PITTSBURG. THURSDAY. APRIL

THREE CENTS.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Predict Trouble Unless Catholics Are Recognized in the Schools,

THE ARGUMENT ADVANCED

By Bishop McGovern and Father Mc-Tighe Before the Legislative Committee.

EDUCATION MUST BE CHRISTIAN.

The Influence of the Teacher Much More Powerful Than That Exercised by a State Church.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL KILLED.

Disputed Liquor Lorence Measures May Keep the State Solome in Session Until the Hot July Eun Fenrs D.wn.

ANOTHER REARING ON TAGGART'S TAX SCHEME

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, April 22.-For the first time, probably, in the history of the Commenwealth, a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church appeared in the Capitol before a Legislative committee in opposition to the present administration of the common school system. The scene was one which might make Thuddeus Stevens, the father and founder of the system, and whom Bishop McGovern styled an unbeliever, turn in his grave, and yet the arguments of the Right Reverend gentleman and Father McTighe, o. Pinsburg, were dispassionate and moderate, and their manner that of men conscientions in their belief, sincere as Christians

and patriotic as citizens. The occasion was the consideration by the Seaste Education Committee of Senator Hall's resolution for the appointment of a committee to devise some plan by which the parochial schools can be brought under State control and receive their share of the taxes raised and appropriated for educa-

Flinn Occapied the Chair.

Senator Finn presided, and there were also present Mesars. Robbins, Thomas, Hines, Upperman, Sloan and Critchfield, Father McTighe was introduced. He said he desired to be considered as a citizen and not as a Catholic priest.

The peace of the community needed attention. .There was an element of disturbance on education among the citizens of the Commonwealth. It was constantly increasing. It must increase, and it required no prophet to foretell that the day must come when it would develop into that which would destroy the peace of the Common-

This was not a threat, but the statement of agact. Born and raised in this country, loval to its Government and willing to defend it, he felt free to state it, and to strive to eliminate this element from the present condition of affairs. As a Catholic, he felt that an injustice was done his co-religionists. 'atriotism would dictate submission, but his knowledge of the matter satisfied him

that it must be settled justiv. The Catholies Not Standing Alone.

Ugon this question of public schools, the Cattlelies, Lutherans and Episcopalians practically were together. They were a minority of the people, and if other denominations were tempted to follow the plan porsmed in other countries in ancient times, they could drave these three out of the land, they could "make a solitude and call it peace."

But there was no fear of that. Now, if the not exterminated they would grow and with their growth their demands would increase in carnettness. He asked the Legislature to eliminate this source of discord, Catholics were good citizens, and ready to make as great sacrifices for peace as their consciences will For years they had patiently paid their taxes

for public schools and supported their own schools, too. Thus a parallel system of education had been established in the State, of a far larger scope and influence than many supposed. Suppose that to morrow the Catholics were to form a political league or party and determine to test the question politically Considering a Possible Contingency.

There were ever 70,000 children in these schools. Suspense the first step taken was to close these schools and turn the children on the streets, where would they go? There were neither schools to hold them nor teachers to train them. The Latherans had almost 40 000 children in similar schools. The value of the parochial school property was several millions. Thus showed the vasiness of the work the were doing, and for which they received noth-

ciating of school funds to sectarian scho nen favored by Catholies. He would be the first to oppose its being stricken out. He did not want a dollar appropriated to any sec-

But while to the Presbyterians, Methodists or other sects the public schools seem to be Abelie it appears as a State church. It is a tyting institution. Facts prove it. A biglist minister in Massachusetts had publick stated that the influence of the public schools was so great that ip 12 years 1,800,000 Catholic enderen had been lost to the church. It arises solely from the fact that in these

schools they are not taught religion.

More Powerful Than a State Church. They were in their results a State church more powerful in turning Catholics from their church than the English Government had ever secured in unapply Ireland. Catholic children were practically compelled to attend these achools. The State says to the Catholic, "Send your child to our school, tax yourself twice, or let him grow up in ignorance." This was a vio-lation of the Constitution, and made the public school a sectarian institution and is destined to, and in its practical workings does, turn our children from their faith. This question could only be settled by extermination or compro-

Why not try the method in use for ten years There the School in the morning outil & is the afternoon it was a State school. Before and after those hours it was a Catholic school, and the cathogism was a Catholic school, and the cathegism thught. For this the teachers are pad by the sparish church. The teachers were Catholic, and it was tacitly understood that Protestant teachers shall not be employed. It had worked President of the commission, but whe had been

to the satisfaction of both Catholies and Prot- absent from illness, he objected to it and a di Bishop McGovern said what was desired was the establishment of a modus vivendi. There would be no rebellion by Catholics. The church had taught its children the virtues of suffering. They had often suffered until their enemies, as they welded their chains, had listened to the song of the sufferers. Religious antagonisms were the worst known, and should

always be allayed if possible. Education Must Be Christian

The Catholic believes that if Christianity is earth preserving, our education must be Christian, Is Christianity sectarian? If it is then is infidelity non-sectarian? If Christianity is secturian then the State can't contribute to its support. And yet it is the foundation of our institutions. If Catholics must be debarred from the public schools, so must Methodists, Presbyterians and all Protestant denomina-

from the public schools, so must Methodists, Presbyterians and all Protestant denominations. What then will you have left? Catholics are not hostile to free institutions, or to public schools. Nor do the church authorities call them godless. Their founders intended that they should teach Christianity, not intidelity. Since the State does not regard Christianity as sectarian, how can the teaching of religion bewreng?

Catholies do not object to it, but they object to their children being taught the Lord's Prayer with the caudal appendages, as, "for Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory," which our Lord never gave to his people. Neither do they want their children laughed at when they say the "Hail, Mary," the words of Scripture used by the angel when he appeared to the Blessed Virgin. Neither do they want the clause "He descendeth into hell" might be omitted. Parents have a right to teach their children their own religion. Children belong to their parents, not to the State. That would be a poor wet nurse. You might as well assert that the Census Bureau could people the State without fathers and mothers as to suppose that the State can raise children without the aid of the parents. If the father is willing to stake his salvation on his faith, it ought to be good enough for his children.

Catholies want official recognition. Let a committee be appointed to consult with them. If no agreement be reached, they could at least get their grievances before the public. But make no political capital out of it. Catholies want no political neasure. They only want justice. And as a keynote for the committee's action he would say that a matter of conscience for which a man was willing to pay money out of his pocket was worthy of their serious consideration. The committee decided to report the resolution for printing only, when it will be recommitted and further considered.

serious consideration. The committee decided to report the resolution for printing only, when it will be recommitted and further considered. HENRY HALL.

ENTERING A PROTEST.

A Democratic Governor and Legislatur Two Years From Now Predicted if It Passes-Single Tax Men Also Heard-Giles D. Price's Argument.

TAGGART TAX BILL

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, April 22.-The Senate Finance Committee had the Taggart tax bill up again both this afternoon and evening. In the afternoon delegations from the Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia, and the Single Tax associations appeared Charles Heber Clark spoke for the manufacturers. He denounced the bill as inquisitorial, and claimed that farmers, as a rule, were not in such bad business straits as are manufacturers. He said that few farmers were found in the list of bankrupts. Like many others who have appeared before the committee, he was per feetly willing that every interest except his own should be taxed, and was strongly in favor of the section taxing railroads for

local purposes.

He also said that the farmers should demand the passage of auti-discrimination laws, as they would afford them more relief than would this bill. As to the nave ion that if this bill were not passed the farmers would defeat the Republican party, he declared that if the Republican majority passed it there would not only be a Democratic Governor, but

Mr. Taggart wanted to know why the manu-Mr. Taggart wanted to know why the manufacturers never sent delegations to Harrisburg to ask for anti-discrimination legislation. He read a blank furnished by the Auditor General to every taxpayer in the State, to be filled out for the purposes of State taxation and sworn to, and wanted to know if it was not more inquisitorial than the form proposed in the new law. The discussion drifted to the tariff and other kindred topics. Mr. Taggart being abundantly able to take care of himself. Several rather young gentlemen, representing the Single Tax associations, spoke in opposition to the bill. As specimens of English composition their speeches were models, but, as one of them cir speeches were models, but, as one of them ubsequently explained, it embarrassed then o talk without being applauded. And the

to talk without being applauded. And they were not applauded.

At the evening session, Giles D. Price, of Erle, Secretary of the County Commissioners' Association, and a member of the commission which framed the bill, made an argument in its favor. He said the bill sought to lay an additional tax for local purposes upon about \$1,400,000,000 of property heretofore taxed for State purposes only, at a rate far less than the average rate paid by real estate, and it also sought to lay a local tax upon about \$700,000,000 of property, heretofore untaxed, at a rate equal to the rate paid by real estate. The result would be to relieve real estate. The result would be to relieve real estate of about one-third of its presont burden.

It might be expected that such a bill would meet violent opposition. Taxation is in no case popular, and a proposition to increase taxation on any kind of property is always unpopular with tuses who must pay the increase. All agree that equalization of faxation is necessary, and the only way to do it is to require certain kinds of property to may more, to the end that overburdened property may be relieved.

ertain kinds of property to pay more, to the eved. Philadelphia opposed the bill most bitterly. Philadelphia opposed the bill most bitterly. That city now taxes the plant of manufacturing establishments 1815 mills. If all property in Philadelphia were taxed, the rate could be reduced to 12 mills. It was no more inquisitorial than any other tax bill, and was similar to the tax laws of Ohio, Iodiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Mr. Helizel, of Philadelphia, a disciple of Heory George, made a violent attack upon the bill, and also upon things in general. His speech was almost anarchistic in its character, and that of Mr. Shoemaker, who followed him, was of the same stripe. Both gentlemen seemed to want to blow it all out and begin again, and their remarks had little weight with the committee. The ralivads are to be heard next Tuesday night. Mr. Tacgart claims that all these hearings are for no other purpose than delay.

SOLDIERS ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

The Investigating Committee Wants Its Powers Enlarged.

TROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISHURG, April 22.—The committee apcointed to investigate the soldiers orphans schools met this afternoon. On motion of Senator Grady it was decided that a supplemental resolution be introduced on Monday by he Chairman enlarging the powers of the committee to meet the complaint set forth in the preamble, that it comprehend the ascer ainment of not only how much was expended but how much was illegally or improperly expended and by what person, and if any be found illegally or improperly expended to as-certain the amount thereof and blate the ac-count as between the Commonwealth and those who illegally or improperly received or misap-propriated.

It was also resoived that all the laws and acts appropriating money or relating to the creation of the soldiers orphans' schools be printed in a pampilet for the use of the com-mittee. The committee adjourned to meet on the call of the chair.

IN A BAD SNARL

The Anthracite Mining Commission Divide and Two Reports Sent In. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1

HARRISBURG, April 22.-It is to be hoped that the commission to revise the bituminous mining laws won't end in the sparl in which the Anturacite Commission finds Itself. The Gov ernor to-day sent to the Legislature a majority and minority feport from this body. The main object desired by the miners was the insertion in the law of an employers' liability clause and Board rented the parachial school, and from 9 the striking out of the provision for the examination and issuing of certificates to mine foremen. The reason for the latter change is that the operators claim that as the mine fore

The miners divided those from Schuvlkill The miners divided, those from Schuylkill joining with the operators and mine inspectors in framing the majority bill, while those from Luzerne and Lackawanna present the minority one. Charges of treachery, selling out, etc., are being bandled, and it now looks as though nothing would be accomplished. The miners and Kuights of Labor are holding indignation meetings throughou; the anthracite regions, and the commission is in trouble on all sides.

A BITTER FIGHT ON

IN THE HOUSE OVER THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSE BILL

The Fee for Brewers, Distillers and Whole sale Dealers in First and Second Class Cities Raised to \$1,000-The Bill Passe Second Reading. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, April 22 .- Unless the license question is settled soon the Legislature won't adjourn before the 1st of July. The wholesale license bill came back from the Senate to-day and the most of the afternoon and all the night session were consumed in discussing it. After it had been reconsidered on the second reading, Mr. Fow had his amendment, providing for the placing of the name of the dealer and number of the license upon delivery wagons, changed so as to apply to brewers and distillers as well as bottlers. A most important change was made in raising the license fee for brewers, distillers and all wholesale dealers, except bottlers, in cities of the first and second classes to \$1,000. In third class cities it was left at \$500.

at \$500.

At the night session the debate was even more heated and acrimonious than that of yesterday. Motions were made to postpone for the present and indefinitely, but both were voted down and the work of amending the bill was proceeded with. The courts were given the same discretion in the granting of licenses to wholesalers, rectifiers and compounders as they now have in regard to retail license. No change was made as to brewers and distillers, but courts must license all proper persons aput courts must license all proper persons ap-

plying therefor.

The clause requiring remonstrants to be sworn was also stricken out. Mr. Elwood tried to have his amendment, repealing the local wholesale license law for Westmoreland county, roinserted, but it was defeated. The bill then passed second reading. It is now in a much more acceptable shape than when first passed, but the semper of the House is too proceeding to make MANUFACTURERS HEARD AGAINT THE will be done with it on third reading.

THROUGH THE SENATE.

The Bill Regulating Cremation Passe Finally by That Body.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.; HARRISBURG, April 22.-The following bills In relation to cremation of human bodies in this Commonwealth; extending the act requiring the erection of fire escapes to office buildiugs; to prevent fraud in the sale of lard; exlugs; to prevent fraud in the sale of lard; extending the act for the suppression of Canadian
thistles to garlic; to exempt the real estate of
institutions of learning, benevolence and
charity, which provide free libraries and
instruction for the public, from taxation;
to provide for the erection of a fire-proof
building for the State departments. State library, archives, etc.; amending section 3 of the
act making the carrying on the business of detectives without a license a misdemeanor, so as
to provide compensation for serving warrants The bill providing for the payment of con-stables for monthly visits to liquor saloons was so amended as to make the fee 50 cents instead

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

The Employers' Liability Bill Is Defeated

in the House. PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, HARRISBURG, April 22.- The employers' liability bill met its fate in the House to-day. When it came up Mr. D. R. Jones, its author, asked permission to have his remarks printed, and sent to the official stenographer's desk a package nearly two feet uare containing the manuscript. The year and nays were called and the bill fell, receiving only 51 votes, 96 being cast against it. This is the third time the bill has been defeated, but its friends will again bill has been defeated, but its friends will again press its passage in the next Legislature.

Mr. Jones has made a gallant fight for this bill, and on his arguments showed a knowledge of the laws upon this question which none who appeared against it possessed. He intends to publish all the citations of laws which he presented in book form and circulate them through the State, in the hope of working up a sentiment which shall result in the final enactment of the law.

SUNDAY OFFENDERS.

The Bill Regulating Arrests in Townships Passed Finally. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1

HARRISBURG, April 22 .- D. R. Jones' bill to provide for the nunishment of disorderly conduct in the townships of the Commonwealth passed finally to-day. It gives township con-stables the same powers possessed by those of boroughs for the arrest on view or information of persons guilty of drunkenness or disorderly onduct. It is intended especially for the benefit of ural communities adjacent to cities and large

boroughs, where persons go on Sundays and drink and cause disturbances, KILLED IN THE HOUSE,

The Bill Permitting Fishing With Outlines Defeated on Final Passage. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

HARRISBURG, April 22.-House bill and amendment to the fish act, permitting fishing with outlines when other than live bait is used, was defeated on final passage in the House to day. The act amending the election laws, which requires the Sheriff to note in his advertisement of the elections what officials are not eligible as election officers, passed finally. The act giving to graduates of military colleges in Pennsylvania the commission of Brevet Second Lieutequant passed finally. and Lieutenant passed finally.

BAKER BILL POSTPONED. Further Hearing on the Measure Put Off

for a Week. IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, April 22.-Senator Crouse to day notified the Ballot Reform Association that the hearing on the Baker bill, set for to-morrow, must be postponed. The Senate Appropriation Committee leaves to-morrow on a cour of inspection of the institutions receiving State aid, and, in consequence, a quorum of the Elections Committee cannot be nad. This threws the consideration of the bill out

THREE MORE CLERKS Added to the Bill for an Increase in the

Clerical Forces. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. HARRISBURG, April 22 .- In the Senate to day the vote by which the Senate bill providing for an additional clerical force in the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Auditor General was passed finally was reconsidered and amended so as to provide for three clerks in the Auditor Geograf's office.

The bill was then laid aside for printing.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 HARRISBURG, April 22.-Mr. Thomas pre sented the report of the committee of conference on the Johnstown flood loan bill. The report, which recommends that the Honse recede from its non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, was adopted.

After an Appropriation.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, April 22-W. B. Lupton and sidor Coblenz, members of the Morganza Board of Managers, are here to try to have re-inserted in the appropriation bill for that in-stitution the item of \$10,000 for the establishnent of an industrial workshop

For the Southside Hospital. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 22.-In the House an appropriation of \$7,000 for the Southside Hosital, Pittsburg, was reported.

And Deputies Seriously Injured in a Lively Riot at Adelaide.

WOMEN RESIST EVICTION.

Sheriff McCormick Slightly Wounded in the Hand by a Bullet.

CONFLICTING STORIES ALREADY.

The Officers Say That a Hungarian Fired at His Sweetheart.

COMPANY OF MILITIA CALLED OUT

IPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENTL. CONNELLSVILLE, April 22. - Two wemen and several deputies were seriously injured in a lively riot at Adelaide this afternoon The deputies had moved the goods from house No. 5 and were guarding it to prevent the women putting everything back again. An attack was made by Slavish women, who used the bricks and clubs as implements of

war. Soon some of the men took a hand and several shots were fired, and at the first shot Annie Dombeisky, a 16-year-old orphan girl, fell with a bullet hole in her shoulder. She was not badly injured, and to-night is resting easy at house No. 6, with friends. Later in the affair another Slavish woman,

Mrs. Andrew Stambaugh, wife of the local leader, received a slight bullet wound in the scalp and was severely bruised about the head. Sheriff McCormick had a slight bullet wound in the thumb, and several of the deputies were badly bruised about the body by bedslats. Women Alone Made the Attack.

The attack was made entirely by women and the men merely acted as lookers-on. Stones were thrown at the deputies and bed slats were wielded with wonderful force by the Amazonian warriors. The deputies soon gained the field and the people fled in all directions. Dozens of them plunged into the river and swam and floundered over shoals to the opposite shore 200 yards away.

Among those who swam the river was

Among those who swam the river was a young man said to be the lover of Annie Dombiesky, who is accused by the deputies of firing the shot which struck his sweetheart. He fired the first shot and several others followed in rapid succession and the girl fell just in front of the young man who had taken aim at the Sheriff, but the girl got in his way.

Conflicting Stories About the Shooting.

At House No. 6, where Annie is being cared for by friends, the Slavish people claim that Sheriff McCormick did the shooting. The interpreter said the Sheriff stood with a revolver in each hand firing into the crowd of women. About 9 a. M. there was another rior all Adelaide and, though it lasted only a few moments, one of the deguties, William Wyatt, was struck on the ear with a stone, badly revushing it. He was also otherwise badly injured, and as he is an old man it may prove a serious affair with him. There were about 20 deputies concerned against several hundred of the Silavish people. deputies concerned against several hundred of

the Slavish people. After driving the rioters off the field the Sheriff went to Trotter to attend to some other eviction business. There he met the usual resistance, about 500 people crowding around to prevent the work. It was evicting under ifficulties, but the Sheriff was persistent and tried to get along without trouble. He was ostled about by the women, and the men bung about the street making threats.

Soon an attempt was made to clear the women away, when about 30 men rushed across the street and made an attack on the Sheriff. Hed slats were used, and in the fight which followed, Sheriff McCormick was badly used up. He received a number of severe scalp wounds and body bruises, and came out of the affair with blood streaming down his face.

Militia Ordered to the Scene. To settle the matter, the militia was called from its station a short distance away. For a few moments, the people quieted down, but right in the face of the soldiers another attack was made on the force of deputies. With fixed bayonets, the soldiers charged the crowd and soon cleared the streets the only injuries inflicted being slight gouges with the bayonets. Very few shots were fired in this affair and the Sheriff was the only man seriously burt. However, he will be out again to-day making

evictions as Summit and other places in the vicinity. Six men were arrested on charges of resist ing an officer. Three were arrested at Adeiaide were arrested at Trotter and sent to Union There was no trouble at either place to night, but music is promised for to-morrow.

THE STORY OF A DEPUTY. Re Describes the Onslaught of the Hu

Upon the Sheriff and His Posse. SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. UNIONTOWN, April 22.-Deputy Kyle, who was in the thickest of the fight between the deputies and Hungarians at Adelaide, this afternoon, says: "The Huns tried to kill us deputies this afternoon. It was not a biuff on their part. They meant business from the word go. That big brawny Hun who fired the shot that killed his sweetheart fought like a demon. He told very good English that if I attempted to stop the women and men from carrying the goods back into the house he would blow my brains out, and I knew he meant just what he said.
This was just before I went to the store for Sheriff McCormet. When the sheriff arrived he tried to pacify the Huns, but he might as well have attended to pacify the Huns, but he might as ne tried to painly the Trans, but he might as well bave attempted to pacify a menagerie of wild animals by giving them a taste of fresh blood. You should have seen the Sheriff wad-ing through the crowd. The Huns, both men and women, piled upon his back like so many hyenas, and clawed and beat him like demons. hyenas, and clawed and beat him like demons. His coat and shirt were torn in shreds from his back; and I noticed one bruise upon his back as big as my two hands. The clubs and stones fell upon and around him like hail.

"I have not the least doubt but that big Hun meant to kill him when he fired that shot. Tell meant to kill him when he fired that shot. Tell me the soldiers are not needed here! Why, if thadn't been for the timely arrival of Company 'C those infuristed devils would have torn us deputies limb from limb. I don't believe 1 have a place an inch square on my whole body that is not bruised from the fusited of stones and clubsthose Huns hurled at me. William Wyatt, of this place, one of the deputies and a man aged about 65 years, was struck on the side of the bout 65 years, was struck on the side of the lead with a stone and his ear split and burst in

THE USE OF PINKERTONS

Protested Against to Governor Pattison President Rac.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 Columbus, April 22.-The National Execu tive Board of the United Mine Workers of America has been called by President Rae to meet in this city next Saturday. The national officers have requested the Presidents of Dis-tricts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 17 to meet wish the Executive Board. The meeting will consist of Rae, R. H. Kenna, John Kane, W. E. Wilson, W. C. Webb, John Nugent, Patrick McBryde, James White, John Patsley, M. F. Moran. John P. Jones, M. Comiskey, W. J. Golngs, Peter Wiss and Hugh McLaughlin. Prominent among the subjects to be considered in the eighthour question and the preliminary steps to be taken looking to its unforcement on play I. President Rac to-day sent the following to Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania:

"A large body of Pinkerton's men has been sent to the coke regions. We fear a conflict. Can our men be protected from the brutality of the practice? Must the National Guard be superseded by those who have no regard for law or order?"

QUIET AT MOREWOOD.

No Trouble Encountered by Sheriff Clawso in His Eviction Work. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

Mr. Pleasant, April 22.-Sheriff Clawson got through his eviction business this after-noon without serious trouble. He threw the goods of eight families into the street. No goods of eight families into the street. No resistance of any consequence was offered by the strikers, though there were loud hoots and jeers from all sides.

Two men connected with yesterday's affair were arrested. They were Harry and John Schräder. They waived a hearing, and were bound over to court for hearings on charges of riot, assault and battery, carrying concealed weapons and resisting an officer. A revolver was found in the possession of Harry Schräder.

This finishes up the eviction work at Morewood until more notices can be served on the tenants. The next evictions will probably be at Painter to-morrow or next day, and some will be had at Standard next week.

MORE MEN AT WORK.

Several Additions to the Forces at More wood and Painter.

SCOTTDALE, April 22 -Slight increases we had at the various coke works in this part of the region to-day. At Painter there were ten extra men and at Morewood there were a dozen extra men and at Morewood there were a queen more than yesterday. At the Frick effices they were as mum as stones and no information would be given out, except that everything was O. K.

The Pinkertons are on guard at various places and more mem are expected to go to work in consequence thereof.

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH ONE WILL BE STARTED IN NEW YORK.

Knights of Labor Offer to Join the Farmers Alliance in a Political Fight-No Full State Ticket Likely to Be Nominated This Fall.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., April 22,-Two essions of the Farmers' Alliance State Convention were held to-day, but only preliminary work was done. The detailed work was delegated to committees, who will report to-morrow, and the knotty problems which are likely to make trouble in the organization are all in their hands, but there have been some interesting developments in State politics, both inside the con vention hall and among the delegates and others who are here upon political missions, The most significant thing has been the asting of the Knights of Labor at the feet of the Alliance. This was done by the accredited Republicans of the organization,

third party utterance, and Hicks looked for some opposition from the delegates. On the contrary, the brief speeches in reply were all in hearty sympathy with his sentiments, and a resolution was passed expressing cordial appreciation and acceptance of the offer. The delegates have been busily comparing notes since yesterday, and the result is that the third party sentiment among them is much stronger than when they arrived.

The only division of opinion seems to be regarding the time when the third party movement should be begun. Not many believe in nominating a full State ticket this fall. But a majority are in favor of independent nominations for the Senate and Assembly, and for local offices in many places. The Democrats in this part of the State will watch the execution of such a plan with great complacency. It f such a plan with great complacency. It fill give them an opportunity to send repre-entatives to Albany from a number of districts which are now regarded as solidly Re publican. Careful inquiry makes it perfectl ounties from the Republican ranks alm

A DRUNKEN MAYOR.

He Was the Hope of Prohibitionists, but

Fell From Grace. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR DES MOINES, April 22.-Mayor Campbell was elected to office a year ago for the reason that e, it was hoped, would utilize the police in the nforcement of prohibition and thus relieve the county of the costly work of the constable Po-night the Mayor stands self-convicted of drunkenness. He and Alderman Smith, Jim Callaughan,a former saloon keeper, and John Hageman, a bootlegger, drove down on the

Hageman, a bootlegger, drove down on the flats of the Fifth ward this morning to select a garbage dumping ground. They stopped at some grocety stores down there and imbibed freely of what was sold for cider.

This afternoon the carriage was seen on West Third street. The Mayor was in a deep stoper. He lay with his head back and his feet on the front seat. O'Callanghan and Hageman were missing and the City Marshal was master of ceremonies. He pulled down the blinds and had the Mayor driven about the town until evening, when he had recovered and had the slavor driven about the fown until evening, when he had recovered sufficiently to be taken home without alarming his family. The Marshal insists the Mayor was drugged. A partly empty bottle of whisky was found in the hack, it seems to be about the usual quality of lowa drugstore whisty. The claim that the Prohibition Mayor was drugged is not substantiated. drugged is not substant

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

the Success of It.

Ex-Senator Davis Talks Very Hopefully of FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, WASHINGTON, April 22.-Ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, is in the city on business connected with the inter-continental railroad project, and is al solute in his faith in its practical success within a few years. "Everything is going on admirably," he said, when asked as to what is being done. "Two civilian parties to what is being done. "Two civilian parties and one military crowd have gone to the sunny South land. Everything looks propitious and we are hoping for speedy success. "There is nothing dublous in the manner of the Central and South American Governments. Many of them are enthusiastic; all behave most encouragingly. You see, they want this railroad as much as we do, so they are giving us all possible assistance. Parties of local engineers will accompany our party from point to point."

FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Naval Officer Who Wants \$50,000 Dam ages From Ex-Secretary Whitney. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 NEW YORK, April 22-W. Tazewell Fox, 28

attorney for George F. Ormsby, an officer of the United States Navy, has begun suit against William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, to recover \$50,000 damages for false arrest and to recover \$50,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment. Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, upon the application of United States District Attorney Mitchell for Mr. Whitney to-day removed the case to the United States Court. Ormsby was an ensign, and in the *spring of 1888 was ordered to Mare Island on the Monongahela. He sid he was sick and wanted to go to the hospital. It is said he was then court martialed and imprisoned.

African Rebels to Be Chastised. LISBON, April 24-An expedition to punis the rebels of Portuguese Guinea will start at

owa's Political Expert Now President of the Republican League.

A ROW ONER RESOLUTIONS.

Wisconsin Members, Object to the Restriction of Immigration.

STULB NOT CHOSEN SECRETARY.

But Without Avail.

HARRISON'S TORN TO GET THE CHEERS.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCIL ! CINCINNATI, April 22,-"We were comrades," sang departing Pittsburgers to-night as they said goodby to the Ohio boys. "When you want anything from Pennsylnia, let us know."

The good feeling between the two States | will was manifest to-day when Ohio made a de-

The good feeling between the two States was manifest to-day when Ohio made a determined and almost successful attempt to stampede the convention for Stulb for Secretary. A portion of the Pennsylvania delegation remained for the reception tonight, but all will be gone by early morning.

When President Harrison's letter was announced to-day in the Republican League Convention, the delegates cheered again and again, and finally they rose en masse, waving handkerchiefs and papers, and cheering until the great hall reverberated with the enthusiastic outburst, and when the letter was read the applianse was renewed. Among the first delegates to put in an appearance were those from Indiana, and they seemed to have forgotten the episode of yesterday, caused by the failure of ex-Governor Foraker and Chairman Thurston of yesterday, caused by the failure of ex-Governor Foraker and Chairman Thurston to mention the name of President Harrison in their speeches, and Foraker's allusion to "Blaine's magnificent administra tion.

The Platform of the Clubs. The Committee on Resolutions, through Judge John L. Webster, of Nebraska, presented a report. The resolutions honored the memory of General Sherman, Admiral Porter and Secretary Windom; indotsed the action of Speaker Reed in compelling the members of the House of Representatives to transact public business; favoring protecfion and reciprocity: remembering the claims of soldiers and declaring the aim of the league to be the dissemination of the principles and doctrines of the Republican party as fashioned by the teachings of its greatest leaders. The following clauses are in full: "We indure the wise, statesmanlike, cour-

ageous and patriotic course of the administra-tion of President Harrison. Its conduct of hoth domestic and foreign affairs has been such as to command the thorough respect and both domestic and foreign affairs has been such as to command the thorough respect and hearty admiration of every true cipzen. Its attitude in dealing with alien residents and giving to them the protection accorded to American clusters and no more, is just and also no commend itself to the civilized world.

"We oppose any attempt to declare the corrency and coin of the country, but insist upon such legitimate increase of our circulating medium and such maintenance of the double standard as will fairly satisfy the increasing necessities of trade and commerce.

"Loyal and intelligent Republicans will not seek to destroy vested interests, nor to cripple any legitimate enfermise but they described."

any legitimate enterprise, but they demand that the best thought of the Republican parry shall be concentrated on the formulation of such legislation as will protect the people from any exactions or oppressions of monopoli from extortionate demands of the public. A Kick Against Immigration. "Recent events have made more apparent than ever the necessity for exercising the sor

ereign right inherent in our nation as in all others to use discrimination in the admission of foreigners as residents in this country. We therefore, recommend such changes in our laws as will effectually prohibit the immigration of paupers and criminals and of people so alien from us in their ideas and habits of thought that they cannot be assimilated in the body politic,
"We reaffirm our belief in and devotion to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public

citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballet in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted and certified as counted. Denial of such right should result in decrease of representation in Congress and in the electoral college."

The first breeze was felt when a Wisconsin delegate, whose necent as well as his words told that he was of foreign birth, begged on behalf of the many Republicans in the Northwestern States that the proposed language restricting immigration be expunged. He said the meaning of the words might be all right, but they would be distorted by the enemy with telling effect on on the foreign-born Republican voice of the Northwest. They had had experience and wanted no more. General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, who was cheered when he arose, said the delegates were all agreed on the point in question. It was right to look after immigration, but he begged the convention to listen to the warning of these earnest men of the Northwest. They knew what they were talking about.

Better to Be Right Than Victors, T. C. Campbell, of New York, made the point that it was better to be right and lose than to win by being wrong. The debate grew hot, The Maffa was denounced. One delegate asked where the line could be drawn to defin who was not fit to assimilate with the body who was not he to assimilate with the body politic. Another retorted that in New Orleans the line was drawn on the lamp post. Finally Judge Webster moved to strike out all after the word "criminals," and this was done and the resolutions adopted.

The reading of the Harrison indorsement

created the most enthusiastic scene of the con vention. The delegates rose and, with waving handkerchiefs, hats and canes, kept up a demhandkerchiefs, hats and caner, kept up a demonstration for several minutes.

Then came the election of officers, and with great dignity and decorum the nominating speeches were made. Powers placed John S. Clarkson in nomination. Senator Matthew met the apparent avalanche toward Clarkson by presenting the name of W. W. Tracy, President of the Illinois League, and one or two delegates favored Mr. Tracy. But President Thurston left the chair and made a brief but foreible speech which settled the matter. Mr. Tracy's name was withdrawn and Mr. Clarkson received the manimous vote in an enthusiastic manner.

Tracy's name was withdrawn and Mr. Clarkson received the unanimous vote in an enthusiastic manner.

The election of Secretary ellicited some feeling. New York wanted the present incumbent, Mr. Humphrey, to remain, Wisconsin joined and read a telegram from Clarkson in Humphrey's behalf. Hunnessey somewhat fiercely resented what looked like dictation, and named Mr. Theodore Stalb. Ohio followed by naming J. J. Chester, The vote was so close that an election was doubtful on the first ballot, but changes began, and ended in the choice of Mr. Humphrey. Phineas Lounsbery, of Connecticut, was re-elected Treasurer.

The committee reported in favor of Indianapolis as the next place of meeting, but the convention made a report to support itself by convention made a report to support itself by roting that the Executive Committee shall the place and the time, but shall make the time not less than three weeks after the National Republican Convention.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

An Interesting Bulletin From the Census Office on the Subject. WASHINGTON, April 22 .- Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, to-day made public a bulletin upon the subject of the distribution of population according to density. The bulletin presents certain facts relating to the density of the rural as distinguished from the urban population of the country and makes comparisons with similar facts from other cencomparisons with similar facts from other cen-suses. The table shows that in 1890 the popu-lation was nearly 16 times as great as in 1790, while during the century the unsettled area was increased only about eight fold. The most striking fact which appears, says Mr. Porter, is, the numerous additions which have been made to the settled area within the Cordilleran region. Settlements have spread

have joined the bodies formerly isolated in nave joined the bodies formerly isolated in Colorado, forming a continuous body of settlement from the East to the Rocky Mountains. In the East, it is seen that settlement is spreading with some rapidity in Maire, its unsettled area having dwindled from 12,000 down to 4,000 square miles. The unsettled portion of the Adirondack region in New York has also diminished, there being now but 1,000 square miles remaining unsettled.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW. A COMING INVESTIGATION EXPECTED TO BEAR GOOD FRUIT.

Inquiry Into the Workings of the Law to Be Made by a Special Congressional Committee-The Result May Be a Factor in

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENTA] WASHINGTON, April 22.-During the last session of the Fifty-first Congress, and following the election in which more lies were circulated in regard to the form, operation and effect of the new tariff bill than have Pennsylvania and Ohio Pulled Together, ever been invented since the enactment of the first tariff law, a resolution was adopted by the Sepate instructing the Committee on Finance to make an investigation before the assemblage of another Congress into the results of the operation of the law. The committee met to-day for the first time un-der this resolution, and appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and Hiscock, of the Republicans, and Messrs, Carlisle and Harris, of the

Democrats, to prosecute the inquiry. This sub-committee will meet next week and map out a plan of proceeding. This abtless include sundry weeks at laces during the hot season, but

commercial interests.

The only chance to differ and make contra-dictory reports will be in the conclusion drawn.

The facts, the evidence, will be at the command

The facts, the evidence, will be at the command of everyone, and everyone can draw his own conclusion, as well as the committee. It is thought possible that the committee will extend its operations throughout the first or long session of the Fifty-second Congress, and the publication of the results of the investigation may not be made until just previous to the nominating conventions of 1892, or possibly not before the opening of the Presidential campaign.

REITER'S REINSTATEMENT. etary Tracy Says It Was Purely for

Scientific Purposes. WASHINGTON, April 22.-Secretary Tracy was to-day asked why Commander Reiter, after being relieved from command of the Ranger and reprimanded, as a result of his conduct in the Barrundia matter, had been given command of the United State steamship Thetis. The Secretary said in response that the order to Commander Relter did not indicate the slightest modification of the position taken in the letter of censure. The public dis-cussion of the Secretary's letter and every fact that had come to his knowledge since con-firme! the views expressed in that letter. The present detail of Commander Reiter was for purely scientific duty not connected with the

naval squadron.

The duty to which he was assigned consisted in completing the hydrographic survey, which had been begun by him over a year ago. It was the duty of the department to utilize the services of its officers to the best advantage, and my other officer was equally available for the serv-ice. The Theris, which the officer is to com-mand, is not a man-of-war and does not carry a

DICK LIDDEL ARRESTED For a Murder During the Reign of the

James Brothers in 1882. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. KANSAS CITY, April 22.-Dick Liddel, the ex-member of the old James gang of bandits, who has been racing horses around New York for several years, was arrested at Richmond, Mo. today on a charge of murder, which has been hanging over him for years. The murder

to-day and is in jail.

EVADING THE LAW

One Way In Which Proscribed Immigrant Reach the United States. EFFCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BANGOR, April 22 -According to the figures furnished by Collector Dow, of Portland, the last tures British steamers that arrived at that port-the Carthagenian, Sarnia and Parisian - brought only 120 passengers, but previously landed L700 at Halifax, from which port immigrants are supposed to reach the United States by rail without complying with the provisions of the new immigration law. Collector Dowsays that it is magration have Concealed Possays that it is not possible to prevent immigrants landed in Canada from reaching the United States with-out closer supervision of incoming trains from Canada at Portland.

For the past two months every through train from the East arriving at Bargor has brought

OBJECT TO A COLORED POSTMASTER.

from one to three carloads of second-class pas

sengers, among whom probably were the imp grants landed at Halifax by the Portland-bou

White Men of a Louisiana Town to Hol an Indignation Meeting. NEW ORLEANS, April 22 - Posters have bee distributed throughout the parish, calling a meeting of the white men for next Saturday for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of Harry Block, colored, as postmaste of Opelousas and to take such further steps as the exigencies of the case may require. It is hard to say what this may bring forth.

THE MISSISSIPPI CAMPAIGN. Senator George Opens It With a Speech to the Alliance People.

WEST POINT, MISS., April 22.-United States Senator George opened the positical campaign in Mississippi to-day in a three hours' speech. He announced his opposition to the sub-treasury scheme, and said the only relief the farmer would ever get from his present op-pression was through the Democratic party. POISON IN OLD WELL WATER.

Gitbert, Hesige & Co. lumber yards drank freely of water from an old well in the vicinity, and as a result of poison from sewage five of them are dead. Neveral others are not expected to live SUED FOR \$3,000,000 DAMAGES.

Five Laborers Who Drank From It Dend

and Others Dying.

BURLINGTON, IA., April 22-Laborers at the

Breach of Contract Alleged to Have Been Made in London. THENTON, April 22-A declaration was filed today in the United States Circuit Court in a \$3,000,000 suit for damages for breach of contract, brought by Mr. Jewett against Robert Garrett, Henry Frick and Mr. Larrobe.

The suit is the outcome of a transaction in Fordilleran region. Settlements have spread westward up the slope of the plains until they

DAY OF THE DIAMOND.

son in Pittsburg. ALL THE CRANKS ON HAND.

Music, Crowds and Cheers

Usher in the Baseball Sea-

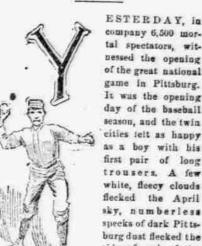
Many Thousands Eagerly Watch the Moves of the Opening Game.

RAIN DID NOT DAMPEN THE ARDOR

Praise and Condemnation for the Players

Almost in the Same Breath. SOME PROPHETIC STREET CORNER CHAT

Yesterday's League Games. Cleveland Yesterday's Association Games Louisville4 St. Louis 3 Athletics



company 6,500 mortal spectators, witnessed the opening of the great national game in Pittsburg. It was the opening day of the baseball season, and the twin cities telt as happy as a boy with his first pair of long trousers. A few white, fleecy clouds flecked the April sky, numberless specks of dark Pittsburg dust fleeked the sides of each of the four horses that drew

the carriages. The gay plumes nodded in the wind, the last of the athletes had taken his farewell and good luck down at the hotel, the band played the "Palmer-O'Neil" march and the parade followed the example of all other parades and started. The music was after the style of a wedding march, but



Workman and Employer Both There, been hanging over him for years. The murder was committed in 1882, when Jesse and Frank James terrorized all Missouri, the victim being Wood Hite, a consin of the James boys, who belonged to the gaug.

The shooting occurred at a farm house near Richmond, where the gang has stopped for supper. They had a quarrel with Hite, and when he entered the room Liddel, Charley Ford and others arose and began shooting. Hite fell dead with half a dozen bullet holes in his body, but not until he had wounded Liddel. The body was buried in a well and not discovered for two months. Liddel could not get bail to-day and is in jail.

Workman and Employer Both There.

Workman and Employer Both There.

burgs. In the procession Chicago tollowed the band and Pittsburg followed Chicago in the band and Pittsburg f

"If Pittsburg can't win the pennant with that team she ought to drop out of the ball world," exclaimed one voice. "Every one of them stars," remarked another. Just then a woman with a dress more articulate than her voice dropped the re-

mark: "Isn't Big Babe Anson pretty, but why do the Chicago boys wear those dull gray

"They are pennant winners," declared one

"They are pennant winners," declared one enthusiast, but his female companion interrupted him to ask, "What is the pennant." A heavy gentleman, with an abundance of voice and a scarcity of hair, asswored the inquiry with the remark: "Pittsburg never get near enough to find out what the pennant was and I have my doubts about the investigation being continued very far this year." Just then a

A Sook in the Grand Stand. street gamin caught sight of a carriage full of silk hats with men concealed under them and imparted to his ragged companions the infor-mation, "Thems the ones as puts on lugs and takes in the stuff," The prisguided boy did not takes in the stuff." The neiscuided boy did not know that they were only the sporting editors. By this time the parade reached City Hall, where the entire force of the municipal government had gathered on the front steps. "It's a great show," remarked Gamble Weir, "and the boys are in it this year as they never were before." That was official, and the parade their passed to Allegheny uninterrupted. Another ovation awaited them there, and every window on Federal and Robinson streets was filled with people. Ed Morris bowed to the boys as they passed his new place, but as the ex-ballplayer will be the only attraction there until next month, the procession did not stop.

Crowds on Hand at an Early Hour.

Crowds on Hand at an Early Hour. Thousands of people had followed the pre-cession and were crowding each other to gain admission, although the game would not be [Continued on Sixth page.]