THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1891.

LITTLE TIME

Only Three More Days for Lucky City Applicants for Retail Liquor Licenses

TO TAKE OUT THE PAPERS.

They Must All Be Paid for by the 28th of the Present Month.

BIG BOODLE IN BEER BUSINESS.

The Hearings Disclosed Great Profits Made by Brewers.

NO LICENSE COURT TO BE HELD TO-DAY

The Judges seem to have fallen in love with the hearing of applicants, and every thing moved at a merry pace yesterday. At the opening the Court announced that all the retail licenses handed down on April 13 must be taken out by April 28. The law requires that all licenses be taken out within 15 days after they are granted, or they will be revoked.

Following this announcement, the distillers, brewers and bottlers who were not present on Friday were told to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate hearing. The fun then commenced by taking up the application of Thomas Moore, of the Second ward, McKeesport, His case was husiled through George P. & Otto Hauch, brewers, Twenty-

fith street, Southside, did a business last year of \$48,000. They admitted that they sold kegs of beer from the brewery to persons who came to take it away, but that it was not often.

Lauer Bros. Twenty-seventh ward, said the business of their brewery amounted to

Francis F. Walker, Twenty-eighth ward, has been in business since December last, having bought the brewery of Peter Jauen. Since then his receipts amounted to \$2,400. Very Big Boodle Made in Beer.

Michael Metzgar, the brewer, of Etna borough, had done a business of \$32,000. Charles A. Schultz, Third ward, Homestead, had a business last year of \$9,000 and sold from 50 to 75 gatlon jugs of beer a week. He also sold kegs to persons who

carry them away. Judge White delivered a lecture on the evils of this practice. Michael Enz, the prewer of Millvale, did

a yearly business of \$105,000 from his brewery and bottling house. Andrew Vesser, Chartiers township, was

a new applicant for a brewer's license. George W. Luther, Harrison township, started in the brewing business in Novem-

The bottlers were then called. John Lockner, 391 Webster avenue, was a new applicant, as was also John B. Schmidt, Vine street, Eleventh ward. Charles Fred. 2610 Penn avenue, said his

receipts were \$16,000.

Patrick O'Reagan, G new applicants. Peter Murray, 4833 Penn avenue; Andrew

McClain, John Kerner, 7603 Twenty-first ward: John Tweddle, 142 Enterprise street Louis Miller Thirty-fifth ward; Robert Warper, First ward, Alleghenv: Joseph H. Reed of same ward: A. H. Kannefskey finished the morning session.

At the opening of the afternoon session the bottlers who did not get their hearing day before vesterday were called.

Allegheny was taken up, and B. J. Ford 13 and 15 Allegheny avenue, Fifth ward was the first called. His receipts were \$7,000. He said he bottled beer, ale and

Tobias Goldberg, 85 Beaver avenue, said his receipts were \$8,000. He bottled nothing but beer.

Beer Bottlers Bob Up Serenely

August Schlegel, 35 California avenue. Sixth ward, was an applicant for wholesale license as well as a bottler. He was told he could not have both, and decided to take his chance as a wholesaler.

Albert F. Pitske, 60 Sarah street, Tenth ward, was called. He had a license as a bottler last year, and said his receipts were

Michael Enz. First ward, Millvale, was heard in the morning as a brewer, but was called in regard to his application as a

Henry Keasey, Cherry street, Harrison township, did not answer.

Robert O. Henderson, Duquesne, Mifflin twaship, was reiused a license last year. He

gave a good description of his place and said he should have a license. The wholesale list was then taken up.

James Getty, Jr., 180 and 182 First avenue and 141 Water street, Second ward, said his receipts during the last year were \$180,-000. He denied that there was any drinking in the alley back of his place.

William H. Holmes, 120 water street, wehome very ill, but the Court allowed the bookkeeper, John B. Simpson, to be exam ined. The receipts, he said, were \$125,000. The ing trade, he said, was very light, John Killhan, 210 Second avenue, said his receipts were \$12,000. One-half of this, he said, was from beer. He said there was never any drinking on the premises.
Henry Levy, 84 Diamond street, was a

new applicant. The place, he said, was 26x22 leet and well fitted up. He has \$10,000 to go in business on.

Magnificent Fortunes Built by Whisky. F. W. Muelier, Third avenue and Try

reet, said his receipts last year were Joseph Rohm, corner of Shingiss and Forbes street, said his receipts were \$55,000. made principally from saie to retail

Philip Ryan, 159 Second avenue, said his receipts were \$12,000. He said he sold some beer in eighths. He said he had a boy 12 years old who drove one of his wagons. John J. Speck, 305 Smithfield street, said his receipts were \$110,000. C. Sunstein, 133 and 134 Water street and

6 Smithfield street, said his receipts were Emanuel and Abraham Weiler, 157 First avenue, gave their receipts as \$300,000.

They bottle beer only for shipping pur Henry Wolff, 230, 232, 234 Second

avenue, gave his receipts as \$43,000. He

deals in heer only, bottling a great deal of export beer. He said he had no jugs. The Third ward was then taken up. William T. Espy, 600 Liberty street, is a new applicant. He is in the drug business at present, and said he wanted to go into the liquor business to accommodate "his tamily triends." He exerted that he meant by "family friends" the regular cusgo to a liquor house to make a purchase o.

liquor. W. J. Friday, 638 Smithfield street,

would not tell the amount of his receipts, but handed the Judges a slip of paper with

the amount on it.

W. J. Gilmore & Co., 40 Seventh avenue, asked for the renewal of the license he had in conjunction with the drug business. His liquor receipts were \$10,000. Where Drugs and Liquor Go Hand in Hand.

A. C. Henderson, 50 Seventh avenue, said his total receipts from the liquor and drugstore was \$45,000. L. H. Harris Drug Company, 46 and 48 Seventh avenue, said the total receipts from their business was \$355,000, \$22,000 of which

their business was \$355,000, \$22,000 of which was from the sale of liquor.

William C. Hasslage, Frank S. Hasslage, T. F. Kuhlman and William Luebbe applied for 18 Diamond square.

Angelo L. Ival, 25 Diamond street, said his receipts were \$45,000. He said he did not sell in jugs. His principal business was in whisky and wine.

Uriah E. Lippincott, 539 Smithfield street, had a distiller's license in 1889, and during the last year had a wholesale license. His receipts were \$60,000 from the latter license. He said he still had a distillery in Green county and was still running it, although county and was still running it, although

he had no liceuse for it.
Judge White-How's that? Judge White—How's that?
Lippincott replied that he did not sell
any of the product in that county.
Judge White—You cannot, under the
Brooks law, run a distillery without a distiller's license. It makes no difference
whether you sell or do not sell in Green

Lippincott-I pay a \$100 mercantile li-Judge White—Well, that is not right.

You have to have a distiller's license.

G. W. Schmidt, 95 and 97 Fifth avenue— His receipts were \$800,000.

The Fourth ward was called. Julius Adler, H. Schloss and Sigmund Roedelheim, 1001 Liberty street, handed the Judges a slip of paper that gave their re-ceipts. As in the case of the previous applicant, they were not questioned as to their

Louis H. Adler, 7 Sixth street, was briefly examined.
Albert Bertafott, 1045 Liberty street, said his receipts were \$70,000. His jug business, he said, was very small. He said he had

two agents to solicit orders.

T. D. Casey & Co., 971 Liberty street, said their receipts were \$165,000. Five per cent of their business is in the jug trade.

They do not deal in beer.
Abraham Kleinordinger, 1038 Penn avenue, said his receipts were \$75,000.

Mrs. L. C. McCullough, 523 Liberty street, was called; \$53,000 was the amount of her receipts. Her son does the business for her. She said that her establishment did

not bottle any beer.

James McKay, 1005 Liberty street, said his receipts were \$125,400. Accused Him of Deception

George H. Neeley, 1 Sixth street, was an applicant for retail license and was refused. The Court was not aware that he had two applications in, as Neeley had not made such a statement when he applied for retail license. Judge White remarked that if looked like a little piece of deception, as the applicant well knew that both applications could not be granted. The applicant denied

Mrs. M. E. Pollard, 1044 and 1046 Penn avenue, wrote the receipts on a piece of paper and handed it to the Court. Her brother, she said, attended to the business

John Z. T. Robitzer, 717 Liberty street, said his receipts were \$535,000. He said he dealt in jugs, but that the jugs contained wine, etc. He said that he did not deal in

Charles Schilling, 49 Fayette street, received a transfer license in September. He paid \$1,200 for it. His sales since then have been \$4,000. H. A. and August Wolf, 1034 and 1036

Penn avenue, wrote down the amount of their sales. They said they kept the law Patrick McKeefrey, 90 Tustin street, Four-teenth ward, was refused for the last two years. Robert Murdock, William Sheldon, Patrick O'Reagan, George Garboth were his receipts were \$25,000. He said he bot-tled a barrel and a half every day, but de-nied that he kept beer in buckets or sold it

in such a way.

James and Richard J. Powers, 145 Sixth avenue, said their sales amounted to \$20,000 for the last year. They said they bottled from 20 to 40 barrels of beer every week. This statement surprised the Judges, benearly so great a record, very few having bottled over three or four barrels per week. They denied ever having had trouble about their place. They sell by the jug to

An indorsement of the applicants was handed in. It was signed by 11 members of the German Lutheran Church near their place, one of whom is a trustee of the church.

George C. Roll, 62 Washington street, is a new applicant. His name was the last on the list of those applying from the Fitth

Court then adjourned until Monday.

GOVERNOR PATTISON and Senat Hill will give over their signatures concise statements of their beliefs in regard to bal-Congressmen Mills and Mason, Secretar Foster and Cardinal Gibbons complete very important symposium on Govern-mental reform. You must not miss it. 24

FATAL COLLISION.

Freight Train on the P. & L. E. Crashes Into a Construction Train-One Man Killed and Several Seriously Injured-The Road Blocked.

Freight train No. 42, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, crashed into a construction train between Rock Point and Homewood yesterday morning. James Scholarie was instantly killed, his body being cut in two. Mike Banpespa had his body crushed; Nicholas Johns was injured about the legs and arms; Joseph Arspipp was cut and bruised and received internal injuries, and George Shallenburger had his ankle crashed. All the men lived at Wampum, where the body of Scholarie was sent, while the injured men were taken to

The treight was running fast when the en gineer, as he was turning one of the sharp curves near Rock Point, saw a construction train standing on the track' only a short distance away. He hurriedly gave the danger signal and whistled down brakes, but before the speed of the train could be checked it orashed into the working train, demolishing the cars and causing the loss of life. The construction train has been stationed near Rock Point for some time, and the men had just boarded the train to move to another place. Consequently the cars were crowded with workmen. Many of the laborers discovered the approach of the freight train in time to jump from the cars, and they es-

caped uninjured.

The engineer and fireman of the freight train jumped and escaped with a few slight bruises. Both engines and six cars were completely wrecked, blocking the road for several hours. The accident is attributed to a

TWO OPINIONS FROM DEPEW. He Thinks President Harrison Will Be Re

nominated and Re-Elected.

KANSAS CITY, April 24.-Cornelius Vanderbilt Channes M Denew and party passed through this city this evening en route from Omaha to St. Louis.

Mr. Depew, in summing up his view of the political situation, predicted that President Harrison would be renominated and re-elected. Regarding the Western Congress recently held in this city, Mr. Depev sald there could be no West against the

SERIOUS MATTER

The May Strike Will Throw Many Men and Much Money Out of Use.

BUSINESS PEOPLE WILL FEEL IT.

Conditions Point to a Long Struggle for the Upper Hand.

BUILDING OPERATIONS EXPENSIVE

If the sentiment which at present obtains among both masters and men continues, a week from to-day will witness the isauguration of a struggle between employers and employes in the building trades which promises to be of long duration. Both sides are conscious that the impending strike is very much more than a periodical breeke between labor and capital, and that a point has been reached in the relations which affect the employment of labor on the one hand, and provide for its remuneration on the other, which renders it necessary that a conclusive result, one way or the other, must be the outcome of the struggle. This occasion will be the first in the history of the trade in Western Pennsylvania in which the employers in the various branches of the building and allied trades have coalesced for the purpose of resisting the demands of the men in one branch, and and it is significant of the upanimity which prevails among the masters that even those of them who could pursue their business regardless of a strike have elected to stand by

their fellows in this fight. How the Matter Stands To-Day. As previously pointed out in THE DIS-PATCH, the aggressive stand taken by the masters is due to the conclusion that the cost of building cannot be any further advanced than it has been during the past few years. During that period the wages of all branches of the building trade have been incrassed with very little opposition on the part of the employers, partly because the advances were in most cases conceded to be just, but partly, also, owing to lack of harmony between the masters in the several trades. Now it is argued that wages have reached such a point as to make building so expensive an undertaking as to prevent capital from being sovested in it to as large an extent as it might. Mas-ters have thus concluded that if their occu-pation as contractors is to continue, they must make a united stand against any further concessions to their employes. And this is what they propose to do when the carpenters strike for eight hours next week.

As has been previously stated, following on a strike by the carpenters will ensue a lockout of every man connected with the building trade, extending even to those employed in planing mills and building supply stores. And, according to the programme of the masters, the lock-out will continue until the carpenters, and other tradesmen who may join them, have decided to work at wages proportionate to those which now rule.

Demands Called Double-Barreled. "The demands of the carpenters are dou-ble-barreled," said a contractor yesterday. ble-barreled," said a contractor yes:erday, "They desire not alone to curtail the day's labor by one hour, but request an insrease in pay of 4½ cents an hour. The average wages paid, a carpenter to-day is \$2 75, the minimum being \$2 50. If the concession of one hour's work was made, it would be tantamount to an advance in wages of nearly 12 per cent. The additional demand for higher wages. 35 cents an hour demand for higher wages, 35 cents an hour for eight hours' work, is a request for 36 cents per day, or an increase in cost to the employer of 111/2 per cent, moking the total demand of the carpenters equal to an increase in cost of nearly 24 per cent over pre ent rates. As far as we are concerned, the whole question resolves itself into a matter of dollars and cents. We do not see any way trade by 25 per cent, because we would never get it back again. If our trade is given the short day the others would get it as a matter of course, and so the cost of building would be increased through all the trades. One trade is generally dependent

conducted with one trade working an hour longer or shorter than the other."

The stonemasons have joined the car neuters in the eight-hour demand and will act with them on behalf of it. These tradesmen are now paid \$3 82 for nine hours' work, and want \$3 76 for eight hours, being

on the other, and no operations could be

in increase in wages of 41/2 cents an hour. The Bricklayers and Plasterers. The bricklayers are now receiving \$4 a day for nine hours' work. So far they have not taken action regarding the shorter day. but have preferred demands for an increas in wages of 50 cents a day, which have been The hodearriers' interests are bound up in those of the last named trades. and any concessions to the latter would be followed by an agitation by this trade for

similar grants.
The plasterers' scale runs on until August, and in this trade nothing has been said regarding higher wages or shorter hours. They received an increase last year. The painters also carried their higher wages, lately, and have

point for higher their scale fixed. Among the plumbers, roofers and tinners tilelayers and electricians there has been, so far, no movement for higher wages or shorter hours. But all of them will cease to work after May 1, and continue to be locked out until some settlement with those trades

which will strike is effected.

It can hardly be concealed that the business of the two cities and the vicinity is being, and will still further be, much injured by the approaching strike. The construction of many buildings, the plans for which had been prepared has been deferred indefinitely, and a great deal of repair work projected has abandoned. The loss to business houses will be felt more or less. It is estimated that the amount of money paid to the build-ing trade in Pittsburg and Allegheny is about \$37,500 daily, with about \$10,000 paid every day in the immediate vicinity. This means that a sum of \$285,000 weekly, which ordinarily would circulate through various channels of trade, will be withdrawn and remain in bank.

Men and Money to Be Idle. In addition to this amount, which represents wages alone, there will be a stagnation in every business any way allied with buildng operations, and that will necessarily find a reflex in the prosperity of the com-munity in general. With nearly \$2,000,000 worth of building operations now in progress in the two cities and along the suburban roads brought to a standstill, the withdrawal of such a sum from the customary commerce ean but have a depressing effect.

A conservative estimate of the number of

men who will be rendered idle by the strike is placed at 15,000. Of these the carpenters head the list with 6,000, including all members of the craft within 12 miles of Pitts burg. The stonemasons are about 800 strong the bricklayers number 900: plasterers, 500 painters and decorators, 1,200; tinners and roofers, 350; tilelayers, 150; hodcarriers, 1,000; plumbers and gas fitters, 500, and other branches allied with the building rade will bring up the number to a total o It has been erroneously stated that the

the carpenters' eight-hour strike. This is not the case. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has undertaken this movement with out applying for any indersement or support from the Federation. Attitude of the Federation.

American Federation of Labor has indorsed

the carpenters, but this year the craft has not asked for either support, indorsement or approval from the Federation. The attitude of the Federation is that it has no concern with the affairs of any organisation until it has been applied to for aid, and then it cannot move without much red-tapeism and official correspondence from over the country.

The 1st of May will see other cities with The 1st of May will see other cities with strikes on hand, as well as Pittaburg. In New York, bricklayers' helpers and bricklayers, housesmiths, marble polishers and sawers, furniture workers and varnishers, and machine woodworkers, aggregating 35,000 men, will go out; 5,000 stonecutters are expected to strike in Baltimore, and 15,000 of various trades will strike in St. Louis. In addition, about 100,000 miners will be on strike next week for the eight-hour day.

NO CHARTER CHANGES WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE FUTURE SAYS SECRETARY HARRITY.

An Abuse That He Is Determined to Stop-Subscribers Shall Have Prior Knowledge of Any Intended Alterations in Certificates-An Important Notice.

HARRISBURG, April 24.—Secretary of the Commonwealth Harrity has issued from his department an important notice regarding the issuing of charters, in which he

"While it will be the aim and purpose of the officers and employes of the State Department to accommodate the public and to expedite the business of the department, yet it is believed that the practice that has pre-vailed in permitting alterations in certifi-cates of incorporation, oftentimes material changes, is one that ought to be discon-"The applications, when approved, are

"The applications, when approved, are presumed to be, in form and substance, as they were when acknowledged and sworn or affirmed to. As a matter of fact, however, material changes have frequently been made in the past by attorneys, officers or agents of proposed corporations, of which the subscribers had no previous notice. While it is freely conceded that such acts of the attorneys, officers or agents may have been subsequently ratified by the subscribers and others interested, yet it seems to the department to be a matter of sufficient importance to require that subscribers shall have prior to require that subscribers shall have prior knowledge of any change in the certificates

which they have solemnly acknowledged and sworn or affirmed to.

"No modification, alteration or change whatever will hereafter be permitted to be made in a certificate of incorporation while the certificate is on file in this department; and every alteration, no matter by whom and where made, will make it necessary to have the certificate re-acknowledged by the subscribers thereto, who shall likewise swear or affirm to such certificate as corrected. If any portion of the certificate has been striken out, erased or interlined, then each of such alterations must be noted upon the certificate by the officer by whom the ac-knowledgment was made, and the certificates shall then be reacknowledged and again

sworn or affirmed to.

"Whenever the certificate of organization of a proposed corporation is received at
the State Department and is found not to be in proper form, it will be promptly re-turned for correction. When thus returned a new certificate, conforming to the law and to the requirements of the department, should at once be prepared, executed, ac-knowledged and sworn or affirmed to, and then forwarded for approval. This course will expedite the work of preparing and issuing letters patent. To continue the prac-tice that has so long prevailed might some time prove prejudicial to large business in-terests, and it will, therefore, be abandoned as above indicated."

FILLING IN THE ALLEGHENY.

Arguments in the Suits Against Bigelow and the Exposition Society Postponed—Maner Johnston Protests Ag

Charges of Engineer Arras. In the United States District Court yeserday the suits of the Government against the Exposition Society and E. M. Bigelow, to prevent infringements on the Allegheny wharf, which were to have been argued, were postponed at the request of the defendants until Monday. The Exposition Society filed a stipulation that no more filling would be done until the United States had com pleted its survey and determined the low water lines

Manager Johnston yesterday made a decided protest against a statement credited to United States Engineer Arras to the effect that "the Exposition Society has imposed upon the rivermen and the Government in the matter of filling in." Mr. Johnston also objects to Mr. Arras singling out the Exposition for his shots and letting alone the other people along the river front. He

Mr. Arras makes a charge which is utterly untrue when he says that "the society proposes to keep on filling the river outside the present lines." The Exposition directory has not in any instance exceeded the lines laid down by Messra, Roberts, Davis and Dempster, the engineers who made the surveys and whose plans were approved by Chief Bigelow. The work was approved by Chief Bigelow. The work was approved by Councils, and after careful examination sanctioned by the Legislature. There never has been the slightest disposition or intention of the Exposition management to "keep on until it would meet those on the other side of the river who are rapidly coming this way," the statement of Mr. Arras to the contrary. It always has been and is the present intention of the Exposition directors to erect a wall on the river front, and action has only been postponed from the fact that the funds at our disposal are inadequate, but it will certainly be done when the money will admit of it. If the gentleman named will consult his superior officer, Colonel Merrill, of Cincinnati, before rushing blindly into print and expressing his individual opinions, which are directly at variance with actual facts, as to the purpose or intentions of this society, he would be in possession of information which will show that so far as the Exposition desiring to antagonize the War Department officials, it is doing everything in its power to co-operate with that department in every possible manner. I think it exceedingly bad tasts in the gentleman making the remarks credited to him, at this particular time and in advance of the action of United States District Attorney Lyon and Colonel Morrill, of the War Department, who, I assume, are fully capable of seeing that full justice will be done all parties at interest at the proper place and at the proper time. Mr. Arras makes a charge which is utterly I assume, are fully capable of seeing that full justice will be done all parties at interest at the proper place and at the proper time.

JULIAN RALPH writes of the timidity of New York millionaires for THE DISPATCH to-morrow. He'will tell how they live be-hind bolts and bars a life of perpetual anxiety. 24 pages to-morrow.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

It Meets Scaut Favor Among Southern Alliance Men.

WACO, TEX., April 24.-The feature of the discussion of to-day in Alliance circles was the address of Hon. E. T. Stockhouse. Member of Congress from South Carolina. He advised the Alliance to submit their claims to both the great parties and avoid a third party, but in the event of failure in securing their demands from either party, to then think of a third party movement. This afternoon a labor meeting was held o elect delegates to the convention to be held next month at Cincinnati, hoping to circumvent the regular convention call to meet in that city in February next. It was strictly a third party effort. It failed.

Lincrusta walton, pressed goods, hand-made goods; also cheap and me dium grades, with ceilings, friezes and borders to match, and a full line of wood moldings, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way.

Electric Bine Snits. An immeuse line of these with stitched or bound edges in square or round-cornered sacks, plain or six-taced, at \$12, \$15, \$18 The Federation last year approved and sacks, supported the eight-hour movement among and \$20.

ON THE OTHER HAND.

Answer of the Library Association to the Hall Company.

IT'S A LENGTHY LEGAL DOCUMENT.

Respondents for Their Acts IN THE CASE OF THE HALL PROPERTY

Wherein Are Set Forth the Reasons of

The answer of the Pittsburg Library Association, T. Brent Swearingen, James F. Hudson, Joseph Albree and William R. Thompson, to the bill of the Mercantile Library Hall Company, was filed yesterday. The litigation is with regard to the perpe ual lease made by the last Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Hall Company of the Library Hall building to the Library Association. James B. Scott signs the answer as Vice President of the Library Association, and the other defendants sign it in their individual capacities.

The answer is somewhat extended, being principally occupied with denials of the allegations of the plaintiff's bill. The allegations of that bill, regiting the history of the two corporations, are admitted. Those charging impropriety, irregularity, or fraud in the making of the perpetual lease are denied. It is denied that J. F. Hudson, Joseph Albree and W. R. Thompson were directors of the Pittsburg Library Association at the time the acts complained of were committed; that the statements of plaintiff with regard to the floating debt and expenditures of the Library Hall Company are correct; and that the management of the company has carried on the contract of March 10, of 1871, in good faith as alleged.

W hat Is Declared Not True.

The answer declares that "It is not true that at the time of the completion of the building the Library Association declined and refused to take such lease, and it is true that ou March 10, 1871, it was mutually agreed between the Hall Company and the Library Association that it was injudicious for the Library Association then to take such lease, and by the terms of said agreement of March 10, 1871, the consummation of the purpose for which said Hall Company was incorporated was postponed by both of said companies upon the terms and conditions therein set forth, without any change or surrender of the rights of the Library Association, under said act of Assembly incorporating the Hall Company. The only declination was a formal one, made by mutual agreement, in the interest of the Library Association, and as a preliminary to said postponement. For greater certainty, repondents attach hereto a copy of the agree-

ment made between the two companies on March 10, 1871, above referred to." With regard to paragraph 18 of the plaintiff's bill, which alleges as a cause of com-plaint that the defendants employed able counsel in anticipation of litigation, the answer says that "respondents are advised that it requires no answer." The statements with regard to the holding of the meeting at with regard to the holding of the meeting at which the perpetual lease was authorized are denied, it being answered that hotice was mailed in usual and ordinary form; that "the business transacted was such as the managers of said Hall Company had full and ample authority to transact, and was transacted in good faith to protect the interests of said Hall Company and prevent a discourse of the perpendict of the protect of the perpendict of th diversion of its property for private and in-dividual gain from the purpose for which it

was held in trust." An Offer That Was Accepted. The allegations of paragraph 24 are de nied. "It is true," continues the answer, "that at said meeting of January 3, 1891, an offer of the Library Association to take a perpetual lease of the grounds and building of the Hall Company was submitted, and the same was accepted. It is true that Mr. Williams objected, and as the represent tive of the then present holders of a majority of the stock in the Hail Company, he himtested against the passage of said resolution as being detrimental to the interests of the stockholders. It is not true that he was tricked into being present, or ence was wanted simply that he might be ence was wanted simply that he migut be counted to make a quorum, but, on the con-trary, the time of said meeting had been fixed by the President for a day in Decem-ber, and at said Williams' special request, and for his convenience, the time for ing the same was postponed until the day i started to go out of the room to break the quorum. On the contrary, he remained until adjournment; was called upon to vote but declined to vote either aye or nay. It is true that Messrs, Hudson, Holdship

Thompson voted in favor or the resolution, and that the President declared it adopted Acted as Officers of Both Associations "The allegations of paragraph 25, as to the making of pledges by Messrs. Albree, Thompson and Hudson, are denied. It is true that said Albree, Hudson and Thompson acted as officers of both associations. It is not true that they made any declarations with regard to their acting in case of any antagonism between the two companies, or that any of said parties ever made any stipulation with respect to resigning office from either board. The interests of both said companies were by them, at all times, regarded as identical, and they were advised that said Hall Company was incorporated for the benefit and in the interest of said Library Association, and that it was the duty of said Hall Company's Board of Directors, to look after and promote the interests of said Library Association, and aver that at no time, until the scheme of the plaintiff to disregard the trust existing for the benefit of the Association in the property of said Hal the interest of individuals, was organized, was there any suggestion of antagonism between the interests of said two graph relating to the eligibility of said Had on and Thompson as managers of said Hall

Company is denied. Considered the Agreement Very Fair. Respondents deny the allegations of para-graph 38, to the effect that said agreement is unwise, etc., and prejudicial to the interest of the Hall Company. Said agreement is highly beneficial to the true interests of the Hall Company and its stockholders, and while it does prevent certain officers and stockholders from making individual profit by sacrificing the interests of said company's cestui que trust, the Library Association and the minority stockholders, it adds to the market value of the whole stock, and secures, even to said speculating stockhold ers, a large percentage of profit on their in vestment.

For further answer to said bill of com

plaint respondents say that said agreemen lease and assignment were executed under the following circumstances, namely: "The stock of said Hall Company subscribed and paid some 30 years since-had never had a market value, had neve paid a dividend, and for many years ha practically been regarded by the holders of it not as an investment, but as a contribu tion in the interest of the Library Associ-ation. The charter of the Hall Company gave notice to its stockholders of the fac-that the said Hall Company was to be managed in the interests of the Library Associ ation, whose trustee it was, and not as : private enterprise. In the years 1889 and 1890 many of the stockholders had avered th stitched or und-cornered \$12, \$15, \$18 GUSEN'S.

value, and for years the highest price paid for it had been 50 cents a share. Buying at a Price Above Par.

Buying at a Price Above Par.

"In December of 1830 respondents were informed that certain parties, officers and stockholders of said Hall Company and others, were purchasing said stock at \$5 per share. Upon inquiry and investigation it was learned, and after said parties had obtained a controlling interest in said stock, they admitted that they were making said purchases in the interests of H. M. Bennett, one of the partners of R. M. Gulick & Co., one of the detendants named in said bill, and who are the proprietors of the Bijou Theater, which occupies a portion of the building of the Hall Company. That their intention which occupies a portion of the building of the Hall Company. That their intention was to purchase a little over one-half of the stock of the Hall Company, so that its management could be controlled with respect to the Hall Company's property, so as to not only extend said R. M. Gulick & Co.'s lease, which expires shortly, on favorable terms, but give said firm additional room in the building, and make, at the expense of the Hall Company, certain expensive changes and repairs in their behalf. Said parties also stated that they only intended to get sufficient of said stock to control said Hall Company, and that when such major portion of said stock had been obtained, the remainder would be practically worthless, and that they expected to be reimbursed for their outlay by the advantages which would accurae to said firm operating said theater by having control of the Hall Company's property.

Where Mr. Bennett Now Stands. "Respondents aver that the said majority "Respondents aver that the said majority of stock in the Hall Company is the property of H. M. Bennett, above named, and that a sufficient number of shares of the same is held without consideration, as an expedient and for the benefit of H. M. Bennett by members of the present Board of Managers of the Hall Company, so that the control of a majority of said board is under the direction of said H. M. Bennett, that the bill of complaint in this case is filed solely in his interest without regard to the rights of the complaint in this case is flied solely in his interest without regard to the rights of the Hall Company and Library Association, and with the object through said Board of Managers to use the rights and property of said Hall Company and Library Association wrongfully and illegally for said H. M. Bennett's individual gain and convenience. "And respondents aver that a majority said stock was purchased by said parties for the purposes stated, and that by reason of the control thus given this bill is filed by said parties in the interest of said scheme

use the property of the Hall Company in the manner stated.

"Respondents Albree, Hudson and Thompson admit that when first informed of said scheme, and of the fact that a majority of the stock had been obtained or contracted for, they were of the opinion that they were helpless to prevent its consummation; but, when late in December, 1890, they ascertained that by the charter of inthey ascertained that by the charter of in-corporation of the Hall Company, it was the duty of the managers of said Hall Company, to lease said building and premises to the Library Association, and that under the law the provosed use of the property was a gross perversion of the trust imposed upon the Hall Company by its charter; they at a regular meeting of its Board of Directors, of which the usual notice was given, did vote in favor of accepting an offer from the Library Company as averred in the bill; said agreement being, as they aver and be-lieve, in the true interests of both the said

Didn't Attempt Any Fraud. "Said respondents aver that in so doing they were attempting to subserve no private interests, nor to commit a fraud upon any one, but acted in the interest of the Hall Company, which they represented, and in such manner as they believed would prevent a proposed fraud upon its rights, and the rights of its cestui que trust. At the same time they took care to secure by the lease an adequate income, to-wit: eight per cent. upon the money actually invested, to the purchasers of said stock."

It is stated by the representatives of the Library Association that a cross-bill will be filed on behalf of that organization in a verments will be made from that side o the case.

TWENTY-FOUR Pages To-morrow. THE DISPATCH will have everything from verywhere in this big number. Don't mis

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

marican Mechanics Protest Against Division of the State Funds-Resolutions of the Advisory Council-A Fight Made on the Hall Measure.

The American Mechanics of Western Pennsylvania have taken action on the Hall resolution now pending in the Legislature. At the meeting of the Advisory Council of the organization, held a few evenings ago, a resolution was passed condemning the resolution which has been offered, asking the State to take charge of the parochial schools. The action has been indorsed by the State Councilor. The resolution is as

WHEREAS Senator Hall of Elk county, has WHEREAS, Senator Hall, of Elk county, has recently introduced a resolution in the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania with the avowed object and purpose of dividing the public school fund; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the Advisory Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of Western Pennsylvania, in regular session assembled, express their disapprobation of this or any other measure tending in the least to compromise of our public school system.

Resolved, That in our opinion the non-sectarian public school system, as it now exists

compromise of our public school system.

Resolved, That in our opinion the non-sectarian public school system, as it now exists directly under the control of the State and unhampered by the doctrines or tenets of any sect, teaching the rising generation love of country, a sacred regard for truth, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, benevolence and temperance, Americanizing the children of foreigners, and educating the American children to a proper appreciation of good government and upright citizenship, is the only safeguard to our stability and perpetuity as a nation.

Hesolved, That while we do not deny the right of any religious body to erect parochial schools and teach therein their particular church doctrine, we do oppose any and all attempts to aid any such teaching by contributious of the public funds,

Resolved, That while expressing our disapproval of any such legislation as is proposed by Senator Hall, we express our utmost confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the citizens of Pennsylvania to resist any encroachments upon that system which has made us strong as a State and great as a nation.

Unanimously adopted April 18, 1891.

W. T. KERR, President.

Attest: A. D. WILKIN, Secietary.

Approved: STEPHEN COLLINS,

Attest: A. D. WILKIN, Secretary, Approved: STEPHEN COLLINS, State Councilor of Pennsylvania

Although the resolution was passed Sat-urday night, it was withheld from the public until it could be approved by the State Councilor, and as Mr. Collins has been absent from the city, it required time to receive his indorsement.

RIVAL CHICAGO STOCKYARDS. The Federal Government May Take a Hand

in the Matter. CHICAGO April 24.—Nelson Morris save that Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. are with him in the movement to establish private vards outside of the Union Stockyards

that they will use his yards until theirs are completed. He adds that this arrangement

is merely temporary, and that these three big packing firms will, after a time, move their plants to Tolleston, Ind. Meanwhile, the Federal Governme take a hand. About 100,000 head of cattle were recently purchased by Morris and Armour in Texas, and it is asserted that the whole herd cannot, under the quarantine regulations, be landed in Chicago at any point except within a certain part of the

White and Fancy Vests

Union Stockyards proper.

To make sure of suiting yourself in one of these, come and see our immense assortment. It contains everything that is new in both single and double breasted. Single breasted d 75 cents up, "No," the young man answered slowly, "I de not," 69 cents up, and double breasted 75 cents up,



In the days when Henry the Fourth of France was King of Navarre only, and in that little kingdom of hills and woods which occupies the southwest corner of the larger country, was with difficulty supporting the Huguenot cause against the French court and the Catholic League-in the days when every isolated eastle, from the Garonne to the Pyrenees, was a bone of contention between the young king and the crafty queennother. Catherine de Medicis, a conference between these notable personages took place in the picturesque town of La Reole.

La Reole still rises gray, time-worn and half rained on a lofty cliff above the broad, green waters of the Garonne, forty odd miles from Bordeaux. But it is a small place now. In the days of which we were speaking, however, it was important, his guest. His hand was already on the strongly fortified, and guarded by a castle latch when he paused. "Look here," he which looked down on a thousand red-tiled roofs, rising in terraces from the river. As the meeting-place of the two sovereigns it me, and another 1,000 besides against your the meeting-place of the two sovereigns it was for the time as gay as Paris itself, Catherine having brought with her a bevy of fair maids of honor, in the effect of whose charms she perhaps put as much trust as in her own diplomacy. But the peaceful ap-pearance of the town was delusive, for even while every other house in it rang with music and silvery laughter, each party was ready to fly to arms without warning, if it saw that any advantage was to be gained

On an evening shortly before the end of the conference two men sat at play in a room, the deep-embrasured window of which looked down from a considerable height upon the river. The hour was late and the

strewn half a dozen such trifles as soldiers

carried from camp to camp-a silver comfit-

on, as if to judge of his feelings or learn

whether the time had come for some experi-

At last, the younger player threw down

"A thousand fiends!" exclaimed the

"Depend upon it, you shall be paid. Do not be afraid of that!"

"Gently, gently, my friend," the winner answered, his patience in strong contrast with the other's violence. "I had no intention of insulting you, believe me. Those who play with the Vicomte de Banthenon are not wont to doubt his honor. I spoke

only in your own interest. It has occurred to me, Vicomte, that the matter might be

arranged at less cost to yourself."
"How?" was the curt question.
"May I speak freely?" The Vicomte shrugged his shoulders, and the other, taking silence for consent, proceeded: "You, Vicomte, are Governor of Lusigny for the

King of Navarre; I, of Creange, for the King of France. Our towns lie only three leagues apart. Could I by any chance, say

on one of these fine nights become master of Lusigny, it would be worth more than

instance of the hawk and preon.

"Think over what I have said, then," was the brief answer. For a full minute there was silence in the room. The Vicomte gazed out of the window with knitted brows and compressed lips, while his companion, sitting down, leant back in his chair, with an air of affected carelessness. Outside, the rattle of arms and hum of voices told that the watch were and hum of voices told that the watch were passing through the street. The church bell struck one. Suddenly the Vicomte burst into a hoarse laugh, and, turning, snatched up his cloak and sword. "The trap was very well laid, M. le Capitaine," he said almost joyinlle; "but I am still sober enough to take care of myself—and of Lusigny. I wish you good-night. You shall have your money, never fear."

"Still, I am afraid it will cost you dearly," the Captain answered, as he rose and moved toward the door to open it for his guest. His hand was already on the

town. Fool! no one can hear us. It you win, you get off a free man with my 1,000. If you lose, you put me in possession one of these fine nights. What do you say to that? A single throw to decide.

The young man's pale face reddened. He turned, and his eyes sought the table and the dice irresolutely. The temptation indeed came at an unfortunate moment, when the excitement of play had given way to dopression, and he saw nothing before him out-side the door, on which his hand was laid, but the cold reality of ruin. The temptation room, the deep-embrastred window of which looked down from a considerable height upon the river. The hour was late and the town silent. Outside, the moonlight fell bright and pure on sleeping fields and long, you are the devil himself, Captain."



"Don't talk child's talk!" said the other straight lines of poplars. Within the room a silver lamp suspended from the ceiling threw light upon the table, leaving the farther parts of the room in shadow. The walls were hung with faded tapestry. On the low bedstead in one corner lay a handcoldly, drawing back as his victim advanced
"If you do not like the offer you need not take it." But the young man's fingers had closed on the dice. Picking them up he dropped them once, twice, thrice on the table, his eyes gleaming with the play-fever. "If I some cloak, a sword, and one of the clumsy pistols of the period. Across a chair lay another cloak and sword, and on the window seat, beside a pair of saddle-bags, were win?" he said doubtfully. "You carry away a thousand crowns," answered the Captain, quietly. "If you lose you contrive to leave one of the gates

of Lusigny open for me before next full moon. That is all."
"And what if I lose, and not pay the box, a jeweled dagger, a mask and velvet The faces of the players, as they bent over the dice, were in shadow. One—a slight, dark man of middle height, with a weak for eit?" asked the Vicomte, laughing weakly. chis, and a mouth as weak, but shaded by "I trust to your honor," said the Captain. a dark mustache—seemed, from the occa-sional oaths which he let drop, to be losing And, strange as it may seem, he knew his man. The young noble of the day might betray his cause and his trust, but the debt heavily. Yet his opponent, a stouter and darker man, with a sword-cut across his left of honor incurred at play was binding on temple, and that swaggering air which has at all times marked the profes-"Well," said the Vicomte, "I agree. Who sional soldier, showed no signs of triumph or elation. On the contrary, though he kept silence, or spoke only a formal word or two, there was a gleam of anxiety and supis to throw first?"
"As you will," replied the Captain,
masking under an appearance of indiffer ence a real excitement which darkened his pressed excitement in his eyes, and more than once he looked keenly at his compan-

on his face to best furiously.
"Then do you go first," said the Vicomte. "With your permission," assented the Captain. And taking the dice up in the ment which he meditated. But for this, an observer looking in through the window caster he shook them with a practiced hand, and dropped them on the board. The throw The Vicomte took up the caster and, as he

the caster, with a groan.
"You have the luck of the evil one," he said bitterly. "How much is that?" The Vicomie took up the caster and, as he tossed the dice into it, glauced at the window. The moonlight shining athwart it fell in silvery sheen on a lew feet of the floor. With the light something of the silence and coolness of the night entered also, and appealed to him. For a few seconds he hestated. He even made as if he would have a stated, the local that he would have a stated. "Two thousand crowns," replied the other, without emotion. "You will play no "No! I wish to beaven I had never played at all!" was the answer. As he replaced the box on the table. But the good instinct falled, It was too late, and with a muttered word, which his dry lips refused to articulate, he threw the dice. Seven! spoke, the loser rose, and, going to the window, stood looking moodily out. For a few moments, the elder man remained seated, gazing at him 'urtively, but at length he too rose, and stepping softly to his companion, touched him on the shoulder. "Your pardon a moment, M. le Vicomte," Neither of the men spoke, but the Captain rattled the little cubes, and again flung them on the table this time with a slight air of bravado. They rolled one over the other and he said. "Am I right in concluding that the loss of this sum will inconvenience

cheek and caused the pulse in the old wound

lay still. Seven again! The young Vicomte's brow was damp, and his face pale and drawn. He forced i quavering laugh, and with an unsteady hand took his turn. The dice fell far apart, young Vicomte, turning on him wrathfully. "Is there any man whom the loss of 2,000 and lay where they fell. Six!

The winner nodded gravely. "The luck is still with me," he said, keeping his eyes on the table that the light of triumph which crowns would not inconvenience? As for "For you " continued the other, smoothly filling up the pause, "shall I be wrong in had suddenly leapt into them might not be seen. "When do you go back to your com-"Well, sir, and if it does?" the young mand Vicomte? man retorted, drawing himself up haugh tily, his cheek a shade paler with passion

The unhappy man stood like one stunned, gasing at the two little cubes which had cost him so dearly. "The day after to-morrow," he muttered hoarsely, striving to col-

"Then shall we say the following evenng?" asked the Captain. "Very well." "We quite understand one another," cou-

tinued the winner, eyeing his man watch-fully and speaking with more urgency. "I may depend on you. M. le Vicomte, I pre-"The Lanthenous have never been want-

ing to their word," the young nobleman answered, stung into sudden haughtiness. "If I live I will put Lusigny into your hands, M. le Capitaine. Alterwards I will do my best to recover it—in another way."

"I shall be entirely at your disposal," replied the Captain, bewing lightly. And in a moment he was alone—alone with his triumph, his ambition, his hopes for the future-alone with the greatness to which his capture of Lusigny was to be the first