adjusted in a few days by the Government at fault giving ample pledge of its intention to do justice. Your Government has not done that. You confess your inability to carry out your treaties. You take your own sweet time even in making promises, and somewhat brusquely decline to be hurried. Every representative of a foreign government in this capital knows that the men who lynched the Italians in New Orleans will not be punished. Your Government is unable to punish them if it would, and unwilling if it were able. Italy knows this as well as we do, and I should not be surprised if the Government at Rome were to take some action designed further to express her indignation at your policy."

AMERICANS IN ITALY.

LARGE NUMBERS OF THEM IN ROME AND THE OTHER CITIES.

Lany Yankee Women Have Married Into Some of the Most Prominent Families of

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, April 10 .- The Italian agitation over the New Orleans affair, which has created such a bother in diplomatic circles and has led to the withdrawal of an Ambassador, has, by the sensational rumor that Americans were hardly safe in the Eternal City, called attention to the fact that in addition to the large number of tourists who are attracted by the artistic surroundings and the historical associations which congregate about it, many quondam itizens of the United States live there Most of these are ladies who have married Italian noblemen and have deserted their native heath for the blue sky, the sunny atmosphere and the more potent attraction of love which Italy held out to them. They strike one in every city of the Peninsula, but, as may be imagined, they are most

merous in the capital. Thus Rome alone numbers among its resints the Princess Colonna, who was Miss Eva Julia Bryant, the stepdaughter of Mr. ohn W. Mackay, and the Princess Alexandro Ruspoli, who was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Capel Broadwood, of New York, and whose husband is a brother of the head of the celebrated house of Ruspoli, His brother, by the way, also married an American lady, viz., Miss Josephine Mary Curtis, but they live in Paris. Among the others best known are, perhaps, the Princess Bolognetti, the Duchess Lante, the Marchez Gavotti by them. The inference is that the reply and the Princess Triggiano. But this list does not by any means exhaust the names I

might mention, and only serves to show how large is the number of American members of the Italian aristocracy.

This Mafia has also demonstrated another fact, viz: That just as the ladies of the upper classes of America are willing, if not anxious, to migrate to Italy, so members of the lower, it not lowest, classes of Italy are only too willing to change their native lot for the unknown good which they believe exists for them in the land of the free. The numonly 30,238 Italians left home to carry their customs and lack of manners to your side of the Atlantic, the number year reached 200,000. These figures certainly furnish food for thought for your political economists, and open the eyes of us in Europe to the attraction which America offers for those who have to labor as a means of life, for the magnetic powe which large wages exercise over the minds

of these illiterate children of the South is. naturally, perhaps, remarkably strong. FOREIGNERS AND OUR NAVY.

England Only Too Willing to Profit by American Experiments. THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, April 10 .- The Globe, in con menting on the leader in the Times on the American navy, says:

No one of the new American war ships appears to be very formidable. It is some consopears to be very formidable. It is some conso-lation to know that in the opinion of competent judges the inferior length and weight of these American vessels leave them no chance of catching such steamers as the City of Paris or the Tentonic, if in a contingency which we certainly hope is in the highest degree improbable, it would be neces-sary to use those racers. It is a matter on which we may honestly congratulate ourselves that the Government of the United States has determined, backed up by its enormous wealth, to create a navy and indulge in speculative ex-periments, attempting improvements on all that has heretofore been accomplished and bringing to the task the energy and cleverness of the most ingenious nation in the world.

of the most ingenious nation in the world. We would be very dense indeed if we did not profit by the lessons to be learned from the Americans. VETERANS AFTER ITALIANS.

They Will Make It Warm for Those Who Insulted the Yankee Flag. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] KINGSTON, N. Y., April 10.-Pratt Post, disease,

Saturday. Whether it was from Rudini direct, or signed by Imperiali is not as yet a committee, with Major Martin Snyder at its head, to investigate the recent Italian outrage at Lefevre Falls, in the Ulster cement district, where a few days ago several Italians who worked in the quarries held an indignation meeting over the New Orleans shooting, and out of revenge hoisted an American flag to the top of a pole and riddled it with bullets. The veterans of Pratt Post strongly denounced the outrage at a meeting held Wednesday night, and instructed the committee to ascertain whether the Italians were naturalized citizens and were still in the

vicinity of Lefevre Falls. After investigation the matter will be placed in the hands of the District Attorney to take such legal steps as he may deem proper. As the Italians who were implinote of last Saturday. Semi-officially it cated in the outrage were at once discharged was given out that Italy retreated from her by the quarry owners, it is believed that they will make rapid strides for New York or some other haven of refuge.

BARON FAVA SAILS TO-DAY.

His Departure Just at This Juncture May Have Some Significance.

NEW YORK, April 10 .- Baron Fava, the cogne, and will leave these shores for home to-morrow morning.

MILLIONS EXPENDED

ON STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY KNIGHTS OF LABOR OFFICIALS.

No Reports of the Disbursements Were Made-T. B. Barry's Letters to Grocer Whitty Against Powderly and Those He Termed the Pirates. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.-The case of William Whitty against Terrence V. Powderly and others was continued before Judge Bregy in Common Pleas Court, No. t, to-day. Facts to corroborate the testimony of Whitty were laid before the jury and among them were letters from T. B. Barry, dated East Saginaw, Mich., Septem-Barry, dated East Saginaw, Mich., September, 1888. These were addressed to Whitty, and in one of them the writer said that there was no doubt of the justice of the claims, but that, in his opinion, the money would never be paid and the grocer would be a victim of Mr. Powderly's blunder. Atter Barry had severed his connection with the Knights of Labor he wrote another letter, in which he said that he thought the pirates" would settle before they would

face a court. Barry's deposition was read, in which he stated that he was acting under the instructions of the Executive Board when he instructed Whitty to furnish supplies to the strikers, and that his actions had received the approbation of the Executive Board. Whitiy's counsel called upon the board to produce that report, but they replied that they did not haveat.

John W. Hayes, secretary and treasurer

of the board, said that he had never seen any report from Barry. The books of the board showed that Barry had been sent to the Mohawk Valley with money, but there was no record of what he had done with it. The order had expended about \$98,000 in that lock-out and the records show that money was distributed to the members of the board, though the witnesses thought none of them had made a report of it. Millions of dollar sof the board's money had Millions of dollar sof the board's money had been expended in this way. The money would be given to the board and they would dispose of it as suited them, afterward showing receipts to the board. Barry's deposition was absolutely false, he said.

Mr. Maguire, a member of the Executive Board with he and a man named Manton.

the Country—The Lowest Classes Are Board, said he and a man named Manton Received in Exchange.

Board, said he and a man named Manton went through Whitty's books, and found them not correct, so that, when the latter made application for his money, the \$800, he recommended that the money be not

> FANNIE B. WARD has concluded that Chile is one of the most enlightened countries in the world in spite of her revolution. See her letter in THE DISPATCH to-mor

> > OBSTINATE CATTLE MEN.

They Continue to Ship Herds Into the In dian Territory Contrary to Law. St. Louis, April 10 .- Advices from the northern border of Texas say that notwithstanding the instructions to Government agents and the threat of Indian Agent Woods, of Ponca, I. T., to call for Government assistance if another car of cattle is unloaded in the Osage nation, the cattle men continue to ship cattle into the reservation, and are now running an average of four train loads of stock there daily.

In the last three weeks nearly 25,000 head have been shipped from San Angelo to the Osage nation, with as many more to follow as fast as the Santa Fe Railway Company can move them.

THE G A R CELEBRATION OVER

A Resolution Appropriating Money for Confederate Charity Not Adopted, DECATUR, ILL., April 10.-The celebration of the silver jubilee of the G. A. R. is over, the meeting of the Illinois department having adjourned to-day. Horace S. Clark, of Mattoon, was elected Department Commander. The comrades of the Illinois de partment were urged by resolutions to con

erected at Decatur. A resolution, offered by Major Blodgett of the post of Chicago, appropriating \$100 to the Confederate Home at Chicago, was not adopted, on the ground that the order has its own destitute to care for; but the spirit of the resolution was commended and the charity approved as worthy.

tribute at once to the Memorial Hall to be

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD will give some practical hints as to the mental culture of children in THE DISPATCH to-morrow A pap er for every fireside.

THE BALL STARTS ROLLING.

A Chicago Judge of Election to Be Ar

rested for Opening a Ballot Box. CHICAGO, April 10 .- Colonel James W. Nye, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, accompanied by State's Attorney Longenecker, appeared before Judge Tuthill's court at noon to-day and applied for a bench warrant for the arrest of Dennis Sheehan, a Democratice Judge of Election, who is said to have broken open the ballot box of the Twentieth precinct of the Nineteenth ward, after the polls were

closed on election day. Judge Tuthill at once signed the warrant, and it was given to a deputy sheriff to serve.

THE GRIP AMONG THE INDIANS. All Tribes Under British Jurisdiction Were Afflicted.

OTTAWA, April 10 .- The annual report

of the Department of Indian Affairs is issued. The material condition of the Indians in the seven Provinces of the dominion is said to be of a very satisfactory character. They are, as a rule, self-supporting.
The grip prevailed pretty generally among the Indians during the last winter and spring. Almost every band from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and as far north as the department has had reports from, was attacked to a greater or less degree by

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1891---TWELVE the Chairman, Mr. Adams, had been incon-

WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE IRISH COM-

MITTEE MEETING.

They Offer Their Good Offices to Settle the

mended-Resolutions of Regret.

the following resolutions:

vention to Meet in America Recom

CINCINNATI, April 10 .- The Council o

adjourned late this afternoon after adopting

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the

try.
Fifth—That we do now adjourn subject to
the call of the President, in order to further
the work for which we are convened.
Signed by all members of the Council.

DEFENDS HIS POSITION.

Congressman Crisp Says He Has Always

Been a Tariff Reformer.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1

MACON, April 10 .- Congressman Crisp,

replying to recent charges made against

him as a tariff reformer, but intended to

consistently that of a tariff re-

former. From the time I entered

Congress and east my first vote for Mr. Car-liste for Speaker until this hour, I have

sympathized with and aided in every effort to reduce taxation. I have given earnest

and not reluctant support to all efforts in that direction. Every member of Congress

with whom I have served is fully aware of this. Not one such, I venture, can

be found who entertains any doubt of my position. In the House, so far as there is

been a member of the Committee on Ways

and Means, but I have, nevertheless, been a

tariff reformer. I have spoken and always voted for bills looking in that direction.

STUDYING THE TIGHTS QUESTION.

Minnesota Legislators Take What May Be

St. PAUL, April 10 .- The McHale anti-

tights bill, which passed the State Senate,

s now in the hands of the House Judiciary

Committee, having been referred to that

committee after it had been considered by

the Committee on Education and such refer

ence recommended by the latter committee

This week the extravaganza, the "Crysta

Slipper," is playing to crowded houses at

the Metropolitan Opera House in this city,

and to-day Preston B. Clarke and Manager

L. N. Scott, of that theater, extended an

invitation to the members of the House of

Representatives to attend the performance

to-night. The invitation was promptly

accepted, and nearly every member at once selected his seat. To-night they attended the performance in full force. Out of 114

nembers, over 100 were present to study the

question of "tights" versus skirts on the stage before voting on the McHale bill. In

order to allow them to attend, at 6 o'clock a recess was taken till 11:30 to-night, instead

SENATOR AVERY DEAD.

He Discovered the Richest Salt Mine Exist-

ing in America.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW OBLEANS, April 10 .- Senator J. M.

Avery, of Iberia, died here last night, Mr.

Avery was 47 years old, a native of Louisi-

ana, and a son of Judge D. D. Avery.

While quite a boy he discovered on his

father's plantation on Avery, or Petite Ause Island, the famous salt mine which

ontains the largest deposit of rock salt in

America, furnished the Confederacy with

nearly all the salt it consumed during the war, and is operated to-day on a grand

scale. Avery entered the Confederate army

when very young, serving on the staffs of General Richard Taylor and B. Buckner,

He was elected to the State Senate in 1888.

he died while attending the last session of

A CHILDREN'S department full of novelty

and instruction in THE DISPATCH to-mor-

row. An educator for every home circle.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

A Call Made on the President By the Cen-

WASHINGTON, April 10.-The Central

Committee of the Pan-American Congress

paid a visit to the White House this moru-

ing, headed by Judge Arnoux, who made a

short address to the President, outlining the

work accomplished and contemplated by the committee. The President made a brief

response, expressing his interest in the

movement, and saying that while he could not speak officially without the authority of Congress, his own feelings had always been

in sympathy with all movements directed toward the enlargement of human rights.

Within the last few years, he said, the

nations of the earth have been brought to

understand each other better, improved

methods of communication having brought

tral Committee.

the Legislature.

The best contributors.

was attacked by the disease from which

of the usual 7:30.

Their Last Chance.

sistent in his decisions at this time and last winter during the period of "ripperism." He felt all the worse, from the fact that this treatment had been accorded him by his own party friends and through a measure not political As the Power Clegging the Wheels of the State Legislature, not political.

He wished it understood he made no

DEMOCRATS READY AND WILLING,

According to Chairman Kerr, to Redeem All the Pledges Made.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 16 .-- Ex-Congressman James Kerr, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, when questioned as to the political situation in the State, said: "The Democratic party, as represented in the Executive Department and in the legislative branches of the State Government, has been active and anxious during the present session to carry out the promises made to the people in the platform at Scranrecalled Italian Minister, left the Victoria ton and on the hustings during the last Hotel to-night for the French liner La Gas- campaign. When we declared by resolution and upon the stump throughout the State for ballot reform, the Republicans also insisted that they were for ballot re-form. When the Democratic party proclaimed for a Constitutional Convention to enforce ballot reform, the leaders of the Republican party in the late canvass sought to impress the people of this State by flaming posters and loud talk that they also favored

a Constitutional Convention. "The Democratic party said to the sgri-cultural interest, you shall have equaliza-tion of taxation; the Republicans in the face of the fact that they have violated pledges already made to the farmers of Pennsylvania, and notwithstanding that they had taken extraordinary measures at the closing hours of the last preceding Legislature to defeat revenue legislation passed by both Houses, came again boldly to the front and unblushingly proclaimed themselves the friend of revenue reform.

Violating an Obligation by Inaction. lative and Judicial districts at the first session of the Legislature immediately after the census, by inaction, violate their obliga-tion of office. The effort on the part of the Democratic party, through its Senators and Representatives in this Legislature, to carry out the will of the people, as expressed at the polls in the late election, seems to meet with opposition; or, if not direct opposition, with silence and inaction. Every measure of the Democratic party for constitutional, ballot and taxation reform, every honest measure to fulfill promises that were honestly made, every measure tending to relieve the people, as we understand the wants and necessitles of the diversified interests of the State of Pennsylvania, are in this Legislature opposed by the Republican

club, wielded in the hands of the agents of the boss. "Three months have come and gone and the Legislature is looking forward to an early adjournment. The small coterie that is attempting to boss and control legislation by means of the Republican majority, has made everything subservient to the return of Mr. Quay from a fishing excursion. Bills looking to every promised measure of reform have been delayed in committee to await the return of the boss, who, having attempted to whitewash himself from the effects of an indictment which was drawn by the people of Pennsylvania and emphasized by their verdet in the late election, believes that denial of the charges made against him places him in position to again dictate to and control the Legislature of Pennsylvania

An Attack on Quay's Policy "He has directed his coterie of sympathizers and willing assistants to come to Harrisburg and, if possible, defeat the efforts of this Legislature looking to ballot reform; and, relying upon subterfuge and deceit, they are desirous of submitting the question of a Constitutional Convention to the people at the next election. The Quay ent of the Republican party hope to keep themselves in control by injecting into the next election the issue of a Constitu-tional Convention and dealing with the corporations for the defeat of the same at the polls, and thereby, if possible, defeat ballo reform and perpetuate the will and power of

the machine "I have no idea that the farmers and laborers in the mines and workshops through-out this Commonwealth will allow themselves to be deceived by such a subterfuge These leaders, anxious to adopt the same measures which were successfully employed in the submission of the prohibition amendment, hope to win again with the same methods. In the former election, they deceived the temperance people and secured the support of the liquor element of the State. They now hope to deceive the farmers, miners and laborers of the Commonwealth and receive the support of the corporations. Costly as that election was to the liquor element of Pennsylvania, if these conditions be brought about, so will this scheme be made expensive to the corpora-

"The methods employed by Mr. Quay and the so-called leaders of the Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania are always expensive. The people who believe in honest politics, honest elections and honest methods, in my judgment will not sustain

them in their position. The Democrats Ready and Willing.

"The business interests of this Common

wealth, second to no other, are safe in the hands of the Democratic party. Believing that the people have become weary of Quayism and Quay methods, which seem to con-trol the Republican party in the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, I do not heaitate to speak as I do. If they hope to deceive the people again and to perpetuate power and place for themselves in the future they will be badly disappointed at the next election. The people of Pennsylvania should understand that the Democratic party, through its Representatives here, in ready and willing to enact proper legislation that will give justice to the farmer, protection to the laborer in his calling, and encourage the business interests of every section of the Commonwealth, but it is ob-structed in that effort and handicapped in

its action by men who are subservient to s nower and continue to dominate his party "It is generally conceded," concluded Chairman Kerr, "that there is quite a re-spectable number of Republican members of the present Legislature of such character and independence as to make them restless and restive under Quay direction and dicta tion, and probably to assert their manhoo in support of just measures, but it is like wise believed that the Quay domination is so strong as to be able to control its policy

"The Democratic party is anxious to carr out its pledges made to the people, and will do so unless obstructed in its action by the Republican leaders. In that event it will carry the issue to the people at the next election, confident of the result."

COULDN'T STAND IT

An Ohio Senator Resigns Because of Scar Courtesy Shown Him. TPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, April 10 .- Mr. Sutton, mem ber of the Senate from Ottawa, tendered his resignation to-day. He declared he had been badly treated on the floor of the Chamber last night, when he was refused an op-portunity to explain his vote, He held that bond of friendship and sympathy,

PAGES.

A Decision That There Is No charges of corruption against anybody. In Further Need for the conclusion, he said he could no longer remain a member of a body which had shown Bold Eighteenth. him such scant courtesy. He thereupon tendered his resignation. It was referred to the Committee on Rules,

PRAISE FROM M'CLELLAND.

The Strikers Decide to Continue the Contest to the End.

Leadership Quarrel-A National Con-PROMISES OF FINANCIAL HELP.

Captain Loar and His Deputies Released the Irish National League of America Under \$3,000 Bail.

A SMALL RAID AT WHITNEY'S WORKS

Irish National League of America is without advices from the Irish National League at Dublin, and a question is presented requiring an interchange of views with Charles Stewart [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,] Parnell, President, and Timothy Harrington, Secretary, of the labt-named organization; therefore be it
Resolved, First—That the President and Secretary be instructed to correspond with Messrs. Parnell and Harrington in reference to the matter aforesaid, and especially the letter of John Dillon received by our President and laid before this committee.
Second—That the President be authorized to suggest the good offices of this organization as arbitrator, with a view to the restoration of harmony and the reconcilement of all differences in Ireland; and to this end, that the President at once put himself in communication with the proper parties in Ireland.

Third—That we recommend a national convention in America, to be held not later than September, 1891, at Saltimore, and the President is hereby instructed to request the presence of Mr. Parnell, President of the Irish National League, and of the Irish members of Parliament at such convention.

Fourth—That we learn with sincere regret of the illness of Hon. John F. Armstrong, now in his native land, an honored member of this body and one of the most faithful and devoted Irishman in America, who gave unstintedly of his time and money to the furtherance of true National principles. We miss his wise counsel and the manifestation of his unbending and sterling integrity, and trust in the providence of God that he may be speedily restored to his Iamily and friends and the service of his country.

Fifth—That we do now adjourn subject to Parnell, President, and Timothy Harrington Secretary, of the last-named organization MT. PLEASANT, April 10 .- The Eighteenth Regiment will leave the coke regions to-morrow morning, unless something hap-

pens to cause Governor Pattison to countermand the order, which was made public tonight. General Wiley will accompany the regiment to Pittsburg, but will return to Mt. Pleasant again within a few days. General McClelland will go to Harrisburg to confer with the Governor.

The Tenth Regiment will remain on duty. The five companies now stationed at Morewood will remain there, and two of the companies now at the armory will be stationed at the Standard works.

General McClelland had the following to say to-night in regard to his first field experience with the military: Pleased With His Soldlers.

"As this is my first service in the field with the National Guard I want to say I am more than pleased with the experience. From first to last the behavior of officers and men has been most commendable. The concentration of the two regiments here so promptly after being ordered under arms indicates discipline, possibly a surprise even to those who always have been the best friends of the National Guard. The deportment of all has been equal to any I saw in 1861-'65. Nothing anyone has done can in reason be excepted to by right thinking persons. Every duty has been performed cheerfully and well. The experience has hurt him in the Speakership race, said: been the best kind of an investment for the "My record has been unbroken and members of the guard, individually and col-

lectively. "General Wiley is the thorough soldier and ideal brigade commander. Consideration for his men is his first thought and I believe the Tenth and Eighteenth Regiments are typical of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The people of the State are to be congratulated upon having such a body of gentlemen constituting its National Guard-admittedly the best in the country." The Meeting of the Miners.

any leadership, it is on the part of committees, in respect to matters of which they have At Scottdale to-day in convention as-sembled the delegates of the coke workers charge. The Ways and Means Committee has charge of and reports upon all tariff from all over the Connellsville region declared that the strike must and will "A representative not a member of that committee is not expected to take so active employers they further declare that unless the members thereof. This is well understood. Necessarily, then, the members of this committee have most to on this line if it takes all summer." say on the subject, just as members of the Appropriation Committee are prominent in There were 64 delegates and three reprematters of appropriations and so on through the list of committees. Now, I have never

sentatives of unorganized labor present, besides a number of very prominent men. It was 11 o'clock before the meeting opened with District Master Workman Peter Wise in the chair. Mr. Wise had just returned from the East, where he met the National officers of different labor assemblies. That his mission was successful was evidenced by his manner. He said that Mr. Powderly and his colleagues declared that the fight might as well be made on coke workers as anything else and material assistance will be given to aid in prolonging the strike the men.

The Speeches All in the Same Vein, Addresses were made by President Rae, Secretary Patrick McBryde, President John P. Jones, of Ohio; President M.G. Goering, of Illinois, John Nugent, member of the National Board, and Secretary Parker. The speeches were all in the same vein, offering encouragement and promises that every-thing possible is being done for the advancement of the interests of the wage-earners of the district. The speakers declared that every honorable means had been exerted to effect a settlement, and the fault of the pres ent difficulties lies with the operators,

The delegates from the various sections of the district reported in person the status of the strike and the amount of work being done at the various works. All dec the men are standing solid and that the strike appears better for the men now than it has at any time since the attempts made to resume work.

It was alleged that the reports given out by the operators were exaggerated, and that not one-half the men reported as working could be found. Nearly everywhere meetings were held by local assemblies yester-day, and resolutions were adopted declaring confidence in the officers and indorsing their action. These resolutions were reported by the different delegate at the meeting to-day. Official Statement of the Decisio

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted: Resolved. That we, the delegates of the workingmen of the Connellsville coke region, in convention assembled, stand firm until a satisfactory settlement be made.

Resolved, Further, that we consider our committee perfectly able to handle the questions entrusted to them, and that the whole region demands that the employers should meet our demands that the employers should meet our representatives to effect a settlement.

The committee was William Hay, George Neider, H. Stackelbeck and James Keegan The following resolution, presented by Will iam Hay, James Keegan, James McBride and George Neider, was also adopted: Resolved, By this convention now assembled, that we are ready at any time, or at all times, to meet in conference with the operators of this region for the purpose of effecting a settlement, through our representatives who have been elected for that purpose.

In regard to allegations that representa tives of the Frick Company had forced mer to go to work. George W. Robertson, of Adelaide, said: "At an open meeting held at Broadford this morning by the men of Adelaide and other plants in the vicinity o Broadford, John Billis, a Polish man stated that since this strike began, a boss and three Pinkerton men came to his house when be was in bed and Lifted Him From the Bed.

put his clothes on for him and carried him with them into the yard. There he was given a drink and told to go to work. He refused to do so and returned home. Threats have been made to try and get the men to go to work. Some have been told that if they don't go to work they will be put out of their houses. I can get affidavits to the above assertions if they are disputed by any representatives of the H. C. Frick Com-

At 50'clock the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock when some would be out of place.



The Rock on Which They Split. very important action will be taken by the

DEPUTIES RELEASED.

CAPTAIN LOAR AND HIS MEN ARE LET GO ON \$3,000 BAIL. Judge Reyburn Decides They Cannot Be Held for Murder in the First Degree-

The A sused Have No Fear-Strikers to Mr. P. Pril 10.—Captain Loar and his men poort sleep in their armory in Mt. 1. Project of their little trip to Greensburg. Ju. Project of their armory of their appearance of murder and the bears of the bears of the bears of the bears of the bears

charge of murder and the bo. s were all signed by W. J. Hitchman, J. W. Moore, E. M. Gross, M. K. Salsbury and H. J. Brunnot.

Captain Loar, Harvey Wilson, Louis Davis, Carey Brown, Jacob Zundell, Steve Carns and Miles Hann, accompanied by Constable Gay, went to Greensburg from Scottdale this morning, and at 11 o'clock they appeared before the Judge. Moorhead and Head appeared for the defense and argued that the men were regular deputy sheriffs and could not be held on the charge of murder. Attorney Beacam and the District Attor-

ney appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Beacam made a strong argument, and said that from the evidence received before the Coroner it would appear that the shooting was premature and unjustifiable. Judge Reyburn held that the men could not, as deputy sheriffs, be held on charges of mur-der in the first degree. He therefore fixed bail at \$3,000.

bail at \$3,000.

This afternoon George Carbaugh, J. J.
Berger and Ed K. Seaman, the other
guardsmen implicated, went to Greensburg,
and after signing their names to bonds in
the presence of the Judge at the hotel, returned on the same train. Those charged say they have no fear of the result. The strikers say they will push the case as far

WHITE CAP NOTICES served On Two Men Who Will Not Leave the Leith Works,

MPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 UNIONTOWN, April 10 .- Thomas King and George Black, the latter colored, two of win. While they declare themselves ever ready and willing to confer with their late last night, to the effect that if they did not quit work and turn in with the strikers they there is a conference, they will "Fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." would be at once visited and treated to a dose of "White Cap" medicine. The notices were handed to a deputy sheriff this afternoon and a guard is placed around each of the men's houses to-night to prevent the White Caps from carrying out their threats, which it is believed will be attempted, since both the men worked at Leith to-

Superintendent Whyel says 14 men were at work there to-day and that he expects double that many to report for duty tomorrow morning. Deputies are still guarding the Leith and Redstone works, out those at the Fairchance Furnace Works have all been taken away. This works is running full and no trouble is anticipated.

The Chaplain Will Preach at Three Differen Points on Sunday. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

DR. HUNTER'S SERMONS.

MT. PLEASANT, April 10 .- Chaptain J. Hunter, of the Tenth Regiment, will preach three times on Sunday. At 9 A. M. say that he cannot afford to undergo the he will address the soldiers at shaft "B" on risk of another defeat, as it would look as 'Fidelity;" at 10:30 A. M. he will preach at haft "A" on "The Sabbath for Man," and at 3 P. M. he will preach at the Opera House on the subject, "God's Favor Neces- well assured that this negative view regardsary to Success."

QUIET AT MOREWOOD.

Conflicting Statements as to the Number of Men at Work.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 Mr. PLEASANT, April 10 .- Everything vent off quietly at Morewood to-day. Bookkeeper Hook reported that about the same number of men were at work to-day as yesterday. Two or three were reported as down with the grip and did not make their appearance.

The strikers say that only three men were at work there besides the foremen. This report is doubtless very low.

TALK ON WEST POINT By Lieutenant Wassel Listened to by Colonel Smith and Adjutant Reese.

[FROM A STAPF CORRESPONDENT.] SCOTTDALE, April 10 .- That section of the Eighteenth Regiment located here is putting in the time quietly. Skirmish drills are held daily. To-day Lieutenant Wassel talked to the pupils of the school on the subject of life at West Point. Colonel Smith and Adjutant Reese were present.

SMALL RIOT AT WHITNEY.

Number of Women Attack the Men a Work There, but Do No Damage. Information was received at a late hour last night that a riot had occurred at Whitney, seven miles from Latrobe. Mr. George I. Whitney, who is interested in the works,

was seen in reference to the matter. He said that as far as he was informed the riot was participated in principally by women, who sought to drive from their work new men who had applied for work. No damage had been done to the plant. The Sheriff of the county had been telegraphed to to send some deputies there, but so far nothing had been heard from him. The ompany's general manager had gone down

to inquire into the affair. The company's plants, including 300 ovens at Whitney and 300 at Lippincott, have been idle for the last two months, but latterly a number of men have returned to At Whitney there were about 45 men at work, with a daily increase to the number Up to this time the plant had been operated without any trouble from the strikers. Mr. Whitney said that he would prefer that no military was sent there. He thought they AFTER DUSKY VOTES. Harrison Making a Good Play for Southern Delegates in 1892. SALUTES FOR WHITE SOLDIERS.

But a Bared Head While the Colored Bate talions Pass in Review.

BLAINE STILL DECLINES TO ENTER

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.; WASHINGTON, April 10 .- At the review y the President of the district militia in the White Lot" this afternoon for the amusement of the visiting inventors, a little incident occurred which was humorously commented on by a great many people. Readers of THE DISPATCH will remember that a few weeks ago General Ordway, commander of the militis, issued an order mustering out two battalions of colored troops on account of a short appropriation.

A great row was raised, and the President was appealed to. He was off duck shooting when the episode occurred, but as soon as he returned he sent for General Ordway and that officer straightway after the interview rescinded his order and the colored troops were saved from annihilation. As the militia marched past the President this afternoon, the colored battalions as usual were at the tail end of the line of the district troops, being followed only by the High School cadets,

The Colored Troops in Clover, As each division passed the President rould lift his bat to the flag and salute the officer, but when the colored battalions came he took his hat from his head and stood with head bare until the last man of them had filed by. This treatment of the colored troops, the appointment to-day of a Missouri colored man alternate on the World's Fair Commission, the visit South, where he will meet the leading colored Republicans of several States, are looked upon as quite a play for the delegations from the Southern States in 1892, which were almost wholly

captured for Blaine and Sherman in 1888, though to some extent purchased from the Alger barrel after they reached Chicago. Another story in regard to the candidacy of Secretary Blaine for the Presidental nomination in 1892 is going the rounds to day. Another "intimate friend" gives out the information that within the last two or three days several prominent Republicans called upon Mr. Blaine, and desired from him some hint as to whether he would be a candidate or not.

The Position Taken by Blaine. Mr. Blaine assured them that he was not a candidate, and that he could not be in opposition to Mr. Harrison, who, he assumed, would certainly be a candidate for re-election. The gentlemen said they did not ex-pect him to say that he was a candidate in opposition to Mr. Harrison, but they very greatly wished to know, if State delegations were instructed for him, if he would object—in plain words, whether he would write letters as he did in 1888, or whether he would keep still, or, as one of the gentlemen expressively

put it, "saw wood and say nothing."
The informant of THE DISPATCH asserts that Mr. Blaine, after a moment's thought, replied that they could do as their judgment prompted. He would neither object nor as-sent. At any rate, he would write no let-

This is in direct contradiction to the information published in THE DISPATCH two or three weeks ago, received first hand from a Maine friend of Mr. Blaine, who himself had the conversation with the Secretary of State in which the latter said emphatically that he would in no circumstances be a candidate and would not accept if nominated. Of the two stories the first seems to be the most authentic and the most probable. A Fine Sense of the Proprieties

Nobody has a finer sense of the proprieties than Mr. Blaine, and nobody knows better than he that to acquiese by silence or inaction in the election of delegates for him would be far more condemnable than to come frankly out in open opposition. It is agreed among the best and wisest of Mr. Blame's friends in the city that the only way in which he could commendably accept a nomination while remaining in the Cabinet of Mr. Harrison would be in case of prolonged balloting on other candidates without the mention of his name until the convention grew tired of the situation and stampeded to the man from Maine as the

best way out of a dilemma. Even then, it is admitted on all sides that Mr. Blaine's position would be an unenviable one, as the chances are, as things look now, that the Alliance and labor com bination will almost certainly carry several States and throw the election of President and Vice President into the House of Representatives. Mr. Blaine's closest friends though he were the Jonah of the party everywhere except in a subordinate poswell assured that this negative view regarding his candidacy is the view of Mr. Blaine,

A NEW SUCCESSOR.

E. H. Nebecker, of Indiana, Now Named for Huston's Place.

LIGHTNER.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- It is now practically settled that E. H. Nebecker, of Indiana, will succeed S. N. Huston, of the same State, as United States Treasurer. The latter is now on his way to Washington and will have a conference with the President to-morrow afternoon. It is understood that Mr. Nebecker will also be here tomorrow afternoon and that arrangements for the formal transfer of the office will be made before the President's departure for the South and West,

SECRETARY FOSTER'S TRIP.

He Is Going to New York to Study the Custom House Methods. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Secretary Forter will go to New York next Tuesday for a

visit of several days. He said this morning that he is going mainly on private business, but while there he will visit the Custom House for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the officials and the existing methods of administration.

He said there is no change in the "situation in New York," and that he saw no im-

mediate prospects of any so far as hees con-

FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY. Four Union Stonecutters Convicted Will Ap-

peal to the Supreme Court. MONTPELLER, April 10 .- The jury in the stonecutters' conspiracy case, after being out since 4 P. M. Wednesday, returned a verdict at 11:20 A. M. to-day, finding four of the respondents, Joseph B. Dyer, Secretary of the National Union; Patrick Morrison, Frank Morrill and E. P. Sherburn, members of the union, guilty of conspiracy to prevent Jacob McClue from working as a stonecutter because he was a non-unic

The respondents will take the case to the Supreme Court, and hearing will probably be had before the full bench in October next. The defense have made some 30 exceptions. The jury voted from the first ballot 11 for conviction and 1 for acquittal.

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