TESTIMONY OF MURPHY.

rants-Many Questions and Answers

Evidence of Glenn.

during the term of Mayor Pearson?

are drawn by the county in favor of R. T.

A. Yes, sir. Q. There is another warrant, Mr. Murphy.

Yes, sir. Under what authority did you do that,

A. It was always customary before I went

Q. Were you on the force before Mr. Pear-

The Payment of the Money.

wo you have mentioned!

The Understanding of the Chief.

way. The understanding was at that time we used to draw a fee on the docket, such as

warrants, subposines, etc., as well as collect the city costs. After we got our salary

and the front office men took this me because you had a right to it did you? A. Yes, sir.

The Evidence Given by Glenn.

Q. The whole of it.
A. Yes, sir; the whole of it.
Q. Were you on the police force before

Admits the Indorsement.

Q. If you did get the money, what did you

Q. And it went into that front office fund?

A. Not at the Treasurer's office—the Con-troller's office.

On cross-examination by the Contt—It was not the Controller himself, was it, who

A. No, sir; I asked one of the clerks. I

don't recollect his name.
Q. William Hill didn't pay that warrant,
did he?
A. I don't know.

A. Turned it over to the Chief of Police.

Q. Did you get the money?

Q. That is, \$2 and rees!

A. Yes, sir.

that way, Mr. Murphy?

A. No sir: we didn't understand it that

Q. One of the front office men?

A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you receive the money?

hat the same as the others'

A. On the detective force.

A. Yes, sir. Q. Those are all yours?

A. Yes. sir.

would state that they have all been paid by
the County Treasurer, and after payment
they have been returned to the Controller's
office, on periodical settlements. I have
been in the Treasurer's office for seven
years. These warrants run back as far as
1888, and down until 1891. These warrants
were drawn to the order of the Mayor of
Alleghen;, and were paid on the indorsement of John R. Murphy, John Glenn,
William Eichenlaub, Samuel McCiure and
the others whose names are indorsed on the
backs of the warrants. Payments of these troller of Allegheny City by the different officers connected with Mayor's office of Allegheny City?

A. Yes, sir: the official reports. I had before me in the course of this examination these various warrants that were issued from the County Controller's office to the County Treasurer, payable to the several Mayors of the city of Allegheny. I examined those reports for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they contained these commitments.

Q. Will you state whether or not they contained these commitments fees! Objected to by Mr. Ferguson as incompethe others whose names are indorsed on the backs of the warrants. Payments of these warrants were never disputed when it was called for by any of the members of the front office force of the Mayor's office. I never paid any attention to what the warrants were for; only was particular as to the amount and the party to whom payment was made.

was made,
Cross-examination—All the parties to
whom I made payment on these warrants
were front office men; I couldn't swear to
any particular one of them. But I know
they were front office men. Q. Will you state whether or not they contained these commitment fees?
Objected to by Mr. Ferguson as incompetent. The best evidence being the declaration of the Commissioners and Mayor Pearson as to this matter. Objection overruled by the Magistrate.
Q. Didayou find these moneys reported in any of the monthly statements to the Controller of Allegheny City?
A. No. sir. It was here admitted by the counsel for the various defendants that the signatures of the several defendants as they appear

upon the backs of the various warrants are the genuine signatures of the defendants.

A. No, sir. Cross-examination by Mr. Ferguson-You never saw these warrants, did you, Mr. Bigger? A. Yes, sir; I have. I saw them in the Con-troller's office. They were shown me by the Controller of Allegheny county. I saw them The Chief Called as a Witness for the Prosecution-He Tells the Story of the War-

Chief Murphy was called by the prosecu

all last week.

Q. Have you got these reports to the Controller in which you say a statement of these moneys did not appear?

A. No, str.

Q. Then you are testifying simply as to your recollection as to what does not appear on these reports which you are not producing?

A. Yes, str. For answer to that I would say that these reports do not show any tion as a witness. The testimony was as Q. Mr. Murphy, what was your occupation say that these reports do not show any names at all. They simply show the total amounts of the jail commitments.

At this point counsel for Commonwealth Q. I show you's number of warrants that gheny City passed by Councils the 28th day of February, 1888, which fixes the fee of the Pearson, Mayor, and have your name writ-ten on the back. Is that your signature? detectives at \$2.75 per day, "and no fees," the same being sections first and second in this ordinance. The Commonwealth here

CLAIMS OF THE DEFENSE.

An Attempt to Have the Case Thrown Out on Legal Grounds-Auditor McKirdy Called to the Stand and Asked a Number of Questions.

son went into office?

A. Yes, sir: I was Chief of Police.
By the Court-Here is one, R. T. Pearson
per J. R. Murphy. Is that one of yours? The counsel for defendants opened by raising the objection that the information could not be sustained, on the ground that A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mr. Murphy, do you know the clerks who paid you these warrants in the County Treasurer's office? five men cannot be jointly held on a charge of embezzlement, and on, the ground, that there was no evidence to sustain the allegations contained in the information. The A. I think I got some off of Mr. McMasters, and I think some Mr. Rodgers paid me. I counsel for the defense here called John wouldn't be positive.

Q. Those are the only two you can re McKirdy and asked him to be sworn for cross-examination to show the source of his information as contained in the allegations A. Yes, sir; those are the only two I can Q. Did the County Treasurer, Mr. Hill, pay

of the information as contained in the allegations of the information sworn to in the case.

This was objected to by Mr. Patterson on the ground that the informant is simply the agent of the Commonwealth in the making of the information and not suswerable to the defendants as to the source of his information, he not being compelled to tell from whence he obtained his information, and for the turther reason that the Commonwealth you may of them?

A. No; not to my knowledge.
Q. You don't know any other clerks except A. No, sir. By Mr Patterson-What was done with he money you got on those warrants?

A. Handed it over to the Chief of Police,

Q. Did it then go into the funds of the the further reason that the Comme the defendants are not to be permitted to call on the party making the information to Q. Did it then go into the lunus of the front office?
A. Yes, sir,
Q. What was that fund used for?
A. It was used for general expenses; telegraphing, sending an officer away—oh, different kinds of expenses. Different expenses give the grounds or source of his knowledge of the facts contained in the information. The objection was overruled, and Mr. Mc-Kirdy sworn, the testimony being as follike that.

Q. The balance, what was done with that?

A. The balance left over at the end of the

Q. Mr. McKirdy, at whose instance did you month we divided among ourselves,
Q. Mr. Murphy, did you or did you not
know that there was a change in the ordinance during Mr. Pearson's term? make this luformation?

A. At my own instance.

Q. Nobody saked you to make it?

A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you know that the new ordinance requires that all fees be paid into the City Why the Information Was Made. A. I made it as a taxpayer and as one havng knowledge of the facts connected

> Q. What knowledge have you of the facts Q. What knowledge have you of the facts connected with the case?
>
> A. How the money had been collected by these people and had never been turned into the City Treasury.
>
> Q. That information was obtained from the testimony adduced by these defendants on the trial of the Pearson case in court, was it not?

mised 75 cents a day more, we ceased to draw that; that was what we thought was the understanding; but we still kept drawing the county costs, but not the city costs, and that 75 cents a day, and what costs we got over in the city here, didn't give us A. I was not present at the trial of the Pearson case.
Q. You didn't hear their testimony as given in that case?
A. No, sir: I might have been present once or twice, but I didn't stay to hear the testi-

Q. Who explained the ordinance to you in Q. You certainly were there, for I remem-ber of seeing you there?
A. I was there a short time, but I didn't Q. Was it the chief? A. Well, no:I don't think it was: I think it some member of Council; It was his stay to hear the testimony.

Q. Who asked you to make this informa Q. Did you ever ask the Mayor about it

A. Nobody.
Q. Then do you say that you didn't hear the testimony of these defendants on the

himself?
A. No, sir; I never did.
Q. Mr. Murphy did you ever talk with the
Mayor about the way you were using that
money—dividing it up that way?
A. No, sir: I don't think I ever did.
Q. You never did?
A. Not to my knowledge: I never did.
Q. So far as you recollect, did you have
any conversation with him on that subject?
A. No, sir. the testimony of these defendants on the Pearson trial? A. Yes, sir; that is what I say. Q. You did hear what they had testified to, A. I believe I read the papers, Mr. Fer-

A. I believe I read the papers, air. Ferguson.

Q. And you knew before you made this information; hat they had testified that this money was handed to the Chief of Police, who kept it in a safe in the office?

A. No, I can't say. I did.

Q. And haven't you, before making this information made inquiries of any members of the committee, or of Mr. Hunter, the Chairman of Councils, as to whether these statements were correct? A. No, sir. By Mr. Marshall-Then, Mr. Murphy, you

John Glenn, being first duly sworn, testi-Q. Mr. Glenn, were you one of the front office men during Mayor Pearson's term? A. Yes, sir. Q. The whole of it? A. No sir.
Q. Made no inquiry whatever?

The Letter of the Law.

A. No. sir: I didn't think it was necess In the presence of the ordinance, I aidn't

think any understanding with regard to any A. No. sir. .
Q. That was your first experience on the Q. Didn't you think it an important ques tion as to whether a man had been guilty of stealing, or whether he had misconstrued an ordinance, or whether he misunderstood his

A. Yes, sir.
Q. Mr. Glenn, did you have any talk with
Mr. Pearson before you were employed
about what your salary would be, and what
you were to get in the way of fees? authority?

A. No, sir; it didn't strike me in that way, because the city of Allegheny has a City A. No, sir.
Q. You did not?
A. No, sir; I did not. I had no talk with
Mr. Pearson. I never asked him for a situation only two or three days before I was ap-

Solicitor.

Q. Didn't you know that the City Solicitor had given an opinion to the effect that it was proper for them to take these fees.

A. No, sir. Q. Did you have any talk with him as to A. No, sir.
Q. Did you talk to the City Solicitor abou A. I understood what the salary was to be.

A. He talked to me about it.
Q. Didn't he tell you not to make this information and advise you against it?
A. He advised me against it.
Q. Did you go to any other attorneys about it? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did you know that during the term the

Q. Did you know that during the term the ordinance was changed?
A. I did: yes, sir.
Q. Fixed at \$2.75 and no fees?
A. That is the way the ordinance reads.
Q. Mr. Glenn. I notice here is a warrant dated October 3, 1885, drawn by the county to B. T. Pearson and indorsed R. T. Pearson, Mayor, per John Glenn. Is that your indorsement?
A. Yes, sir. A. No sir.
Q. Did you talk with Mr. Langfit about it during the trial or since?
A. I can't recollect of seeing Mr. Langfit since that.

since that.
Q. You say the City Attorney advised you not to make this information?
A. Yes, sir: he came to me last Tuesday evening a week ago, after I had gone before the Mayor, and he advised me against it.
Q. On the ground that you had no case against the defendants?
A. I don't know that he stated it in that way. A. I did. I indorsed it, and must have got the money. I don't recollect it, but that is

way.

Q. How did he state it?

A. He thought I had done my duty as an auditor, and more than my duty, and advised against it.

Q. Didn't he say he didn't think you could hold the delendants? A. Into the fund.

Q. What authority, if any, did you have
com the Mayor to indorse this warrant?

A. No authority from the Mayor that I

A. He thought I wouldn't hold them, I be-Murphy Again on the Stand. John R. Murphy, examined by Mr. Ferguson-I am one of the defendants in this Q. You got the money on those of these

A. No authority from the Mayor that I know of.
Q. And how did you happen to do it?
A. I would have to explain that.
Q. Well, explain it; that is just what we want to know.
A. I know very well the first time I collected money. (I thought there was but one, but I see there are more.) I was going to court, and the Chief told me to stop in and get the workhouse receipts. That is what you call them. I stopped in at the Controller's and asked him for them. It is customary to send the workhouse receipts over about two days before we collect them. The Controller looks them over and sepanates them out. Some are for disorderly conduct and some for vagrancy. We don't collect so much on vagrancy cases as disorderly conduct cases. I went and asked for the workhouse receipts and they gave them to me. And I said, "How am I going to collect them?" And they told me to sign the Mayor's name and put my name under it.
Q. They told you that at the Treasurer's office—the Confice?

A. Not at the Treasurer's office—the Conwarrants where your name appears indo A. Yes, sir. Q. Now tell us what you did with that

money?

A. That money which I collected I handed over to the Chief of Police, Simon Kirschler.
Q. Did you get any under Mayor Wyman's administration?

Q. Did you get any under Mayor Wyman's administration?

A. I'es, sir.

Q. What did you do with that, and with the money you got under the Pearson administration?

A. Used it for office expenses.

Q. Just tell the maristrate what you and the other front office men did with the money you got on these warrants.

A. I would like to 'tell you about that ordinance in the first place. At the time of this ordinance we ware getting \$2 a day and all docket costs; what we used to call docket costs; these costs we would get every month for serving warrants and subpænas, etc. At the time this ordinance was passed we were told we would get \$2.75 per day and no fees from the city; but that this did not include the county fees. We asked about this and were told that we could go ahead collecting these fees and put it in what we called the pool; that with other money. And we used that for office expenses, if we had to go out of the city, or had to go anywhere.

O. Was any of it used for your personal

Q. Was any of it used for your persons expenses?

T. B. Donaldson was the next witness. His testimony, while lengthy, did not bring out any points not covered by Murphy and The Statement of an Expert T. W. Bigger-My business is a bookkeeper. More recently I have been employed in Not Enough for Expenses. A. No, sir. There was not enough of this

money to pay the officas expenses, if we hadn't other less coming into the office.

Q. What other fees?

A. Such as court costs and witness fees in court and such costs, and for working. Say, if some person came to me and asked me to do a piece of work for him, and I would work for him and he paid me for it; this money went into the fund.

Q. What did you do with this money?

A. Paid railroad fare and telegraphing and everything of that kind. We would have to pay that dut of our own pockets. The Chief of Police would put it in the safe and keep it, and if I would go to him and say I needed some money for any purpose, he would put it down, and at the end of the month what was left we would divide among ourselves.

Q. Suppose you had nothing else but jail

month what was left we would divide among ourselves.

Q. Suppose you had nothing else but jail and workhouse commitment fees, would that be enough to pay these expenses?

A. No; that wouldn't be near enough.
Q. This continued from the time of this ordinance down until when?

A. Until this spasm of reform set in. I have an opinion here from the City Solicitor we are entitled to it now.
Q. In other words, if you had not been entitled to this mency would have paid it over without any difficulty?

A. Without any difficulty at all.
Cross-examination by Mr. Patterson—Mr. Murphy, this opinion of Mr. Elphinstone is dated February 29, 1893?

A. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir. Q. Isn't it a fact known to you, Mr. Murphy, that shortly before the writing of this letter a new ordinance was adopted by Councils regulating this matter of detective fees?

A. That is about six months ago.

Q. And that changed the 'ordinance of

A. No. sir.
Q. But the ordinance is different?
A. No. sir. I don't know as it is. That reerred to county fees.

One Feature Not Covered. Q. This opinion of Mr. Elphinstone relates only to the "recent ordinance," does it not? A. He didn't say. Q. There was a recent ordinance passed

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that relates to the fixing of detec-A. Yes, sir. That ordinance speaks of all kinds of fees. Q. This recent ordinance fixes the detec-

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is with reference to this ordinance this letter is written of Mr. Elphinstone, is it not? And now, Mf. Murphy, you say that about once a month you or some of the office force would go over and get this money, and it was all turned into a common fund?

A. Yes, sir. About once a month.
Q. You keep a safe in the front office, and the money was handed to the Chief, and he put it in the safe?

A. Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
Were any other moneys put in theref

Yes, sir. What other moneys? Q. What other moneys?
A. Court costs.
Q. Of that money, after it was divided, each one of you took his share?"
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And that went in with your own moneys that happened to be in your pockets?
A. Yes = 1.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. And none of it was ever accounted for to the city of Allegheny?
A. No, sir.

The City Furnished no Funds. Re-examination by Mr. Ferguson—Did the city furnish you with any funds with which o pay these expenses? A. No, sir. By Mr. Marshall—If there had been no

money turned into this fund, except the money received from the iail and work-house commitments, would that have paid these expenses? A. No, sir; we would have been away out.
John Glenn-I am on the detective force

John Glenn—I am on the detective force of Allegheny City. I collected money on some of these warrants and turned it into the hands of the Chief of Police, and it was used to pay the expenses of the office. These expenses were not personal expenses, but expenses connected with the office in hunting up cases. At the end of every month we collected together the workhouse commitments and took them over to the Controller by one of the detectives, and a couple of days afterward we sent one of the men over and he collected the money and turned it over to the Chief of Police; he would keep an account of the money. There went other fees into this fund, such as court costs; and then in looking up a case we may be to \$5 or \$10 expenses, and this is taken out of the common fund. Then if we sheall get \$15 out of this case it is turned into this fund and at the end of the month we settle up, and if there is a balance we divide it up between us.

Q. If nothing went into this pool except these jail and workhouse commitments would there be enough to meet these expenses?
A. No, sir. There wouldn't be half enough: hardly a third.
Q. Did you or any other detective ever profit by any of this money?
A. Not one cent.

Some More Questions Asked. Cross-examination by Mr. Patterson-Mr. passed a new ordinance so as to make it con

A. I think it was on the 19th of December, Mr. Horne came to me and said he was going to present the ordinance, and I told him

Mr. Horne came to me and said he was going to present the ordinance, and I told him I didn't think it was necessary: that that was the meaning of the ordinance we had hen. Q. But he drew up the ordinance allowing the detectives \$2.75 and all moneys due them for services from the county. I believe that is the nature of the ordinance:

A. Yes, sir.
Q. So that this new ordinance makes it very plain in accordance with your understanding of it before?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. That was passed the 19th of December?
A. Yes, sir.
Mr. James Hunter—I was a member of Council in 1888, and Chairman of Common Councils and Chairman of all committees. I remember when this ordinance of 1887 was passed fixing the salaries of the front office force. I think it was in the winter of 1887-8 when this ordinance was being discussed by the detectives as to its effect upon their salaries, and I was called on to give my opinion as to the real meaning of this ordinance. I think Mr. Rogers was Soliction at the time and Mr. Waiter went to him to ask him about it, and he came back and said he did not refer to the county fees. That was my own opinion.

On Friday Chief Murphy will have a

On Friday Chief Murphy will have a hearing on the charges of bribery and re-ceiving bribes brought against him by Auditor McKirdy.

BOASTED WHILE SLEEPING.

A Polish Laborer Goes to Sleep on a Slack Pile and Never Wakes.

The body of Weldon D. Albert, a Polish tramp, aged about 18 years, was found in a horribly roasted condition under a burning slack pile in the yard back of the Solar Iron Works yesterday morning. The hands were seen protruding from the pile by an Italian laborer who gave the alarm. When the head was uncovered an attempt was

the head was uncovered an attempt was made to pull the body out, but the head was torn from the trunk in the effort. One arm had been burned completely away, and the body was fearfully roasted.

Albert came here a few days ago with Joseph Laighley, colored, and secured work at the Solar mill. He told the nightwatchman that he could get no boarding house, and was allowed to sleep at the mill. Sunday night being cold it is thought he went to the slack pile and lay down, was overcome by the gas and was covered up by the to the slack pile and lay down, was over-come by the gas and was covered up by the gradual sliding down of the slack. A num-ber of tramps have met death at the same place and the constant care of the watch-man is required to keep them away from the place. It is not known where the de-ceased belonged. The Coroner will in-

Returned After Eight Years. On July 23, 1884, a letter was addressed from the Seventh Avenue Hotel to "Manager of Theater," Beaver, Pa. Yesterday it was returned, nearly eight years afterward, marked unclaimed. It is not known whether there is a theater in Beaver or not, but the hotel clerks wonder where the letter was all that time. The envelope is dirty and yellow with age. It will now probably find its way to the dead letter office as there is nothing to indicate who wrote the letter and to whom it belongs.

vestigate the case to-day.

Good Cooking Is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Directions on the label.

14x solid gold spectacles with finest lenses correctly fitted, now for \$3 50, at Steinmann's, 195 Federal street. Tu su

State Inspector Watchorn Has Some Complaints Against Pittsburg Shops.

SOME CONCERNS MODELS

Have Poor Quarters. MORE LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

Slight Irregularities Discovered at the Workhouse, and the

PENITENTIARY 18 TO BE VISITED

Yesterday State Factory Inspector Robert Watchorn concluded his work in Pittsburg, and last night left for the East. Before going he told a DISPATCH reporter much about his visit here. He said:

"I have visited 30 factories and issued 40 or 50 orders to have persons who were not complying with the requirements of the factory law. In nearly every factory or mill I found something which should not be there, and many times very grievous things. I find I cannot do my work properly under the existing laws, or rather because the laws do not exist. The factory law requires that a building of a certain height should have proper fire escapes, etc., but it does not say how they shall be constructed. To illus trate my point I could take you to a large eight-story factory, where a large number of girls are employed. The building is 20 feet wide and 120 long. It is built between two other buildings so there cannot be any windows along the side, but there are at both ends. At the rear of the

the elevator, stairway and fire escape go up in this space. In the room there are four tables the full length of the room, and at these tables the girls are seated shoulder to shoulder.

building 15 feet is cut off each room, and

Made the Inspector Shudder. "In the room I inspected there were 108 girls and I we told a coresponding number could be found in each room. It made me shudder when I saw those girls. The building, although built as nearly fire-proof as possible, is not by any means. In place of wood there is a great deal of iron about it, and that melts often before wood would burn. One can easily see how those people would nearly all be burned. With the elevator, stairway and fire escapes all in one little room, their chances would be

"I asked the proprietor if he thought the means of escape were sufficient. He said they suited him. I told him that he should have the fire es-capes in front of the house, for if a fire were to start in either the staurway or the elevator the whole three exits would be shut off. I explained to him how the greater part of the employes would be crushed to death in a panic before they ever got to either of the places. He gave me no satisfaction, saying he had complied with

the law.

"Aside from this defect there is another serious one. Since there are not enough by machinery. The law requires that each person working in these places shall have 200 cubic feet of air a minute. To do this 21,600 cubic feet would have to be forced into that room every minute, but there isn't two-thirds of

"You see how I am handlespped by not having proper legislation. In this case the man has complied with the law, but to my mind things are not as they should be. No one knows how soon that building will burn down, and with it sll these girls. If there was a law that would specify that fire escapes, stairways, etc., should be erected under instructions from the factory inspector this would all be remedied. As it is I would have to bring suit in this case and have a long, bitter fight. You see the city officials have said the building was all right and that would pretty nearly lose me my case. I am thinking seriously lose me my case. I am thinking seriously though of bringing the suit. I feel duty

bound to do it.
"I am glad to say though there are buildings in Pittsburg that are not managed in this style.

this style.
"I visited - one place that emploves about 100 girls, and the
only things that cause them to
leave is death or marriage. The employer
gives the girls two factory dresses apiece
each year, and their dinners each day. He has an elegantly fitted dining room and engages a cook for them. After dinner they have an hour to enjoy in a library filled with the choicest publications of the day. There are also bath and dressing rooms for tnem.

The Trouble With the Majority. "While it is this employer's aim to build up and make ladies and gentlemen of his employes so they may be honors to society and the State, the great majority of employers do not work along the same line. I have been in factories in Pittsburg in the past week where I was made to blush for the degraded morals of some of the girls. I can do nothmorals of some of the girls. I can do noth-ing, though, in this line without legisla-tion to back me up. I know of places in your city where the conduct of the foremen

to the girls is most reprehensible.
"Manufacturers say it is not their business to look after the morals of employes. In all my travels over the State I can In all my travels over the State I can safely say I have not found more than six people who manage and treat their employes properly. God only knows of the little tots who day after day stand on their feet for 12 hours, making thousands of passes with their arms. This brings up another case of improper legislation. As it is now a child of 12 is allowed to work in a factory and often made to do more than it should at the age of 16. I intend to lay all these things before the Legislature next year, and think I can the Legislature next year, and think I can get some changes made.

Irregularities at the Workhouse "During this trip I visited the workhouse. Things are running in pretty fair shape there. I discovered some irregularities, but the Superintendent promised to rectify them at once.
"I expect to visit the Western Penitentiary soon. I have never been there. The law does not say that I shall not go there, nor does it say that I shall. I think it is my duty, and I shall do it."

Republican State Delegates Moet. Eighteen of the twenty-two delegates from Allegheny county to the Republican State Convention met yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club and decided to support Henry E. Oliver and William Flinn for delegates at large to the National Convention. John Gripp was elected Chairman of the delegation and 'Squire Edwards was chosen Secretary.

In Behalf of Avery College. Rev. R. S. Laws, D. D., Rev. J. H. Trimble and Rev. G. C. Sampson, the committee appointed by the United Ministers' Council, of Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity, to make arrangements for a mass meeting to stimulate the interest in the re-opening of Avery College, have arranged a programme, Thursday, April 22, at 8 o'clock P. M., has been selected as the time and the Avery Mission Church, of Allegheny, as the place for the meeting. Rev. J. A. Boyden, of the Presbyterian church, will act as president, and Rev. J. C. Taylor, of the Tabernable Baptist Church, and Rev. G. W. Clinton, of the John Wesley A. M. E. Church, as secretaries. The address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. J. H. Trimble, pastor of the Avery Church.

THE LATE DANIEL O'NEILL

A Touching Tribute From the Yale Clas

The Yale News of recent date contains the following account of an expression from the But Others Where Girls and Children University class of '95 upon the death of Daniel O'Neill, of this city, which occurred in New York upon the 9th instant. The sad event caused deep sorrow among the college friends and classmates of deceased, as it did among his many friends here. The New says: "A largely attended meeting of the Freshman class was held in the '95 room, Dwight Hall, last evening to take action on the death of their classmate, Daniel O'Neill. The meeting was presided over by Thompson, '95, and a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions. The fol-lowing were formulated:

lowing were formulated:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to take from us our beloved friend and classmate, Daniel O'Neill, be it.

Resolved, That we send to those bereaved this expression of our esteem for him and sorrow for his death. He was endeared to us by many ties of common affection, and we feel that in him we have lost one whose presence among us will be greatly missed during the future; and be it.

Resolved, That the class wear a badge of mourning for 30 days; and be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be seat to his family, and that they be published in the college papers.

G. K. B. WADE,

THOMAS DYER,

THOMAS DYER,
LAURENS HAMILTON,
GEORGE T. ADEK,
A. R. CLARK,
Committee, The New adds: "Mr. O'Neill received The News adds: "Mr. O'Neill received his early instruction in Pittsburg, his native city, and was prepared for college at the school of Horace Taft, '83, at Pelham Manor. He was a good scholar and always took a high stand in his studies. He was extremely fond of athletic sports, having rowed on his class crew in the fall regatta, but owing to his illness he had been unable to take part in any athletics this term. He was a man with an onen heart and a straightforward with an open heart and a straightforward bearing, which won him many friends. All

CONTESTING IN SOMERSET.

Mr. Hicks, of Altoons, Carries the War Into Congressman Scull's County. J. D. Hicks, of Altoons, is a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination against Congressman Scull, of Somer-Mr. Hicks has decided to contest for the nomination in Mr. Scull's own bailiwick. This is a novel move in politics, as a candidate usually goes into a convention with the indorsement of his county. Since Saturday evening Mr. Hicks has announced himself as a candidate in Somerset. The primaries will be held April 9. The decision of Mr. Hicks has taken the Scull people by sur-prise, but they have put all the federal and county machinery in motion to uphold their man. The fight is being watched with keen interest. There is a strong faction in Somerset county opposed to Scull, and they have promised their as-

sistance to Hicks.

The present members of the Legislature are candidates for re-election. They are good men, and are sup-ported by all the factions. It is not known how they feel on the Senatorial question, but the Dalzell adherents think they will vote for him.

General W. H. Koonts and D. J. Horner, ex-Prothonotary of Somerset county, are at the Monongahela House. The General is here attending to some railroad business. Both gentlemen are ardent admirers of Congressman Dalzell, and they would like to see him succeed Senator Quay. General Koontz said Dalzell would be a fitting representative of Pennsylvania in the Senate. He would compare favorably with the ablest men in that body. The General thinks Senator Quay is too fond of tarpon fishing and not enough interested in the business of the public. He says Dalzell has plenty of followers in Somerset county. lowers in Somerset county.

MILLINERY AND PARASOL OPENINGS To-Day.

All are invited. A grand display.

Jos. Horne & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores. HAVE just received a very handsome nev

pattern in three colors. This is a conven-tional design taken from the Austrian pine. JOHN S. ROBERTS 719 and 721 Liberty st. (Head of Wood.

UNUSUAL bargains in watches this week at Steinmann's, 105 Federal street. Tusu

ADD 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink. TTSSU

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As Exclusive Dealers in CARPETS,

CURTAINS AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

Is unexcelled. Devoting all my time and experience to this branch of business, am confident that we can give entire satisfaction as to style, quality and prices. Always up in styles and down to rock-bottom in prices—respectfully invite our friends and the public to examine our choice new stock of

Axminsters, Gobelins, Moquettes, Velvets,

Wiltons,

Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels,

Plys, Ingrains, Art Squares, Linoleums Curtain Poles. Curtains of every description, all at great ly reduced prices.

**EDWARD** GROETZINGER, 627 AND 629 PENN AVENUE.

## WALL PAPER.

'Just received special designs for smoking Rooms, Private Billiard Rooms and Club

J. KERWIN MILLER & CO. 543 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

A FAILURE TO AGREE

No Uniform Selling Price for the Coal

Trade Suggested. THE DEMAND MADE BY PITTSBURG.

Lower Freight Rates Insisted Tpon as an Absolute Necessity.

POSITION OF HOCKING VALLEY MEN

The railroad coal operators failed to come to any agreement yesterday. The Ohio, West Virginia and Pittsburg organizations held conferences at the Monongahela House, and in the afternoon they gathered around a table, looked into each others' faces, each side stated its case, somebody said: "Gentlemen; what are we here for?" and they adjourned, leaving the problem in the hands of the railroad men, who will meet at the hotel to-

interests was probably never gathered together. It was every man for himself, and may His Satanic Majesty take the hindmost. The Hocking Valley people were the best organized, and as usual the Pittsburg operators had the best of the agreement. agreement.

Why West Virginians Came. The West Virginia coal men came to hea what they are expected to do. The Hock what they are expected to do. The Hocking Valley operators are well content with the present condition of affairs, as they are getting the earth, and the Pittsburg people are determined to have lower freight rates to the lakes. The railroads asked the operators to agree on a selling price which they could use as a basis, but neither organization suggested a rate.

rate.

The Pittaburg people do not say what they want, but from 85 to 70 cents of a freight rate to Cleveland and Fairport will suit them. They argue that the quality of their coal is superior to all others, their shipping facilities are first class, they are within 150 miles of the lakes and yet they pay 5 cents more for transportation than the Hocking Valley operators who are 50 miles farther removed from tors, who are 50 miles farther removed from the water. The distance from Pittsburg to Cleveland is 150 miles, while it is 247 miles who knew him feel that one has gone who had secured a large share of the friendship and admiration which is always the reward Cleveland is 150 miles, while it is 247 miles from West Virginia, yet the latter only pay 10 cents more per ton in freight than the local operators. It is not much wonder that Pittsburg coal is undersold in the lake markets. The local operators claim that quality no longer determines the market price, and they insist on better rates to which they are entitled. The Hocking Valley operators lay all the blame on the Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie roads, who mine their coal as a side business, but the Pittsburg operators laugh at this claim.

The Figures for It.

The Figures for It. They produced comparative statistics showing how the output had increased about 1,000,000 tons in Ohio since 1888, while the Pittsburg tonnage has steadily decreased. Of this amount the Hocking Valley operators are responsible for the bulk. The increase of the Wheeling and Lab Prize and lab Priz and Lake Erie road last year was only 65,-

one tons.

"These figures," remarked a Pittsburg operator, "show who is getting the business. The Ohio people have been meeting with us for the last three years, and then they slip into the lake markets and secure the contracts at their own prices. I suppose if we agreed on a selling price this year, they would gobble all the orders in the next three or four weeks. Of course they want the present condition of things to exist. We must have lower rates, and I am led to believe that the Pennsylvania company intends to help us this year."

Alexander Dempster presided at the conference and Mr. Brooks acted as Secretary. From the present outlook it is not believed

From the present outlook it is not believe that the operators can agree. The Pitts-burg operators have left their case to the railroads. The officials of the lake lines to consider the rate question. WILLIAM HASLAGE & SON, 18 Diamond.

Market square, will serve hot every day this week Huckins' delicious soups. They have no equal. Call and taste them. TUWFS

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SPECIAL SALE

KID GLOVES.

CHAMOIS MOSQUETAIRE GLOVES, In White and Cream.

87½c. BIARRITZ TANS AND SLATES. Special value,

\$1.00. GLACE MOSQUETAIRE GLOVES, Black, Tans, Slates and Browns.

\$1.25. 5-HOOK GLOVES, EX. FINE GRADE, In Blacks and Colors,

\$1.00. 4-BUTTON GLOVE In most reliable make in Blacks and Colors, \$1.00.

VANDYKE GLOVES, Colored Hand and Black Top, \$1.75.

CREAM WHITE MOSOUETAIRE. For Evening Wear. OUR "DERBY" GLOVE In Tans and Slate, perfect fitting and entirely reliable,

\$1.75. MEN'S SUEDE GLOVES, Extra Value, In the New Tans and Browns,

\$1.00. MEN'S BLACK KID GLOVES In Suede and Glace.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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PENN AVENUE STORES.

SPRING OPENING

MILLINERY

PARASOLS.

FIRST GRAND EXHIBIT FOR SPRING 1892, IN THESE TWO IMPORTANT DE-

> PARTMENTS WILL -:- OCCUR -:-

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,

THURSDAY.

MILLINERY

March 22, March 23, March 24,

A display that will far exceed in variety and brilliancy any heretofore

made. Our representative has just arrived from Paris, and his selections, to be put on view this morning, eclipse in beauty, any former importations.

An array of names, representing the make of the lovely millinery, making up this grand show, is not meaningless to those at all familiar with the leading spirits in Fashiondom. Among them are:

POUYANNE.

C. REBOUX.

FELIX, FEITZ-BOYER, TUVEE. VIROT-BERTH. COLOMB, SARA MAYER,

VIROT.

JULIA,

FAULKNER, WESTROP-LAFONTE, LOUISE, ESTHER MEYER.

The names here given are some of the most renowned, from whose last roductions our buyer personally selected upward of a thousand Hats and Bonnets for this Spring Opening. From many leading, distinct and entirely new styles these three are

named—see them: THE LOUIS XIV.,

THE GRANIER.

FLOWERS.

Pretty as life-representations of all the beautiful flora family, perfect in copy and tints. A special display of FLOWER

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ING MILLINERY. SATURDAY will be devoted to

Parasols. COACHING, CARRIAGE AND STREET PARASOLS in CHIF-FON, LACE and PLAIN and NOVELTY SILKS, including a

special display of Parisian Novelties in

In PINK, MAIS. CEIL,

lain and Natural Woods.

To these openings all are cordially

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

invited.

P. S .- Owing to a delay on the part of the printers, we have not been able to send out the usual number of invitations to these openings. We make this statement that it may be known that none who have favored us with their presence upon former occasions have been intentionally slighted. However, accept this less formal invitation and come during these opening days. We know you will be more than pleased with the display we make. J. H. & CO.

THE EMPIRE.

FELIX, for wedding, ball and evening costumes-complete.

SPECIAL: FRIDAY will be devoted to a special display of MOURN-

a special display of CHIL-DREN'S MILLINERY.

CHIFFON.

Elegantly mounted on Ivory, Porce-

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