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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1891. THREE CENTS.

## SCORES OF SCANDALS

### Now Exposing the Moral Rottenness of Titled Europe and Furnishing Strong

### POINTS FOR SOCIALISTS.

### Princes and Countesses, Statesmen and Ministers, Involved in the Revelations.

### THE KAISER'S EFFORTS AT REFORM

### More Bandits, Driven From Their Customary Haunts of Crime, Are Seeking a Refuge in America.

### AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

**Agitators in Germany Claim That the Enormous Power Thereby Secured Is Misused to Further Political Purposes.**

**POOR RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS REFUSE TO RETURN**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—Nearly every one of the score or more European capitals is now agitated by a scandal, usually several, with which royal titles or aristocratic names are directly connected. This state of affairs is adding greatly to the popular discontent, and forms a strong [illegible] the Socialists and other reformers.

One of the latest morsels is that Prince Joseph de Rohan, Duc de Bouillon, and Fraulein Anne Linck, the well-known opera bouffe singer and sister of the comedian Linck, formerly of Amberg's Theater, New York, were secretly married at Schloss Plankenstein, Austria, on Friday. The Prince is an officer in an Austrian hussar regiment. He is a widower, his former wife, nee Countess Pejacsevich, having died some years ago. Fraulein Linck, in addition to being ten years his senior, has been concerned in many scandals.

**A Baroness on the Variety Stage.**

The Baroness Alexanderissa Becsey is entertaining the Berlin jeunesse nightly at a cafe chantant, with abbreviated skirts and risque songs. She is the wife of one of the proudest of Hungarian magnates and was at one time the bosom friend of the Austrian Empress. She receives $300 a month for her performances and means to remain in the profession unless her husband relents as to the amount of pin money he will place at her disposal.

Society is also greatly shocked by the announcement of the approaching marriage of General Adjutant Count von der Goltz and the widow of Professor Preyer, of Jena. The latter not long ago celebrated the golden wedding of herself and her husband, since deceased. The widow is 69 years of age and a millionairess. The Count will be asked to resign his commission.

**A Quarrel in the Royal Household.**

The Kaiser is much annoyed by the disregard of his wishes shown by a number of cavalry officers in attending the Hurdle Society's races. Last Sunday the Emperor's brother-in-law, Duke Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, who was among the delinquents, received the full measure of the imperial resentment.

So loud and menacing was the language in which it was conveyed "that the Empress ran into the room to protect her brother," whom the Emperor was denouncing as a blasphemous jockey. The Duke and his partners in guilt spent this Sunday in barracks deprived of tobacco and liquors and in other respects treated as prisoners.

Pastor Holdou, of Hamburg, has given a great deal of scandal to religious people by openly professing disbelief in the doctrine of original sin. Another Hamburg parson, Pastor Strasoky, of Great St. Thomas' Church, has also been the occasion of much grief and dissatisfaction to souls by pronouncing the Gospel narrative of the resurrection legendary. It is rumored that the Emperor, who is head of the church, in addition to the other parts he plays, will shortly issue a pastoral, in which the various religions will be reminded that it is not the letter, but the spirit of Gospel they are to uphold. The Kaiser's uncle, the Prince Regent of Brunswick, caused such a manifesto to be read from all the pulpits in the Duchy on Sunday last.

**English Statesmen On the List.**

At London the House of Commons is rather under a cloud just at present in consequence of the Verney-DeCobain-Storey scandal. The latter was charged with perjury and committed for trial yesterday. All three belong to the "unco guid" psalm singing class. Storey was a teacher in a Sunday school; DeCobain was a prominent expounder and organizer of the Moody and Sankey meetings and has been a leader in all religious functions since the great Chicago evangelist and the reformed negro minstrel made their hit in London some years ago.

Verney is a member of the Londop County Council and a bosom friend and a companion of the saintly Mr. McDougal, the modern Stiggins. He was always among the first to denounce immorality in music halls. Two years ago he said at a meeting of the County Council that it was the duty of that worshipful body to see that the music halls were not being used to disgrace public morality and to bring contempt upon the uprightness and decency of this country and to lower the name of Englishmen in the eyes of foreigners who come to our shores.

The friends of Verney could hardily recognize him as he stood in the dock yesterday, "bearded like the pard." Miss Beckett, whom it is alleged he attempted to abduct, failed to pick him out among several others. DeCobain, having sought "fresh fields and pastures new," is not expected back.

### WAR IN CHILE

**The Cause of a Large Stoneware Works Closing Down Business.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—Two hundred more workmen have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the Dricson Stoneware Works, in consequence of the war in Chile and to instability of commercial relations with Argentine.

The Dricsons did business exclusively with South American firms, and their efforts to extend their trade to other territories having failed, they decided on Thursday to shut down and await the return of peace.

### OBNOXIOUS CENSORS

**OF TELEGRAPH MESSAGES CAUSING BAD FEELING IN GERMANY.**

**The Liberals Will Make an Attempt to Wrest the Telegraph Monopoly From the Government—Newspaper Correspondents Subjected to Much Annoyance by Officials.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—The Liberals are still harping on what they call scandals in the telegraph department and the handling of press messages. The Freisinnige Deputy, Von Bar, says that the censorship exercised by Dr. Von Stephens' clerks is becoming daily more irritating. Reports of meetings of the Freisinnige party and of speeches in the Reichstag have frequently been refused transmission over the Government wires, because of, perhaps, a single statement objectionable to the jacks in office. Telegrams from foreign correspondents of newspapers are scrutinized on the frontier, and passages excised to meet the nice sense of propriety of the Government operator.

I myself have frequently been summoned to appear at the head telegraph office to answer questions touching the sources of my information, particularly in relation to the Kaiser and the royal family, and have more than once been requested to return my receipts for money expended on telegrams and to take back the cash. All originals of dispatches are filed, and for aught I know mine may yet be used to procure my banishment from Berlin, when the measure of my infamy shall be complete.

The Liberals aim at wresting the telegraph and telephone monopoly from the State, which obtained it, they say, by usurpation. A bill has been prepared to confer upon private corporations and individuals the power to maintain local telegraph and telephone systems, on the proof of the position of ample capital for that purpose, the municipal Government being exempted from this condition; and last, but not least, rendering the State telegraph and telephone liable to the payment of damages for dispatches illegally withheld or thrown out.

### MANY WERE KILLED.

**Pauper Russian Emigrants Meet Death by Leaping on Trains.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—The Bremen authorities have been obliged by a new order of Chancellor Caprivi to return to Russia several hundred subjects of the Czar, who were bound for Brazil but had not sufficient money to pay for their passage. Most of them had left Russia secretly, and rather than go back to undergo the penalty some tried to escape from the escort by leaping upon the trains. Several were killed in this way and others were injured. Four hundred people of both sexes and all ages, hailing from Russia and Poland, are now being cared for by the Berlin pauper commissioners, the Bremen Steamship Company having refused to carry them in their destitute condition to Brazil, whither they were bound.

The Bremen authorities placed them on Prussian territory, where they were left to starve. The Russian Consul General is going to send them home again.

### A VERY BAD LOT.

**Hungarian Brigands Encouraged to Emigrate to America.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—The American Immigration Commissioners will do well to beware of immigrants sailing from such parts of Hungary known as the Bacska and the Banat, which have just had the blessing of a local police conferred upon them, to the utter disgust of the festive Magyar population, which for centuries has followed the suit of brigandage and thieving as the only means of livelihood worthy of gentlemen.

Hundreds of them have already petitioned the Government for leave to emigrate to America, a request which is only too readily granted. Yesterday a band of 18 passed through Pesth on their way to New York. They made no secret of their reasons for quitting the Fatherland, nor did the local papers make any attempt to dissuade them from going.

### OFFENDING SINGERS.

**Patti and Other Artists Charged With Defrauding a Poor Fund.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—In connection with the so-called poor fund at Buda Pesth, disclosures of a discreditable nature have just been made. There is a law requiring that 5 per cent of the gross receipts from concerts and recitations given by foreign artists shall be paid into the poor fund. This law has been systematically evaded for a number of years and the fund defrauded of hundreds of thousands of florins.

This was done in a very simple manner. The concert was advertised to take place for the benefit of a specified local charity. The latter, in fact, received some 20 or 50 florins for the misuse of its name, the rest of the money going to the managers. Adelina Patti, Alice Barb and Lillian Sanderson are mentioned as some of the most notable offenders.

### LAST 2,000,000 MARKS.

**A Good Subsidy Failed to Help One German Steamship Line.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—The Asian-Australian mail steamship line, which is owned by the North German Lloyd, and has received an annual subsidy of 4,500,000 marks from the Government, lost nearly 2,000,000 marks on its last year's business, or 4½ per cent on its immense capital.

The consequence will probably be that the Samoan and Mediterranean line will be abandoned.

### NEARLY BLIND.

**Kossuth's Eyesight Has Almost Failed Him, but His Mind Is Intact.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—Louis Kossuth, now in his 89th year, has written a letter to a friend in Berlin, in which he says that his mind is as active as ever, but that he is nearly blind and consequently much hindered in his literary work, as he cannot wear glasses of any kind.

He has consulted some of the greatest living oculists.

**Charged to McKinley Bill.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—The effect of the McKinley bill on the mother of pearl workers of Vienna has been serious. Official reports show that out of 6,000 only 1,500 are now following their trade. The rest are making a precarious living as best they can.

**The Fish Are Inferior.**

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, April 19.—The herring fishery harvest on the coast of Pommerania is exceedingly large this season, but, unfortunately, the quality of the fish is so inferior that they can neither be pickled nor smoked.

### MR. PARNELL AT ATHLONE.

**He Strongly Denounces McCarthy's Opposition to the Land Bill.**

DUBLIN, April 19.—Mr. Parnell delivered a speech in Athlone on Saturday. He denounced Mr. McCarthy's opposition to the land bill, which measure, he asserted, conferred great benefits on Irish farmers, and he expressed his pleasure at the defeat of the opposition in the vote on the bill. In a speech in Irishtown, County Mayo, to-day, Mr. Parnell repeated these sentiments.

### A CO-OPERATIVE TEST.

**MEN WITH PLENTY OF MONEY ARE NEEDED TO CARRY IT OUT.**

**It Is Proposed to Send Out Such a Colony From Topeka—Call for a Convention in That City—Views of Candidate Bridenthal.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TOPEKA, KAN., April 19.—John W. Bridenthal, of Neosha, candidate for the People's party nomination for United States Senator, and Chairman of the Union Labor Central Committee, issued to-day a call for a convention, to be held in this city May 5, to thoroughly test the co-operative system now in its inception at Topolobambo Bay, Mexico. Mr. Bridenthal has associated with him ex-Senator C. B. Hoffman, and is backed by that wing of the reform political movement in this State which believes in the ideas advanced by Bellamy.

More than 300 people have already been sent from this State to the town of Pacific City on Topolobambo Bay, where 300,000 acres of ground has been purchased. There are not enough people there to give the co-operative scheme a sufficient test and the reformers propose to take a colony from Topeka, which shall have enough money behind it to demonstrate the practical workings of the theory. In calling the convention, Mr. Bridenthal says:

"I have addressed this communication to the old guard with the hope that they who in years past have devoted their time, their means and their talents to the cause of political reform, without any hope of reward, might assist in making a practical demonstration of the fact that co-operation is the key to a proper solution of the industrial pryblem and thereby open the way for its adoption throughout our entire country."

Mr. Bridenthal consulted with the leaders in the Citizens' Alliance before calling this convention. In an interview to-day he said: "It is a difficult matter to induce people to believe that a plan so much at variance with our present industrial system is practicable, but we have in Kansas enough men who have confidence in the co-operative system to test it. A colony where mechanics and laborers may enjoy the full fruits of their labor, free from rent, interest and taxes, sounds Utopian, but the experiment has already proceeded far enough to convince us of its ultimate success."

### DEPEW NICELY WORKED.

**A Box Car Pilgrim Gets $5 Out of Him Very Neatly.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LARAMIE, WYO., April 19.—While the fast mail was changing engines here to-day Messrs. Depew, Vanderbilt and Twombley exercised themselves by walking up and down the platform vigorously. Just before the bell rang "all aboard," a box car pilgrim, who had floated in from the West during the night, approached Mr. Depew and said: "Hello! Mr. Depew; don't you know me?" "Well, I do not at present recall your features." "What? My name is John Reed, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. I used to work in the United States Livery Stables there and used to take care of your rigs." "Now, Mr. Depew," pleaded the pilgrim, "I am far away from home and want you to pass me home again." "Why, I can't pass you over this road," replied Mr. Depew, "but here," and he handed him $5, which looked crisp and bright as a green bay tree.

The spectators laughed outright at the situation, and Mr. Depew, thinking he had been duped, turned to the crowd and said: "Does he play that on everyone?" The tramp, who was equal to Chauncey at repartee, laughingly remarked: "What is the use of having friends if you don't use them; that's what I am here for." The crowd roared with laughter, and Mr. Depew and friends joined in it heartily. John Reed proceeded to a whisky joint, and was soon drinking to the health of Chauncey.

### QUAY'S LIEUTENANT.

**Collector Martin Says the Senator Has No Intention of Resigning.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—During his stay here Senator Quay did not talk on political subjects for publication, nor were any conferences or consultations held regarding the prospective State or National tickets. After his departure to-day his lieutenant in this city talked freely about the rumor which came from New York to the effect that Senator Quay will resign the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee at the next meeting of that body. Collector David Martin said in relation to this report, that while Senator Quay made no reference to the National Committees' affairs while he was in this city, he (the Collector) was sure that the Senator has no intention of resigning the Chairmanship.

"It is well known," said Mr. Martin, "that Mr. Quay has for some time been anxious to lay down the burdens imposed by the Chairmanship, because the onerous duties are too heavy and exacting for a man with the Senator's varied business interests to look after. But in view of all the circumstances it is not at all likely that he will resign at the next meeting of the committee, nor the next after that."

### THEY FED THOUSANDS.

**Two Noble, Patriotic Ladies Who Are Now in Abject Poverty.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Thirty years ago to-day the flower of the New York State militia, the Seventh Regiment, of New York City, reached Philadelphia on its way to the front. The train arrived here at 4 o'clock in the morning, and that afternoon at 4:20 the command took passage from Washington avenue wharf on the transport Boston for Annapolis. The soldiers had not been provided with rations and were hungry. Two sisters, Mrs. Ellen Barlow and Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, living then at No. 5 Mary street, opened their hospitable doors and fed as many of the soldiers as their larder would admit of.

Their example was followed by others of the Southwark dames, and the good work thus begun was continued day after day until the attention of the whole city was attracted to their unselfish labors, and a feeling was awakened that ultimately bore fruit in the great Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. To-day these ladies are living in extreme poverty.

**Thirteen Deaths From Grip.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—There were 14 deaths in the Bellevue Hospital to-day. All are attributed to the grip, with the exception of Patrick Connors, who accidentally fell from a window at his home while intoxicated.

## TROUBLE TO FOLLOW

### When the Evictions Begin at Morewood and Other Points To-Day.

### TWO ACRES OF GROUND OFFERED

**For Strikers' Tents, Bringing Out a Threat Against the Donor.**

### CHARGES OF CRUELTY MADE BY WISE

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MT. PLEASANT, April 19.—To-morrow the evictions will begin at Morewood and trouble is anticipated by the officers, though the people say they will go quietly. They claim to have a large number of tents which they can pitch in the field. Sheriff Clawson left Morewood this morning, but will probably return to-morrow in time to direct the work of eviction.

James McGregor, a farmer living near McClure's, offered the strikers two acres of land on his place on which to pitch their tents. He says that last night William Dayton, the ex-Secretary of the Painter Assembly, now working, went to his house and told him that Manager Brennan said if he allowed the strikers to camp on his place his goose was cooked—meaning he could sell no more to the company stores. McGregor replied that he paid for the goose and if it was cooked he'd eat it. This caused considerable merriment among the strikers.

Last night at McClure's the Italian strikers had a band out and paraded up and down the roads of company houses. They sang, danced and cheered, and declared that they had money enough to stay out all summer.

**Will Resist the Sheriff.**

The evictions there occur Wednesday, unless the men go to work. One of the strikers there to-day quietly remarked that there would be war when the Sheriff comes around to put them out.

The labor leaders, Peter Wise, James McBride and William Hay, passed through this place to-night, en route to Scottdale, after having held a meeting at Whitney. They reported that about 300 people were present and the men were unanimous for holding out the strike. They say that there will not be as many men at work at Whitney to-morrow as there were Saturday.

Labor men traveled all around the region to-day, urging those at work to quit. Bosses from the different works were out all day, too, looking after new men for to-morrow, and, as a result, both sides claim that they will have a gain. Peter Wise says that at Whitney they induced two haulers to quit. One of the Morewood bosses said he had secured promises from 25 men that they would be on duty to-morrow. The other side claim that men have promised to quit their jobs there, and will not be on duty to-morrow. The same reports come from all over the region, both sides claiming recruits.

**Breach of Faith Charged.**

Speaking about the evictions to take place at Morewood to-morrow, Mr. Wise said: "I don't think there will be any trouble there, though it is a clear breach of faith on the part of Mr. Ramsay. At our last conference, held on March 2, Mr. Ramsay declared that there would be no attempt to start the works until coke advanced to such a price as would enable them to pay the proper wages. He further said that the men would be allowed to occupy the houses until they resumed work on the above conditions, and that there would be no evictions.

"Now he goes back on his pledge to us and to-morrow some of our people will have to leave their houses. The whole trouble was brought on by his going back on his promises. He said that no deputies nor Pinkertons would be put on duty, and yet before a move was made he had a lot of deputies there to protect his property, which was in no danger whatever. It was just like flaunting a red flag in the face of a bull and then trouble followed. I believe that stories of riots at Leisenring are greatly exaggerated. I know the trouble at Trotter was caused by the Sheriff trying to evict a Hungarian woman who is soon to be a mother, and as she refused to go out, he struck her. She is now seriously ill.

"I saw another poor Hungarian woman in Connellsville who was struck in the face by a yard boss, and her head was badly cut open. We don't object to these stories about riots being published if they only give our side of the case." PARKER.

### EVICTIONS THE CAUSE,

**Governor Pattison Says, of the Trouble Now Demanding Troops.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, April 19.—Governor Pattison to-day received two telegrams from Adjutant General McClelland, who reached Uniontown this morning, stating that quiet reigned in the vicinity of the disturbance of yesterday. The Governor feels confident that there will be no necessity for calling out troops in addition to the two companies that have been detailed to remain at Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown. He is also satisfied that if it had not been for the eviction of tenants, the trouble which called forth a demand for troops by Sheriff McCormick would not have occurred.

The Governor is determined that the troops shall not be used to suppress disturbances unless there is a substantial demonstration that the civil power is unable to cope with the disorderly elements. Adjutant General McClelland was directed to visit the scene of yesterday's outbreak, so that the Governor might be apprised of the real condition of affairs, to guide him in his future action.

### ITALIANS REMAIN FIRM.

**A Number of Them Refuse to Stop Work at the Summit Plant.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCOTTDALE, April 19.—With a brass band to stir up their spirits, a mass meeting of several hundred strikers was held this afternoon at the Summit plant, where the imported foreigners have been at work. Addresses were made and every effort put forth to get the Italians to attend, but without avail. They are quartered in what is known as the "soup house," which is situated near the Summit plant, and are heavily guarded by Deputy Sheriffs to prevent interference from the strikers.

Twenty-four of these Italians were at work at this mine yesterday. The strikers held their meeting on the public road and exercised great precaution to keep off the company's premises.

### THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

**General Opinion That It Will Exonerate the Firing Squad.**

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MT. PLEASANT, April 19.—There was considerable discussion here to-day as to the probable verdict of the Coroner's jury, which is to be given out here to-morrow.

The general opinion seems to be that the verdict will exonerate the men in the firing squad.

### IMPORTING NEGROES.

**Colored Workmen to Be Shipped in to Supply Strikers' Places.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MT. PLEASANT, April 19. — From a trustworthy source it was learned to-day that colored workmen would be shipped into the coke region during the coming week. The informant stated that if the strikers at Summit and Broadford refuse to return to work their places will be filled with negroes.

He went on to say that 110 of them would be given employment at Rist Slope, Broadford, and about 100 at Summit and adjoining plants.

### TROOPS IN READINESS

**TO MOVE AT SHERIFF MCCORMICK'S CALL WHEN REQUIRED.**

**Not to Assist in Evictions or Do Police Duty—General McClelland's Orders to the Eighteenth and Tenth—Pattison Not to Visit the Region.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

UNIONTOWN, April 19.—The Sunday quiet in Uniontown was broken throughout the whole forenoon by the notes of the bugle sounding the assembly call to the boys of Company C. The company is at the arsenal awaiting orders to move when Sheriff McCormick decides that he needs their services. Adjutant General McClelland arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, having left Harrisburg at midnight. He found the situation so unwarlike that he began the day by attending Sunday school. He met Sheriff McCormick at the hotel, and notified him that Company C of this place and Company E (Captain Loar's company) were assembled and ready to move whenever he (the Sheriff) decided that their services were needed.

The Adjutant General laid great stress upon the fact that the troops were not to be used to assist in evictions, or to do police duty at any of the works, but to quell disturbances and maintain order when Sheriff McCormick's means have failed. In instructions given to Captains Frasher and Loar the Adjutant General said: "The Sheriff is the only one to determine when you shall assist him. Keep your men well in hand, permitting them to be absent from the armory and on the streets as little as possible." In conclusion he says: "It is the desire of the Governor that your men deport themselves as true guardsmen."

What the Adjutant General has done is told briefly in his official telegrams. Immediately upon his arrival he telegraphed the Governor that he had arrived and found everything quiet. He sent the following to Colonel Hawkins at Little Washington:

By direction of the Governor, Company E continues on duty. Company C is on duty here. Send two boxes of ammunition by express to Captain Frasher.

The following was sent to General Wiley, who is at his home in Franklin:

Companies E and C on duty in response to Sheriff's request. Advise me of your whereabouts.

General Wiley replied that he would be there for several days. He telegraphed to Captain Loar at Mt. Pleasant to be ready to move at the call of the Sheriff. Loar replied:

All quiet; awaiting orders; my men are ready to move at 15 minutes' notice.

The Adjutant General sent the following telegram to Colonel Norman Smith of the Eighteenth:

Keep regiment well in hand, ready to move at any time.

The Adjutant General is almost on the sick list. He reached Harrisburg from Mt. Pleasant at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and in the evening the Governor sent for him after receiving Sheriff McCormick's first telegram, and asked him if he would go to Uniontown. "I was only too glad to come," said he, "for I saw that the Governor was greatly worried over the prospect of sending the troops out again." He did not think that Governor Pattison contemplated a trip to the coke country.

### MARCHING ON JIMTOWN.

**A Crowd of 600 Strikers, With a Band, Going to That Point.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

UNIONTOWN, April 19.—This evening Adjutant General McClelland was handed the following telegram from Mt. Pleasant:

A great crowd of men, numbering fully 600, were met at 3 P. M. at Tinstman's station, marching in the direction of Jimtown; had a brass band with them.

"I do not like the looks of that," he said, and wanted to know if Jimtown was in Fayette county.

To-morrow morning Sheriff McCormick will set out with a posse to visit the three most dangerous points in the region. He will first visit Leith and evict two families, and he will then proceed to Trotter and evict the family of Strousack, the Polander who caused the trouble there on Thursday and, with his comrades, drove off the Sheriff and his deputies. He will then join Deputy Crawford at Leisenring No. 2, to serve the injunction papers on a number of those who were engaged in yesterday's riot.

### THE PRIESTS' ADVICE.

**Polish Pastors Urge the Men to Stay Quietly at Their Homes.**

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MT. PLEASANT, April 19.—At the Polish Catholic churches here and at Scottdale the priests made strong addresses to their charges on the subject of the strike. They advised the men to stay off the companies' grounds at all times and remain at home all the time.

They said if the strikers do not obey the laws, Pinkertons will be imported, and no mercy will be shown.

### BIG MEETINGS HELD,

**But Everything Was Quiet Except at the Leisenring No. 2.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

UNIONTOWN, April 19. — Reports to Sheriff McCormick indicate that everything is quiet, except at Leisenring No. 2, where the strikers were holding meetings to-day and marching about the works, but no outbreak is reported.

### PROHIBITION BEER.

**A Noted Chemist Sounds a Warning Against People Drinking It.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRUNSWICK, ME., April 19.—Prof. F. C. Robinson, the noted chemist of Bowdoin College, has made public some facts about the "prohibition beer" which many people have been drinking of late years. The professor says: "I cannot but warn the people of Maine and the no-license towns of Massachusetts against the light beers which are now being put so extensively on the market. They come within the law, as they do not contain over 1 per cent of alcohol, but it is far better for a man to stick to plain raw whisky than to indulge in this prohibition beer.

"The injurious effect of this beer lies in the fact that quite a percentage of the compound is salicylic acid, that is added to stay fermentation, which would occur on account of the absence of alcohol. Salicylic acts with a very dangerous effect upon the kidneys, and a frequent use is almost sure to bring on Bright's disease. There is hardly any beer sold in this country which does not contain some of this acid."

### STILL THE SICILIANS COME.

**Several Hundred More of Them to Be Landed at New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 19,—The steamer Olympia, from Palermo, arrived at the quarantine station this morning with 450 Sicilians, who will be cast adrift in this city on Monday morning from the northeastern wharf.

## A PECULIAR MURDER.

### With Her Throat Cut a Woman Is Led Into a Drugstore by a Negro,

### EXPIRING ALMOST IMMEDIATELY.

**The Strange Story of Her Companion Results in His Arrest.**

### A PROTEST OF INNOCENCE ENTERED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—The corpse of a woman of 35, with sandy hair streaked here and there with gray, lies on one of the slabs at the morgue awaiting identification. There are no signs of distress on her face, which is comely. A gaping wound over six inches long, extending from behind her left ear to a point under her chin, showed how she had met her death.

She was murdered somewhere near the corner of Park avenue and Ninety-sixth street about midnight. Alfred Botts, a colored hodcarrier, is the man who led her, bleeding, to the drug store where she died.

Botts, up to the present time, is the only man under arrest. Captain Carpenter thinks that he has not told all he knows about what happened. Whoever the murderer is he could not have chosen a neighborhood where he could have been more secure in his work. For half a block either way from the crossing of street and avenue the only habitations are three shanties perched on the rocks.

**The Story of the Negro.**

The story Botts tells to Captain Carpenter is that he worked for a contractor as a hod carrier on some buildings, in one of which he had been sleeping for the last two or three months. He had been spending the evening, he said, with a colored friend, and started to walk home. He was walking up on the north side of Ninety-sixth street, and when he reached Park avenue he saw a woman standing on the southwest corner. There was no one else in sight. The woman caught sight of Botts and ran across the street to him.

"For God's sake," she said, "get an officer, quick, or take me to the hospital."

Botts told the woman that there was not an officer anywhere around, but there was a drug store at the corner of Ninety-sixth street and Third avenue.

"Take me there, then," the woman said, and Botts started back down the street with her. Under the glare of a gas lamp he saw blood trickling down the front of her dress, and he said: "You have been hit."

"No, I haven't," the woman replied, with a gasp. "I've been cut, and I know the man who did it."

Botts says he didn't ask her who did it. He says he was too much disturbed to question her any more. He led her into Bruckmann's drug store. She tried to speak, but only a few inarticulate sounds came from her throat. Policeman Angelein sent out a call for an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital, but before the ambulance arrived the woman was dead. The policeman took Botts down to the station house, where he was locked up.

**No Blood About His Person.**

The Sergeant plied him with questions, but got nothing out of him but just this story. Two pocket knives were found upon him and a bundle of sausages, which he said he was carrying home. There was no blood on the knives and there was no blood on his clothes. He was taken to the Harlem Police Court, where at Captain Carpenter's request he was remanded for the Coroner.

Captain Carpenter is inclined to think that the murder is the work of a negro, because a razor was used. Botts was very nervous all day to-day. There are some things that do not tally with his story. He says that he saw the woman on the south side of Ninety-sixth street. There are blood stains on the north side walk from a point half way between Madison and Park avenues, but none on the south side walk. There is a large stain on the flagging at the point where Botts says he was standing when he first saw the woman.

Dr. Jenkins says that with the windpipe partially severed it would have been very hard work for the woman to speak at all. He thinks it very doubtful if she did speak at all. Not one of the occupants of the shanties in the neighborhood will admit hearing any outcry.

Late to-night the body was identified by Mr. and Mrs. Carthy as that of Emily Taylor, 38 years old, a widow, a native of England, who had been eight years in this country. The woman had boarded with the Carthys since the death of her husband, two months ago. Mrs. Carthy says she knows who murdered the woman, and that it was not the negro Botts. She, however, refused to mention any names. The police were immediately notified, and it is probable that the mystery will be cleared up to-day.

### CLEANED HIM OUT.

**Florida Women's Disastrous Raid on a Honey Beer Speak-Easy.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAVANNAH, April 19.—A letter from Hermando county, Fla., gives an interesting account of the breaking up of a "blind tiger" in the leading town of that section. It was a local option town and not a saloon was in the place. Peace reigned supreme until a newcomer opened in the outskirts an establishment, at which he professed to sell "honey beer." In a short time the wives and mothers of the town noticed that their masculine belongings spent an undue amount of both time and money at the "honey beer" place, and they also noticed that the effects of the beverage were quite unlike those produced by honey consumed at home, so they gathered in solemn conclave and resolved on a course of action.

One dark night they assembled, and, armed with axes and hatchets, marched in procession to the store where "honey beer" was sold. The place was crowded with men as they went in, but they said no word, merely went to work with a will, using their weapons with such effect that not a barrel or cask escaped them—husbands, sons and sweethearts standing by and not daring to so much as offer a word of remonstrance. When they were through there was quite a fine lot of kindling wood left on the ground, and the town was minus a citizen the next morning.

### COOPER'S DECLARATION

**Causing Considerable Surprise at the State Capital.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, April 19.—The public declaration of Collector Cooper against a constitutional convention has excited great surprise among those who heard his speech at the close of the session of the Senate of 1889.

At that time he took strong ground in favor of a convention to amend the Constitution, because of the many difficulties experienced in legislating on a number of subjects of great importance.

### ALL ARE HERETICS.

**Sweeping Condemnation of Religious Sects by an Episcopal Minister.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Rev. Dr. Hughes spoke on the question now agitating the local Episcopal Church—the admission of non-Episcopalians to Episcopal pulpits—at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre this morning. As he was one of the signers of the remonstrance against Drs. Rainsford and Heber Newton's alleged violation of the canons in that regard, his discourse was necessarily of the nature of an apology for his act. He said that while he had gladly listened to the Baptist Spurgeon, and to Methodist and Presbyterian preachers, and had attended a Quaker meeting with spiritual profit, he could not ask "non-conformists" to preach in his pulpit.

This was not a matter of discretion, he argued. Christ left a definite ministry, composed of the three orders of bishops, priests and deacons, to whom he gave the power to remit sins, and the Church, as the guardian of truth, can recognize no ministry not having these orders. He called the Roman Catholics, as well as Baptists, heretics, and said that while "some of the most excellent men in the world have been Unitarians, it would be as logical for him to ask a Mohammedan to preach to the congregation of St. Sepulchere as a Unitarian." He added that he had listened to Mohammedan sermons with edification.

### WELCOMED TO BALTIMORE.

**SURVIVORS OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS GUESTS OF THAT CITY.**

**The People Give Them an Enthusiastic Reception, and the Mayor Greets Them in His Official Capacity—The Anniversary of the Attack Upon the Regiment.**

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Before 3 o'clock this afternoon Duchesne Post, with drum and fife corps, and the post guard, in all 225 men, under command of Captain Nolen, a detachment of the Ellsworth Camp of Sons of Veterans, commanded by Captain Ladd, and a section of Lincoln Post, No. 7, marched to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station. They were soon joined by a great crowd of people. At 3:25 the train rolled in bearing the Worcester (Mass.) Light Infantry, veterans of the corps, and veterans of the historic Sixth Massachusetts, a portion of which had a conflict with the mob in the streets of Baltimore just 30 years ago today. Colonel Love, the Mayor's secretary, and Captain Nolen boarded the train and soon reappeared with Captain Davis, commanding the visiting soldiers, and presented him to Mayor Davidson and others.

The formal reception was soon completed, and the guests moved to the Carrollton Hotel, where the quarters of the light infantry were during their stay in this city. As the Massachusetts filed into the hotel band played "My Maryland," a graceful compliment was recognized by a rousing cheer for the old Bay State. The Light Infantry were formed in the great rotunda of the hotel, their veterans in front and facing them was the Mayor supported by Captain Knowes, Pay Director Pritchard, General Ross, Colonel Love and a few other special guests. Mayor Davidson then delivered the following address of welcome:

It is at once my privilege, as it is my pleasure, as the chief magistrate of the city of Baltimore to tender to you its freedom and hospitality. Without self-praise or vain glory, the city of Baltimore can truthfully say that its doors are always thrown wide open to receive the soldier from any other section of our common country. But, gentlemen, your visit is quite apart from that of the ordinary traveler for business or pleasure. It is another of the many evidences of that broad and liberal spirit ever to be expected and generally found in the brave and loyal veterans of the war, who have forgotten long since the heat and bitterness of the struggle between the States and laid them aside for the more permanent conquests of generosity and kindness and brotherly affection.

We welcome you to our southern land, whose people have forgotten, save as a matter of history, the conflict which brought out so much of bravery, of fortitude, and so many of the other virtues which spring up in a cause prosecuted in honest conviction, but whose people do not forget, while keeping green the graves of the soldiers of the lost cause, to spread the fragrant blossoms also upon the mounds which cover the sloping dust of the Federal soldier. From the day that Grant and Sherman took off the mailed glove of military power and laid the soft hand of soldierly forgiveness upon the head of their prostrate foe, to the present hour, the true soldiers of the North and South as well have been willing to consider the war at an end.

### AFRAID OF THE DAM BREAKING.

**Residents Near Denver to Protest Against a Big New Reservoir.**

DENVER, April 19.—Farmers living along Cherry Creek, above Denver, have held an indignation meeting in the office of the Board of Public Works here and exposed a startling state of affairs. The Denver Water Storage Company has just finished a reservoir 35 miles above the city to supply water to an immense tract of heretofore arid land, of which they have secured control. The dam is 65 feet high and drains 300 square miles of country. The capacity of the reservoir is many millions of gallons and the trend of the Cherry Creek basin is such that if the dam gave way the whole of the enormous body of water would be precipitated upon a large part of the city of Denver, after tearing over the homes of hundreds of ranchmen.

The farmers claim that there is now 40 feet of water behind this dam and that the vast pressure has already forced several streams through it. They claim to have dug down and found that the dam is built upon quicksand instead of on bedrock, and that the materials used are so poor that its erection was criminal. The company deny the charges and furnish statements showing that it expended $450,000 in doing the work well. The question will probably be brought to the Supreme Court immediately.

### HEBER NEWTON'S VIEWS.

**No One Particular Church Can Claim to Be the True One.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—In All Souls' Church to-day the Rev. Heber Newton replied to the remonstrance against his action in allowing clergymen of other than the Episcopal denomination to officiate in his church during the Lenten season. His text was, "