THE BEST WANT DIRECTORY

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

The Action of the Government at Rome Awaited With Keen Interest.

OPINIONS OF DIPLOMATS.

They Regard Blaine's Letter as Clever, But Affording No. Tangible Satisfaction.

RUDINI TALKS IN PARLIAMENT,

And Still Asserts That the American Government Must Be Responsible for the Individual States.

IS A QUESTION OF CIVILIZATION.

ster Plumb Thinks That the Secretary of State Was Entirely Too Polite to a Weak and Bankrupt Nation.

STALY TOO POOR TO PAY THE CABLE TOLLS

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The all-engrossing topic of conversation here to-day was the latest Italian-American correspondence in regard to the New Orleans

No view of the matter obtainable is different from that suggested in these telegrams last evening, which was that Secretary Blaine made a very dashing reply, in which he elaborates and makes plainer his former position that the Federal Government will do all it can to bring the lynchers to book; that the relatives of the murdered men have recourse in State and United States Courts; that the right to indemnity is not admitted, but will be considered, and that it remains to be established that any treaty has been violated, Regardless of sex, age, party or condition the reply of Mr. Blaine is commended as one which will put Premier di Rudini to his wits' end to retort upon successfully,

Promises No Tangible Satisfaction. Of course the matter is discussed in diplomatic circles only sub rosa. Diplomats are utterly debarred from expressing opinions to the public touching international discussions. In private conversation to-day, however, with several members of toreign legations, THE DISPATCH correspondent found but one opinion, and that is that Mr. Blaine's position is all that can be asked with reason, though it promises absolutely no tangible satisfaction to the Italian Gov-

The truth is, diplomats in Washington, from the inception of this episode, have been convinced that the bluster of Di Rudini was merely for political effect and advantage at home. They appreciated his almost painful ignorance of United States law and the relations of the States to the Federal Government at its full value, and in the beginning admitted that the position of the Italian Government would be found untenable. Baron Fava knew this very well, and used his office to the utmost to in duce the Italian Premier to change his attitude and to his fellow diplomats the Marouis Imperiali now secretly admits that Di Rudini blundered wofully. All Waiting for the Next Step.

All the diplomats are now excessively curious to know what will be the next step of the Italian Government and whether it will break off completely all diplomatic intercourse with the United States. It seems to be a general impression that Di Rudini will swallow the explanation of Mr. Blaine as a perfectly satisfactory reply, and resume as soon as convenient the formal display of diplomatic frieudship.

Few Senators and members of the House are in the city. Of these the half dozen who could be found were unstinted in their praise of Secretary Blaine, analyzing his letter as a remarkably simple, lucid and foreible presentation of the American view of the question. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, always blunt and pointed in his language, probably took the most remarkable view of he matter.

"We have already wasted too much lung and brain power on the subject," said he this afternoon. "We have magnified this beggar-ridden, impoverished country, which exists by the exhibition of her ruins to globe-trotting Americans, into an equal of our own Republic, the strongest and richest nation of the world. Suppose the Italian Minister is recalled? Who cares? His

Departure Is of No More Consequence to the American people than if the banana vender who presides over a push-cart at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets should close out business and decide to go home. It's just one man less to board, and that's the only subject for thought there is in the whole matter. Of course, there's got to be a lot of letter writing over the affair, but Mr. Blaine is attending to that most admirably. No one could do any better. His letter sticks close to the question and has not a single weak feature.

"The only fault I find with it is that it is too confounded courteons. I don't like to see so much politeness run to waste. It is ridicuous that all this bother and tremendously serious and formal correspondence should result from the killing of two or three wretched scoundrels and murderers who left their country for their country's good. Of course the lynching was a horrible and disgraceful affair, out does any one believe the Italian Government cares a straw for the dead murderers? the meanest part of the whole business comes We are made a cat's-paw to pull the new Italian Ministry's chestnuts out of the fire. It might have been undiplomatic, but I swear to could have told the Italian Premier that he could not use me to boost himself and to send on his gunboats and take his legation in out of the wet as quickly as possible," LIGHTNER.

SAY BLAINE IS DODGING.

attention of Italy from the real question at issue. But this, it adds, will not easily be done, The Optimione appinude the declaration of Premier di Rudini, but says the public ought to reserve its judgment on the affair until the text of Mr. Blaine's last note is known.

RUDINI IN PARLIAMENT. HE MAKES A SPEECH UPON THE NEW

ORLEANS INCIDENT.

That America Is Not Responsible for the Individual States Can't Be Admitted-The Full Text of Blaine's Reply Not Yet Received in Rome.

ROME, April 16 .- The New Orleans lynching received attention in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Questions in regard to it were raised by various members. Premier Rudini, in replying, said that the Italian Government had not yet received Mr. Blaine's note. He was not prepared to make a definite statement to the Chamber of the views and purposes of the Cabinet until the note had been officially received and care-

fully read and considered. However, he would say that Italy could not admit that the diplomatic incident was closed until the United States had acknowledged the duty of delivering the guilty parties over to justice, and had acknowledged the further duty of indemnifying the families of the victims who were Italian subjects. Italy could not admit that the United States Government had no responsibility for acts committed within the jurisdiction of the individual States. This

phase of the present complication was, in his opinion, one which interested not only Italy but all the governments of the civilized world. He feit confident, however, that the matter would be settled without creating political difficulties between Italy and America. But he could not refrain from expressing a feeling of regret that the Government of a country so highly civilized as the United States should not fuffit the duties of justice and morality.

In conclusion Marquis di Rudini gave expression to the hope that notwithstanding the occurrence of incidents greatly to be regretted in the controversy between Italy and the United States, means of conciliation honorable to both countries would be found. In the course of his reply to the interpellations the Premier said that on learning of the certainty that four of the lynched men were Italians, the Italian Government immediately directed the attention of the United States Government to the matter and received from that Government to the matter and received from that Government satisfactory assurances, which were afterward personally confirmed by Mr. Porter, the United States Minister.

Reading President Harrison's Telegram.

Reading President Harrison's Telegram. The Premier then read the telegram which President Harrison sont the Governor of Louisiana on March 16, and added that the Italian Government, like President Harrison, demanded that the guilty parties be brought to justice and that indemnity be granted to the tamilies of the victims. As the action of the United States, continued the Premier, had not corresponded with its promises, the Italian Government was constrained to demand a formal assurance that the guilty parties should

formal assurance that the guilty parties should be denounced, and that the title to indemnity should be admitted in principle.

The United States Government, however, falled to give this assurance, replying that the Constitution of the United States did not permit the Federal Government to interfere in State affairs. The Premier then proceeded to give a detailed account of the negotiations between the Italian and American Governments, ending with the order of Baron Fava to take his departure on leave of absence, seeing that he had proved the inutility of diplomatic action.

The Marquis Imperiali was instructed to state that the incident would not be closed until the Federal Government had explicitly de-

state that the incident would not be closed until the Federal Government had explicitly declared that legal proceedings against the
lyochers would be promptly begun. Premier
di Rudini declined to make a statement regarding Secretary Blaine's note, which he said
he had not yet received, until he had read the
text of the paper. He expressed humself as
being confident of the ultimate settlement of
the whole matter in a manner favorable to the
rights of italy and of those of all civilized
government, all of whom were interested with
Italy on the point at issue.

A Matter of Profound Recree.

A Matter of Profound Regret. If it were proved to be impossible to obtain a favorable solution of the problem, grave compli-cations would not arise, but he would deem it a matter of profound regret that the people of the United States, so far advanced in civilizafrom the principles of right and justice universally proclaimed and scrupulously observed by Europe. These sentiments of the Premise ere loudly cheered by all the deputies. After the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies to-day an Associated Press corres-

Deputies to-day an Associated Press correspondent called upon the Marquis di Rudmi and asked hm if it was possible for him to give an opinion for publication in regard to the reply of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, to his (the Marquis di Rudini) last note on the subject of the New Orleans lynching. In reply the Marquis di Rudini said in substance that the cabled summaries of Mr. Blaine's reply, which had been sent to Rome, and which he had seen in the public press of this city, were too brief and otherwise inadequate for him to form a definite opinion, much less give an opinion for publication, if he felt justified in adopting the latter course of action. The Marquis added that he preferred not to say anything further while awaiting the receipt of the full text of Mr. Blaine's reply, except that he was not and had always been sincerely desirious of a friendly solution of the difficulties at present existing between the Italian Government and the Government of the United States. ment and the Government of the United States.

Though the full correspondence given out in Washington yesterday was telegraphed to London and was published in the English papers, only a summary was telegraphed from London to the Italian papers, on account of their disinclination to pay the toils from London for the full correspondence. This explains the above all correspondence. This explains the ab marks of the Marquis di Rudini.

OUR CONSTITUTION ATTACKED

By Count d'Arco in an Interview With Minister Porter.

NEW YORK, April 16.-The Italian papers which reached New York contain, among many interesting comments of the press upon the de parture of Baron Fava from Washington, an efficial version of the interview which took place at the Italian Foreign Office between d'Arco, who, during the absence of the Marquis li Rudini in Florence, was in charge of the Foreign Office.

Minister Porter defended at length the conduc

of the United States Federal Government and of the United States Federal Government and sought to seek delay. Finally Count d'Arco turued and put to the American Minister the following question in "pressing terms."—
"Suppose," said he, "that a dozen Americans were accussed of treason and assassinated in some Italian city. Suppose that our Government should claim that it was unable to proceed against the guilty parties, not having the power to interfere with the local judicial authorities in the discharge of the duties which are incumbent upon them. What would you do? What would the Federal Government of the United States do? the United States do?

At this demand Minister Porter "shook himself" vivaciously, and let it be clearly seen that in such a case he would be prepared "to over-

In such a case he would be prepared "to overthrow half the world."

"What would the civilized world—what
would the United States of America think of
such action, or, rather, of such inaction?"

Minister Porter was evidently greatly embarrassed, and sought to explain how the Constitution of the United States differed essentially
from the Italian constitution, and how it was
simply impossible for the Federal Government
to interfere in the local affairs of Louisiana.

But Count d'Arco replied quickly: "We
have nothing to do with your shortcomings or
its merits. If it is badly hung together it is
fer the citizens of America to correct it, not us.
We do not know a constitution worthy of a
civilized people which does not secure full and
just application of the penal code, which is the just application of the penal cod first basis of a civilized society." ation of the penal code, which is the

ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPINION.

Blaine's Note a Vulgar, Insidious, Pecvisi

Plea, Saying Nothing. NEW YORK, April 16 .- In its issue of the 17th L' Eco de Itatia will say: "Blaine's last note to the Marquis di Rudini, thoroughly examined leaves the impression of a vulgar, insidious peevish plea, such as a counsellor with more artfulness than honesty usually attempts for a bad client and a wretched suit. He dodges the main issue, he rambles about, and in the whole says nothing. In Rome it will certainly be considered in this light."

Volunteers for the War.

Newspapers.

Newspapers.

Newspapers.

Home April 16.—The Tribung cays that Sectional Plains after above all to divert the feetal Plains after a proper and a plain and a proper and a plain a pl Volunteers for the War.

to have 200 members, and will offer their services to the Secretary of War.

PORTER GOING, TOO.

The American Minister to Rome to Depar on Leave of Absence. LONDON, April 16.-The Chronicle's Romorrespondent says that Mr. Porter, the American Minister, is about to depart from Rome of a three months' leave of absence.

THE SOUTHERN ALLIANCE WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE THIRD

PARTY CONVENTION. Colonel Livingston Says That the Next Congress Will Be Given a Chance Before Separate Action Is Taken-Th Kansas President Entirely Too Hasty.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCEL: ATLANTA, April 16 .- The call of Presilent McGrath of the Kansas Alliance upon Southern Alliance men to join in a distinct third party was answered to-day by Colonel L. F. Livingston. He said: "Southern Alliance men will not participate in that convention. This whole question was carefully considered at Ocala last December, and a convention of delegates in the several farmers and labor organizations in the union was called for February 22, 1892. At this convention the demands as agreed upon were to be submitted to the two political parties, and in the event that neither of them should agree to such a policy as demanded, then a second convention should be called.

"I do not know by what authority the Cincinnati convention is called, but certainly Mc Grath has no right, as President of the State Alliance of Kansas, to endeavor to commit Alliance men to such a policy as indi-cated in the Associated Press reports. Such a course of conduct would do barm all along the line. The Ocala convention has provided the remedy for enforcing our demands, and upon that our people are largely agreed. A third party may become a necessity to enforce our demands, but cer tainly until the two parties now in existence refuse our people any encouragement or recognition an attempt to create a third party is un-

ecessary, hazardous and unwise. "There is quite a prejudice in the Northwest among the Alliance men against affiliating with either party. Whether this can be overcome is a question for the future, and chiefly depends ipon the action of the Fifty-second Congress, which is largely Democratic. If the Congress now elected should refuse to give the relief now anded, or a reasonable substitute therefor, then it is my opinion the Northwest will be amorous for a third party with far more sympathy in the Southern States than is now calculated upon. I have all confidence that the Democratic party will give us the relief we seek. The Northwestern Alliance men have no such confidence in the Democratic party any more than the Republican party. What is the difference between us now? Time will show which is right."

KILLED AND CREMATED.

Maryland Central Freight Train Breaks Through a Trestle.

BALTIMORE, April 16.-A freight train of It cars and 3 engines on the Maryland Central Railroad broke through a trestle this morning at Fallston, near this city. Nine men were on the train; three were killed and two injured. Two others were able to jump and escaped. The cars were quickly ablaze and burned. The injured men were brought to Baltimere and were taken to the Maryland University Hos-

Dital.

The killed and injured are as follows: Killed —John Martin, James Dodson, Benjamin Spracebanks; injured — Charles Watts and Walter Hawkins. The physicians say that Watts and Hawkins will live. Only the body of Martin was recovered from the wreck. The bodies of Dodson and Sprucebanks were destroyed by fire.

ANOTHER ELECTROCUTION

Scheduled to Come Off in New York State During the Coming Week,

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, April 16.-Justice Calvin Pratt, of the Supreme Court, to-day denied the motion for a stay of the execution of Nicola Trezza, pending an appeal from the decision of Judge Moore, of the Court of Sessions, Brook-

junge allogre, or the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, refusing to grant a new trial to the young
Italian murderer.

Trezza enters on the last week of his life on
Sunday. His counsel, ex-Judge Abram H.
Dailey, says be has discovered new evidence
that Trezza shot Alexander Salvano in self-defense. Dailey will move in some other court
to-day for a stay, and if he does not succeed in
securing delay he proposes to make an appeal securing delay he proposes to make an app so Governor Hill for a reprieve for his client

WHITE REPUBLICANS,

First Meeting of the Kind Ever Held South Carolina.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16 .- A significant colitical meeting was hold at the State Capitol o-day. It was the first white Republican meet ing ever held in the State, and is said to be argely the outgrowth of the Alliance wave, largely the outgrowth of the Alliance wave, which swept over this State last year. At the meeting were many citizens who have heretofore been associated with the straightout Democratic party.

Among them were Dr. Bowen, Mr. Haunam, of Spartanburg; James Hunter, of Union; Dr. Monroe, of Union, and others. Fifty-one clubs were represented. The meeting elected delegates to the Republican League Convention, which meets at Cincinnati on April 21.

THE COLOR LINE

Drawn at a Meeting of the Farmers' Alliance Secret Branch.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, April 16.-The secret branch of he Farmers' Alliance convened to-day, with will form a State organization and adopt a constitution. Governor Campbell and L. L. Polk, National President, delivered addresses to aight. It is stated that at the secret session this aft-

ernoon the Alliance drew the color line and will not admit negroes. The question of at-tending the Cincinnati Conference will come up later.

WILL DISOBEY THE LAW.

West Virginia Mine Operators Will Test the New Statutes. CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 16 .- The coa day and passed resolutions to continue operawithout regard to the grecently e acted laws to provide for the weighing and measuring of coal before screened and to pre-vent the payment of operatives in anything else than lawful money. They claim the laws are unconstitutional, and will test them in the

The United Mine Workers, in convention have demanded the enforcement of the laws.

HIGHEST ON RECORD.

The Death Rate in New York Reaches the Top Notch. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE

New York, April 16.-The number of deaths reported to-day for the 24 hours preceding was 227, being 12 more than the number reported on the year. There were only 25 grip cases, how-ever, and only one which was attributed solely to grip.

For the five days of this week the total num-ber of deaths reported has been 984.

THE MAFIA AT SHAMOKIN.

In Italian Stabbed for Refusing to Join the Dread Organization.

SHAMOKIN, April 16.-Last night Joseph Cartot, an Italian, was stabbed by someone in a crowd of his countrymen who attacked him. He escaped before being very seriously in

A COKE REGION PANIO

Because of a Report That the Troops Will Be Withdrawn To-Day.

OPERATORS ENTER A HOT PROTEST.

The Reports Sent to Pattison Said to Be Too Rose-Colored.

LOAR'S TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 MT. PLEASANT, April 16 .- The Tenth Regiment has been ordered to leave here at o'clock to-morrow morning, causing inonse anxiety in all quarters. A protest has en made by the majority of the people in he coke region, by whom it is considered that this move will immediately be followed by a general uprising of the cokers. A reastrance was telegraphed from here. For

Morewood, the strikers have been as quiet

and docile as could be asked, and only the

low-toned mutterings against the operators

gave evidence that they were not peaceful in spirit as well as in action. Governor Pattison cannot be blamed for calling the troops away, from the fact that his official reports from General Wiley have been indicative of a lasting peace. He was made to believe that newspaper reports were wrong and that there was nothing to prove the discontent of the strikers. Neither General Wiley nor any other officer of the military can learn the inside facts as they exist, but was compelled to send in just

Confidential Talks With Strikers. During the two weeks spent in the region

what he saw. Men who were able to go

among the strikers and hear what they might say can better judge of the condi-

THE DISPATCH representative has associated with the strikers and talked with them confidentially. Their leaders are making an effort to keep them cool, but nevertheless the masses of the foreign element still thirst for revenge for the killing of their comrades at Morewood. No one better understands the disposition of the cokers than do the Ramsey brothers, Mana-ger Lynch, of the Frick Company, and Manager Brennen, of the McClure Com-

pany.
The Messrs, Ramsey were closeted with The Messrs. Ramsey were closeted with the military officers here yesterday for fully an hour, urging the necessity of keeping the troops on duty. Morris Ramsey, general manager of the Southwest Coal and Coke Company, is in the position to be most seriously affected by the withdrawal, as he is stationed at Morewood, where the first trouble, if there is any, is likely to occur. At 6 o'clock this evening Manager Brennen, of the McClure Company, received a telegram at his office in Scottdale from General Wiley announcing that the troops were ordered in. He was greatly surprised that such a decision would be made by the Governor, and immediately telegraphed a protest in which he stated that the condition of affairs does not warrant the move and it would prove a great mistake. In speaking of the affair, Mr. Brennen said: "Governor Patition is certainly misinformed or he would nor order the soldiers to leave, It is very dangerous to do so. Of course I will not be affected, as I don't think the men will bother my plants. I have no deputies there and don't propose to have them until it becomes necessary. Morris Ramsey is in the worst position, and the troops should not have been removed until he had his plant at Morewood in operation. This is where the trouble will occur first, if they raise a disturbance, and I think it is liable to come."

Call It a Money-Saving Scheme. Some of the residents of Scottdale seemed prone to censure the Governor, and one of them said that it was a money-saving scheme, and that it would do great harm. Everybody in the place seems to dread to-merrow night, and there is still a hope that the order of the Governor will be rescinded. The labor leaders say there will be no trouble as a result of the withdrawal of the troops, though some of them say they would have preferred a longer stay.

"If there had never been any troops nor any deputies there never would have been any trouble," said Michael Bouitt, a member of the Executive Board, when informed of the order by THE DISPATCH representative. "Putting armed men about a coke works makes the men angry because they are distrusted, and as a result there was trouble. If all the operators would do just as John Brennen, of the McClure Company, put the men on their honor, there would never be any trouble of any kind. Brennen seems to know what he is doing, and he gets along better than any other manager in the region."

Mr. Barrett's opinion seems to be shared by

the region."

Mr. Barrett's opinion seems to be shared by the majority of the labor leaders, and they respect Mr. Brennen for the position taken by him. Not one of the leaders will admit that the strike is in the least weakening. They fela little blue for a couple of days on account of a delay in securing the money needed. Now that is rolling slowly in, and the leaders have assumed their confident air, and declare that unless the operators give in August will come before the strike is settled.

Sure to Lengthen the Strike. One thing is certain, the removal of the mili tary will lengthen the strike by at least a couple of weeks, and perhaps longer. The men were not going to work very rapidly as it was, but the operators were making headway. and would doubtless win with the assistance of an armed force to guard the men at work, There are scores of men who are afraid to go to work if they are not protected, because of the strikers threatening to do all manner of things to them and their families. Whatever reason there may be for their fears, they have

reason there may be for their fears, they have so worked on the men as to keep some away from work. However, there are still hundreds of men who are standing solid for the principle for which they began the fight.

Actual starration is alleged by the operators, but as an offset at labor headquarters they show that they are giving out orders daily for goods at the groceries. Manager Brennen told of the case of a man named Allison, of West Overton, whose family had been a day without food. Michael Roach, of the Committee on Supplies, said today that this same Allison had received more money than any other man. "He is a chronic blackieg," said Roach. "His record has been to go in on every strike held. He is the hardest man we have ever had to contend with. I have here my books to show that in 1887 he went in on us. Just before he did it I gave him a SI order, and he traded it for three pints of whisky. Then we had to give his wife another order to keep his family. Now we don't give orders to men unless we know them to be sober. Their wives must come around now. I suppose Allison got out of whisky money and had to go to work."

Not an Oven in Good Shape.

Not an Oven in Good Shape. Mr. Roach, in a general talk on the situation, said that there is not an oven in the region which is charged to its utmost capacity. They became cold during the long lay-off, and it is impossible to fill them up immediately, but

impossible to fill them up immediately, but they must wait until they get hot again. Others present said that at Morewood not over 25 bushels are put in an oven calculated to take 140 bushels. These figures may be low, but the ovens are certainly not filled.

Michael Bonett is authority for the statement that John McIndoo, a fireman at Morewood, was discharged by Manager Ramsey, and the only cause for it was the fact that he gave damaging evidence before the coronor's jury. Today it was reported that Morewood had about the same number of men at work as yesterday. That is, about 195. The labor men claim that the number is very high, and that some of the men work part of the time in the pit and a while in the yard, and are counted in both places.

At Painter to-day there were eight new men

a while in the yard, and are counted in both places.

At Painter to-day there were eight new men at work, and two of the old ones were reported sick, which leaves a force of 99 men. All the ovens that were ready were charged to-day, and some of those left full were drawn. The second pit will be started to-morrow. To-day three men from Enterprise went to Manager Brennen and asked him to start his plant there. He told them to go back and if they produced the men the works will be started to-morrow morntold them to go back and if they produced the men the works will be started to morrow morn-ing. He doesn't care to begin with fewer than 50 men, and if he can't get that number will take whoever want work to Painter and give them places. A meeting of the Painter Assem-bly was held to-night to vote on the question of resuming work, but the result has not yet been announced.

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ning full. The other day the men voted to go to work, but on account of some hitch refused to do so until to-day. Calumet is reported as having started to-day with a small force. More will be started Monday.

The coke operators are better organized than ever before, and this is one of the reasons that they are able to make such a hard fight in this case. Every day Messrs. Brennen and Lynch have a conference and receive reports from all the plants of the region, and all the companies are working together. Mr. Brennen says that they are prepared to hang out longer than ever before, and are bound to win.

The labor men received reinforcements in the way of a considerable amount of cash to-day. James McBryde, a member of the Executive Committee, who went to Columbus for assistance, returned to-day with a large supply of money and a great deal of renewed hope. He had a conference with the head men of the Federation of Labor, and received promises for more money. Several thousand dollars were disbursed to the men at labor head quarters to-day. Each plant has a committeeman who receives the money and then deals out orders to his men. No money is given to any of the strikers.

A Charge of Importing Italians. The labor men now say that Italians are being imported into the region and there is evidently some grounds for the assertion, as they are appearing on all sides. They do not come in very great numbers, but 200 are said to have come in on one train. This will have a tendency to cause some trouble where they are employed. M. W. Wise went out to-day to try to urge some of these interlopers to go away again. Messra Wise and Deisman addressed a meeting of strikers at Whitney this evening. To-day at West Overton a crowd of women and girls surrounded Sam Allison and John Anderson, who are working at Painter, and with tin pans, etc., gave them a serenade. They made no attempt to do the men any injury, but only tried to shame them into quitting work. The men got away as quickly as they could break through the ranks. Thirty men were arcested to-day at Lotter on a charge of rioting. Among the number was John McDuff, who says that he was not present but has been informed that the beating of the tin pans by the women was all there was of the alleged riot. come in on one train. This will have a tenthe past two weeks, or since the killing at

THE OFFICERS TESTIFY

IN THE CORONER'S INQUEST OVER THE MOREWOOD VICTIMS.

Captain Loar Swears Positively He Gave No. Order to Fire-The Murderous Intentions of the Mob Proved-Sheriff Clawson Tes-

GREENSBURG, April 16 .- The Coroner's Jury in the Morewood riot cases, after a long siege in the courtroom to-day and a hard fight all around, adjourned until to-morrow norning at 9 o'clock. All the witnesses examined in the forenoon testified to the bloodthirsty threats of the mob as it marched toward Morewood. The testimony in the afternoon was equally strong against the rioters.

Sheriff Clawson testified he was called to Morewood March 29. He then drove to Tarr's to communicate with the Governor. He could hear the strikers gathering at Tarr's. When he got back to Morewood they were gathering on the hill. He estimated the crowd at about 500 men. They made a raid upon the works and destroyed considerable property. They then left for the Standard Works. Superintendent Ramsey and the Sheriff went into a dark alley to see if they could not recognize some of the ricters as they passed.

The Strength of the Deputies on Guard. The Sheriff had 22 deputies at Morewood at the time. After that night he put on 70 depu-ties. He was not there on Wednesday night, as he came back with two prisoners. Captain Loar's men had been sworn in on the Saturday night before the shooting. His instruction ere, if they saw anyone destroying property

were, if they saw anyone destroying property they were to shoot, if they could not protect it any other way. Captain Loar did not volunteer to serve as a deputy: the Sheriff had deputized him. The Sheriff had left instructions with Loar as to what he should do.

Y. X. McConnell, Deputy Sheriff, testified that he went to Mt. Pleasant on the daturday before the shooting becurred. His instructions were to be cautient, and to do no shooting unless necessary. The deputies were divided into two squads. Captain Loar had charge of one, and he had charge of the two squads. Captain Loar had charge of one, and he had charge of the other. They were stationed at either side of the store. When the crowd came to Mr. Ramsey's house about 150 shots were fired. He heard them breaking the fences, heard several shots fired, and then the return fire of the men under Captain Loar. The first shots fired by the strikers were in the direction of the deputies.

Captain Loar Did Not Order the Firing. Captain Loar testified that they had a drill in he Mt. Pleasant armory Wednesday and were then deputized. They then went to Morewood and were instructed by Deputy McCormick that they should protect the works and keep the strikers off the company's grounds. If they came in the grounds they were to halt them. If they did not halt they were to shoot, and shoot to kill. He was instructed to stay at the shoot to kill. He was instructed to stay at the store with his crowd. When the strikers came they halted in front of the store. They remained there for a short time, and then fired shots and cheered. One shot came near one of his men and the dust made by the balls flew into his face. The strikers then began to break the gates down, and Loar called out "Checki," and Deputy Burns repeated the word. The strikers yelled back their defiance. Then the fire was opened, and Loar swore positively there was no command to fire, as has been reported. The strikers fired first and Loar and his men fired twice. He never telegraphed to Governor Pattison, neither did he tender his services. Some of his deputies were in the company's grounds at the time of the firing and some were on the fences.

EVICTION MEETS RESISTANCE.

Sheriff McCormick and His Deputies At-

tacked by a Flerce Mob. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. UNIONTOWN, April 16.-Sheriff McCormic and his handful of deputies clashed with the trikers at Trotter Works, near Connellsville this afternoon, and a riot ensued in which no pody was seriously hurt. He arrived there about noon and began the work of eviction. about noon and began the work of eviction. He had put out several families without encountering any resistance until he came to the house of a giant Polander named Fred Strousack. Strousack attempted to bar the Sheriff's entrance, but was thrust aside. The deputies crowded around the doorway to prevent interference from the outside, where a big crowd of strikers were collected. The women of the household rushed upon the efficer. One threw boiling water on the officer without doing harm. The crowd of 200 outside then attacked the deputies at the door with stones, and several of the officers were struck. McCormick, seeing that his force was powerless in face of such a mob, came out and drew his men off. The crowd threw a shower of missiles, and the Sheriff and deputies all received light blows, but no blood was drawn. The officers remained cool and kept back the crowd without even drawing their revolvers. The Sheriff went to Connellsville for reinforcements. After the Sheriff left Strousack, the rebellious Pole, also want to Connellsville, and quite unexpectedly ran against the Sheriff, who clapped the hand-coffs on him and brought him to jail. McCormick swore in a number of deputies this evening, and will start out again to-morrow on the disagreeable business of eviction. He had put out several families without e

MCCLELLAND TO CLAWSON.

If Order Is Restored There Is No Necessi For the Troops,

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 HARRISBURG, April 16,-Sheriff Clawson, Vestmoreland county, telegraphed the Gov ernor to-day that he understood the troops wer decidedly, holding that in the raft of eviction being made at the expiration of the ten days

notice, there might be trouble and the presence of the irrops would be needed to prevent and repress disorder. The following telegram was sent in reply:

"SHERIFF CLAWSON, Greensburg—Your telegram to the Governor received. He directs me to say if order is restored there is no necessity for the further presence of the troops. In the event of any disturbance of the peace which the local authorities cannot quell, the military will be ordered to your support at once.

WILLIAM MCCLELLAND,
Adjutant General."

been announced.

Starting More of the Plants.

Manager Lynch, of the Frick Company, says that his works all have increased forces, and he proposes to continue. To-day Summit was started up with about 69 men. This plant has latered up with about 69 men. This plant has latered up with about 69 men. This plant has latered up with about 69 men. This plant has latered up with about 69 men. This plant has latered up with about 69 men. This plant has latered up with a says Tyrone is near run.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE

That Appears to Be the Case With Mary Anderson, Who Is

NOT IN A HAPPY FRAME OF MIND.

The Once Famous Actress Said to Be Perfect Wreck.

LARMING SPREAD OF GRIP IN ENGLAND

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1

LONDON, April 16 .- A letter from Mrs. George Edwardes to her husband, the man ager of the Galety Theater, is responsible for the statement that Mrs. Antonio de Navarro (Mary Anderson) had become a mother. As the sex of the child was not mentioned, a Duniap reporter went to Bournemouth to find out that important detail. On his arrival he found that the whole story was un-

The Navarros had just left the Metropole Hotel in Bournemouth, at which they had been staying for four months. The reporter saw several people belonging to the hotel, who all agreed that Mary Anderson's married life has been very unhappy and has ruined a great artistic career. It is well known that since the marriage the Navarros

known that since the marriage the Navarros have lived in great retirement and mystery has seemed to surround their movements and their place of abode.

Mrs. Navarro's mother, sister and brother have been staying at the Metropole with Mr. and Mrs. Navarro. The Navarros are partial to this hotel, because it is kept by Victor Pupel, who kept the hotel at Mentona, at which they were staying, and also because it is close to the sea air, which the physicians recommended to the lady. They took a small bedroom and sitting room when they came to Bournemouth early in the year, but gave up the sitting room shortly after their arrival.

gave up the stating town state of the married pair practiced severe economy during their stay and "Our Mary" has been ill all the time, with a physician in constant attendance. The girl actress was very melancholy and unhappy, and Mr. Navarro very morose. They talk very little to anybody and there is little doubt that she desires to return to the stage.

morose. They talk very little to anybody and there is little doubt that she desires to return to the stage.

Her friends are confident that eventually she will do so. Her religious mania is still strong upon her. Priests and Sisters of various orders haunted the hotel and were the only visitors ever received by Mrs. Navarro. She shunned all other company, even refusing to see her oldest friends. Her brother made himself very unpopular in the hotel by his rudeness to everybody and by his self-assertion. The formerly beautiful actrees is now a perfect wreck, thin and pale as a ghost, and it is evident that she must do one of three things-return to her profession, enter a convent or die. Mrs. Edwardes, the writer of the "baby" letter, was Miss Julia G. Wynne, late of the Savoy Theater, London, in which she played small parts, and where she met her future husband, Mr. George Edwardes, who was then the acting manager. She subsequently played at the Haymarket Theater.

A LOVE FEAST.

Premier Mercler Banqueted by a Number of French Nobles.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] PARIS, April 16,-A banquet was given at the Hotel Continental this evening, in honor of Premier Mercler and a number of other Canadians, including Treasurer Sheyha, of Quebec, and Hector Fabre, the Canadian commissioner to France. M. Beaugrand, the recent Mayor of Montreal, had been invited, but was obliged to return to America at an earlier date than he ad anticipated and was therefore not able to

be present.

The banquet was given by the Alliance Francaise, and Comte Colonna, its Vice President and Counselor of State, presided. Among the members of the Alliance present were Vicounte de Vogne, member of the French Academy; General Parmentier, Gomte Donville Mailifen, Paul de Schavel, M. de Herda and others.

Comte Colonna proposed the health of President Carnot, coupling his name with that of Queen Victoria. Vicomte de Vogue followed and the evening closed with a long and eloquent speech from Premier Meroier. It was thought this latter would touch upon existing troubles and be somewhat sensational, but it was merely flowery and pacific.

STUDYING WAR ABROAD.

An American Officer Will Serve in a German

Regiment. BERLIN, April 16.-Lieutenant Powhatan H. Clarke, of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, has been detailed to serve with the Westphalian Hussa a United States army officer being detailed to serve in a German regiment, and the fact that he is permitted to join the Westphalian Hus-sars shows the kindly feeling of the German

sars shows the kindly feeling of the German Government.

General Vonversen offered to see what he could do toward getting Lientenant Clarke a chance to learn by actual service the practical cavalry work of the German army. When the matter was laid before Secretary Proctor that official gave his consent. The matter was laid before Gen. von Kaitenborn, Prussian Minister of War, and be also gave his consent. William Walter Phelps, the American Minister, called upon the Minister of War and handed to him a letter from Secretary of War Proctor, thanking him for his interest in the matter.

A STEAMER SUNK. Destructive Result of a Collision Between Two Ocean Freighters,

DOVER, April 16 .- The steamer P. Calland, of New York, for Amsterdam, with a general cargo, has arrived in Dover Roads, but cann anchor, in consequence of having her bows badly stove in. It appears that about 9 P. M. yesterday she collided with the steamer Glamorgan, of Cardiff, bound from that place for Antwerp.

The Glamorgan was so much injured that she had to be abandoned, and, it is supposed, has sunk. Her crew are on board the Calland.

DEATHS ARE PLENTY.

An Alarming Epidemic of Grip Raging is [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] HULL, April 16.-The epidemic of influenz prevailing here has assumed a most alarming character. There is now scarcely a business house in town where there is not a number of employes absent from illness, and some firms find great difficulty in going through daily

routine.

The death rate is larger than for many years, being 46 per 1,000, against a usual average of from 15 to 18. MANIPURIS WHIPPED. Battle in Which the British Kill Fifty

the Rebels. RANGOON, April 16,-Captain Presgrave, who was reported to have reinforced Lieutenant Grant at Fort Thobal, has met and defeated a force of 300 Maniparis.

Captain Presgrave's mounted infantry detachment pursued the Maniparis after their repulse, and killed 50 of them. There was no loss of life on the British side.

Alleged Suspects Fined. QUEENSTOWN, April 16.-Ellen Burke and ohn Greene, who were arrested on Tuesday on landing from the Nevada, the former for having a revolver in her possession and the lat-ter for carrying Il rounds of ammunition, were to-day fined £2 each and costs.

LONDON, April 16.-Not daunted by the re cently reported failures of the Bellamy schemes in Chicago, the members of the Na-tionalization Society here have issued a circu-lar announcing the opening of the first Na-tionalization stores early in 1892.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT. 1

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, April 16.—A report that the Carevitch would visit this city has caused considerable of a sensition, but inquiries at the Rus.

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CAT OUT OF THE BAG. Jack Robinson's Reasons for Desiring a Constitu-

BALLOT REFORM IS A FAD.

But Other and Radical Changes Are Said to Be Necessary.

THREE CENTS.

ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

The Scheme Does Not Meet With a Very Unanimous Approval.

A POINT FOR BROOKS' WHOLESALE BILL

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1

HARRISBURG, April 16 .- The first step toward a constitutional convention was taken in the Senate to-day. Senator Robinson's bill came up on second reading. Senator Ross, the Democratic leader, obeted to the two separate propositions conned in the measure. One provided for

It was certainly a novelty in legislation to elect men to fill offices not yet in existence. This was a grave question. Suppose it should be decided that these delegates had not been properly elected, while the people had called a convention? The result would be a convention with no one entitled to serve therein. This bill was without precedent. If the Senator from Delaware really desired a constitution convention, why was he not willing that the representatives of the people in the Legislature asembled should call one and prepare ag-

Or why not vote on the question in Norember and, if a convention were decided upon, elect the delegates at the ensuing

the bill, but he had consulted some eminent lawyers and they pronounced it constitu-

But it was only an evasion of the Consti-tution, and had it been prepared by anyone but the self-styled reformers who had brought it there, it would not have been considered. But because they were "reform-era" they must be beeded. There were other reasons why a convention should be held. Since 1873 the State had attained a wider, broader and greater prominence than ever be-At Tallapoosa the President was introduced to the assembled thousands by the Mayor, and directed a share of his remarks to the school children, who were there to

mayor, and directed a share of his remarks to the school children, who were there to greet him. His speech concineded with this pertinent surgestion: "In the old plantations of the South you reteverything from somewhere else; why not make it all yourselves."

When the President concluded, the local postmaster approached and presented seekory canes to Mr. Harrison and the Postmaster General, and other persons presented flowers to the ladies of the party. Soon after passing Tailapoots the train crossed the Georgia line into Alabama, and at the same time the Governor of Alabama and his staff left Birmingham was a genume evation, and the demonstration was the noisiest that has been experienced on the route thus far. Governor Jones and his staff, in full uniform, and a committee of citisens met the Presidental party at Henryellen and escorted it to the city, where the President was welcomed by the Mayor and other municipal officers. Drawn up in line, and near the station, were the Grand Army Post, the Confederate Veterans' Association, the local militia, representatives of the militia of Selma and Montgomery and public school children. In his speech in response to addresses of welcome, after humorous and complimentary allusions to the city he was visiting. President Harrison said: "My countrymen, we thought the way was a great calamity, and so it was. The destruction of life and property was great and sad beyond expression; and yet we can see now that God led ut through that Red soa to a development in material prespective and evelopment in material prespective and evelopment in material prespective and evelopment in material prespective the concomitants of freedom."

WATER FOR CINCINNATI. January, which gets them to Harrisburg about as fresh from the people as could be reasonably expected. It is true that half the Senators hold over each session, but it would hardly be proposed to elect them annually, and if they were only elected for two years instead of four, they would still serve one holdover session.

As far as can be now gathered from the opinious expressed to-day, the changes hinted at would not be acceptable.

HENRY HALL.

WORLD'S FAIR BILL

vide a new water works system for Cincinnati passed the Senate after several important smendments had been added. The amount of bonds was reduced from \$6,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

> (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISHURG, April 16 .- The first round or the World's Fair Commission bill was had in the House this morning, and resulted in the addition of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to the Board of Commissioners and in the defeat of all propositions to reduce the \$300,000 appropriation. The addition of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor was made on motion of Mr. Fow, who argued that the chief officers of the State should represent it at the exposition. There was no objection to the change, but Mr. Roth's motion to reduce the

a great State,
Mr. Baker said the appropriation would be a a great State.

Mr. Baker said the appropriation would be a good investment. Pennsylvania had never so grown and developed as it had since the Centennial Exposition. Millions of dollars had come to our State, and, better still, the people of the whole country had seen our resources and prosperity. All parts of the civilized world would send visitors to Chicago, and Pennsylvania should have such an exhibit as would attract the attention of all who came there.

All other amendments were voted down and the bill passed finally. The Senate will doubtless pass it as it stands. There have been wellfounded rumors that Governor Pattison was opposed to the creation of a commission, composed of members of the Legislature, and it remains to be seen whether giving him a placoupon it will make it any more acceptable. The commissioners now number 13, which is said to be an unlucky number.

the bank were in a deplorable state. He fied to Bunenos Avres and was afterward joined by his family. Becoming embroiled in trouble with the son of a man named John G. Glucz, of Minneapolis, the young man shot him, a stray bulletaise killing his daughter. The widow returned here, but remarried, and is now said to be living in the West and in needy circumstances. by the House.

HARRISBURG, April 16 .- David Martin, Magistrate Durham and other Philadelphia Repub-lican leaders were on hand this morning when the House met, and the effect of their presence was seen in the way the Philadelphia delegation braced up in support of the Brooks wholesale license bill. With a few exceptions, they rallied to its aid, and it was passed finally by a vote of 112 to 61. The same argument which

tional Convention. The Sun Knocks Out the Gas Meter. sian Embassy disclose the fact that the rumo is entirely unfounded.

A SECOND BALLOT It Will Be Necessary to Decide to munde Election.

BERLIN, April 16.—Returns from munde are still incomplete, but they a ficient to show that Prince Bismarck mun mit to the indignity of a second principle.

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.

Eight-Hour Day.

BERLIN, April 16.-In the debate on the

rades regulation bill in the Reichstag to-day,

the Socialists moved that the maxium work

day be immediately fixed at ten bours; the maxium be reduced to nine hours in 1894 and eight hours in 1898, and that eight hours be immediately adopted as the maxium for underground and continued labor.

IN THE NEW SOUTH.

THE PRESIDENTAL PARTY AT THE PITTS

BURG OF DIXIE.

the Noislest Welcome of the Entire Trip

Experienced - Receptions at Several

Towns on the Route-Pertinent Passage

from Speeches-All Classes Greet the

WATER FOR CINCINNATI.

The Bill to Provide a \$5,000,000 System

Passes the Sepate.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

COLUMBUS, April 16.—The Noian bill to pro-

The power of appointing the tous commission

ers, under whose supervision the water works

are to be constructed, is given to the Mayor

instead of the Governor. The bill will become a law as soon as the House concurs in the

amendments. The bill provides that the Mayor within 20 days after the passage of the bill

shall issue his proclamation. Ten days later, if the proposition is carried, the Mayor shall ap-point a non-partisan board of four who shall issue the \$5,000,000 worth of bonds from time to time as needed. The commissioners have power to purchase a site, etc., and construct the

works.

The Rawlings bill taxing raw material in the hands of manufacturers, passed the Senate with some amendments. Mr. Alexander offered a Senate joint resolution in the Senate, providing for the appointment of a commission of five members by the Governor to visit different parts of the State and take evidence on subjects pertaining to taxastion and to report their

ects pertaining to taxation and to report their indings to the Governor.

LEFT \$10,000 IN HIS WILL

To the Widow of the Man Whom His Son

Had Killed.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ELMIRA, April 16.-Five or six years ago El-

ert P. Cook, the leading banker in Havana, and the big man of the town as his father,

the founder of Cook Academy, had been before

him, suddenly disappeared from home, and it was immediately discovered that the funds of

the bank were in a deplorable state. He fled to

MAY BE IN PITTSBURG.

Intrusted to His Care.

CLEVELAND, April 16.-Joseph H, Dubroy, :

clerk in the Euclid Avenue National Bank, yes-

terday stole \$2,000 which he offered to carry to

met an enthusiastic reception.

cialist Scheme for Achieving the

mit to the indignity of a supplementary L mit to the indignity of a supplementary harmonics, as is not improbable, he retires from contest. The poll has been a light one, own to the great abstention of National Liberals. Thince Bismarck is certain of election on the second ballot, as he now lacks only 1,000 votes of having an absolute majority as required by law, and the Freisinnige and Gneight voters are almost certain to support him, or at least to abstain from voting rather than give the seat to the Socialist candidate, who is a cigarmaker. It is expected that the supplementary ballot will be held Sunday next. te of the people for or against a convenboth being done at the same time.

other bill for the election of delegates?

February election? It was wrong to imperil this important question by doubtful legislation. Without Precedent, but Constitutional. Senator Robinson admitted that there was no precedent for the method prescribed in

tional. It would save the State a vast sum of money. He favored a convention, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 16 .- It was because it was the only way in which true 9 o'clock this morning when the Presidental ballot reform could be had. He was not train left Atlanta for Birmingham, after opposed to the Baker bill, and would sup-port it in the Senate. speeches from the rear platform by the President and Postmaster General Wanamaker. When the party halted at Anniston they

The Governor and Lientenant Governor Added to the Commission.

change, but Mr. Roth's motion to reduce the appropriation to \$150,000 was strongly opposed. Ex-Speaker Graham said he would rather increase it to \$500,000. The sum should be commensurate with the importance and dignity of a great State.

A GOOD MAJORITY.

The Brooks Wholesule License Bill Passed PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1

Mr. Gluck being a very charitable man several times offered her assistance, but she si-ways declined. He died last week, and in his will to-day was found a codicil providing \$10,000 for the widow of the man whom his son killed. A Cleveland Clerk Makes Away With \$2,000 brought in the Philadelphia Republicans had its effect upon members of the party from other its effect upon members of the party from other parts of the State, and the final vote looked almost as though it were a party measure, the nays being largely Democrats. The members of the Aliegheny delegation present, with the exception of Mr. Kearns, voted for the till.

Mr. Brooks, who was very much put out by the way his bill was jumped on yesterday, is in good spirits, and says it will go through the Semate without afficulty. Prior to the final vote to-day, Mr. Eliwood, of Westmoreland, withdrew his amendment repealing all special the American Express office. Last night Dubroy, in company with Lewis Odell and two sisters named Annie and Nellie McNerucy, left the city together on a train bound for Pitts-The bank offers \$500 reward for Dubroy's ar-