Folk to Uniontown to

Week's Panel.

IS PECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

the case was to be called this after-

noon a rush was made for the old building

in which court is being held. When the

famous bandit leader was brought out of the jail by Sheriff McCormick a throng of

people followed him to the Court House

Ramsey walked boldly into the court-

com and took his seat beside his counsel,

Jack Ramsey, the Cooley Survivor.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall and Colonel

Thomas B. Searight. He was as cool as any one in the courtroom, and nodded and smiled to those of his friends whom he recognized in the audience. He took a deep

interest in what transpired, and held long and frequent consultations with his at-torneys, and especially with Mr. Marshall.

Hard Work to Get a Jury. The work of empanelling the jury was tedious and occupied nearly three hours. The jurors were called one by one and se-lected with as much care as though they

were to pass upon a murder. The Cooley and McClellandtown gangs gained much notoriety and their acts were depreciated so much by all law-ablding citizens that it was difficult to select a jury of unprejudiced men. The attorneys for

the defense recognized this and rejected

every man whom they thought had the

alightest prejudice against Ramsey. Almost the entire list of jurors for the week was

exhausted before a jury was secured. Im-mediately upon the completion of the jury

court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Ramsey will be tried first upon two

charges of burglary committed three years ago while he was a member of the then famous and much feared McClellandtown gang. He, with the Cooley boys, was at that time a member of a party of thieves known as the "McClellandtown gang."

which operate heresbouts and terrorized the timid people of this county two or three

years before the organized thievery and general cussedness of the tribe crystallized into what became known as the "Cooley gang." The crime for which Ramsey is now arraigned was committed while this nucleus of the subsequent

Cooley gang was doing a sneak thieving business by way of training for the later

business by way of training for the later exploits of the crew. Besides the prisoner Frank Cooley, Charley Lewis and Jack Sullivan were all arrested for these depredations. The former two broke jail and escaped punishment, but Sullivan and Lewis were convicted, sentenced and are now doing time in the penitentiary for their

The residence of old Mrs. Keener at McClellandtown was robbed by these redoubtables of the McClellandtown gang, and as there was nobody at home but the old lady and some little children the robbers are assistance.

bery was easily accomplished. Indeed it

will be noticed that the raids of the gang,

whether as the McCleliandtown party or

the Cooley tribe, were almost invariably made where they had to deal with women or poople too old to make resistance even if they had

tried. After they had despoiled old Mrs.

Keener these daring robbers went to the residence of Joseph Anderson, nearby,

where there was a man on the premises. While trying to rob the Anderson place they were fired upon and driven away, one of them being shot. The Com-

monwealth will undertake to show that Ramsey was a member of the gang that operated at Mrs. Keener's and at Ander-

son's. Pierce Keener, a son of the old lady mentioned, is the prosecutor in one case,

and Joseph Anderson, who by the way is

said to be Ramsey's uncle, is the prosecu-tor behind the other charge.

TRIBESMEN TWICE WHIPPED.

British Forces in Cashmere Fight Two

Bloody Battles With Them.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7 .- A few days ago a

band of Chilasi tribesmen, numbering 1,000

men, made an attack upon a Cashmere

Guard under the command of Dr. Robert-

son the British agent at Chitral. The tribes-

men were repulsed with a loss of 50 killed. Two days later a force commanded by Ma-

jor Twigg attacked and dispersed the tribes-men. It is supposed that the Chilasis were instigated to attack the British agent by Sher Aizul Khan, the usurping ruler of

Cleveland's California Plurality 52.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 7 .- The Secre

tary of State has received full returns from

the entire State with the exception of one

precinct in Inyo county, where the ballots

were stolen on election day and where a special election will be held December 12.

Including the unofficial vote from Inyo county the Secretary figures that the entire

vote cast in California was 269,000. Cleve-land received 117,908, Harrison 117,756, Weaver 25,226, Bidwell 7,187. Cleveland's

More Oleo Dealers Arrested.

J. B. and George Snyder, of Wilmerding; D. D. Young and J. Hecks, of the Alle-

gheny market; Lizzie Normersteeck and

Mrs. E. Hurst, of the Pittsburg market,

and Emil Richter, of Wilmerding, were ar-rested yesterday for selling oleomargarine. They will be given hearing before SquireMo-Masters to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Father Duffner, now in charge of Father

Mollinger's church, on Troy Hill, will make a number of alterations in the buildings. A three-story brick house near the church will be fitted up for the Sisters of Mercy.

May Have Rooms in Allegheny

The Allegheny members of the Pittsburg

Y. M. C. A. are thinking of starting a

branch on the Northside. There is some talk of buying the lot at Montgomery ave-nue and Federal street and erecting a build-

Holiday Delicacies.

We have now in store a fine selection of table delicacies and novelties suitable for the holiday season. If you want goods that it will be a pleasure to eat you will do well to buy of us. We deliver goods everywhere. Freight paid on orders from out of town. Send for price list. Milles Broa., Fine Groceries and Table Delicacies, 183 Federal street, Allegheny. Telephone 3546.

plurality, 52.

door and struggled for admittance.

### PLANS OF THE POPE

For the Settlement of the Catholic Educational Question Is Simply

THE FARIBAULT SCHEME

Amplified to Meet the Requirements of Various Localities.

SATOLLI'S ADDRESS OUT AT LAST,

As He Delivered It to the New York Con-

\*clave of Archbishops.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 7 .- The following is the text of the address of Mgr. Satolli, Papal Delegate, delivered at the recent meeting of American Archbishops in New York, on the subject, "For the Settling of

Religious Education." To the Catholic Church belongs the duty and the divine right of teaching all nations to believe the truth of the Gospel and to observe whatsoever Christ commanded (Matthew xxviii., 19). In her likewise is vested the divine right of instructing the young in so far as their's is the kingdon of heaven (Mark x., 14); (Conf. Conc. Balt., p. L. 111., No. 194) That is to say, she holds for herself the right of teaching the truths of faith and the law of morals in order to ering up youth in the habits of a Christian Hence, absolutely and universally speaking, there is no repugnance in their learning the first elements and the higher branches of the arts and the natural sciences



in public schools controlled by the State, whose office it is to provide, maintain and protect everything by which its citizens are formed to moral goodness while they live peaceably together with a sufficiency of temporal goods under laws p romulgated by civil authority.

The Council of Baltimore Still Bules. For the rest, the provisions of the Council eral way, will remain so; to wit: "Not only out of our paternal love do we exhort Catholie parents, but we command them, by all the authority which we possess, to procure a truly Christian and Catholic education for the beloved offspring given them of God, born again in baptism unto Christ and destined for Heaven, to shield and secure them throughout childhood and youth from the dangers of a merely worldly education, and, therefore, to send them to parochial or other truly Catholic schools." United with this duty are the rights of parents, which no civil law or suthority can violate or weaken.

The Catholic Church in general, and especially the Holy See, far from condemning or treating with indifference the public schools, desires rather that, by the joint action of civil and ecclessastical authorities, there should be public schools in every the beloved offspring given them of God,

action of civil and ecclesiastical authorities, there should be public schools in every State, according as the circumstances of the people require, for the cultivation of the useful arts and natural sciences; but the Catholic Church shrinks from those features of public schools which are opposed to the truth of Christianity and to morality; and since, in the interest of society itself, these objectionable features are removable, therefore, not only the bishops, but the citizens at large should labor to remove them, in the virtue of their own right and in the cause of morality.

Times Have Changed for the Better. It is long since the Holy See, after consul-tation with the bishops of the United States of America, decreed that parish schools and other institutions under the direction of the bishops, each according to the conditions of its own diocese, are opportune and necessary for Catholic youth, from the fact that it was held for certain that the public schools bore within themselves a proximate schools bore within themselves a proximate danger to taith and morals, for various reaches, viz: B-cause in the public schools a purely secular education is given, masmuch as it excludes all teaching of religion, because teachers are chosen indiscriminately as it excludes all teaching of religion, because teachers are chosen indiscriminately from every sect, and no law provents them from working the ruin of youth, so that they are at liberty to instill the germs of vice into tender minds. Likewise, certain corruption seemed to impend from the fact that in these schools, or, at least, in many of them, children of both sexes are brought together for their lessons in the same room. Wherefore, if it be clear that in a given locality, owing to the wiser dispositions of public authorities or the watchful prudence of School Board, teachers and parents, the above-named dangers to mith and morals disappear, then it is lawful for Catholic parents to send their children to these schools, to acquire the elements of letters and arts, provided the parents themselves don't neglect their moest serious duty, and the pastors of souls put forth every effort to instruct the children and train them in all that pertains to Catholic worship and life.

Discretion Left to the Local Church.

Discretion Left to the Local Church. It is left to the judgment and the wisdom of the Ordinaries to decide whether, in a certain part of their respective dioceses, a parochial school can be built and kept up in a fitting condition not inferior to the public schools, taking into consideration the temporal condition of the parents, while graver needs for procuring their spiritual welfare and the decent support of the church are pressing. It will be well, therefore, as was pressing. It will be well, therefore, as was the wont of our forefathers and was done in the early days of the church, to establish weekly classes of Catholicism, which all the children of the parish should attend. For the better success of this measure, let the zeal of pastors in jufflying their duty, and the love of Catholic parents, leave no effort managed.

naspared.
No reproach, either in public or in private, shall be cast upon Catholic parents who send their children to private schools or to academies where a better education is given under the direction of religious or is given under the direction of religious or of approved and Catholic persons. It they make sufficient provision for the religious training of their children, let them be free to secure in other ways that education which the position of their family requires. It is greatly to be desired, and will be a most happy arrangement, if the bishop agree with the civil authorities or with the members of the School Board to conduct the agree with the civil authorities or with the members of the School Board to conduct the school with mutual attention and due consideration for their respective rights. While there are teachers of any description for the secular branches who are legally inhibited from teaching the Catholic religion and morality, let the rights and duty of the church obtain of teaching the children the catechism, in order to remove danger to their faith and morals from any quarter whatsoever.

The Words of the Pope on the Subject. It seems well to quote the words of our Holy Father, Leo XIII. (see the Pope's letter to the architishops of New York and to the sishops of the Province): "We further desire you to strive earnestly that the various local authorities, firmly convinced that nothing is more conducive to the welfare of the Commonwealth than religion, should by wise legislation provide that the system of wise legislation provide that the system of education which is maintained at the pub-lic expense, and to which, therefore, Catho-lics also contribute their share, be in no way prejudicial to their conscience or religion; for we are persuaded that even your fellow citizens who differ from us in belief, with their characteristic intelligence and pru-dence, will readily set aside all suspicions and all views uniavorable to the Catholic

Church, and willingly acknowledge her merit as the one that dispelled the darkness of paganism by the light of the gospel, and created a new society distinguished by the luster of Christian virtues and by the cultivation of all that refines. We do not think that anyone there, after looking into these things clearly, will let Catholic parents be forced to erect and support schools which they can't use for the instruction of their children."

As for those Catholic children that in great numbers are educated in the public schools, where now, not without danger, they have no religious instruction at all, strenuous efforts should be made not to leave them without sufficient and seasonable instruction in Catholic faith and practice.

Catholic Children Attend Public Schools. We know by experience that not all our Catholic children are found in our Catho schools. Statistics show that hundreds of thousands of Catholic children in the United States of America attend schools where they are under control of State boards, and in which, for that reason, boards, and in which, for that reason, teachers of every denomination are engaged. Beyond all doubt, the only thing necessary—i. e., religious and moral education, according to (atholic principles—is not to be treated either lightly or with delay, but, on the contrary, with all earnest-

delay, but, on the contrary, with all earnestness and energy.

The adoption of one of three plans is recommended, the choice to be made according to local circumstances in the different
States and various personal relations:

The first consists in an agreement between
the bishop and the members of the School
Beard whereby they, in a spirit of fairness
and good will, allow the Catholic children to
be assembled during free time and taught
the catechism. It would also be of the
greatest advantage it this plan were not
confined to the primary schools, but were
extended, likewise, to the high schools and
colleges in the form of a free lecture.

The second: To have a catechism class
outside the public school building and also
classes of higher Christian doctrine, where
at fixed times the Catholic children would
assemble with dilligence and pleasure, induced thereto by the authority of their
parents, the persuasion of their pastors and
the hope of praise and rewards.

Local Fastors as Teachers. WAYS OF USING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS the School Question and the Giving of

Local Pastors as Teachers. The third plan does not seem at first sight o suitable, but is bound up more intimately with the duty of both parents and pastors Pastors should unceasingly urge upon parents that most important duty, imposed both by natural and divine law, of bringing up their children in sound morality and Catholic faith. Let the pastor of souls say to them with the apostle: "My little chilcatholic faith. Let the pastor of souls say to them with the abostle: "My little children, of whom I am in labor again until Christ be formed in you" (Gallatians iv: 18.) Let him have classes o children in the parish, such as have been established in Rome and many other places, and even in churches in this country with very happy results. Nor let him, with little prudence, show less love for the children that attend the parcohial. On the contrary, stronger marks of loving soliditude are to be shown them. The Sunday school and the hour for catechisms should be devoted to them in a special manner. And to cultivate this field let the pastor call to his aid other priests religious, and even suitable members of the latty, in order that what is supremely necessary be wanting to no child.

For the standing and growth of Catholic schools, it seems that care should be taken that the teachers prove themselves qualified, not only by previous examination before the Diocesan Board and by a certificate or diploma received from it, but also by having a teacher's diploma from the School Board of the State, awarded after successful examination.

Not at War With the Civil Power.

This is urged, first, so as not to appear regardless, without reason, of what public authority requires for teaching. Secondly, a better opinion of Catholic schools will be created. Thirdly, greater assurance will be given to parents that in Catholic schools there is no deficiency to render them in-ferior to public schools; that, on the contrary, everything is done to make Catholic trary, everything is done to make Catholic schools equal to public schools, or even superior. Fourthly, and lastly, we think that this plan would prepare the way for the State to see, along with the recognized and tested fitness of the teachers, that the laws are observed in all matters pertaining to the arts and sciences as to method and pedagories, and to whatever is ordinarily required to promote the stability and usefulness of the schools.

It is necessary that what are called normal schools should reach such efficiency in prenaring teachers of letters, arts and sciences, that their graduates shall not fail to obtain the diploma of the State. For the

sciences, that their graduates shall not fail to obtain the diploma of the State. For the sake of the Catholic cause, let there be among laymen a growing rivalry to take the diploma and doctorate so that, possessed of the knowledge and qualifications requisite for teaching, they may compete for and honorably obtain positions in the public gymnesia, lyceums and scientific institutions. The knowledge of truth of every kind, straightforward justice united with charity, the effurence and appreciation of charity, the effugence and appreciation of the liberal arts—these are the bulwarks of the church.

All the above was read and considered in the meeting of the Archbisnops, the diffi-culties answered and the requisite alterations made November 17.

Non-Committal as to Dr. McGlynn.

A dispatch from Washington says: In regard to the statement published this morning, that through the mediation of Mgr. Satolli, Dr. McGlynn is to be received back into the Catholic Church in good standing. Mgr. Satolli said he felt it his duty to say that, so far as his own action in the matter is concerned, it would be premature to make any statement whatever After handing to the reporter Mgr. Satolli's answer, Bishop Keane remarked that, as Mgr. Satolli is to act as a judge in the case of Dr. McGlynn, it would be manifestly improper for him to make any statement in regard to it at this time.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Coal Exchange yesterday resolutions of respect were adopted on the death of the late Joseph Walton. The trustees of the Walton M. E. Church yesterday passed a like token of respect to the deceased, as did also the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, of which Mr. Walton was President.

The Board Appointed.

Assistant Secretary Gear, David B. Oliver, of Allegheny, and Mr. Robert Sherard, of Steubenville, O., were yesterday appointed a commission to select a site for the public building at Allegheny. The Commission will meet in Allegheny next

Finest Stock of Watches in the City Now Displayed in Kaufmanns' New Jeweirs Department.

And, remember, while every watch is of the most reliable make (American or Swiss) and so guaranteed, the price is about one-third less than asked by exclusive jewelry

stores,
Gents' handsome 2½ ounce silver hunting
case watches, with American movement; at
\$8 75, worth \$15.
Gents' handsomely engraved stem-winding
watches, with genuine gold filled hunting or
open-face case and Waltham movement.
Warranted 20 years, full value \$30. Will be
sold at \$18 50.
Boys' solid silver stem-winding watches,
each one warranted, full value \$10, at only
\$5 50.

\$5 50.

Ladies' pretty gold filled hunting case watches, with American movement; warranted 20 years; full value \$25, our price \$15.

Ladies' handsome, stem-winding chatelaine watches of solid gold, sold eisewhere at \$20, at \$10 50.

at \$20, at \$10 50.
Ladies' stem-winding chateiaine watches of solid silver at \$5 50; worth \$9.
RAUFMANNS' NEW JEWELRY DEP'T.

A Three Hours' Thursday Sale of Boys

Cape Overcoats at \$1 82 Each. This morning, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, we will sell 400 boys' elegant cape overcoats a: \$1 52 each. They can't be bought any place under \$4 to \$5. Sizes are for boys aged \$4 to \$4. Stylish long cut capes. Only one overcoat to a customer. This is merely for an advertisement to attract your attention to our fine overcoats for boys and

P. C. C. C., Clothiers, corner Grant and

You should by all means go to Henry Ter-heyden's, 500 Smithfield street, and see his display of novelties in sliver. Glove boxes, Glove menders, Match safes, Snuff boxes, Tollet boxes, Stamp boxes

Stamp boxes,
Bonbon boxes,
And hundreds of other things suitable for the holiday times.

It won't cost you a cent to look at the goods.

Dawrer's Little Early Risers. No griping, no pain, no nausea; easy pill-to take.

BADLY MIXED UP.

Mrs. Wylle Dow in the Central Station and

Tells a Queer Story. Yesterday afternoon three well-known Italians of this city took a young woman who gave her name as Mra. Wylie Dow to Draw Crowds of Curious Country the police headquarters. They said the GET A LOOK AT JACK RAMSEY. girl had ran away from her home at Parnassus, where her grandfather, F. M. Johnnassus, where her grandfather, F. M. Johnston, lives, and who had been hunting for her for two weeks. One of the men knew the girl and her grandfather and he recognized her yesterday while she was looking out of a window in Hazel's Hotel on Water street. They induced her to go with them to City Hall. The men also said she had caused the arrest in Kensington of three of their countrymen on serious charges and she was wanted there to appear against them. The girl was detained at Central station while inquiry as to the story was being made. Up to midnight no word had been heard from those places. Jury Secured After Fxhausting the CRIMES LAID AT THE OUTLAW'S DOOR UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec. 7 .- The Cooley cases were fairly started to-day when the notorious survivor of the gang, Jack Ramsey, was placed on trial for burglary. Crowds have been lingering in town all week, and when it became known that

places.

The girl told a queer story of her own at the station. She said she had married Wylle Dow, a railroader, at Kensington, three weeks ago, and two weeks ago he brought her here to the Red Lion Hotel and left her, telling her he would be back in a day or two, but she has not since seen him. She left the hotel a few days ago and went to Hazel's Hotel, but expected to go home in a day or two. She denied having caused the arrest of anybody at Kensington, but alleged she had had a man arrested here yesteriay for breaking in the door of her room at Hazel's. The police think she is crazy.

STEUBENVILLE'S RED WAGON. Condemned Fire Apparatus From Pitts-

burg Causes a Heap of Trouble. STEUBENVILLE, Dec. 7. - [Special]-About five years ago the Fire Committee of the Steubenville City Council bought a hook and ladder truck, supposed to be a new one. Later the fact leaked out that the apparatus was a sec-ond-hand concern which had been condemned by the Pittsburg de-partment. The truck came to be known in

this section as the "Red Wagon," and it cost \$1,950. Because of this particular deal nearly every member of the Council that roted for the purchase was defeated for relection. The "Red Wagon" has been the source of several other scandals, and has been a never ending expense for repairs. Last Monday the serial ladder, which was the strong point of the machine, which was the strong point of the machine, which was guaranteed to be ash, broke in service and was found to be pine. This disclosure did the business for the "Red Wagon." The Council was given to understand that it must be retired on its record, and that not another cent of the people's money must be spent on the swindle. So it has been shandoned, and will not be repaired.

### WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

Two Railroad Committees Send in Diverg-

ing R ports on the Question. CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- At the regular meeting of the Passenger Department of the Central Traffic Association to-day the entire session was devoted to a discussion of World's Fair rates. Two committees were appointed to make recommendations. One was composed of the general passenger agents of the Ohio river lines; the other was made up of the representatives of the East and West lines.

The first of the committees reported in favor of making a rate of 2 cents per mile for round-trip tickets on regular trains from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and kindred points to Chicago and return. It also recommended that a special excursion train be run every Friday, on which a rate of 1 cent per mile may be charged. The other committee recommended a reduction of rates only for special excursions, to be agreed upon by the lines directly interested. The re-ports were received and referred to the

With Non-Union Men. McKEESPORT, PA., Dec. 7 .- [Special.]-The point in this valley that both miners and operators are now watching with the greatest interest is Brown's "Old Eagle" mines, a short distance above this city. The operators are making the working of this mine a test of the question whether they can or cannot get along without the strikers.

The mine is rapidly filling up with en-

tirely new diggers, and before the close of the week, according to the testimony of several operators, the "Old Eagle" will be running full handed.

The Length of Tiger Skins.

The length of the longest tiger skin after drying is said to be 13 feet 6 inches; but it must be noted that skins expand considerbly in the curing. The greatest length of a skin undressed is given as 10 feet 23/2 inches. That goes far toward confirming what we have said as to the finest of thes latter-day tigers falling far short of their

Making Steel Ralls Again.

BRADDOCK, Dec. 7 .- [Special. ]-The Edgar Thomson mill will return to making steel rails to-morrow, after running on steel billets for three weeks and a half. It is not owing to any special demand for rails, but the demand for billets is about over.

The Czar's Head Still Uneasy. St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7 .- A new revo lutionary society, which includes students and officers, has been discovered in Kief.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-A case of leprosy frightens Detroit. -Rumors are floating of a Spanish Cabinet crisis.

-Snow has paralyzed Omaha street car traffic. -Heavy snow-storms have blocked travel in Hungary.

—Egg Nog valley in Texas has been devas-tated by a tornado. The bank failure at Greenville, Miss., carried down with it six firms. —The smuggling steamship Haloyon is being refitted to renew its netarious career.

-Charles N. Crittenden, a New York phil-nthropist, offers to assist in founding a anthropist, offers to assist in home for tallen women at Atlanta —Archduke Francis, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, is confined to his bed with an attack of inflammation of the throat.

—Captain Smith, who murdered young George Neale on his ship, has confessed. He said he intended to kill the boy's com-panion, too. -Judge Gresham has decided in favor of the Chicago men who refused to answer questions propounted by the inter-State Commerce Commission.

-The Boston Mining Company, of Butte, Mont, offers to the Government to make for 90 cents each much better silver dollars than those now in use, putting in 400, instead of 871% grains.

—A French creole in a Denver jail has just divulged his story of the murder by the Maña of Chief Hennessey, of New Orleans. He confesses he is a member of the society and witnessed the assassination.

—Judge Pickett caused a sensation in the New Haven Police Court yesterday morning by ruling that because of the evidence pre-sented before him the disturbance by the Yale freshmen on Saturday night must be Watch the Boys at Xmas.

That is, give the boys a watch at Christmas. The girls, too. Adults, too-if they've got a watch give them a clock. Here are the size, gradations in timepieces: Watches. c size, gradational atches, Carriage clocks.

Mantel clocks, Wall clocks, etc.

Hall clocks, etc.

Lots of time to see them. Store open every evening.

HARDY & HAYES, Jewslers, 529 Smithfield street.

FREE TRADE HOOTED

By the English Conference of Farmers. Which Also Votes For

FREE GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

An Out and Cut Protection Plank Carried by a Big Majority.

ADVICE TO THE MONETARY DELEGATES

LONDON, Dec. 7 .- The National Agricultural Conference, called to direct public attention in an emphatic way to the present grave condition of agricultural affairs, met this morning. Five hundred delegates from over 250 agricultural associations were present. The Marquis of Huntley and many members of the House of Commons also attended.

James Lowther, M. P., made the opening address. Right Hon. Henry Chaplin moved the adoption of a resolution, declaring that the critical condition of agriculture is a matter of national concern. Loud cheers greeted an allusion to protection as the remedy favored by many persons, but Mr. Chaplin said that any proposal to return to protection, which included a duty upon food, would meet with certain defeat. The resolution, which was very general in its character, its substance being that means should be found for arresting the depression, was adopted.

Bi-Metallism the Needed Remedy. Mr. Chaplin declared that foreign com-petition is not the only cause for the fall in prices of agricultural products. The con-tinuous rise in the value of gold is quite as serious a cause. The immediate remedy for that would be a return to bi-metallism, in regard to which, he added, the statement on the subject recently made by A rephishon. on the subject recently made by Archbishop Walsh was the most convincing ever pub-lished. Mr. Chaplin said he carnestly hoped the conference would adopt the prin-ciple of bi-metallism.

The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham

suggested the formation of a union of land-lords and tenants. He offered to give £2,-000 to assist in the formation of such a

union. His suggestion was adopted.
William Saunders, a Radical member of Parliament, attempted to denounce protection, but was hooted down. He then at tempted to offer an amendment to Mr. Chaplin's resolution, declaring that the fall in prices of agricultural products is the natural result of improved methods of production, but the conference would have none of the amendment and refused to allow it to be put to a vote.

Free Trade Speakers Howled Down. Francis Smith, a member of the London County Council, made a short address, in the course of which he remarked that a return to protection meant a return to barbarity. This statement was greeted with hoots and yells, which were so long continued that Mr. Smith retired to his seat.

Mr. Nethersole, a farmer delegate, pro-posed a resolution affirming that the unfair competion of untaxed foreign imports with home produce is an unjustice that calls for immediate removal, and that, therefore, all competing imports ought to pay a duty not less than the rates and taxes levied on

home produce.

Mr. Bear moved as an amendment that the conference defer the question of protec-tion, as it is likely to create divisions, and press forward the questions on which the conference is likely to prove unanimous. Robert Armstrong Yerburgh (Conserva-tive), member of Parliament for Chester, seconded Mr. Bear's amendment. He held that the adoption of protection would drive the farmers into two separate camps. Mr. Francis, an advanced Liberal member of Parliament, strongly opposed protection in any form.

ports were received and referred to the managing officers of the various lines, who will meet next week.

OPERATORS TESTING THEIR STRENGTH.

The Old Eagle Mine Said to Be Filling Up With Non-Union Men.

Going the Whole Hog on Protection.

Robert Jasper Moore (Liberal Unionist), member of Parliament for the Ludlow division of Shropshire, advocated the placing of a tariff of 10 shillings on imported American wheat. Philip Albert Muntz, a Conservative member of Parliament, contended that all the manufactures and industries of the conservative and industries of the conserva foreign competition, and he declared that in the interest of all classes he would go the "whole hog" on protection. This ex-pression was greeted with great applause. Several other speakers made addresses in a Mr. Nethersole's resolution was finally

adopted by a large majority.

Robert Lacy Everett, a Liberal member of Parliament, moved a resolution, declaring that in the opinion of the conference the continuous fall in prices which is so injurious to the agricultural interests is largely due to the appreciation of gold and the fall in exchange between gold and silver, and that the best and most effective remedy would be secured by an agreement on a broad international basis to reopen the

mints of the leading nations to the unre-stricted coinage of silver and gold. The resolution urged that the British Government be earnestly requested to co-operate with the other Governments represented at the Monetary Conference now sitting in Brussels to secure such an international greement

The Free Coinage Resolution Adopted. Mr. Everett contended that there had been only a small tall in prices since free trade was established and made a comparison with the prices prevailing during the period preceding the establishment of free trade. He therefore concluded that the fall is not due to free trade, but, he added, the policy of protecting gold had raised the price of that metal 50 per cent above the value it previously held with re-gard to silver. Captain Symonds, in sec-onding Mr. Everett's motion, said it is unfoir that the British be exposed to the cheap labor of India and other countries while the Rothschilds are protected to the extent of 50 per cent on their gold.

Mr. Fowler, a Kentish farmer, moved as an amendment to Mr. Everett's motion that the conference has no faith in any changes in the law regarding the currency as a rem edy for agricultural distress. Mr. Fowler's remarks were strongly disapproved of by the audience, and several other speakers who supported the amendments met with a

Mr. Chaplin closed the debate by declaring that the owners of gold do not approve the motion, because the more gold appre-ciated the better it is for them. Gold, he added, has appreciated in value since silver was kicked out in 1873, throwing a greater demand on gold. It is a curious coinci-dence that since 1873 the world has been experiencing a prolonged and serious depression in every industry, for which no other reason could be assigned.

The resolutions were then carried, there being few dissenters.

### AN AUTOPSY ON REINACH

Will Probably Be Ordered by the New French Government, Paris, Dec. 7 .- The Panama Canai Commit-

tee to-day reaffirmed its resolution, declar-ing the necessity of an autopsy on the body ing the necessity of an autopsy on the body of Baron de Reinach. It is expected that the Government will to-morrow announce its intention to have an autopsy performed. M. Humbert, trustee of Baron de Reinach's estate, testified that he had Baron de Reinach's room, with all the papers that were found in the different banks, scaled up. The members of the committee before adjournment expressed a desire to confer with the Government immediately after the ministerial declarations to learn the Government's intentions before any public discussion is had. If any interpollation is proposed that is likely to frustrate the conference, M. Brisson will move to suspend the sittings of the Chamber. M. Pourquery de Boisserin intends to ask the Government to apply the laws dealing with corruption to the Panama prosecution. If the Government should consent the trial would be transferred to the criminal courts.

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We have achieved a wonderful success with



mixed mode, electra, pearl and various other shades. Prices range from \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2 up to \$4.

Read what a fashion writer says about it in a Sunday paper of recent date:

"At last the Pittsburg man has set his face against the tyranny of the derby hat. He has worn stiff hats for many years and has gone around with an unsightly rim on his forehead, caused by the close fit of the uncompromising hat, without complaint, because it was the fashion."

Now Solomon & Ruben have taken pity on the poor man and introduced a soft hat of the shape known as the "Alpine." It is seen in all colorsbrown, slate and black-and is worn either in plain or bent down through the top of the crown, from the nose to the back of the head. The hat suits all faces, although it looks a lit-Comes in black, brown, nut, grey, the rakish on some. As a general thing, however, it is said to be a boon to the man who is tired of stiff hats, We have a be utiful assortment of and the number of Alpines seen on Youths' and Boys' Alpine Hats in the streets the last few weeks indiall colors at the same popular prices. cates that the fashion is a popular one.

Formerly it was necessary to get shirts made to measure-in order to get a good fit.

# THE NEW WAY

Which we are introducing is to sell superior shirts ready made that are first-class in style. material and workmanship. OUR FAULTLESS FITTING DRESS SHIRTS are being bought and worn by the most fastidious dressers and are giving thorough satisfaction. We quote a few

White laundered, all sizes	69c
Fine P. K. front, full dress	
The popular Coat Shirts\$1.00 to \$ Finest grade Full Dress Shirts\$1.25 to \$	
UNLAUNDERED SHIR	TS.

Well made, all sizes, 14 to 17...... 34c Heavy quality muslin...... 48c New York Mills Muslin..... 69c Extra quality muslin, finest linen bosom 89c A full and complete line of Youths' and Boys'

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### NIGHT SHIRTS.

A Magnificent Line to select from. Several Novelties suitable for Holiday Presents.

Good heavy muslin, fancy fronts	34C
Fine quality muslin, plain and fancy fronts	48c
New York Mills muslin, embroidered fronts	74C
Silk embroidered fronts, finest muslin	98c
Beautiful embroidered sateens	d up

ENGINEERS GET AN ADVANCE By Promising to Hold Off From a Threat-

ened Trainmen's Strike. CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 .- An advance in wages has been granted by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company to their engineers and firemen, as the result of many conferences between the company officials and committees of the two brother hoods. The advance for freight engineers is from 3.7 cents per mile to 4 cents, and for passenger engineers from 3. 5 cents per mile to 3.8 cents.

The company were the more ready to grant the advance, in view of the promise of the engineers and firemen that they will have nothing to do with the sirike of the switchmen, brakemen and conductors which is expected during the World's Fair next

Wants of the World's Fair. Washington, Dec. 7.—Representative Durborow, Chairman of the World's Fair Committee, has received from Chicago a state-ment containing estimates for appropriations on account of the World's Fair as fol-lows: One hundred and forty-eight thousand and one hundred and eighty-five dollars for and one hundred and eighty-five dollars for the expenses of the World's Columbian Com-mission for the fiscal year 1894. Twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars to meet a deficit in the appropriation, world's Columbian Com-mission, for the fi-cal year 1893, and 893,-190 expenses of the Board of Lady Managers for the fiscal year be, inning July 1, 1893, and continuing until the close of the Exposition.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT? But One Opinion Possible.

But One Opinion Possible.

Disorders are rampant throughout the land, especially heart disorders, which can be cured by use of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure Dr. L. Carmer, Gypsum City, Kan, had heart disease; pulse 90 to 160 a minute, heart deats so violently it could be heard across a large room. Took Dr. Miles' remedies, was cured, and writes that he feels like a boy. "Six mooths ago my wife was given up as incurable of heart disease. One bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure helped her so much that she is about again."—F. Shetman, Philadelphia, Pa. Symptoms of licart disease: Rapid pulse, burning sensation in windpipe, oppression in chest, short breath, palpitation, pain in side. Remedies soid on positive guarantee. Book free at druggists or Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhardt, Ind.

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50c Colored Serges. 87c French Broadcloth. 87c

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