# FORTY-SIXTH YEAR GOOD-BY, OLD PARTY,

Sing the Enthusiasts Pouring Into the National Union

## KICKERS OF EVERY KIND.

Conference.

And Each With a Plank Which Must Be Inserted in the Platform to Be Formulated.

A MOST PECULIAR CONVENTION.

There Is No Talk of Future Candidates But All Are Fighting for Their Particular Dectrines.

THE PLANS OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

By Skillful Management They Hope to Prevent th Complete Organization of a New Party at the Present Time.

#### ANY QUANTITY OF FUN SEEMS TO BE ASSURED

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CINCINNATI, May 18 .- A stranger who wanders into the corridors of any of the large hotels this evening will be puzzled to know whether a big agricultural fair, a mass meeting of labor representatives or a national itical convention is about to be held. he town has not seen such a crowd gathered from the four quarters of the land since Hancock was nominated here in 1880.

The birth of a new party this week will be celebrated with no luck of numbers and oise. Already cuthusiasm, and especially Kansas enthusiasm, is finding vent in extraordinary ways, and it won't be the fault of the Western shouters if the doom of both the old parties is not signed and sealed before they leave town.

The Song of the Moment. "Good-by, old party, good-by," is the song they are singing on the streets and in the halls and hotels to-night.

There are many other seenes and incidents such as mark the eve of a national convention. The hotels are so crowded it is difficult to move about and the State headquarters are open for most of the delegates. Excited groups are discussing policy and platform instead of candidates, and investigations. The seenes are open for most of the delegates. Excited groups are discussing policy and platform instead of candidates, and investigations. The kansans if the convention fails to complete a third party organization. Mason A. Green, Bellamy's associate, says: "If we had not believed there would be successful effort at forming a new party we should not have come out here. The great question, of course, will be finance. The tariff I don't think will be finance. The tariff I don't thi

ering is named, is going to be in some respects the most remarkable political convention the country ever saw, and funwhy, there's lots of fun in Cincinnati in the hext three days than the town has seen in The last three years.

## The Task Before the Convention.

Just look at the elements which is proposed to unite in allegiance to one political, financial and commercial faith-farmers and modalists. Knights of Labor and the colored garmers of the South, Nationalists and the organized railway employes, single tax people and low tariff advocates, greenbackers and hard-money men. Worse, still, every man here thinks he knows just what sort of a platform should be put forth to capture the country, and most of them have drafts of their ideas in

their pockets, which they propose to advocate in the convention hall. More than a score of delegates applied to a single print ing office this morning to have put in type their plank for a platform which they had It has already been explained that this is

not to be an Alliance convention, but almost everybody who attended the Alliance National Convention at Ocala last December is in Cincinnati to-night. President Polk is ot, but his is almost the only familiar face that is missing. The Alliance has acted swiftly since it determined to control a convention, which it at first decided to ignore. Every possible effort will be made to restrain the hotheads and prevent the con vention doing more than take the prelim inary steps toward the formation of a new

## Plans of the Conservative Element.

The conservatives hope that nothing will be done this week beyond issuing a procla-mation calling for the election of delegates this fall to a third party convention to be held in February next, at which the Alliance, the Knights of Labor, the Citizens' Alliance will all be officially represented The officers of the Alliance have all along frowned upon the third party movement

which they regard as premature. General J. H. Rice, of Kansas, and Captain C. A. Power, of Iowa, are originators of the present plan. They circulated a call for a hird party convention at Ocala, and it se cured a good many signatures. The date first named was the 23d of February last. They were persunded to postpone the meeting until May, the opponents of the move-ment thinking they could stop in entirely in

But the thirst for fresh political blood in the West was not satisfied with the sacrifice or Ingalis. So it happens that while the principal reform organizations are not offici-ally represented here, their leaders are here to take part in the proceedings as freely as if delegated to do so. Nobody knows what the convention will do Nobody can guess what will be done by a body composed by all who choose to go and take part. The people who have come here from all over the country have een termed delegates, but there is no basis of representation, no rule about credentials, no restriction upon the class of organiza tions entitled to representation.

# Kansas Is Away in the Lead.

This being the case, Kansas has already sent about 800 delegates; Ohio will have about as many more, enough, it will be seen, t control an entire convention of 8,000 mem bers. Some effort has been made this after noon to remedy this difficulty. The Kansas contingent met and decided to restrict its own voting power in the convention to votes for each of the organizations represented. Other State delegations have been making similar concessions, but it will be almost inpossible to arrive at any equitable basis of

The great struggle is to be over a declara tion of principles. How the conflicting ele ments can be harmonious in this regard is hard to see. Just what is the common thread which will bind together the diversifind. The point on which they are most likely to agree, perhaps, is that of more money, by which is meant greenbacks in pirculation. Nearly all are ready to unite in that demand. The Nationalists, who came, most of them, from New England, have a platform all ready, which they hope the con-vention will adopt entire. This is it: "First-We believe in the general brother mood of men, and that all political action

should tend on toward the practical applica-tion of this principle to the institutions of society.
"Second-We believe that the industrial

system of the nation, as well as its political system, should be a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. To Get Rid of Monopoly.

"Third-We believe that the conquest of the industrial and commercial interests of the country corporations, trusts, syndicates and billionaires is rapidly being completed, and that the only way to prevent it is for the people themselves to assume charge of commerce and industry through their national State and municipal administrations, and thenceforth conduct them for the general benefit.
"Fourth—We believe that public opinion is

already prepared for the application of the principle of public management in the pub-lic interest, to the railroads, express service, telegraphs, telephones and coal mining business. The railroads, including local street rallways, are the highways, and for many purposes the only highways of the country, and it is opposed to all sound policy that private persons or corporations should have the power to levy tolls on their use. The express service, as a branch of railroad transportation, sho be under the same management. The tele graph and telephone systems are properly parts of the postoffice, which at present is

the lack of these branches. "Fifth-We believe that cheapness and efficiency would be promoted, and a fruitful cause of political corruption removed by the general assumption of the part of municipalities of all public services now performed by corporations. Let the people serve them-

"Sixth-We believe that some form of national supervision and regulation of the mining and distribution of coal is the only possible remedy for the abuses of a business which both in regard to the extortions practiced upon the public and the oppressions exercised upon employes has become a national infamy.

Outlining the Desired System.

"Seventh-We ask that when any business is nationalized or municipalized the em-ployes be organized on a basis of guaranteed rights, with admissions and promotions solely dependent upon merit and not upon appointment for the purpose of protecting the force from political influences We ask also that some form of support be provided for sick, disabled and superanu-ated employes in such nationalized or muni-cipalized business.

"Eighth—We ask for equal educational provision for the bulleting of the property."

Tagata—we ask for equal educational provisions for the children of the rich and poor, and that public assistance be given the children of the poor when necessary to enable them to attend school. We ask for the abolition of child labor."

The Nationalists, their friends, the Christian Socialists, and others from the extreme East will be even more disappointed than the Kansans if the convention fails to complete a third party organization. Mason A.

mid platform instead of candidates, and instead of headquarters for Blaine and Harrison and Alger and Depew and the others, the delegates flock around the rallying places of the Nationalists, the Knights of Labor, the Citizen's Alliance and others of the long list of organizations represented. There are altogether, perhaps, 2,500 socialied delegates in town, and a few hundred more are expected to merrow morning. The National Lange Conference, as the gathundertakes. The convention ed to order at 2 r. M. to-morrow.

Eight Hours and Restored Silver. The Eastern men are quite active in regard to the position to be taken on the silver question and an "eight-hour plank." A conference was held to-day with leading dele-gates from the West and South, and the demands of the East were fully made known, and were received with favor. Eastern men want this plank adopted on the silver question. That the conference favors "The restorathe conference favors "The restoration of silver to the position it occupied before 1873, viz., on an equity with gold as a
monetary standard of value," and also the
following: "As eight hours constitute a legal
day's work for Government employes in
mechanical departments, we believe that
this principle should be further extended, so
as to apply to all firms and corporations employing labor in the different States of the
Union, thus reducing the hours of labor,
and, in proportion, increasing the demand
for it."

Eastern men announce their determine

and, in proportion, increasing the demand for it."

Eastern men announce their determination to make a strong effort to secure the incorporation of these planks in the platform and indicate that their zeal in future will depend largely upon their adoption. Mr. G. F. Washburne, President of the New England Industrial Alliance, said in relation to the matter: "We feel that the work of the Alliance has not been broad enough, for it has been directed chiefly to agricultural interests, while we of the East have many important issues at stake. Unless this conference will broaden the scope of the work already commenced by the movement which has ledto it, we feel that it will surely be worth while to go into it further. If they will grant us what we ask, however, we are ready to push the work for 1892. We have conferred with a number of persons from the Western and Southern States and find that there is a disposition on their part to view the matter as we do. A large number of people in New England are anxiously waiting to learn what action the conference will take in regard to these two planks which we will process and which we will insist shell be read. gard to these two planks which we will pro gard to these two planks which we will pro-pose, and which we will insist shall be made part of the platform to be adopted. They are anxious to see an inclination to broaden the principles on which the independent move-ment is based, and hope to have their interests as well of those of persons who live in other sections consulted and recog-

# BOUND FOR FLORIDA.

SENATOR QUAY ON ANOTHER TRIP TO HIS FISHING GROUND.

Force Bill-Sympathy for Call in His Senatorial Fight-A Long Consultation

With Chairman Andrews.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Senator Quay arrived in the city from Washington shortly before 10 o'clock to-night, and went at once to his room at the Continental. Except that he appeared a trifle fatigued after his ride, the Senator was looking in excellent health and seemed in a very happy frame of mind. He came here to join a fishing party that is going down on the coast in a day or two. The Senator, speaking of his trips to Florida every year, said that he found that his visits benefited him greatly, and he proposed to continue them, and would go to Florida and

let the Senate go.

The Senator referred to the illness of Mr. Blaine. He said that there was no apprehen-sion felt in Washington for the Secretary's sion felt in Washington for the Secretary's safety and his illness was not considered as serious. He said that he did not quite understand Mr. Blaine's illness himself, the reports had all been so confusing. Returning to the subject of Florida, the Senator spoke of the contest now going on in the Legislature at Tallahassee over the election of a United States Senator. He spoke sympathetically of Senator Call's fight and said that the party organization in Florida must be a wonderful illustration of discipline. Call, he said, was every day receiving enough votes to elect him, but he was unable to get the nomination simply because the party held so closely to the two-thirds rule to make the nomination.

on the subject of Mexico. He displayed considerable interest in the welfare and progress of that country, and said that Chihumhua and the northern States ought to become a part of the United States and that by right they belonged to this country.

generally, referred to the now defunct force bill. He said that the last chance that the force bill had in the Senate was lost when it was laid aside to make way for the McKinley bill. The measure proposed by Mr. Lodge could never have accomplished any good, "although," said the Senator, "it may seem like treason for me to say so, but my views on that matter were well known in Fennsylvania and in Washington before it came up."

After his arrival, the Senator was visited by Chairman Andrews, who remained with him during the greater part of the night, discussing the political situation.

## OVERCOME BY HIS JOY.

FARMER LAUGHING HIMSELF TO DEATH OVER HIS LUCK.

The Extension of a Railroad Past His Farn Proves Too Much for Him-He Puts in All His Time Shaking His Sides-

Peculiar Case. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Joseph Durhlinger, of Wrightstown, Bucks county, is laughing himself to death over the New Hope extension of the Reading Railroad, which runs by his farm. Three months ago he weighed 175 pounds. The first train passed his farm on the 1st of March. Durhlinger has laughed so much since then that he now weighs 110 pounds. The doctors are puzzled and Durhlinger's friends are awaiting the result with mingled feelings of alarm and curiosity. Durhlinger is about 58 years of age. He is a native of Germany.
On the 1st of March, 1890, the New Hope

native of Germany.

On the 1st of March, 1890, the New Hope extension of the Reading Railroad was commenced. This ran directly past Durhlinger's farm, with a station at Walton, about half a mile away. His farm increased in value at once and Durhlinger began to grin. All of his talk was of the improved value which the extension would give his land and how his posterity would benefit thereby. Then he began to neglect his work and took to watching the railroad men at theirs. He was so tickled that he took several of the milroad men to board at almost nothing per week and did nothing but laugh and talk about the improvement with them all day. By degrees his mirth became more hilarious.

When the extension was finished and the first train ran by Durhlinger's farm he suddenly became convulsed with laughter. From this time he did nothing but sit on his porch and wait for the trains to go by. His keen ears detected the "music" of the whistle at a distance, and this was so deliciously refreshing to him he would burst out into uncontrollable laughter. After the train has passed he inspects the track, laughing quietly to himself, returns to his house, chuckling, to await the coming of the next. He knows the time table by heart, and can tell to a minute when a train should be due. He allowed everything to go to pieces on the farm and the watching for and laughing at the trains became his one absorbing passion. He began to lose flesh, and is gradually becoming a skeleton. His wife hopes that the novelty of the thing may wear off and that her husband will regain his normal state. He does not haugh now quite so much as he did, but his interest in and care of the road remains as great. On Monday he walked 18 miles to testify for the railroad company in a case of trespass on the track. railroad company in a case of trespass on

#### CORTE GOING TO ROME. He Arrives in Washington With a Son of

the Dead Marchesi. WASHINGTON, May 18.—A foreign-looking, well-dressed man and a boy of 14 arrived last evening in this city and went at once to the Metropolitan Hotel. The elder of the two is Mr. Corte, the Consul at New Orleans. The younger is Gaspari Grimaldo, though better known as Asper Marchesi. he is better known as Asper Marchesi. Grimaldo is the boy who, it is charged, gave the whistle as a signal that Hennessey was approaching on the night when the chief was shot to death in the streets of New Orleans. Grimaldo was confined in the prison at the time the citizens broke in and took vengeance for the death of Chief Hennessey, and is the one who, it will be remembered, saved his life by hiding under a box in a cell across the corridor from the one in which his father, the elder Marchesi, was crouching when his body was riddled with bullets.

Consul Corte and the boy are on their way to Rome to give Marquis Rudini a personal account of all that transpired in New Or-leans. They left Washington for New York this afternoon and will sail for Europe either on the Majestic of the City of Berlin. When reference was inade to the letter from the Mayor to the Governor of Louisiana, asking Mayor to the Governor of Louisiana, asking that Mr. Corte's recall be demanded, the latter being very much excited and said that he had been unfairly treated on all sides. "But then," he continued, "hundreds of law-abiding citizens have called upon me at the Consulate to express their disapproval and disgust at the outrage that was committed upon those poor Italians.

## ELES CAPTURE LOUISVILLE.

Procession Which Was Larger Than That of Sunday.

Louisville, May 18 .- The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has possession of Louisville. For eight hours the music of their bands and the tramp of their men has been heard in the streets with intervals of only a few hours at a time. The big pro-cession which marched to the dedication of cession which marched to the dedication of the Elks rest yesterday was followed by a much larger to-day. The formal meeting was held at Liederkranz Hall about noon, with Exalted Grand Ruler Quinlin presiding. Governor Buckner welcomed the visitors for the State and Mayor Tyler for the city. Responses were made by Past Exalted Grand Ruler Hamilton E. Leech, of Columbus; Past Grand Ruler Will E. English, of Indianapolis; Judge Shope, of Springfield; Rev. R. G. Perry, of Chicago; Past Grand Chaplain and Grand Esquire W. G. Dudley. of Golden Gate Lodge, San Francisco. E. B. Hays, of Washington, D. C., was chosen permanent chairman and chairman for the social session to night and the meeting adjourned till 3 o'clock.

At that hour 2,000 Elks, with numerous bands and several handsome floats, nearly filled the street. To-night the social session opened with an address by the Commonwealth's Attorney Frank Parsons, of Louisville, upon the plan to found a widows' and orphans' home. This was followed by a grand ball.

## CHECKING EMIGRATION.

The Italian Government Taking Measure To Stop the Flow.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- That the Italian Government is endeavoring to check the tide of emigration to the United States is shown by the issuance of a circular by the Italian Minister of the Interior to the Pre fects of the Kingdom for the restriction of such emigration, so far as minors are con-

such emigration, so far as minors are concerned.

A copy of this circular, received at the Treasury Department, shows that minors will not be allowed to leave the Kingdom when not accompanied by relatives or guardians, except on the production of proper shipping articles, and such doomnents will be required also in case the minor is accompanied by a relative or guardian, who can neither read nor write. Minors 18 years of age will not be allowed to emigrate except on specific authority by the Minister of War.

## THAT BARNABY POISONING.

Graves Is Arrested in Denver and Locked Up.

DENVER, May 18 .- Dr. Graves was arrested this afternoon and taken to the county jail, where he will spend at least one night. To-morrow he will have a hearing, when the

morrow he will have a hearing, when the question as to whether he will be admitted to bail or not will be decided.

It was thought yesterday that an indictment against Mrs. Graves had been found, and it is said that such was the case, but the grand Jury, acting on the advice of District Attorney Stevens, reconsidered their action, not having evidence enough to warrant it.

The theory is that Mrs. Graves wrote the label on the bottle sent to Mrs. Barnaby, while Miss Hapely carried it to Boston and mailed it there. Detective Hansom, who has had charge of the case at Providence, went East last night to secure further evidence.

## THEY MUST GO BACK.

Four Immigrants Who Had No Mone

When They Arrived. NEW YORK, May 18 .- Four immigrants have nade affidavit that they were allowed to land at the pier from the Anchor Line steam ship City of Rome before being submitted to the examination of the immigration of

# bill, and it does seem as though it were high time the bill got out of the committee. It is an important bill, and one for which there is a demand throughout the State. The Finance Committee would do well to hasten their consideration of this measure. RECKLESS SENATORS

EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Conference Will Be Held on Flinn's Bill

the issue of evidences of indebtedness in sities, and Flinn, Porter and Herring were

constituted the Senate Conference Commit-tee. House bill making appropriations to

SEVERAL BILLS MADE LAWS

By the Signature of the Governor Being At

Allowing bequests for the care of cemeter; ots; for protection of Antwerp, or homing

THE PARTITION OF LANDS.

ject Sent In.

ertain proceedings in partition in cases o

A NEW ROAD BILL.

Providing for a Cash Tax.

HARRISBURG, May 18 .- It is said that the

new conference committee on the World's Fair bill will meet to-morrow and that it will be amended to provide for a commis-sion of 17, the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and 15 others, to be ap-pointed by the Governor.

A MYSTERIOUS OPERATOR

CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

Ierr Simons, a Swiss, Makes Barrels

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

nd carried down with it all cheaper stocks.

It brought ruin to hundreds of speculaters holding narrow margins. Among

those wrecked was Herr Simons, the

Swiss." Simons came to this city a few months ago and opened an account with Kullman & Co., brokers in the Pacific Board.

Worked.

HARRISBURG, May 18 .- In the House

ntative Schwartz Introduces On

tached to Them.

to Provide Such.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Resolve to Adjourn May 28, No Matter What Measures May Fail.

BALLOT REFORM BILL CHANGES.

No Action on the Revenue System, and Good

Roads Forgotten. THE FIAT CAUSES A LIVELY DEBATE

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, May 18.—The Legislature is to djourn on May 28. The caucus of Republican Senators decided to-night that on that date the session of 1891 should end, and the Senate endorsed their action. The caucus was attended by 29 of the 31 Republicans, Senators Mylin and Robbins being the only absentees. The session did not last more than 20 minutes, and if there was any oratory its echoes did not reach the corrilors, where the rigidly excluded representa ives of the press awaited the result of its

No other question was considered excepthe Baker ballot bill, and upon this no action was taken beyond appointing a committee of seven to act in conjunction with the Re-publican members of the elections commitee and report it, with such amendments as they may deem proper, to an adjourned meeting of the caucus to-morrow evening. The committee is composed of Senators Gobin, Showalter, Williamson, Critchfield, Flinn and Harlan. Senator Packer was ap

pointed, but has declined to serve. The Ballot Bill to Be Simplified. No definite statement is made as to the nature of the amendments likely to be inserted, but it seems probable that the provisious of the bill will be considerably sim olified. The Secretary of the Commonwe is to be substituted for the Secretary of In ernal Affairs wherever the latter officer is named in the bill. The form of the official ballot will likely be left as amended in the Elections Committee, with the names of the candidates of each party printed in groups, and it is probable that the clause allowing the voter to mark a cross opposite the name of the party, this to be counted as a vote for all its candidates, will be left unchanged.

A reasonable time will be given for independent nominations to be made, and there is a disposition to retain the provision that any voter may select a friend to accompany him into the booth and assist him in the preparation of his ticket. This is the talk to-night, but the action heretofore upon this bill by the Senate has been so erratic that predictions as to its future course are not to be made with safety.

When the action of the cauens on adjournment came up in the Senate to-night, the fur flew for awhile, for the Democratic Senators opposed it from the start. Senator Handy Smith moved to concur in the House resolution to adjourn May 28.

The Position of the Democrats. named in the bill. The form of the official

The Position of the Democrats. Senator Brown, of York, promptly ob ected, saving that its adoption would be a backing down on the part of the Legislature. Two important measures, ballot reform and tax reform, must fall if this resolution were adopted. He therefore moved to amend by making the date of final adjournment

June 11. Senator Penrose said there was no disposi tion on the part of the majority to crowd out any important legislation. Careful inquiry into the state of business in the House into the state of business in the House showed that it could clear the calendar of senate bills easily by May 28. If this resolution were adopted he would follow it with another providing for three sessions a day, Fridays included. This would give 14 extra sessions, equal, at the rate the Senate had been meeting, to nearly three Legislature weeks. The Republicans would be willing to make special orders for all important measures, and he was confident that the necessary business could be disposed of. Ex-Senator Gobin said the Republicans would see to it that every pledge made to the people was carried out. All this could be done by May 28, and the majority proposed to see that it was done.

proposed to see that it was done.

Senator Lloyd objected to adjournment until all the reform measures were acted upon, complaining that the tax bill had been in the Finance Committee 52 days without being reported to the Senate, and Senator Green offered an amendment to the resolution providing that adjournment should the bed on May 28 if the hells reform Freen offered an amendment to the should ion providing that adjournment should only be had on May 28, if the ballot reform, only be had on May 28, if the ballot reform, constitutional convention, tax equals and apportionment bills had been upon by that date.

## Robinson's Idea of Reform.

Senator Robinson said that the Democratic Senators were not the sole custodians of the reforms demanded by the people. Dr. Johnson had said "patriotism was the last refuge of scoundrels." When he said that he had hardly known the true significance of the word "reform." There was no word in the English language the height, breadth, width and depth of which, in its full significance, had been made a broader cloak, a safer and a surer refuge for political scoundrels than this much used and much abused word "re-

Mr. Lloyd denied that he was a political ant. Loyd defined that he was a political scoundrel. He only aimed to represent the sentiments of his people, and would not be deterred from doing so by the insults of the Senator from Delaware. Senator Green said no man should call him a political scoundrel, and if the Senator from Delaware meant him individually he could see him outside.

meant him individually he could see him outside.

There was some excitement and much laughter, amid which Mr. Robinson explained that he had not used the term with any personal reference whatever. There was no Senator for whom he had a higher regard than for the Senator from Cumberland, Mr. Lloyd, and in view of the threatened action of Mr. Green, he hastened to say that he entertained the highest respect for him, too. The gathering war cloud then rolled away, the vessels brought in by the pages to catch the gore were carried out again, and Mr. Green's amendment was defeated by a vote of 28 to 16. The original resolution was then concurred in by the same vote, a strict party vote in both cases. Mr. Penrose's resolution for three sessions a day was presented and adopted, and from now until the adjournment the Senators, who have been taking life very easily this winter, will have to get down to work like the commoner mortals over in the House. Nor can the business be disposed of unless this be done, for the important work of the session lies yet before the Senate for consideration.

Measures Which Will Probably Fail.

Measures Which Will Probably Fail. The Republican Senatorial Caucus tonight took no action upon the Taggart tax bill. In fact, it was not considered good policy to meddle with it just now. grangers are steadfast in its support, and say they will not accept the Boyer bill in its stead. Mr. Taggart said to-night that its opponents in the Senate admitted that a majority of the Senators would vote for it, and were anxious for a compromise. Its friends still declare that on second reading they will move to substitute it for the Boyer bill, and if they really have a majority with them this will really have a majority with them this will be done and the original bill will pass. It would not be prudent, however, for its friends to be too confident of their powers, for they are liable to disappointment.

A strong effort will be made to pass the Boyer bill and, as adjournment draws near, the fear of a failure to pass any measure of tax relief may influence even the supporters of the Taggart bill to accept the former measure rather than run the risk of getting nothing. mentaling.

The supporters of the proposed new road bill said to night that, with final adjournment fixed for May 28, it hardly seemed possible to pass the measure, and that it was not probable that any attempt would be made to secure special orders for its consideration.

HENRY HALL.

### GRADY GROWS INDIGNANT over an Effort to Take the Whol

License Bill From His Committee. HARRISBURG, May 18.—Senator Packer moved to-night that the Finance Committee be discharged from further considera-tion of the Brooks wholesale license bill. the motion, as a reflection upon the Finance Committee, and said that he was only wait-

To Become One of the Active Depositories of the Quaker City.

SOME SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS HARRISBURG, May 18.—On motion of Mr. Flinn, the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill relating to

Made by the Committee Now Investigat-

ing Municipal Funds. PRESIDENT LEWIS IN A TIGHT CORNER

tee. House bill making appropriations to the Southside and Allegheny general hospitals were reported favorably. Senate bills passed finally to exempt property belonging to the Grand Army of the Republic from taxasion, and requiring Pennsylvania corporations to hold monthly meetings and furnish monthly statements. Similar action was taken on House bill authorizing certain corporations, organized under the act of 1874, to pay money or benefits to members in the event of their sickness, accident, disability or death, or in the event of those contingencies. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Great interest was manifested in to-day's proceedings in the investigation by Councils sub-committee which is inquiring into the condition of the city's deposits in the different banks. The answers given by President Lewis, of the Third National Bank, to questions relative to the choice of that bank as one of the active depositories created a sensation. A consideration of \$16,000 had in some ma ner been allowed to someone, but Mr. Lewis steady refusal to answer pertinent querie left the committee mystified as to the iden HARRISBURG, May 18.—The Governor has approved the following bills: tity of the "someone." After one witne had been examined Percy M. Lewis, Predent of the Third National Bank, was called to the stand. The bank, he said, had been ligeons; relating to the boundaries of third lass cities, intended particularly to apply an active depository of the city to ds some years ago, but had been dropy such

class cities, intended particularly to apply to Johnstown; authorizing the annexing of part of one ward to another in cities of the third class; authorizing the Courts of Quarter Sessions to make orders with reference to costs and proceedings to open or vacate or secure an assessment of damages for the opening or widening of any street, road or highway. active bank?" asked Mr. Etting. Not Much Formality About It.

Message From the Governor on the Sub HARRISBURG, May 18 .- A message was resome arrangement?" queried Mr. Etting, with a great show of interest. "There had been some little talk about it, eived from the Governor conferring upon the several Orphans' Courts of the Common-wealth jurisdiction to make partition of the lands of which any person may die seized, whether testate or intestate, and conferring

out no elaborate discussion." "Well," continued Mr. Etting, with gree

"Well," continued Mr. Etting, with great deliberation, "it has been told to me by a person whom I have reason to believe that the Third National Bank was to pay interest to Mr. Bardsley on all city money deposited with it. Is that truet"

"No, sir; not to Mr. Bardsley."

"Nos in the shape of interest."
"In what shape, then?"
"I can't answer that question, Mr. Etting," said the President, after a moment's thought and visible confusion, "but I will say that no money was paid to Mr. Bardsley."

"To whom and how was this money paid?" persisted his questioner.

"That is purely bank business and I can't tell you anything about it."

This reply came so unexpectedly that every one in the room was more than surprised, and for a moment not a sound was heard among the half hundred people present. Mr. Etting was the first to recover, and, without hesitation, said rather hotly: "Bit you must tell us either now or on an order by the Court. Now, if I understand you right, you say that some consideration was paid to some one for the use of the city's deposit and you refuse to disclose to whom or how it was paid. Will you tell us how much was paid?"

The Amount of Money Paid.

The Amount of Money Paid. BROUGHT DOWN BY A BIG DROP IN

"When?" Money, Only to Lose It All in One Crash-The Queer Ways in Which He

"Now Mr. Lewis, I ask again, to who were these payments made?" "I can't answer that question." SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 .- There was wailing "Were these payments made out of in Pine Street and Pauper alley to-day, for Consolidated Virginia fell from \$14 50 to \$9

"Yes." Here Smithers joined Mr. Etting in his questioning, and asked: "Were these payments made in consideration of your holding the city deposits?"

"Well, would they have been made had you not held the city money?"
"I don't know."
"Were they made according to some agree-

ment? Is that what you mean, or was there an obligation offered?"
"Yes, it was an obligation."
"What? A loan or a note?"

t not been for the city deposits

"Yes."
"Was there any relation between the \$8,0"
"Was there any relation between the \$8,0" and the city's deposit?

they made from \$100 to \$200 a day in commissions. The Swiss, however, was a heavy loser. At one time he had the good sense to put a portion of his money into real estate in this city. When Consolidated California got up into the twentles the Swiss bought 500 shares at \$21, "buyer 10." That was the top price of the deal. When the market went down he bought more. In the great crash in prices last Saturday California dropped to \$13 37%, which caused Kullman & Co. to be anxious, and they called upon their customer for "Do you know?"
"Yes."
"Were they paid in cash?

from?"
"I decline to answer," repeated Mr. Lewis Swiss.

During his brief career in Pine street
Simons was looked upon by smaller speculators with awe. Some said he was the agent
of the Rothschilds. Others called him with The committee was unable to get anything further out of President Lewis, who appeared to be badly rattled.

It is a crime for the City Treasurer to reof the Rothschids. Others cared him with a big French syndicate. A greater number said he was working for Mackay. Simons couldn't talk English, but always had an in-terpreter, through whom he gave orders. He was a man of fine presence, and it is said he was once a civil engineer in Switzerland.

Four Hundred Hands in a Mill Strike Because of Them. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NO IMPORTED WEAVERS WANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—A crisis was reached here this morning in the difference between the employers of Dobson's mills and their employes, because of the alleged and their employes, because of the alleged importation of weavers from Manningham and Bradford, England. Four hun-dred plush workers struck. The com-mittee of the weavers had informed Mr. James Dobson that if the foreign workers were permitted to return to work this morning there would be a strike, When the new velvet weavers, only four in When the new velvet weavers, only four in number, began work at their looms the operatives stopped at once and marched out. Mr. Dobson said to a reporter: "The firm has established a velvet department in the mills to manufacture a quality of goods that are demanded by the trade. The market demands the goods and they must be made. The plush workers have been informed that the employment of velvet weavers would in nowise affect them as far as wages are concerned. Not an individual will lose his situation, nor hereafter an hour's work. We simply mean to transfer them from one loom to another, without inconvenience to them, and we ought to be accorded this right."

The imported weavers who caused the trouble refused to return to work to-day after going home for their dinner. This purs a different phase on the trouble, and it is uncertain what course events will take to-morrow. When the new velvet weavers, only four in

## BUTLER'S CLIENT IN PRISON.

Mrs. Johnson Sent Back to Serve Out Her Commitment.

Boston, May 18.-Clarietta E. Johnson General Butler's client, who was released from jail on a writ of personal replevin and subsequently rearrested, appeared before Judge Nelson in the United States Court this morning, and was recommitted to the Sherbourne Reformatory to serve out her sentence. No counsel appeared for her.

## BLAINE'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

He Sends a Telegram to President H to That Effect. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The President Bosrox, May 18.-Old Hutch has about peived a telegram from Secretary Blaine to

day saying that his health is much improved and that he hopes to be about again in ew days. Convalescence of David Dudley Field. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 18 .- David Dudley Field daughter, thus fulfilling the expectations of his physician, who found Mr. Fleld upon his return much benefited by the airing.

years ago, but had been dropy during the two years prior to J when Treasurer Bardsley had r. 16411500 usuch.
"Why did he make the Third Nation."

"I don't know. Mr. Bardsley simply left his signature and told me that he would make it the second active depository." "Do you mean to say that Mr. Bardsley merely walked into your bank and made it depository for \$400,000 without having made

night, Schwartz, of Perry, introduced a new road bill, providing for a cash tax.

The business of the House was almost entirely confined to the passage of Senate bills on second reading. The Congressional apportionment bill passed first reading.

"Eight thousand dollars on two occa-

"In January, 1990 and 1891."
"Where, and by whom?"
"At the bank building and by myself."

ank money?"

Kullman & Co., brokers in the Pacific Board. It is said he brought with him 200,000 francs and 35,000 marks, equal to about \$2,000 of our money. At that time Consolidated California was selling at \$2.50 a share. Simons bought early, and as the market advanced to \$6, \$11 and \$12, he added to his holdings. At the last price he sold, and began to trade again. He would buy when prices were strong and sell when they looked weak. In other words, he became "chipper." It was a very profitable business for his brokers, and they made from \$100 to \$200 a day in commissions. The Swiss, however, was a "No."
"Was it single name paper?"

"Yes."
"How were the obligations paid?"
"I decline to answer."
"Were they paid by the maker of the note?"
"I decline to answer."

"Yes."
"By his own money?"
"I decline to answer."
"Do you know where the money came and they called upon their customer for margins. He did not respond, and they at-tached the real estate lately bought by the

It is a crime for the City Treasurer to receive any consideration for the deposit of the city's money in a bank.

The depositors of the broken Spring Garden National Bank held an indignation meeting to-night in Lincoin Hall, at which, after scoring Bank Examiner Drew and the President and Cashier of the bank, they appointed a committee to investigate with a view to criminally prosecuting the two latter, after which they adjourned until next Thnrsday night.

## WHAT THE POPE SAID.

The Points of His Recent Encyclical as They

Refer to America. ROME, May 18 .- The long expected encyc cal of the Pope upon social questions, which previous reports said would be made public on Whitsunday, has been distributed among all the Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. The synopsis recently published presented the main points of this important paper. The encyclical is entitled "De Conditione Opificum." As heretofore stated, it is divided into three parts, the first part being an historical review of the attitude of being an historical review or the attitude of the church in the past toward workers; the second part setting forth the social and labor questions of the day, the prominence they have assumed and the necessity of the churches dealing with them, and the third part laying down the policy which the church adopts of these questions.

After refuting the Socialist theories tending to abolish private property, and upholding the principles of the Church as the first and main element in the solution of social questions, His Holiness says that the true solution can be found in the gospel, which, if rightly studied, would teach employers and the employed to become united while fulfilling their respective duties, and that the State should intervene to regulate disputes in regard to private property in order to insure the public peaceand the moral and material welfare of the working people. His Holiness comments upon the necessity of Sunday rest; deals with the questions of strikes, wages and hours of labor for workmen, women and the children, and dilates upon the good results of werkingmen's societies, sick funds, classes for technical education, and mixed associations of employers and employers. The State, says the Pope, ought to countenance all such institutions as are likely to improve the existing social conditions. the church in the past toward workers; the

## OLD HUTCH'S LATEST WHIM.

The Ex-Wheat King May Possibly Oper Office in Boston.

nade up his mind to open an office in Boston. He has practically concluded negotia-tions for fitting up rooms in the Sears build-ing. Mr. Hutchinson was found in the office of Farnum, Rerddon & Co. this morning clutching the tape and eagerly scanning the figures on Atchison's fluctuations. When hasked for a verification of the above rumor he said: "I have not decided yet. I may go to New York. It depends upon whether I can get any offices to suit me here. I have en looking at some and do not care for

A BANK PAID \$16,000 them. I am going to look assome others to-day. I have not made up my mind. I like Boston well enough to live in, but as a place

Boston well enough to live in, but as a place of business I am not so certain."

That is all that Mr. Hutchinson would say about his prospects. You could not have elicited any more facts with a team of horses. The antique tall hat and black overcoat passed rapidly down stairs and on to the sidewalk and presently plunged into a mass of vehicles on the street, closely followed by a pair of light colored trousers and brown derby, which had been nonchalantly leaning against the rail outside and which are said never to allow the figure of the ex-wheat king beyond their range of vision.

### OVER \$2,500,000 SUNK.

SAVINGS OF POOR PEOPLE GONE IN THE SHORT-TERM ORDERS.

The Quaker City Hard Hit by the Collaps of These Associations-A Large Port of the Money Tied Up-Fees Will Surely Play Havoc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 .- The recent short

term endowment craze which swept over this city and surrounding country, and which collapsed when the break began as rapidly as it sprang up, was one of the most remarkable financial marvels of the age, and well illustrated the speculative and gambling propensities of mankind.

It was remarkable from the fact that men it was the assessment of a knowledge of without the suspicion of a knowledge of finance; men illiterate and in some cases scarcely able to read or write; men from the shoemaker's bench, the paint shop, the bar-

shoemaker's bench, the paint shop, the barber shop and other artisan trades essayed the role of financiers, and in the brief space of three months handled hundreds upon undreds of thousands of dollars. Results and the promises of the glittering promises of financial alluring promises of financial eld forth; promises of results alluring promises of results alluring promises of the confident and his wonderful lamp to the promise of the confident and his wonderful lamp and women, who intelligence and in some instances knowledge of finances should have kept them aloof from all such schemes, but whose greed for sudden riches and whose inclination to indulge occasionally in a "dyer" led them to lend their encouragement to a scheme which was bound to end disastrously.

"dyer" led them to lend their encouragement to a scheme which was bound to end disastrously.

The magnitude of this most gigantic swindle can only be comprehended by a reference to the figures, which, by a very conservative estimate, show that in the space of a little over three months, over \$2,500,000 were paid into these concerns, of which the Universal Order of Co-Operation received about \$635,000; the Earnest Workers, \$650,000; Benevolent Endowment, \$250,000; Bi-monthly Endowment Society, \$130,000, and the balance of them fully \$1,000,000 more.

Of this vast sum less than \$600,000 was returned to certificate holders, while about \$309,200 is locked up in receiverships and assigneeships. Of this amount about \$107,000 belongs to the certificate holders of the Earnest Workers, \$60,000 to the Universal Order of Co-Operation, \$60,000 to the Bi-monthly Endownment Society \$75,000 to the Benevolent Endowment Association, and \$7,200 to the Active Workers. In connection with the above a considerable sum has been or will be returned to certificate-holders of organizations that have gone into voluntary lends the balance of the considerable sum has been or will be returned with

anizations that have gone into voluntary quidation, but the amounts returned will e out of all proportion to the amounts paid n. Of the \$309,200 tied up in receiverships and assigneeships a considerable part will disappear when the fees of the receiver, assignees, counsel and other expenses inci-dent thereto are deducted.

#### A BEAR CHEWS WATCHES. Old Bruin Makes Great Havock in a Jew-

elry Factory. LANCASTER, PA., May 18 .- A wild bear from Potter county to-day chewed up most of the watches and hugged to splinters nearly all the clocks in Zahn's jewelry manufactory. No traditional bull in a china shop ever did No traditional bull in a china shop ever did half the damage that old Bruin accomplished to-day in his rampage among the expensive wares of the jeweler.

The ferocious animal was captured recently in the forests of Potter county by some of our hunters who brought him home with them as a valuable trophy of their camp in the woods. A temporary cage was constructed in one corner of Zaln's lewelry

camp in the woods. A temporary cage was constructed in one corner of Zahn's jewelry factory, and there the brown monster ate his meat and amused the children.

This afternoon he tore a hole through the side of his prison, rushed out and began his tour of demolition. People outside heard a tumult in the building and informed the proprietor. When the door was opened a strange spectacle was presented. Up on a broad, stout shelf sat Bruin munching a heavy silver watch. A dozen men were

broad, stout shelf sat Bruin munching a heavy silver watch. A dozen men were summoned, who, with clubs, attempted to dislodge the invader.

The bear growled fiercely and snatched up more watches from the broken case and ran. For a long while he baffled his enemies, during which time he managed to break down show-cases, upset furniture, smash windows and destroy jewelry at an alarming rate. At last he was forced to take refuge in an old cesspool in under the building, from which place the crowd of men and boys was unable to dislodge him. He is there to-night. To-morrow morning another effort will be made to drive him out, and if he refuses to go a builet will be put in his

## ses to go a bullet will be put in

MAY BE ABLE TO STRIKE. The Order of Railway Conductors Repeal

Non-Striking Clause. Sr. Louis, May 18 .- At to-day's session of the order of Railway Conductors, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported an amend-ment to the constitution favoring the adopment to the constitution favoring the adoption of an arrangement with the Federation of Railway Employes. This would take the place of the non-striking clause, which was eliminated last year, and enable the Excentive Committee to order a strike whenever thought necessary.

The matter of locating permanent head-quarters has been, by mutual consent between the contesting delegates, laid over for one year.

A GREAT MEXICAN PAINTING.

It Will be Executed for Exhibition at the . World's Fair. Washington, May 18 .- The Mexican papers report that Senor Natal Pesado is now in the City of Mexico collecting material for a grand historical picture, which the city of Vera Cruz has commissioned him to paint for the World's Columbian Exposition.

It is proposed to represent one of the most interesting scenes in Mexican history, the act of General Niebolas Bravo giving amnesty to 200 Spanish soldiers instead of executing them, in reprisal for the murder of his illustrious father.

## his illustrious father.

FOREST FIRES IN CAMBRIA. Sawmills Burned Up in the Vicinity

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) EBENSBURG, May 18 .- The great forest fires which have been raging in this vicinity lately have been doing a great deal of damage to property. Among other losses are two steam sawmills, which, together with several houses, were burned Sunday, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. It is also reported here that the village of Frugality, on the Cresson and Coalport road, is burning and will probably be entirely consumed.

At this hour it is impossible to confirm the report, which reached here by means of some of the railroad men.

### ALL BUT APPLES KILLED. The Frost of Saturday and Sunday Ruins th

Fruit Crop in Washington. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The frost on Saturday and Sunday nights proved very disasday and Sunday nights proved very disastrous to the fruit crop. It is commonly said that everything except apples has been killed. The leaves on the cherry trees are black. In the West End a tomato plant under a bucket was killed, and in a bucket standing near ice was found to be a quarter of an inch thick. The thermometer stood at 32° in different parts of the town.

#### FIFTEEN YEARS FOR THEFT. A Trained Nurse Who Stole His Patient's

Money and Jewelry.

NEW YORK, May 18 .- John R. Johnston who, while acting as trained nurse to William F. Dunning, of Detroit, Mich., in this city, robbed him of money and Jewelry of considerable value, was to-day sentenced to

Governor Pattison Attaches His Signature to Five New Street Acts.

SUPREME COURT SANCTION

Will Be Secured as Soon as Possible, by Means of Test Cases.

ATTORNEY MORELAND EXPLAINS

Why the Half-Completed Streets Should Be Gone on With.

ALL WILL BE SETTLED BY NEXT YEAR

ature to five of the six Pittsburg street bills, and they are now laws. They are the municipal lien bill, the two curative bills, the general bill for future improvements, and the bill repealing all special laws for the city of Pittsburg. The charter bill was withdrawn from the Governor. In speaking of the bills signed yesterday Governor Pattison said that they seemed to meet the objections made to the former laws, and to be framed so as to secure every right to the taxpayers. Appeals were provided for in every case, and access to the courts made free to all who might feel aggrieved. In the general act his objections to the bill of 1883 had been met by the provision requiring improvements to be nade on the petition of a majority in number and interest. He had read Justice Willns' opinion on the acts of 1887 and 1889, and the curative bills appeared to be framed upon the lines of that decision.

Working on the Charter Bill The charter bill withdrawn from the Governor was reconsidered in the House and Senate last night. The House then refused to concur in the Senate amendments, where-upon the Senate insisted, and a Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of Senators Flinn, Porter and Herring. The objection to this bill being that it contained two subjects, it is said that the clause pro viding for certificates of indebtedness will be stricken out in conference, leaving only the amendment relative to the heads of departments. It will then be sent to the Governor for his approval. In order to provide for the issuing of certificates of indebtedness, thus stricken out of the charter bill, Senator Films last night moved that the Senate refuse to concur in the amendments. bill, Senator Film last night moved that the Senate refuse to concur in the amendments made by the House to bill No. 36, a general bill for the issuing of certificates of indebtedness by all municipalities. This bill has been kept in reserve for an emergency like the present one. It will be amended in conference to suit the case, and then go to the Governor. It is current rumor in Harrisburg that the Governor will not approve the charter bill, but the authority for the statement is not given.

Satisfaction Over the Signature There was many a sigh of relief about City Hall yesterday afternoon when it was an nounced that Governor Pattison had signed the street bills. Although most of the officials felt reasonably sure the acts would get through all right, they were glad when they learned their expectations were not ill-founded and the suspense was over. Pitzsburg now has some street laws, but it yet remains to be determined whether they will stand the scrutiny of the courts or fall like the previous ones. It will take until the end of the year at least to accomplish this. Test cases will be brought in order to get each of the bills before the courts on a question of constitution ality. Hall yesterday afternoon when it was an

ality.

The curative measure will receive the first attention, and it is the idea to get an opinion from the supreme Court on such, legislation as quickly as possible. This is considered, best, because of the large amount of money to be collected under the act by the city and the number of people who say it is not constitutional. While the city officials have an fear on the latter point they deem it best to have the case settled beyond all question without delay.

At Mark Go Through the Mill.

All Must Go Through the Mill.

The new street improvement laws will also be put through the mill, and not until

The new street improvement laws will also be put through the mill, and not until all have run the gauntlet of judical scrutmy will those who framed them be satisfied. The Mt. Washington streets, over which the litigation was begun that knocked out the old street acts, will be brought into service again in making some of the test cases.

City Attorney Moreland was found in his office yesterday afternoon, busily engaged in preparing new forms of petitions and affidavit blanks to be printed and used under the new laws. He was highly delighted over the fact that the bills had gotten safely through and Pittsburg has some street laws. When asked about what the city authorities proposed to do, he said:

"The first thing to be done is to have the Court appoint viewers to make a new assessment on all finished streets and sowers. A question for the Court to decide will be whether a different Board of Viewers will be necessary for each street. In my opinion only one board will be required for this work, but as I say the Court will have to settle that matter. The Boggs avenue, Shiloh and Wyoming street cases will be used to test the constitutionality of the curative bill. After the viewers of their report on these avenues the city will enter its suit and the question will go to the court. It will be November and perhaps the end of the year before the Supreme Court makes a decision on the case, and during that time the city cannot force the collection of any of the money due. But I have no doubt that many people who have been holding off to see what the Legislature and Governor would do with the curative bill will now come up and pay their money.

curative bill will now come up and pay their Method of Testing the New Act. "Now, in regard to testing the new street act, the method will be a little longer. In the first place, a petition for opening, grad-

act, the method will be a little longer. In the first place, a petition for opening, grading, paving and curbing a street or laying a sewer must be filed 60 days before Councils can pass an ordinance authorizing the work done. I believe that the people of Pittsburg are rapidly coming to the realization of the advantage in improved streets. Many petitions will doubtless be presented soon and we will select from these the ones we want to use in the test suits. For instance, one case will be taken where the question is on the property damaged by opening and grading a street; another on the assessment of benefits for paving and curbing, and a third on the putting down of a sewer. Either the city or the property owners can make the suit in these cases, though the city will more than likely do it.

"With regard to the many streets partially completed, but stopped by the Supreme Court decision, I think the best plan is to go on with the work on the streets more than one-third finished. I have advised Chief Bigelow to do this. The court has already shown that the city is responsible to the contractors, not only for work done, but for losses incurred by stoppage of work. If this work is not gone on with the city stands liable to suits for damages on the part of the contractors. One thing is certain—these streets will have to be completed some time. If the curative act is declared illegal by the courts the city will have to pay for the work is held off she may have to pay for the work is held off she may have to pay big damages.

Just Like a New City.

Just Like a New City. "Our position now is that of a new munici-

pality. One of the acts repeals all previous legislation on street matters, and we are to ct entirely under the new laws. By the act entirely under the new laws. By the last of the year these laws will have been tested by the highest court of the State, and if sanctioned by that court will be established beyond all question. All the time and brain that could be brought to bear on these laws was exerted, and those who framed them used every endeavor to conform to the ideas of the Supreme Court and the Governor. The latter has approved them, and I have no fears that the former will do likewise. Every advantage is given to the property owners. The city also has a safeguard in that before any street improvement can be made it is settled