

EIGHT PAGES--56 COLUMNS.

SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1895.

TWO CENTS A COPY.

WORK BEFORE LEGISLATURE

Unfinished Business Before the House Sufficient to Last All Summer.

DEBATE ON THE WHIGHING BILL

Representatives Fow and O'Malley Entertain the House - Gould Bill Passes Second Reading - Other Measures Considered.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Harrisburg, Pa., April 18.—This was second reading day in the house. The proceedings were dull and uninteresting. The members were indifferent about their work and little business of general interest was transacted. It begins to look as if the legislators will not get away for any time. Those who were speaking by authority say it has been decided to adjourn finally June 29. If this be true it will be the longest session the state legislature has ever held, except in such years as there were extra sessions. The senate calendar is practically clear of bills, but the house is burdened down with measures of various sorts. If half of these are considered the session will continue until the middle of the summer.

The bill authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to appoint examiners for the state normal school was recalled from the governor for amendment. The measure provides that a graduate from such schools should not receive a diploma when there is a negative vote in the examining board against him. Governor Hastings suggested to the friends of the measure that it was unconstitutional, because it contained two subjects. To remedy this seeming defect the provision relating to diplomas was stricken out. An invitation was extended to Dr. John Harris, president of the Bucknell university, at Lewisburg, to deliver his lecture on the "Fall of Richmond" in the hall of the house next Wednesday. This was a great day for the farmers. They voted out of existence the Muehlflohn bill repealing the old law of 1885. During the calling of the roll many of the rural members opposed to the measure were temporarily absent from their seats. Friends were sent out after them and they were brought in in knots of two and three. When the clerk had finished calling the roll several members asked leave to vote, others wanted to change their vote and still others inquired how their votes were recorded. This brought about much confusion and finally the roll was completed and the result announced. It showed that only thirty votes were recorded for the bill to 113 against it.

A bill to prohibit the use of eel pots in the rivers and other waters of the state, except trout streams, went through after Mr. Grigsby had read a letter from the state fish commission endorsing the proposition. The bill for the protection of the public health against the infectious diseases and authorizing the health authorities in municipalities to order the vacation of a building unfit for human habitation was also read the second time. The city members advocated the passage of the bill because of the important cities like Philadelphia and Pittsburg, where diseases are bred in tenement houses in the slums. A bill providing for the examination of miners in the bituminous coal regions and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons passed second reading. A similar act has been in force in the anthracite regions since 1887. Three weeks ago Mr. Reese, of Luzerne, a practical miner, had passed a bill repealing the act. He contended the miners did not want the law because it was a dead letter and of no benefit to them. Representatives Fow and Fritz made a vigorous fight against the bill to protect miners and operators in the weighing of coal and providing for the appointment by the governor of a scaler and weigher. Their objections was that the bill created an unnecessary number of offices and was of no material benefit to either operator or miner. Messrs. O'Malley, Furr and Connell, of Lackawanna, and other representatives of the anthracite regions, defended the measure. After a lively debate, in which Fow and O'Malley were particularly amusing to their colleagues by their answers to each other's questions, the bill passed by a vote of 70 to 53. The Gould bill, making it a misdemeanor for a minor to misrepresent his or her age to procure liquor was reconsidered and passed second reading. Mr. Kunkel of Lehigh was defeated. A number of local bills were read the second time with practically no opposition. During the afternoon the Smiley road bill came up and the remainder of the session was devoted to its consideration.

ROUTINE WORK IN HOUSE.

The Oleomargarine Bill is Defeated by Overwhelming Vote. Harrisburg, Pa., April 18.—The house met at 10 o'clock. A large number of senate bills were reported from committee. The bill authorizing the superintendent of public instruction to appoint examiners for the several state normal schools, which was recalled from the governor, was amended by striking out the provision that a graduate shall not receive a diploma when there is one negative vote in the examining board against him, and passed finally. There was an exciting scene when the Muehlflohn bill, providing for the unconditional repeal of the oleomargarine law, came up on second reading. Owing to the contention which prevailed, the clerk could not hear the responses on the roll call, and the correction of the record was the occasion of much ill feeling among members, who crowded around the clerk's desk. The bill was overwhelmingly defeated. Yeas, 30; nays, 113.

STATE SNAP SHOTS.

Christopher Mall, Allegheny City, committed suicide with poison. One of the most noted army field nurses, Miss Mary Vance, is dying at Pittsburg. Jealousy caused a quarrel, in which John Gratzine fatally stabbed Michael Sabar, at Mount Carmel. The 150 employees of Park Mount Woolen mill, at Lenni, Delaware county, who struck for an advance in wages, are still out. Professor B. M. Everhart, the West Chester botanist, has prepared a bulletin on fungi for the state department, which will soon be published. These foreign corporations will open branch offices in Pennsylvania: John Pullman & Co., of New Jersey; A. Klipstein & Co., of New Jersey; Commonwealth Electric Construction company, of New Jersey, in Philadelphia.

THE COAL OPERATORS MEET

Large Representation Yesterday at Hotel Waldorf.

COAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

Driven to the Wall by the Reading Railroad They Will Seek Methods of Self Protection—Favorable to the Lehigh Valley.

New York, April 18.—Sixty members of the Anthracite Coal Dealers' association were present this afternoon at the annual meeting held at the Waldorf hotel. President Connell presided. Among those represented were: Connell Coal company, Scranton; Simpson & Watkins, Scranton; J. C. Haddock & Co., Wilkes-Barre; Lenz, Litter & Co., Mauch Chunk; L. A. Riley & Co., Centralia, Pa.; Milk Creek company, Mauch Chunk; Raymond Coal company, Scranton; George H. Myers, Bethlehem; W. T. Smith, Scranton. The meeting lasted three hours. There was an animated discussion. President Connell put it plainly that the members of the association did not propose to longer continue to sell coal cheaper than the cost of production. Every possible effort must be made to come to some satisfactory agreement with one of the coal carrying railroad companies. The Reading railroad, a bankrupt concern, as they termed it, was driving them to the wall. To save themselves they must take some practicable steps at once. Suggestions were made and freely discussed. The result of the meeting was that resolutions were adopted which expressed the future plans of the association. It was then decided, after some difference of opinion, that it would not be advisable to make these plans public, just at present. In another week President Connell said the purpose of the association would be explained. It is known, however, that one resolution was adopted. This reads that a committee shall formulate a plan to secure representation in some of the coal carrying companies. The Plan of Operation. This plan is to be made known to each of the members in confidence. The idea is that the association through its members shall become stockholders in some of the companies and thus improve their condition. As stockholders they can appeal to the courts, if necessary, to better their interests. They can claim that the attitude of the companies is injurious to them. It is also understood that negotiations will be made with a view to certain companies. If these negotiations do not meet with success, the association will try and make some arrangement with a particular company. In such case the Lehigh Valley road would undoubtedly prove the most favorable for them. It is said that some information furnished by Cox Brothers has given them hope. Cox Brothers are the largest operators in Pennsylvania. They were represented at today's meeting. This firm has a definite agreement with the Lehigh Valley railroad. The individual operators in the association control the coal output. More than one-third of the annual output. They say their prospects now are much better than they have been. An increase in the price of coal at the mines, they claim, should not materially affect the retail price, and it would have the effect of putting the operators on a firmer financial basis. President Connell promised that he would make known at the end of a week the plan of action upon which the association has decided. The output last year of the mines represented by the association was about 14,000,000 tons.

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RELEASING JAIL BIRDS.

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PETROLEUM STILL ACTIVE

Through Labors of the Standard, Prices Are Still Kept Up.

JUMP OF TEN CENTS A BARREL

The Big Monopoly Controls Most of the Certificates, Leaving Little for Speculative Purposes—The Plungers Are Timid.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—The startling feature in oil circles today was the advance of 10 cents per barrel, or 269 posted by the Standard at their different purchasing agencies notwithstanding yesterday's big slump in exchange prices. The speculative market opened at 25 bid for the May option, or 55 cents lower than the price fixed by the Standard. After it became known, however, that the monopoly thought pretty well of the oil exchange market was bid up to 25 1/2. While this advance was taking place on the exchange very few transactions were made, the price being simply bid up by offers for small lots of from 1,000 to 5,000. Towards the close the market again became weak and oil was offered down as low as 240 just before 3 o'clock. In this wide fluctuation in price probably not 10,000 barrels were traded in. The fact that the Standard controls the bulk of certificates leaves very few outstanding for speculative purposes. These few, however, seem to make very wild markets. It is plain to be seen that the holders of these outstanding certificates get very badly frightened if they hear a rumor that the Standard is likely to reduce the purchasing price. The Standard, however, is taking all oil offered at 260 and did a greater business than at any time since the boom began. One firm sold a batch of 34,000 barrels that it had been holding.

TRUBLE AT COAL CREEK.

Revolvers Used with Deadly Effect by Workmen—All Miners Quit Work. Knoxville, Tenn., April 18.—Serious trouble arose this morning at Coal Creek. The proprietors of the Royal mines recently put in electrical machinery at a cost of \$50,000 for bringing coal out of the mines. Two skilled workmen were brought from Ohio and Pennsylvania to operate the machinery. The old employees at the mine objected to the employment of these men and bad feeling arose. This morning three of the old employees, with one Hendricks as leader, met three of the new men at the company's store by chance. Some hot words were spoken, when Hendricks drew a revolver and shot one of the party named Morgan. Morgan returned the fire, shooting Hendricks and fatally wounding him. He lived but a short time. Morgan and the other two men were pursued by a party of thirty-five miners, who were swearing vengeance against them if caught. All the miners went out of the mines, quitting work. There are some 300 of them. Further trouble is feared and the superintendent of the mines was in Knoxville this afternoon to make arrangements for protection of his property. The sheriff of Anderson county, where the mine is located, is on the ground endeavoring to restore order.

HOLD MONEY IN COMMON.

Facts about the Spofford Colony Brought Out in Court. Chicago, April 18.—A strange case came up before Judge Kohlsaat yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Regina Lingle made an application for the removal of her daughter, Mrs. Whiting, from the guardianship of her own children. The two children, Ruth and John Whiting, are entitled to the income from a fund left by their grandmother, Mrs. Mary C. Whiting, who died in Springfield, Mass., in 1888. Mrs. Whiting, the daughter, is a member of the Spofford Colony of Jerusalem, which was formed fourteen years ago by Horatio C. Spofford, then a prominent attorney of Chicago. Henry H. Bowman, of Springfield, Mass., the trustee of Mrs. Mary C. Whiting's will, was the first witness called on behalf of the petitioner. Mr. Bowman testified that the fund originally left for the children was \$50,000, but he had never paid out any of the income. It had accumulated to about \$60,000 at the present time. The terms of the will provide that he should invest the money at his discretion and pay them the income when he was satisfied that the income would be used for the benefit of the children alone. Bowman said that he had never paid out the income as he had never been satisfied that the children would receive the money for their own benefit. He had learned that nothing which came into the community would be accepted except for the benefit of all. Under the circumstances, Mr. Bowman said, he could not see his way clear to pay the money to the children.

BRILLIANT WEDDING.

John Nesbit Conyngham and Bertha Morris Robinson Married. New York, April 18.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. J. Hood Wright, No. 615 Fifth avenue, the marriage of Miss Bertha Norris Robinson, daughter of John Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., took place. The ceremony was performed by the bishop of New York and the best man was W. H. Conyngham. The bride wore a gown of white satin, the entire front being covered with point lace. The corsage was finished at the back with a diamond collar covered with pearls. The veil, which was of tulle, was fastened to the coiffure with a diamond tiara, one of the numerous superb gifts from the groom. The bride's only attendant at the altar was little Miss Nelda Wright Robinson, her niece. The ushers were Arthur Meyer, of Chicago; Herman Harjes, of Paris; Oliver S. Cunnings, J. Woodward Haven, William Parice, Redmont Conyngham, Henry Hillman, and G. Howard Davison. The young couple will sail for Europe on Saturday for a two months' tour of the continent. Upon their return they will go to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where Mr. Conyngham has one of the finest country establishments in that section of the country.

ACCEPTED FAITH CURE.

And Now Mrs. Francis Frey is a Cold Corpse. Bethlehem, Pa., April 18.—A peculiar circumstance is connected with the death of Mrs. Francis Frey, who died tonight, aged 55 years. She had suffered a long while from heart trouble and the doctors pronounced that prayers would relieve her. She rejected her physician's attention and accepted faith cure. The next day she was up and about. A week ago she was again taken ill and died tonight.

FLURRY IN WHEAT.

An Advance of Four Cents Per Bushel is Made in Three Days. Chicago, April 18.—Wheat jumped 1 1/2 cents today, making an advance of 4 cents in three days. There was a big scramble among the bears in consequence. The market closed at one cent advance over the closing price last night—57 1/2 cents. The first sales today were from 57 1/2 to 58. At noon there was a flurry and everybody watched Partridge, whose short line is counted in the millions, but the brokers of the plucky plunger said he covered a lot of wheat only to sell double as much for July in his effort to check the rise. If Partridge had turned into cover a panic of disastrous proportions could not have been avoided. The natural explosive forces at work in the market gave it a boost of 3/4 cent at midday in about two minutes. The most sensational report on the floor was that all the big houses had called 10 per cent margins on all of Partridge's short trades, but their bluff was called.

BIG DROP IN COKE.

Shipments Fall to the Extent of 1,000 Cars. Uniontown, Pa., April 18.—Coke shipments took a big drop last week and the outlook is anything but encouraging. The shipments fell off 1,000 cars. It was given out that many of the operators are demanding \$1.50 for coke and refuse to fill orders at a less figure, and the fact that ovens are being shut down indicates that they are determined to keep the price up and pay the scale wages.

REMARRIES HIS WIFE.

Peculiar Incident in the Remarkable Career of "Bill Cannon." Kansas City, Mo., April 18.—William J. Cannon—"Bill" Cannon, soldier, scout, pathfinder—4 man 74 years of age, has applied to Recorder Quay for a marriage license. What was more, he wanted to marry his own wife. They were married in the seventies, but Cannon went west soon after and deserted his

PETROLEUM STILL ACTIVE

Through Labors of the Standard, Prices Are Still Kept Up.

JUMP OF TEN CENTS A BARREL

The Big Monopoly Controls Most of the Certificates, Leaving Little for Speculative Purposes—The Plungers Are Timid.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 18.—The startling feature in oil circles today was the advance of 10 cents per barrel, or 269 posted by the Standard at their different purchasing agencies notwithstanding yesterday's big slump in exchange prices. The speculative market opened at 25 bid for the May option, or 55 cents lower than the price fixed by the Standard. After it became known, however, that the monopoly thought pretty well of the oil exchange market was bid up to 25 1/2. While this advance was taking place on the exchange very few transactions were made, the price being simply bid up by offers for small lots of from 1,000 to 5,000. Towards the close the market again became weak and oil was offered down as low as 240 just before 3 o'clock. In this wide fluctuation in price probably not 10,000 barrels were traded in. The fact that the Standard controls the bulk of certificates leaves very few outstanding for speculative purposes. These few, however, seem to make very wild markets. It is plain to be seen that the holders of these outstanding certificates get very badly frightened if they hear a rumor that the Standard is likely to reduce the purchasing price. The Standard, however, is taking all oil offered at 260 and did a greater business than at any time since the boom began. One firm sold a batch of 34,000 barrels that it had been holding.

TRUBLE AT COAL CREEK.

Revolvers Used with Deadly Effect by Workmen—All Miners Quit Work. Knoxville, Tenn., April 18.—Serious trouble arose this morning at Coal Creek. The proprietors of the Royal mines recently put in electrical machinery at a cost of \$50,000 for bringing coal out of the mines. Two skilled workmen were brought from Ohio and Pennsylvania to operate the machinery. The old employees at the mine objected to the employment of these men and bad feeling arose. This morning three of the old employees, with one Hendricks as leader, met three of the new men at the company's store by chance. Some hot words were spoken, when Hendricks drew a revolver and shot one of the party named Morgan. Morgan returned the fire, shooting Hendricks and fatally wounding him. He lived but a short time. Morgan and the other two men were pursued by a party of thirty-five miners, who were swearing vengeance against them if caught. All the miners went out of the mines, quitting work. There are some 300 of them. Further trouble is feared and the superintendent of the mines was in Knoxville this afternoon to make arrangements for protection of his property. The sheriff of Anderson county, where the mine is located, is on the ground endeavoring to restore order.

HOLD MONEY IN COMMON.

Facts about the Spofford Colony Brought Out in Court. Chicago, April 18.—A strange case came up before Judge Kohlsaat yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Regina Lingle made an application for the removal of her daughter, Mrs. Whiting, from the guardianship of her own children. The two children, Ruth and John Whiting, are entitled to the income from a fund left by their grandmother, Mrs. Mary C. Whiting, who died in Springfield, Mass., in 1888. Mrs. Whiting, the daughter, is a member of the Spofford Colony of Jerusalem, which was formed fourteen years ago by Horatio C. Spofford, then a prominent attorney of Chicago. Henry H. Bowman, of Springfield, Mass., the trustee of Mrs. Mary C. Whiting's will, was the first witness called on behalf of the petitioner. Mr. Bowman testified that