TRIPLE NUMBER

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

TWENTY PAGES.

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MAY WED ONCE MORE

Marie Nevins Blaine Taking Active Steps Toward Securing a Divorce.

YOUNG BLAINE IN SPAIN,

Not to Help Out in His Father's Plan for Reciprocity, but to Avoid a Summons.

SPECIAL DISPENSATION PROMISED.

Intimate Friends Couple the Name of Dr. William Tillinghast Bull With a New Marriage.

THE ELDER BLAINES WANT THE CHILD.

Evidence Furnished by Detectives Who Have Been Shadowing the Young Husband Rejected by the Wife.

SHE WILL TAKE RESIDENCE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., is about to take up her residence in South Dakota. She will reside there long enough to obtain an absolute divorce from her husband, the youngest son of President Harrison's Secretary of State. Mrs. Blaine has been contemplating taking this step for some time, but it has been carefully kept secret.

Jimmie Blaine, Jr.'s, sudden and secret departure for Europe a few weeks ago under the wing of Special Envoy John W. Foster was not altogether in the interest of reciprocity with Spain or of the diplomatic service. He left the country, so it is averred, to avoid the serving of divorce papers upon himself by his wife.

A Dramatic and Romantic Story.

The story of young Mrs. Blaine's marriage and subsequent desertion by her husband is full of dramatic interest. Her trials and tribulations have been most severe, but she has borne the ordeal bravely and shown herself to be possessed of more than ordinary pluck and endurance. Her youthful husband's part in the matter does not reflect credit upon his honor.

In the narrative which follows will be found a tinge of romance in the probable termination of the story by the marriage of Mrs. Blaine after she secures her divorce to the man who saved her life. The rumor that young Mrs. Blaine's divorce will be followed soon by her marriage to one of the most eminent professional men in this city has been current for some months; but the astonishing and interesting fact that among their friends this rumor has already become almost a conviction that the happy man is Dr. William Tillinghast Bull, to whose skill Mrs. Blaine's cure is attributed, is now made public for the first time.

DeLancy Nicoll's Devoted Services.

The history of Mrs. Blaine's experiences with New York doctors and of the slow and agonizing ailment which came upon her after the still birth of her second child in this city, is remarkable. In spite of the mass of matter printed on the subject of her sufferings and of their effect on her dramatic career, the truth about them and their causes and their results has not been made known.

She was treated by Dr. G. H. Wynkoop, of East Sixteenth street, for what was said to be inflammatory rheumatism. She was soon afterward removed by her friends to the Percival apartment house on Forty-second street, near Broadway, the most active among them being DeLancey Nicoll, whom she consulted constantly, and through whose efforts in the main a benefit was arranged for her at the Broadway Theater. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the eminent specialist in nervous diseases, was called to treat Mrs. Blaine while she was at the Percival apartment house, and afterward in order to give her more sedulous attention, and, with the advice and consent of her friends, had her removed to his private hospital on Twenty-ninth street, near Madison avenue, where she was under his care for a considerable period.

A Sensational Scene Recalled.

Her health greatly improved at this time, as her surroundings at the Percival had not been exactly such as to promote the most rapid recovery, for it was while she was an invalid in that house that her husband, who had come over here from Washington with a distinguished member of his family, tried, while in an intoxicated condition, to force his way past the doorkeeper into her apartments without her consent.

When she went to the New York Hotel, where her mother resided, the treatment was continued under the skilful ministrations of Dr. William T. Bull. Here the story assumes a romantic interest, for Dr. William T. Bull is not only one of the handsomest medical men in the world, but he stands undoubtedly at the head of the surgical branch of his profession in this country. He was the first American surgeon to perform laparotomy successfully for gunshot wounds of the abdomen, and has since been in the van of the daring and successful operators in the United States.

A Picture of the Gallant Doctor.

Dr. Bull was mentioned with special honor at the International Medical Congress in Berlin in 1890, and his professional standing is such as to command instant respect. The suggestion, therefore, that in the case of Marie Nevins Blaine his services were to be rewarded by the hand of his fair patient, has caused intense interest. Dr. Bull is a man of about six feet in height, erect as a soldier, alert and lithe of figure, with a voice expressive of great resolution and firmness, a large striking gray eye, a drooping brown mustache, square forehead, straight nose and closely trimmed, wavy, iron-gray hair. His manners are an agreeable mingling of those of the man of the world and the physician hardened to the exhibition of human suffering.

Dr. Bull seemed much more annoyed than surprised when approached to-day. While declining to say anything for publication as to the professional relations between himself and Mrs. Blaine, when the question was put to him point blank, whether or not it is a fact that Mrs. Blaine's efforts to obtain a divorce from her husband are being made with the idea of contracting thereafter a matrimonial alliance with himself, Dr. Bull said earnestly:

Puts in a Square Denial.

"It seems to me if such a thing were true that I would naturally know something of it. There is no truth in it that I know of. I have not heard that Mrs. Blaine is trying to get a divorce for the purpose of marrying anybody."

The inference was perfectly legitimate from Dr. Bull's bearing under this question and others that the liveliest emotion excited by having them put to him was surprise that information on which to base them should be in the possession of any one except a few intimate friends of Mrs. Blaine. The inference was also fair and is indeed borne out by the statements of Mrs. Blaine's other intimate friends and advisers, that she has not yet entirely recovered from the stiffening of the knee joints by inflammatory rheumatism, which rendered her for so long a helpless sufferer, but from which under Dr. Bull's care she has attained to that point of convalescence at which she has been enabled to throw away her crutches and to walk about as other people do. But it is a fact that the departure for Sioux Falls, S. Dak., which her legal advisers had about concluded to recommend her to take, was postponed early last week for a day or two at least, because on Tuesday she was again unable to leave her bed for such a journey.

The Divorce and the Dispensation.

As young Mrs. Blaine is a Catholic, as all her family have been, and as the Catholic Church is not supposed to sanction divorces among its members and is even known positively to prohibit them, wonder naturally arises, but Mrs. Blaine has been assured by Archbishop Corrigan, as well as by Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, O., that when her divorce has been secured a special dispensation will be forthcoming from the Catholic Church validating it from the standpoint of Church law and ethics and recognizing her still as a faithful daughter of the Church. From Bishop Watterson at least, who was her pastor and tutor and lifelong friend and adviser, her spiritual father, indeed, this assurance naturally brought great comfort to her.

In the selection of her counsel her friends showed great astuteness. Ex-Governor George Hoadly, of Ohio, now a resident of New York, has never so far as is known been associated with divorce proceedings but in two other cases. These were the suits brought by Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague against the young war Governor of Rhode Island, and the proceedings between Edmund H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, and his wife.

Why Hoadly Accepted the Case.

As in the Nevins-Blaine case, Governor Hoadly was in the other two, induced largely by personal considerations to take part as counsel. By an extraordinary coincidence "Handsome Dick" Nevins, of Columbus, O., was a suitor for the hand of Kate Chase, and Marie is his daughter. So the friendships of that famous suit brought ex-Governor Hoadly into this.

Marie Nevins, who had been brought up in a convent, met James G. Blaine, Jr., at Bar Harbor, Me., where she was spending the summer with her mother and some relatives. He was at that time a boy of less than 20, without any business or profession, living on an income given him by his father and living with him at Bar Harbor, the Blaine's summer home. The match was presumably a love match, as it was completed by a secret marriage in New York in 1886, Rev. Father Ducey performing the marriage ceremony. The Nevins family were old-line Democrats, and a brother of the bride, Colonel Richard Nevins, Jr., was at this time holding a position as Supervising Architect for the erection of the Government Building at Pittsburg, under appointment from President Cleveland. He afterward became involved in his accounts and was forced to resign his position, but his residence and position at Pittsburg prompted the young couple to go there for a residence, and young Blaine secured a position as reporter there. They remained in Pittsburg only a short time when young Blaine came to New York as a reporter for the *Mail and Express*, bringing his wife with him. He afterward went into a brokerage house.

They went to housekeeping in a flat uptown, and a reconciliation having taken place with young Blaine's parents, he was again given an annual income of $1,200 to $1,500, which had been cut off on his marriage, for the Blaine family regarded it as somewhat of the action of an adventuress in entrapping a mere boy. Mrs. Blaine was especially angered over the marriage, and Mr. Blaine wrote a letter to Father Ducey, complaining of his part in the matter, which was so severe that Father Ducey has never permitted even his most intimate friends to see it.

She Solicited Employment for Him.

When his annual income was restored to him, young Blaine became lax in his attendance at the broker's office, and returned to the somewhat wild ways which had characterized him before his marriage. It is due to Mrs. Blaine, Jr., to say that she was the most faithful of wives, and did everything that a woman could do to reform his habits. When he lost his position and their income was insufficient to meet the needs of a growing family, a handsome boy child having been born to them meanwhile, she addressed herself personally to numerous influential people in New York to give her husband employment.

Among others she applied to Chauncey M. Depew, of the New York Central road, who said afterward that if a woman's entreaties could make a man fitted for railroad life, the appeal she made to him would have placed young Blaine at the head of all the railroad systems of the United States. In the summer of 1888, the Blaine family had been in Europe, excepting the three boys. On their return there were warm greetings between young Blaine and his wife and the entire family on board the John H. Starin, which went down to take the Blaines off the City of Paris.

The Episode at the Maine Home.

The young couple, with their babe, went home to Maine with the Blaine family. The elder Mrs. Blaine wanted her son Jimmie to live permanently in Augusta, make that his home and keep his family there, where his father offered him support and employment.

Life was made very unpleasant for young Mrs. Blaine at Augusta, and soon after her arrival she had a bitter personal quarrel with her mother-in-law.

Immediately after this disagreement Mrs. Blaine, Jr., returned to New York, took up her residence in the flat which they had occupied for two years, and on young Blaine's failure to reply to any of her letters, and the refusal of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Sr., to even consider any communication she sent her, she made a contract with one of the Frohmans to go on the stage to support herself. Almost immediately afterward she was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism and other afflictions, during which she gave birth to another child, which died, and the death of which aggravated her illness.

Young Blaine as a Fireman.

Jimmie Blaine went to work on the Maine Central road as a fireman, with the avowed intention of learning railroad engineering, but shortly after his father became Secretary of State went to Washington, where he was made clerk of one of the House committees. His career in Washington has been that of one of the gilded youth. He appeared in private theatricals, was constantly at the races, and developed sporting tendencies of a lively tone. At a ball in Baltimore the past winter, at which a large party of Washington young people were present, he sat down in the middle of the ballroom and pulled off his shoes, averring, between hiccoughs, that they hurt him so he couldn't dance.

The second week in March he sailed secretly with Hon. John W. Foster to Spain, Mr. Foster having been sent there by Secretary Blaine to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. Young Blaine's departure was commented upon at the time as an effort on Mr. Blaine's part to get him away from the seductions of Washington life, but it now turns out that he was sent abroad to evade personal service of notice of the intention of Mrs. Blaine, Jr., to procure a divorce.

Detectives Shadow the Husband.

Mrs. Blaine has made all her arrangements to start for Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to take up her residence there and acquire citizenship, so as to be able to apply for a divorce. Up to this time she had refused to appeal to the courts in any way. Her attorneys, DeLancey Nicoll, Robert G. Ingersoll and, finally, Judge Hoadly, had advised her that it would be impossible to procure a divorce under the laws of the State of New York without possessing criminal evidence of young Blaine's unworthiness from the standpoint of morality. One of her attorneys engaged detectives and placed them on young Blaine's track in Washington for weeks, with what results they are unwilling to disclose, as Mrs. Blaine herself finally said to them that under no circumstances would she sue for a divorce from the father of her child on such grounds.

Shortly after their first separation, Mrs. Blaine's friends were strongly inclined to press her to bring suit against the Blaines for alienating the affections of her husband, the suit to be especially directed against Mrs. Blaine, Sr. That they have thought better of this plan may be understood from the present attitude.

Emmons Blaine as a Mediator.

Ex-Governor Hoadly opened the negotiations with Secretary Blaine through Stephen B. Elkins by suggesting that Mrs. Blaine, Jr., would accept a divorce in any State in which it could be procured for non-support and make no claim for alimony or support if she were given custody of her child. The reply to this intimation was a visit from Emmons Blaine to Judge Hoadly's office, which resulted in no conclusion being reached, and was immediately followed by young Blaine's departure for Europe.

Inquiries were made of Judge Hoadly as to whether Mrs. Blaine, Jr., desired to have the divorce drawn so that she might remarry, but upon that topic the Blaines got no satisfaction, the Judge simply saying that so beautiful and accomplished a young woman, with so many admirers, might want to marry or might not want to marry, and ought to be at liberty to do as she pleased. Letters have passed between the parties interested, in which inquiries have been made by the Blaines as to the development and capacities of the child, which is now a bouncing boy of about 3 years, and intimating also that Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, Sr., propose to have something to say as to his education.

The Elder Blaines and the Child.

This is the first time the Blaines have shown any attention to their grandchild, and it has caused young Mrs. Blaine's friends to believe that they intend to make a struggle for the possession of the child. It is this conviction and the sudden withdrawal of the Blaine envoys from the negotiations with Judge Hoadly, which were conducted through Stephen B. Elkins, that have, it is said, aggravated Mrs. Blaine's latest indisposition and now postponed her departure for Dakota.

When asked the correctness of the report connecting his name with the negotiations above described Mr. Elkins said, reluctantly: "There has been something like this going on, but I cannot state just what the present status of these negotiations is."

But the status herein described is known to be exact. Ex-Governor George Hoadly was seen at his office, No. 120 Broadway. He said: "I cannot discuss the matter, as my relations with Mrs. Blaine are of a confidential nature."

ON ITS FEET AGAIN.

THE COLUMBIA STEEL WORKS WILL PROBABLY RESUME.

It Will Pass Under the Control of Uniontown and Pittsburg Capitalists—The Receiver and Assignee Complications Will Be Well Gotten Rid Of.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

UNIONTOWN, April 11.—As foreshadowed in this morning's DISPATCH, arrangements were completed to-day whereby the Columbia Steel Works will pass into the hands of Uniontown capitalists and two or three Pittsburg men. Vice President Butz will retain a hand in the management, but outside of this there will be practically a new management.

For several days past E. M. Butz and his associates have been conducting a vigorous canvass of the capitalists here to raise funds to purchase the $102,000 of first mortgage bonds held by Boggs & Buhl, and to-day the fund was completed. When Vice President E. M. Butz left on the 2:36 train for Pittsburg he was uncertain whether his plan to regain control of the affairs of the company would succeed or not, as the fund was still several thousand dollars short. At 4:30 o'clock Robert Hogsett, the coke manufacturer, walked into the law office of Hon. William H. Playford and asked him if he could not raise the last $1,000 to complete the fund. In a few minutes Mr. Playford handed over a check for the amount. The great bulk of the fund was raised here. The directorate will be composed largely of Uniontown men. Robert Hogsett, it is said, will be made President of the new company. Hogsett is a wealthy retired iron manufacturer. He owned and operated the Lemont furnace for many years, and is now engaged in the manufacture of coke at Mt. Braddock. The fund raised to purchase the $102,000 of first mortgage bonds, held by Boggs & Buhl, is about $85,000. The bonds being offered at that discount, some of the creditors of the concern will be paid at once and an extension of five years will be secured on the rest of the indebtedness.

When asked how the legal complications brought about by the appointment of a receiver and an assignee would be got rid of, one of the parties interested in the reorganization, would only say, "The receiver will be withdrawn and the assignee will disappear." It is understood that Boggs & Buhl, who are the largest creditors, are behind the Belmont Nail Company, which asked for the receiver, and that the former firm will stand aside when their bonds are lifted and their other claims secured, and allow the receiver to be withdrawn. The stockholders, represented by President Yeager and Vice President Butz, who made the deed of assignment to C. A. O'Brien, will revoke that, and the Columbia Iron and Steel Company will be on its feet again.

BAD FOR THE WHISKY TRUST.

Rumors That the Grand Jury Has Damaging Evidence Against It.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The investigation into the alleged plot to blow up with dynamite the distillery of H. H. Shufeldt, of this city, by Secretary Gibson, of the Whisky Trust, was continued by the Federal grand jury. Government Gauger De War, whom, it is alleged, Gibson sought to bring into the plot, Detective John Bonfield and several other persons were examined.

It is said that the Government has evidence to show that the material for the explosive compound which was to have been used, was bought at Colburn & Birk's drug store in Peoria, and that the compound was made in the laboratory of the trust at Peoria. Government officials claim that the trust has been using large amounts of money to buy off witnesses before the grand jury, and they hint that some of the witnesses who have been examined will be prosecuted for perjury.

IT'S A DRAWN BATTLE

Neither the Coke Operators Nor the Strikers Gained Much Last Week.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT,

And Begin the New Week With Their Forces in Good Order.

A CAMPAIGN OF SPEECH MAKING

Decided Upon at the Meeting of the Delegates Yesterday.

DISPUTE ABOUT PAY OF PINKERTONS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MT. PLEASANT, April 11.—At the close of another week the situation in the coke region is practically unchanged. Neither the operators nor strikers will admit that their cause is weakened, and from outside appearances, both are about correct. The majority of the works in the region are making an attempt to run, but very few men are at work. The Central is about the only plant that is running full, and other works have very meager forces.

The majority of them are offering the old scale. This is the case at Cochran's works, the Nellie and Clarrisse; Rainey's works, the America, Ft. Hill and Paul; Pennsylvania, Mt. Braddock, Percy and Fairchance. The plants now running on the sliding scale are Adelaide, Jimtown, Morewood, Central and Coal Brook. None of the operators have all the men they want, though the majority claim they can get them. Secretary Parker said to-day that Superintendent Rosser, of Jimtown, is offering $1.10 per 100 bushels for miners. It is claimed by the men that he is working a scheme to secure the men at that rate, and after he breaks up their organization he can do about as he likes regarding a reduction.

Somebody Is Doing Tall Lying.

It is very difficult to get at the number of men working, as everybody in the region is interested one way or the other. The operators and their clerks exaggerate the number and the strikers are careful to make it as small as possible. The operators say that twice as many are working to-day as begun the week and the strikers declare the number has fallen off two-thirds. The best calculations put the facts between the two statements. While probably not as many men worked to-day as Monday, that can be explained by the fact that Saturday is made a loafing day by a great many of the men here.

Besides, there is considerable sickness caused by bad weather which, of course, has its effect.

An effort will be made to put the majority of works in region in operation the first of next week. General Manager Brennan, of the McClure Company, will send out notices to his men to report for duty, and he will try to get his plants going. General Manager Lynch, of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, was seen to-day at Scottdale. He says that his company is getting all the coke necessary. Nearly 75 cars were shipped yesterday and about 100 to-day.

Whether the Men Shall Rule.

He says it is no longer a question as to wages, but whether labor organizations shall have full control of the business of the region. Coke operators say they can no longer have discipline in their works because the labor leaders have such complete control. For instance, the Standard mines are considered the most dangerous in the country, yet not long ago a man burst open his safety lamp in order to get a light for his pipe. He was discharged for endangering the lives of hundreds of companions, but the company was compelled to reinstate him to prevent a strike. While they say such extreme cases are rare, other matters are constantly coming up.

Of course the labor men deny such charges, but to some extent they are doubtless true, and "whitewashing" by committees is common.

No concerted effort will be made to start up all the plants in the region Monday, but no man who wants to work will be refused. Manager Lynch has served eviction notices on some of his old employes, who are charged with having been caught working against the company's interests. No other trouble is expected in this vicinity. The Tenth Regiment will have a cooling effect on the rioters' spirits.

Counting the Bosses In.

In the ranks of the strikers at labor headquarters the claim is made that all reports regarding the number of men at work are greatly exaggerated, and all the bosses have been put to work and counted. At Morewood there are about 20 bosses and assistant bosses and the labor men claim that they are all included in the reports of men working. Other works have about the same number of bosses.

The men working at Rainey's works, Ft. Hill and Paul claim they are compelled to pay the Pinkerton men who are stationed at the works. Secretary Parker says $1 is deducted from each man's pay every week to pay these men. The company justifies the action by saying that the Pinkerton men are kept for the protection of those working and for that reason they should stand the expense. A large number of Pinkerton men are reported as coming into the region to assist in keeping order.

The Situation at Morewood.

At Morewood to-day it was reported that about 70 men were at work. Some were reported as laying off on account of Saturday and others are sick. A number of men say they don't intend to go back again Monday, but that may only be to make them solid with their old friends. The strikers report that there are not over a dozen men beside the bosses at work at Morewood. This is very low. There were probably 50 men at work there at the close of the day. Morris Ramsay expects that a number of extra men will be at work Monday.

The removal of the Eighteenth Regiment may have a bad effect, as some of the men will get the idea that the Tenth will soon follow suit. This may have some influence on the number of men at work next week. The strikers claim to have influenced many of the men to stay out. PARKER.

THEY DID SOME SLAPPING.

The Whitney Trouble Was Not Serious and Deputies Will Keep the Peace.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MT. PLEASANT, April 11.—Sheriff Clawson was in the city a couple of hours this afternoon to look after affairs here. Last night he was at Whitney and swore in 30 deputies to guard the works against further raids. He said the raid yesterday afternoon was by women, and there was a "little slapping" on both sides, but the damage was not very great. The women were armed with hatchets and clubs, but did not use them very effectively. He was informed that Robert Weddell and some other men from Morewood were present to urge the raiders on. A number of warrants were issued to-day for the arrest of the women concerned in the raid. There was some talk of having a company of the militia go to Whitney, but the idea was abandoned and the deputies put on guard there.

Trouble is expected at Calumet in the near future, so Sheriff Clawson swore in 13 deputies and put them on duty there. He says he thinks they can keep the works safe. In regard to the case of Captain Loar and his deputies, Sheriff Clawson says: "I don't see why they made the bonds so high. It makes it appear as though the men were guilty of a heinous crime when they were merely doing their duty."

The Sheriff is experiencing considerable difficulty in securing deputies to do duty at the coke works.

KEEPING UP COURAGE.

MEETINGS ALL THROUGH THE COKE REGIONS THIS WEEK.

Action Taken at the Delegate Meeting Yesterday—Secretary Stewart Denies Making Trouble—Resolutions for Peace—The Distribution of Supplies.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

SCOTTDALE, April 11.—The district delegates of the United Mine Workers of America finished their deliberations to-day, and adjourned after taking no more important action than to renew the bonds of their union. Secretary Stewart, of the open branch, who, it was reported, had made the session very lively yesterday, denied positively that there was anything in it, and that he was heart and soul with the strikers.

To-morrow and next week mass meetings will be held in all parts of the region. At McClure to-night a meeting was largely attended by the strikers and it was addressed by John Nugent, member of the National Executive Board, and Vice President for Ohio; William Hay, Michael Disman and James McBryde. At Junction to-morrow afternoon a meeting will be addressed by Messrs. John Nugent and Worthy Foreman John McSlay. At Fairchance, Peter Wise and James McBryde will address a meeting of strikers. There will also be a meeting at Adelaide.

Monday meetings will be held at Morewood and Tarrs, at which Messrs. Nugent, Barrett and McBryde will speak. Meetings will also be held at Leisenring and Sewickley Branch. Tuesday Messrs. Wise and Nugent will address the strikers at Morgans. Wednesday a meeting will be held at Lamont.

The above meetings are to be held for the purpose of letting the strikers know the situation and to tell them of the action taken at the meeting which closed to-day at Scottdale. Slavish and Italian interpreters will be present at all the meetings to give the foreigners a chance to know what is going on.

About the only other work done at the meeting to-day was to pass a couple of sets of resolutions. The first was in regard to a printed interview with Captain Loar, in which he made disparaging statements concerning Lawyer Beacom. The convention denounced the utterances as "slurs cast upon him by persons who are now and always have been unscrupulous and mean in their barbarous actions toward workingmen." The other resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, The men in the coke region have been held up before the public as not law abiding citizens,

Resolved, That we, the delegates to this convention, pledge ourselves to the best of our abilities to preserve peace and the law of the State, and also that delegates shall do all in their power to keep the men within the bounds of the law until this difficulty and the wage question is disposed of.

To-day was "issue" day at Scottdale, and quite a large amount of money was given out to the needy strikers by Secretary Parker. He declares that the supply is not as low as some would imagine, and they are ready to stand quite a drainage before giving out. Over $20,000 have already been distributed among suffering families. The sum of $15,000 more will be brought by John Kane from the Federation of Labor next week, and on this amount the strikers think they can wage the fight several weeks longer. The mill men here contributed largely to the relief fund.

DOWN WITH THE GRIP.

The Disease Playing Havoc With Members of the Tenth Regiment.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MT. PLEASANT, April 11.—The Tenth Regiment has a hospital full of sick at Morewood to-night, besides quite a large number who are not in the institution, but are under the doctors' care. They have six very serious cases and a number of other cases of grip. In the hospital are the following: Captain Palmer, Company D; Sergeant Dunn, Company I; Corporal McDonald, Company C; Corporal Davis, Company A; Sergeant McClelland, Company B, and Corporal Pollock, Company A. Dr. Grimm, the new Assistant Surgeon, is in charge there and has his hands pretty full. Major Neff also visits the boys daily. There are also a number of soldiers among those stationed at the armory and at Standard who are ill. Colonel Hawkins, who was sick nearly all week, is somewhat better.

Since the Eighteenth Regiment departed to-day two companies from the Tenth have been on guard at the Standard works. They are two of the companies that have been stationed at the armory here—Companies K and H. Major Mowrey is in command. Chaplain Hunter will preach at Standard at 4 o'clock to-morrow. Captain Barnet, of Company H, of Washington, has arrived and is in command of his company. He has just recovered from a severe attack of the grip, which prevented him reporting for duty with his men.

WILEY FEELS CONFIDENT.

He Wires Pattison That the Situation Is Much Improved.

HARRISBURG April 11.—General Wiley late this afternoon sent the following dispatch to Governor Pattison, from the scene of the coke strike:

Eighteenth Regiment moved out promptly for Pittsburg at noon; decided improvement at Morewood; civil force increasing, and a feeling of confidence that all will be protected in their lawful avocations as citizens is being established.

Puddlers and Helpers Idle.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MCKEESPORT, April 11. — The coke strike is telling on the local iron plants. Between 300 and 400 puddlers and helpers, employed at the National Rolling Mill, are idle as the result of a scarcity of pig metal, due to the scant coke supply. The Monongahela furnaces are ready for operation as soon as coke can be secured.

NO TIGHTS, NO SHOW.

That's What an Opera Company Manager Wires to St. Paul.

CHICAGO, April 11.—In view of the fact that the Minnesota State Senate has passed a bill forbidding the appearance of women in tights on the stage in that State, and the possibility that the House may pass it also, making it a law, the McCaull Opera Company has canceled its date there.

Manager Avery to-day telegraphed the St. Paul manager at whose house the company was to have appeared, announcing the fact in this laconic style: "No tights, no show."

Starvation in Nova Scotia.

KING'S COVE, N. S., April 11.—Two hundred families are in a condition of actual starvation here.

BRIGGS ON THE RACK.

The Eminent Professor of Union Theological to Be Tried for Heresy.

A BIG STORM HAS BROKEN.

Its Mutterings Have Been Heard Ever Since His Inaugural.

NEW YORK PRESBYTERY TO ACT

And the Case May Come Up at the General Assembly in Detroit.

STATEMENT OF THE DOCTOR'S BELIEF

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., Professor of Biblical Theology of Union Theological Seminary, is to be tried for heresy. Charges of this character are to be preferred against him at once, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which meets in annual session next month in Detroit, will be asked to act upon them.

Dr. Briggs is amenable to the General Assembly only, but as the Seminary is situate in this city the New York Presbytery is morally responsible for unsound teachings within its domain. The Presbytery will therefore take the preliminary action in the matter at the meeting Monday afternoon in the Scotch Church, on Fourteenth street, this city.

His Inaugural Did It.

That is the plan of a half dozen orthodox pastors who are greatly shocked at the heretical views vaunted by Dr. Briggs on the occasion of his inauguration as Professor at Union. The plan was secretly formed and is to be sprung upon the Presbytery with such force and such backing as to secure its adoption. It will probably take the form of an overture to the assembly asking for the dismissal of the professor.

Dr. Briggs was installed in his professorship January 20 last, taking the following oath solemnly in the presence of the directors and students of the seminary:

I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice, and I do now in the presence of God and the directors of the seminary solemnly and sincerely receive and adopt the Westminster Confession of Faith, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures. I do also, in like manner, approve of the Presbyterian form of government, and I do solemnly promise that I will not teach or inculcate anything which shall appear to me to be subversive of the said system of doctrine or of the principles of said form of government so long as I shall continue to be a professor in the seminary.

The Points of the Address.

With his emphatic assurance of his orthodoxy still ringing through the hall, Dr. Briggs began his address, in which he brushed aside the Westminster Confession of Faith, and declared the Bible to be fallible and of minor importance to the reason as a rule of faith. Here is a summary of his address:

There are three great fountains of divine authority: First, the Bible; second, the church; third, the reason; and these three must be in harmony. To make them harmonize the obstructions erected by misguided men must be removed. No one is so obstructed as the Bible. The obstructions are superstitious reverence of the book; belief in the inspiration of each word; mistakes as to its authenticity; belief in its inerrancy; acceptance of its miracles as historical truths; the failure in fulfillment of its minute predictions. Not until the human race removes the obstacles can the Bible and the Church exert their full power. Remove every incumbrance out of the way for a new life. The life of God is moving throughout Christendom. The springtime of a new age is about to come.

Good Presbyterians were amazed at the inconsistence between the avowal and the address. The New York Presbytery was expected to act at once in the matter, but nearly 90 days passed in silence.

Action in Various Quarters.

The denominational papers bitterly assailed the professor. The Presbyteries outside of New York City waited patiently for the New York body to take action, but as the time of the meeting of the General Assembly approached expressions decidedly antagonistic to the professor were heard from many of the Presbyteries. One Presbytery in the South demanded an investigation of the doctrinal teachings and belief of Dr. Briggs. Another, in Missouri, asks the assembly to say whether or not the Union is a safe training school for young men, and Philadelphia demands the dismissal of Dr. Briggs. These represent the attitude taken by the Presbyteries in nearly every State in the Union.

With these memorials before it the assembly must act, and action over the heads of the New Yorkers would be chagrining to the Eastern Presbytery. The students are very much concerned about an intimation that no places will be open to the graduates of this year's class, and of future classes so long as Dr. Briggs remains at the seminary.

Must Have Reliable Preachers.

The orthodox elders of the church are not hesitating in denouncing all forms of heresy, and they are not to be expected to employ preachers whose faith in the Westminster Confession and the Bible has been assailed. The directors of the seminary, too, have been advised that the next year's crop of students is likely to be short, unless some curb is placed upon the faculty. Nearly all theological students are beneficiaries of the several Presbyteries, and their choice of a seminary is subject to the approval of the Presbytery.

The enthusiasm of directors and students which greeted Dr. Briggs, at the beginning of his professorship has disappeared, and the seminary is now ready to second any action looking to the disciplining of the professor.

Why They Have Been Silent.

That no movement has been made by the New York Presbytery in Prof. Briggs' case is accounted for by the opponents of Prof. Briggs in two ways. They say that he is a man who is immensely popular personally, and think he has gathered about him a considerable following, made up partly of admirers and partly of believers. They say, in the second place, that Professor Briggs is so erudite, has delved so deeply into the origin of Christianity and its systems, that there are many ministers who, holding fast to the faith, yet fear to attack him, lest they be ignobly routed. Thus, say the opponents of the professor, he goes unchallenged, partly through the sweetness and purity of his character and partly through fear of his abilities.

But the laity is being infected and the clergy is being shaken, as the several members of the faculty of Lane Seminary, another Presbyterian school of high merit, but too plainly show. If a committee is asked for Monday to report on Prof. Brigg's teachings it will probably be appointed without objection. If the subject is attacked in a more explosive way than this Prof. Briggs' opponents are likely to be voted down.

What Warren Van Norden Says.

Warren Van Norden, President of the Bank of America, is a lay member of the New York Presbytery. He said to-night that a committee would, in all probability, be appointed, but that the committee could do nothing decisive. It would act precisely as a board of inquiry does in the army or navy.

"But," said Mr. Van Norden, "this action contemplated does not mean any sensational trial of Dr. Briggs. On the contrary, the motion for the appointment of the committee will undoubtedly go through the Presbytery unanimously, for Briggs' friends court an investigation. There is a very small chance of this matter coming up before the General Assembly at Detroit in any form. The Presbyterian adjourns in June and does not meet again until October. It is extremely unlikely that any report could be made before June, and in that case the Presbytery would not act on it before fall. A great deal of sensation has been made out of this matter by some members of the church who hold strictly to the olden ideas, but in our generation we have changed radically from the mediaeval notion."

One of Dr. Briggs' Opponents.

As an illustration of the opinions entertained by the strict Presbyterians of Dr. Briggs' doctrines, nothing could be better [illegible] the sentiments of Mr. John T. Covington, [illegible] member of the Presbyterian Union [illegible], and a member of Dr. Colyer's [illegible] Brooklyn. Mr. Covington said:

"I h[illegible] the resolutions that are to be pres[illegible] I'm heartily glad of it. I don't know [illegible] Briggs personally but to my mind he is [illegible] and never has been a Presbyterian, intellectually. I understand that he was, originally, a Methodist. If he was, this would account for his attack, a year ago in Presbytery, upon the Westminster Confession of faith, when he was anxious to establish a new creed on the Briggsensian style of architecture. In the discussion of that subject he showed his entire inability to cope with men of the intellectual character of Dr. Patton, of Princeton, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. John Hall, Dr. Birch and others, who showed the fallacies of his arguments. He claimed an immense amount of literary research upon the subject of the confession of faith when the discussion was held in Presbytery, and evidently was the 'full man,' if not the 'profound man,' of whom Bacon speaks. I think that the General Assembly ought to remove him from his chair in the Union Seminary, if his own sense of right, honor and truth does not compel him to resign. He is preaching heresy in a professedly Presbyterian university."

The Evangelical Schism.

DUBUQUE, IA., April 11.—Three ministers have been deposed from the ministry of the Evangelical Church of North America by the Iowa Conference, which is holding its annual meeting here. The charges against them are allegiance to the so-called rebel faction of the church, which is headed by Bishop Dubs, of Chicago.

ANNA DICKINSON'S CASE.

SHE DENIES HER SISTER SUSAN'S PUBLISHED ASSERTIONS.

The Latter Pays Her Respects to Dr. Seward—Will Hold Out for Damages—No Fear of a Legal Investigation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PITTSTON, PA., April 11.—Miss Susan Dickinson said to-night that she would not take any further action against Dr. Seward. She expects to hold for damages until matters developed more fully. She said that she did not fear any legal investigation that may be made of her sister's care, and that she would remain in Pittston to meet any charges that may hereafter be preferred against her by Anna's lawyers, who stated their intention to move against those persons whom Anna accuses. She said that Anna was undoubtedly insane when she was placed in the Danville asylum. Of her present condition she said of course she had no knowledge, not having seen her since the transfer to Goshen was made.

She regards Dr. Seward as a man of little principle, and believes that he pursued the course that he has in an endeavor to gain for himself and his institution temporary notoriety.

A special from Goshen, N. Y., says: Anna Dickinson, who is at the house of Dr. Frederick W. Seward here, was shown the statement given to the press by her sister, Susan Dickinson, in which Anna's assertions in regard to an alleged conspiracy are denied. In reply Anna in turn denied what Susan had said and reiterated her former allegations.

MR. DICKINSON RESIGNS.

A New General Manager for the Western B. & O. Must Be Chosen.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—E. Dickinson, the General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio lines from the Ohio river to Chicago, has resigned.

The position will be filled by some Western man, but no selection has yet been made.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Classified for the Reader's Convenience.

The issue of THE DISPATCH to-day consists of 20 pages, made up in three parts. The news of the day, local, telegraphic and cable, occupies the first nine pages. Class news will be found in the second part, and the literary features are as follows:

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