

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE

Over Four Hours Devoted by Senator Morgan to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

RELATING TO THE CANAL

Senator Morgan Leads the Discussion—He Intimates That England Might Declare War in Case the Nicaragua Canal Is Constructed by the United States and in Our Own Way—The Leader in the Discussion Pled with Many Questions Concerning His Theories.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The senate was in executive session for more than four hours today, the entire time being devoted to the discussion by Senator Morgan of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which relates to the Nicaragua canal.

The senator made it very plain, in the course of his remarks, that while he was not opposed to the pending treaty in almost any form, his principal object was to insist upon the condition for the passage of the canal bill, and he allowed it to be very broadly understood that he had engaged in the treaty discussion because of his conviction that there was a majority which would insist upon the condition upon the treaty as a condition precedent to the passage of the canal bill.

In the course of his speech, he said that he did not in reality consider that the treaty need have any special bearing upon the bill and that he believed it was competent for the United States to proceed with the building of the canal, regardless of the treaty or of Great Britain's wishes in the matter, but to satisfy other senators, and also to meet the wishes of the secretary of state, for whom he incidentally expressed the highest esteem, he would consent to action upon the treaty and do all he could for it.

Discussing the question of the fortification of the canal, Senator Morgan argued strenuously against it, both as unnecessary and as inadvisable. He contended that Great Britain was not the only power whose interests would be affected by a provision for fortification, and said that Nicaragua and Costa Rica had a right to be considered in that connection. Furthermore, in case of war, everybody knew that the canal would be protected to the fullest extent, so that any provision whatever bearing upon this point was needless. He admitted, however, that he had no doubt that if the United States should proceed with the construction of the canal without first taking steps to protect the neutrality of the canal, Great Britain would be grievously offended, and that he thought it not impossible that the offense would be considered sufficiently grave to lead to hostilities between the two countries.

A Probability. "Do you mean," asked Senator Beveridge, "that notwithstanding the present friendly relations between the two countries, England might declare war if we should construct the canal with our own means and in our own way?" Senator Morgan replied that he considered that result among the possibilities. "But," he continued, "I should not be deterred by that circumstance. What England would do, he said, of course was a mere matter of speculation, and added that he had only referred to this possibility in order to emphasize his opinion that the canal should be constructed in any contingency. The American people, he said, had mapped out that canal and they were not going to allow any obstacle, no matter how serious, to stand in the way. He believed that the administration would undertake to build the canal knowing that to do so meant war, would be endorsed by the people at large by a bigger majority than that which McKinley had received over Bryan in the last election.

Revenue Officer Burglarized. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Wilkes-Barre, Dec. 6.—At an early hour this morning burglars broke into the office of the deputy internal revenue collector in this city. They made eleven holes in the safe and then were scared off.

Typos Withdraw. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Newark, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Typographical union withdrew from the Ohio Federation of Labor, its session here today, because of the failure of the convention to adopt resolutions censuring the state administration.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Address from the Throne at the Opening of Parliament.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, Dec. 6.—A few minutes after the speaker, William Court Gully, had taken his chair in the house of commons this afternoon, the gentleman usher of the Black Rod, General Sir Michael Biddulph, appeared and summoned the commons to the house of lords, where the lord chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, read the queen's speech, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen.—It has become necessary to make further provision for the expenses incurred by the operations of my armies in South Africa and China. I have announced you to hold a special session in order that you may give your sanction to the estimates required for this purpose. You will not enter into other public matters requiring your attention until the ordinary meeting of parliament in the spring.

A number of women were present in the house of lords, although the peers numbered less than a dozen, outside of the four royal commissioners representing the queen, among whom was the Duke of Marlborough. The ceremony was very brief; the commons returned to the lower house and business was suspended until 3.30 p. m.

GENERAL EAGAN IS ON RETIRED LIST

By Order of the President the Unexpired Portion of His Sentence Is Remitted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 6.—Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, who has been under suspension since February 3, 1899, by sentence of court-martial, for alleged intemperance and abusive language concerning Lieutenant General Miles in connection with the army beef question, was restored to duty today and immediately afterwards was placed on the retired list of the army. The story is told in two special orders which were bulletined at the war department this afternoon. They are issued by command of Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the army. The first is as follows:

War Department, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1899. In the case of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, the unexpired portion of the sentence as published in general order No. 24, Feb. 9, 1899, from house rules of the army, is hereby remitted, and he is restored to a status of duty with honor in this city. (Signed) Elin R. A.

The second order is as follows: Headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1899. The retirement of Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, is announced by the secretary of war. General Eagan will proceed to his home. The travel expenses necessary for the public service. By Lieutenant General Miles, B. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

The vacancy thus created will enable the president to carry out his purpose of appointing Colonel John P. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, to his commissary general. Colonel Weston's nomination will be sent to the senate in a day or two. Colonel Weston is one of the most popular officers in the army and has had a long and creditable military career. He served with distinction in a Kentucky regiment of the volunteer army during the Civil war and was mustered out as a major. During the Spanish war he was made a brigadier general of volunteers and served with distinction in the Santiago campaign. He has been appointed commissary general of subsistence ever since the suspension of General Eagan, nearly two years ago, but has drawn only the pay of colonel.

REQUISITION REFUSED.

Gov. Stone Decides That the Rhodes-Rand Case Is of Civil Nature.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Dec. 6.—Governor Stone this afternoon refused to issue a requisition on the governor of New York in the case of William Rhodes, charged by Miss Marion Rand, of Philadelphia, with defrauding her out of \$3,000. Rhodes, who was in the real estate business in Philadelphia, disappeared several years ago and was recently arrested in New York state. Rhodes was represented by B. S. Weeks, of New York, and Charles Walters, of Philadelphia. The governor, after a careful examination of the papers submitted, concluded that the case was wholly of a civil nature and not being of a criminal character he refused to grant the requisition.

MAILS FOR SANTIAGO.

To Be Forwarded from Philadelphia Instead of New York.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 6.—General Superintendent White of the railway mail service has issued a general order directing that hereafter all mails for the Province of Santiago, Cuba, shall be forwarded as far as possible from Philadelphia, instead of New York. The mails will be carried by the contract mail steamships of the American Mail Steamship Company, sailing from Philadelphia every Thursday. The change makes a saving of from three to four days in sailing time.

No Business in Open Session.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 6.—The senate today transacted no business of importance in open session. Throughout almost the entire afternoon it was in executive session. The ship subsidy bill, therefore, received no consideration.

Correspondence Institute.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Dover, Del., Dec. 6.—The Pennsylvania Correspondence Institute, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was incorporated here today; capital, \$100,000.

ARMY BILL IS PASSED

Measure for Army Reorganization Approved in the House by Vote of 166 to 133.

ONE REPUBLICAN OBJECTS

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, Votes with the Democrats and Hall, of Pennsylvania, Underhill and Clayton Support the Measure—A Lively Fight Made Upon a Substitute Offered by Mr. Littlefield for the Canteen Section—The Prohibition Amendment Adopted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 6.—The house of representatives today at the end of a long sitting, passed the army reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 133. Three Democrats, Messrs. Hall, of Pennsylvania, and Underhill and Clayton, of New York, voted with the Republicans for the bill, and Mr. McCall, Republican, of Massachusetts, with the Democrats against it. Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

The proposition which some of the Democrats attempted to commit their side to in caucus, an extension of the present temporary army until June 1, 1902, which was voted upon indirectly on a motion to recommit, commanded the votes of only about half the opposition and of two Republicans, Mr. McCall and Mr. Mann, of Illinois. Many of the Democrats, however, voted against the motion, because they were opposed not only to the reorganization bill, but also to continuing the temporary army at its present strength. Quite a number of amendments were placed upon the bill before it was passed.

The liveliest fight was made upon a substitute offered by Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, for the canteen section. The substitute absolutely prohibited the sale of intoxicants at military posts. It was supported by Messrs. Littlefield, Grosvenor, Dick, (Ireps), Ohio, and Hay, of New York, and opposed by Messrs. Slayden (Texas), Fitzgerald (Dem., Pa.), Pearce (Rep., Mo.), Parker (Rep., N. J.) and Barlow (Rep., Mo.). Large delegations from the W. C. T. U., which is in session in the city, watched the fight from the galleries. When the vote was taken the prohibition amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority—159 to 51. Mr. Bartholdt attempted to secure a record vote in the house by proposing that fifty volunteer surgeons and 150 assistant surgeons for service in the Philippines; for 20 dental surgeons and for a veterinary corps with actual rank. The officers of the pay corps were increased eleven and of the signal corps 23. The age limit was reduced from 35 to 30 years for officers eligible to appointment as first and second lieutenants and the provision for retiring officers who served in the civil war as of next higher grade was stricken out.

The demoralizing bill which was postponed to-day will come up for consideration to-morrow. Littlefield's Substitute. Mr. Littlefield's substitute for the canteen provision of the bill is as follows: The sale of or dealing in intoxicating liquors by any person in any post, exchange or canteen or any transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited. The secretary of war is authorized to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

Mr. Littlefield reviewed the long standing controversy over this subject and the legislation enacted. The section for which the substitute was offered, he said, practically was an enactment of the present law. Mr. Littlefield read a letter from Adjutant General Corbin stating that 95 per cent. of the officers of the army favored the canteen system. Against the present opinion of General Corbin Mr. Littlefield read a statement made by General Corbin in 1892, condemning the canteen system as not conducive to the discipline or best interests of the soldier. Mr. Littlefield also read a statement by General Ludlow, who testified to the good effect of discouraging the sale of liquor to soldiers in Cuba.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.) opposed the amendment. He said he believed that every sensible member must recognize that the canteen system, as now operated, was the best method of handling this great question. "Unless we desire to act as hypocrites," he said, "we should vote upon this amendment. It is impossible to enforce prohibition in any portion of this country or of the world. We cannot enlist sixty-five thousand men for service in the Philippines, or anywhere else, who can be made total abstainers. We should seek to promote temperance in the way which will bring the best results."

Mr. Fitzgerald concluded with an attack upon prohibition as it obtained in Maine. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) declared that prohibition had been a failure wherever it had been tried. Nevertheless, he said, he would vote for the amendment. If good came of it, he would thank God, if not, as he believed, it would not, no harm would be done and congress could easily retract its steps.

Against Hysteria. Mr. Slayden (Texas), who is a member of the military committee, opposed the amendment. If reason, and not

hysteria, was to control legislation, he said, it would be voted down. He said that officers conversant with the workings of the canteen system were unanimous in endorsing it. It was an influence for temperance.

Mr. Pearce (Missouri) opposed the amendment. After careful investigation, he said, he was prepared to assert that nothing would do so much to break down true temperance in the army as absolute prohibition.

Mr. Hay (Virginia) favored the amendment. Aside from the question of temperance, he believed it was wrong for the government to engage in the sale of liquor. He was opposed to throwing temptation in the direct path of young men who entered the army. He asserted that the evidence of the army officers was not altogether on one side of the question. (Applause.)

Parker (N. J.), a member of the military committee, opposed the amendment. The whiskey drinking army of the old days of the sutler and post trader had become a temperate army under the canteen system. After some further debate, Mr. Dick (O.), in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) against it, Mr. Littlefield closed the debate on the amendment, and defended prohibition in Maine, which he insisted made for morality and temperance. The amendment was adopted, 159 to 51. Many members of the W. C. U. were in the gallery and loudly applauded the result.

Mr. Fitzgerald then proposed an amendment to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol building, but Mr. Hull made the point of order that the amendment was not germane and was sustained.

Mr. Williams (Miss.) asked unanimous consent that Mr. Fitzgerald be allowed to offer his amendment. "I object," said Mr. Shattuck (O.), in consideration of the other sections of the bill then proceeded with the result stated above.

TERRIFIC SNOW STORM IN VERMONT

Entire State Shut Off from the Rest of the Country by Heavy Fall of the Beautiful.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Montpelier, Vermont, Dec. 6.—The entire state of Vermont has been completely shut off from the rest of the country by heavy snowfall. The snow, owing to the destruction of the property of the telephone and telegraph companies, caused by the terrific snow storm and high gale of Tuesday night and Wednesday, has cut off the state from the rest of the country. The snow is flat on the ground, and in all parts of the state wires are in a complete tangle. Here and there a stray telephone wire, and an occasional local telegraph wire, gives a meagre chance to reach surrounding territory.

The railroads have been badly handicapped. Albany reports that the storm was the heaviest known in several years there. The snow reached a depth of two feet and drifted badly, causing a general blockade. Business yesterday was suspended for the day. The trains over the Central Vermont system were delayed and some were cancelled.

DESPATCHER ACQUITTED.

W. S. Groves, Charged with Criminal Neglect, Escapes Punishment.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—W. S. Groves, former train dispatcher of the Reading Railroad company, who was placed on trial at Norristown yesterday, charged with criminal neglect in connection with the wreck on September 2 at Hatfield, which resulted in the death of 14 persons, was acquitted to-day.

After all the evidence had been heard District Attorney Hendricks announced that by not asking for a continuance, Judge Weand then instructed the jury to acquit the defendant and the costs were placed on the county.

KRUGER'S RECEPTION.

Immense Crowds Gather at Stations at the Hague.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. The Hague, Dec. 6.—Mr. Kruger met with wonderful receptions everywhere on his trip here from Cologne today. He reached the frontier at Zevener, immense crowds gathered at all the stations, which were decorated with flags; the burgomaster made speeches and the school children sang. Mr. Kruger made many replies, in most of which he represented the Transvaal as a little child whom a bad man wished to kill. In one case he illustrated his point by drawing attention to a fair haired girl in the audience.

"If that child was outraged," he said, "she would run to her mother, but in our country children and women are being daily outraged by an enemy ten times stronger than the Transvaal."

GEN. ROBERTS ON THE BOERS

He Honors the Courage of the Followers of Oom Paul, but Believes Their Cause Wrong.

A SYSTEM OF DECEPTION

The Burglers Were Mailed by Their Rulers—Promises Them Equal Rights and Privileges with British-Born Subjects When Peace Has Been Restored—Lord Kitchener Sends Intelligence Regarding Recent Engagement at Bafelspoort.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Durban, Dec. 5.—Lord Roberts, on board the Canada, has started for Cape Town. He was given an enthusiastic send-off. All of the ships in the harbor were decorated with flags, to honor them. They have been fighting for a wrong cause, having been induced to do so by their misguided rulers. Nevertheless, we honor them for fighting for the liberty we ourselves so thoroughly believe in. And now, in the spirit of liberty, truth and justice and freedom, we are prepared to extend those privileges which every Englishman values to those who have been fighting against us.

Dispatch from Kitchener. London, Dec. 6.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, Dec. 6, announcing that General De la Rey, with 500 Boers, attacked a convoy proceeding from Pretoria to Rustenberg, at Bafelspoort, Dec. 5, burned half the convoy and killed fifteen men and wounded twenty-three, including Lieutenant Baker. The Boers, the dispatch adds, suffered considerable loss, some of them being killed with case shot at the first volley. General Buller was sent from Rustenberg and the Boers were driven off.

The advices also says General De Wet crossed the Caledon, Dec. 5, at Kamepsfontein, making for Odendaal. General Knox was following him. The drive was held by a detachment of the guards and the river was flooded.

SUIT AGAINST JOHN WANAMAKER FAILS.

The Robinson Slander Charges Unsubstantiated by Testimony.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—A non-suit was granted by Judge Wilson, of Beaver county today in the case of Thomas Robinson, ex-state printer, against John Wanamaker. The suit was for \$25,000 damages for slander.

FAITH CURISTS SENTENCED.

Sollenberger and Sheets Must Serve Three Months.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—Harry E. Sollenberger and Ezra Sheets, faith curists, pleaded guilty before Judge J. H. McPherson today to the charge of involuntary manslaughter and were sentenced to serve three months in the county prison. A portion of this time they have already served.

CHAIRMAN OF THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 6.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, this afternoon offered to Mr. John Jay Edson, of this city, the chairmanship of the inaugural committee. Mr. Edson accepted the tender and will take charge of the inauguration ceremonies. Mr. Edson has lived in Washington since the war of the rebellion. He was formerly clerk in the treasury department and is now president of the Equitable Co-operative Building association.

Publisher Fined.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, Dec. 6.—As a result of the summons obtained by the Anti-Gambling league against C. Arthur Pearson for publishing skill competitions in his weekly paper, Mr. Pearson was fined 4300 pounds and costs today.

Bid for a College.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Altoona, Pa., Dec. 6.—J. S. Leisinger, esp. of this city, offers to donate fifteen acres of land in the suburbs of Altoona if the United Evangelical church will erect the Central Pennsylvania college there.

Hospital Presented with \$100,000.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Cleveland, Dec. 6.—H. McVillie Hanna, a brother of Senator Hanna, has given to the Lake Side hospital, of this city, one thousand shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock, the aggregate par value of which is \$100,000. The present market value of the stock is about \$2 per share.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today. CLOUDY; RAIN AT NIGHT.

- 1 General—How Change of City Laws Will Affect School Government.
2 Local—Discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
3 Local—Record of a Busy Day in Criminal Court.
4 Editorial.
5 Local—Ten Indicted Councilmen Resign.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 General—Work of the White Ribbons at Washington.
8 Local—Live News of the Industrial World.

FEDERATED LABOR IS IN SESSION

Large Attendance in Louisville. Spirited Debate Over a Motion to Seat Delegates.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Louisville, Dec. 6.—Tomorrow will find the American Federation of Labor disposing of the business before it, today's opening session having been devoted to welcoming addresses, reports and the appointment of committees. The attendance is the largest in the history of the federation. Prominent among the delegates are the three women representatives, Miss Sarah Groshans, of Streator, Ill.; Mrs. Emma Lanphier, of Galesburg, Ill., and Miss Ellen King, of Petersburg, Ind. Each represents a labor organization. Among those on the stage were Samuel Weir, the delegate from Scotland, and Peter Curran, representing the British trades union congress.

There are two protests against the seating of delegates, the first by the National Brewers' union, filed against the Stationary Firemen and Engineers' Brotherhood, and by the United General Makers' union against the Chicago Labor union. The contests are on question of jurisdiction. Evidence will be heard by the committee on credentials and a report made to the convention.

At the afternoon session Treasurer John B. Lennon read his report which showed receipts of \$70,675 and expenses \$68,373. The report was referred to the proper committee.

The chair appointed committees on rules and order of business, president report executive councils' report, treasurer's report, resolutions, laws, organization, labels, boycotts, grievances and local and federated bodies. The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to the presentation and reference to the proper committees of resolutions and the report of committee on rules.

A spirited debate took place over a motion to seat the delegates from the unions which had been protesting. The motion was defeated and the matter is still in the hands of the committee on credentials.

CIGARETTE SMOKER IS BADLY BURNED.

Miss Lottie Sutton, an Actress, Has a Narrow Escape from Cremation.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 6.—Miss Lottie Sutton, a member of a dramatic company now playing in this city and whose home is in New York, was badly burned in her room at the Windsor hotel in this city, at an early hour this morning. She felt nervous and arising lighted a cigarette and went back to bed. She fell asleep with the lighted cigarette in her hand. The bed clothing was set on fire and soon the room was in a blaze. Her cries for help brought the watchman who broke in the door and rescued the woman, who was in an unconscious condition.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Dec. 6.—Arrived: Scandinavian, from Glasgow; Lahn, Bremen; Deutschland, Hamburg; Southampton and Cherbourg; Sailed: La Gascogne, Havre; Cherbourg-Arrived: Pretoria, New York via Plymouth, for Hamburg; Queenstown-Sailed: Maspico, New York; Bremen-Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, New York via Cherbourg and Southampton; Sailed: Rotterdam, Boulogne and New York; New York-Arrived: Friedrich Der Grosse, Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg.

President's Nominations.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 6.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Daniel H. McMillan, of New York, to be associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico; Lewis L. O'Neal, of the District of Columbia, to be justice of the peace in the District of Columbia.

Corporations Chartered.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Dec. 6.—The following charters were issued today: Cambria Tinning, Railroad Co., Cambria county; capital, \$70,000; Eastern, Talbot and Bangor Street Railway company; capital, \$60,000; Chambersburg and Gettysburg Electric Railway Co., capital, \$50,000.

Killed by Fall of Coal.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Shamokin, Dec. 6.—Paul Prebala and Frank Andrews were killed last night by a fall of coal in the Lake Fisher mine. The men were working on a breast of coal when a large mass above them gave way and completely covered them.

Newspaper Plant Destroyed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Dec. 6.—The newspaper and printing plant of the Lykens Register, at Lykens, this county, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$15,000.

Superintendent of Coast Survey.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 6.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Missouri, to be superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey.

HOW CHANGE WILL AFFECT THE SCHOOLS

Opinion Widely Differs as to How the Scranton School District Will Be Governed.

NO SCHOOL LAWS FOR SECOND-CLASS CITY

Some Contend That the Kennedy Act Will Be Reinstated if the Supreme Court Is Asked to Reinstated It, as It Has Virtually Reversed Itself by the Ruling in the Pittston School Board Case—Others Believe the Board of Twenty-One Will Continue and Others That We Will Have to Fall Back on the General Act of 1854 as Did Allegheny.

ARTICLE IV. T. J. DUFFY.

If, as it is reported, the school board committee has gone to Pittsburg and Allegheny, to see what steps, if any, are being taken to provide a code of legislation for school districts in cities of the second class, it will learn that not only are no steps being taken in that direction, but that the school authorities there are firmly of the opinion that nothing of that kind can be done.

This conviction is born of the decision in the Chalfant against Edwards case, by which the Kennedy Act of 1885 was declared wholly unconstitutional and void, on the ground that it was special and local legislation. Pittsburg had been conducting her school affairs under the provision of special acts passed in 1855 and 1869. Allegheny was working under the general school act of 1854. Their codes were practically the same, but it was deemed expedient to make them exactly uniform when the 1885 act, known as the Kennedy act, was introduced and passed by the legislature, which provided a complete system of government for school districts in cities of the second class. Pittsburg also caused to be passed an act repealing the special acts under which it had been working. The Kennedy act was directly tacked on the ground of being special and local legislation. The assailants claimed that any law that did not apply to all school districts must necessarily be a local law, because school the state.

A Different Proposition. With municipalities it is different. Cities do not cover all the state. There are boroughs and townships helping to make up the total list of municipal divisions. Laws can be passed for cities without offending against the constitutional provision against local or special legislation, and under the constitutional provision classifying cities, special acts may be passed for special cities, provided, however, that they must apply to every city of that class. School affairs not being in the nature of municipal functions, could not be made a part of a city government, consequently, any law passed for school districts must apply to all school districts, and no law can be passed that will apply to a particular kind of school districts. This the Supreme court held was a good and valid argument and decided that the Kennedy act was unconstitutional.

Pittsburg, in consequence, was in a great dilemma. Its old laws had been repealed and the new law, which it intended should supply the place of them, was declared unconstitutional. Allegheny had been, as previously stated, working under the old general school law of 1854, and simply fell back on it when the Kennedy law was killed. Pittsburg came to the conclusion that it would have to adopt the old 1854 law and was proceeding to change her school government to conform to it when the Supreme court came to its assistance with a decision declaring unconstitutional the act repealing the old special acts. This rehabilitated Pittsburg in its old clothes and ever since it has been content to get along with them rather than run the risk of any more such experiences as it had with the Kennedy act.

May Reverse Itself. But there is a possibility, some contend, particularly I. H. Burns, that the Supreme court will reverse itself in the Kennedy decision if it is fairly asked to do so. Mr. Burns and those who think as he does in the matter, contend that the decision in the Pittston school case, declaring the Act of 1874 to be constitutional, was virtually a reversal of the decision in the Kennedy case, and that if a board of control, organized under the Kennedy act, makes a bid for the seats of the present board, the Supreme court can not approve their claim, in the face of their recent decision in the Pittston case.

In this Pittston case, on which the fight between the board of six and board of twenty-one in Scranton also hinged, the attack on the board of twenty-one was under the old general act of 1874, under which it

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday; rain at night and Saturday; colder Saturday afternoon; wind becoming fresh southeasterly.