

LIVELIEST DAY

Of the Tariff Debate Entertains the Galleries.

WHY MR. JOHNSON TOOK A SEAT

After Ignoring Twenty Commands From the Chair.

SPEAKER REED'S LARGE FORM

Appeared Upon the Scene, and the Indianian Cooled Off—Several Committee Amendments Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—This was by far the most exciting day the house has witnessed since the tariff debate began. The proceedings throughout were of a lively order and several times bordered on the sensational.

At this point Mr. Dingley moved the approval of the journal and after an hour and twenty minutes delay, it was ordered by yeas 221 to 1.

On resumption of consideration of the tariff bill, Mr. Dingley announced that the ways and means committee had several amendments to offer. The first increased the rate on gelatine, blue prepared fish bladders valued at not above ten cents per pound, from two to two and one-half cents.

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cent on seamless steel or iron tubes used for bicycles was stricken out.

An amendment offered by Mr. Wheeler, (Dem. Ala.), at the direction of the ways and means committee, was adopted. It reduced the rate on malt extract from 25 to 20 cents per gallon.

The duty on lead sheets, pipes, shot, etc., was increased from 3 1/2 to 4 cents to correspond with the duty on lead in pigs.

The paragraph placing copper in plates, etc., at 1 cent per pound was stricken out and copper placed on the free list. Aluminum was placed on the dutiable list at 5 cents.

The paragraph relating to trees, nursery stock, etc., was recast. The duty on dates and currents was reduced from 1 1/2 to 1 cent and the rate on toothpicks raised from 1 1/2 to 2 cents, per thousand and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Simpson, at this juncture offered some amendment which were ruled out of order. He also read a long statement which he said defined the position of the Populist toward the tariff.

Mr. McCall, (Rep. Mass.), was the first Republican to slip the bill in the face. He boldly expressed the opinion that the duties in the bill were too high.

Mr. McCall at first evaded a direct reply to this inquiry. "But I do not hesitate to say," he continued, "that I think the duties in this bill are higher than necessary for the just purpose of protection."

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Chairman Dingley when asked about the matter, said:

There has been much discussion of the policy of making such an amendment to the bill, but nothing definite has been decided upon.

Another Republican member of the committee affirmed that the proposed amendment would not be adopted. It would be exceedingly unjust to importers and to business men generally, he said, because no one would be able to predict what changes the senate would make in the bill and no man who imported goods after the second of April and before the passage of the bill by the senate could know what rates he might afterward be called upon to pay.

ALL INVITED. Maritime Powers Invited to Send Warships to Unite in the Grant Monument Dedication.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The secretary of state has sent the following identical note to all maritime powers, about thirty or thirty-five in number:

The Grant municipal inaugural committee has requested the President to officially invite the maritime nations to send warships to participate in the ceremonies on April 27th, next, when the Grant monument association will formally deliver to the city of New York the tomb of General Grant, erected by voluntary subscription at Riverside Park. It will be gratifying to this government if this courteous invitation could be accepted.

(Signed.) JOHN SHERMAN.

SEVERAL PLUMS Distributed by the President—Minister to Austria-Hungary Named.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

State—Charlesmag Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to Austria-Hungary; Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, to be consul of the United States at Fuchuan, China; William S. Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, to be second assistant postmaster general.

Interior—Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be first assistant secretary of the interior; Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be commissioner of pensions.

To be register of land office David C. Fleming, of Colorado, at Sterling, Colo.; Wat Theodore Beall, of Colorado, at Leadville, Colo.

Pensions and Personal. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Pensions to West Virginians applicants have been granted as follows:

Increase—William G. Burnap, Keyser; Patrick Manix, Boone county; John A. Henshaw, Putnam county.

Original widow's claim—Catherine Shipman, Wheeling.

Messrs. W. G. Wilson, of Elkins, Professor N. C. Helm and Prosecuting Attorney N. G. Conley, of St. George, Tucker county, are in the city. They arrived here to-day to boom the interests of other West Virginians, whom they want to see appointed to office.

WELL KNOWN MEN DIE David Guseman, of Morgantown, Passes Away—Death of Dr. G. D. Parinton. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 29.—David Guseman died this morning at his home in South Morgantown, after a lingering illness, in his eighty-first year. He had retired from active business some years ago, but had for many years been prominent in business in this community as a miller and successful patentee of seed sower, fire front and blower and other devices.

He was a member of the Methodist church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for over forty years, in good standing. His widow and one son and a daughter survive him. He will be buried with the honors of an Odd Fellow to-morrow afternoon.

Telegraphic announcement was received here this morning of the death yesterday, at St. Louis, of Dr. G. Dana Parinton. No details accompanied the message. It is known that he had not been ill for very long. He was forty-one years of age and was a practicing physician at St. Louis. He was reared in Morgantown and was an alumnus of the university and had been connected with the faculties of several institutions of learning. His wife was formerly Miss Helen Fordyce, daughter of the late Daniel Fordyce, of this place.

PENITENTIARY BOARD. The Board of Directors Commissioned Under the Act of 1893. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 29.—Governor Atkinson to-day issued commissions to John A. Floyd, J. W. Gillespie, A. C. Scherr, T. E. Houston and M. R. Wolfe, as members of the board of directors of the West Virginia penitentiary, to serve from April 1, next, until the law passed by the last session of the legislature goes into effect, June 1, next. These appointments were made under section 2, of chapter 46, of the acts of the legislature of 1893, which says: "The governor shall in the month of March in the year 1893, and every four years thereafter, appoint a board of directors of the penitentiary. Their term of office shall be for four years, beginning on the first day of April next, after their appointment, under this law; the terms of service of the board shall expire April 1, next, and the board this day appointed will enter upon the duties of their office April 1."

"NO SURRENDER" Is the Cry of the Greek People—All Retrospect for War. ATHENS, March 29.—All the best judges of popular feeling here agree that the determination of the Greek people to accept no solution of the Cretan difficulty but the annexation of Crete is increasing steadily. The cry is for no surrender. All feelings of despondency have vanished, and the multitude is eager for hostilities to begin.

interfered with the Proceedings. ATHENS, March 29.—A dispatch received here from Retimo, Island of Crete, says that several British and Russian officers with a strong detachment of marines, arrived there to-day to notify the insurgents of the decision of the powers to grant autonomy to the island. While the officers were parleying with the insurgent chiefs under a flag of truce hostilities between the Turks and Christians in the town were re-opened and the detachment retired.

TWO APPEALS

From the Leader of the Patriot Cause in Cuba.

LAST LETTER MR. CROSBY WROTE Before a Spanish Bullet Killed Him on the Field

CONTAINED NOTABLE LETTERS

Written by General Gomez—The Chicago Record Correspondent who was Killed After His Life Had Been Sought for Some Time by Weyler, Had Mailed a Letter Written to President McKinley by the Cuban General, Enclosing a Copy of One Sent President Cleveland, which Had Evidently Been Suppressed.

HAVANA, March 29.—The correspondent of the Associated Press says that Mr. C. E. Crosby, the correspondent of the Chicago Record, reached Havana on January 30. He took the field on February 10, going through Camajuani Villas. On the ninth of March he reached the camp of General Gomez and the same day was killed at Juan Criollo, near Arroyo Blanco. An engagement was in progress and Mr. Crosby received a bullet in the forehead. Death was instantaneous. His clothing, watch and money are now in the possession of General Gomez, who gave the body an honorable burial.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Record will say to-morrow: Mr. C. E. Crosby, whose letters to the Chicago Record have appeared over the signature "Don Carlos" joined the army of General Gomez early in February, having made his way through the Spanish lines after secretly communicating with the rebel governor of the province of Santa Clara. He was present at a number of the recent engagements at which there was hard fighting. A letter from the Record's Havana correspondent, Crittenden Marriot, gives the information that some of Mr. Crosby's correspondence has fallen into the hands of the Spaniards on its way through the lines, and the Spanish authorities have been trying to seize him, descriptions of his personal appearance being sent broadcast through the province of Santa Clara. His last dispatch was received March 24, having been written in the camp of General Gomez, near Arroyo Blanco, where he is now reported to have been killed.

By the same courier, doubtless, was sent the important letter of General Maximo Gomez to President McKinley, postmarked Havana, Mr. Crosby's copy of this letter reached the Record office yesterday, having come by mail, as it was the desire of the Cuban commander that it should not be published before the original was in the hands of President McKinley.

Mr. Crosby really paid with his life for his courage and enterprise, the readers of the Record gain from him, as an earnest of his ability as a correspondent, knowledge of the remarkable letter which was sent by General Gomez to President Cleveland, and which either went astray or was kept secret by the Spaniards, as well as this later communication, which probably arrived at the white house last night.

Following are the letters: The Two Letters. "IN THE FIELD, NEAR SANCTI SPIRITUS, March 1, 1897. "The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States of America.

"SIR—General Weyler has arrived in this district of Sancti Spiritus, with a numerous army. He comes not to fight, nor to expose his strength to the forces with which I defend these parts, but as a sanguinary and cruel general, who will avoid combats and spread crime and extermination everywhere. He will murder the peasants in the field, to kill the children, and to drive our persecuted and outraged women to the woods, leaving their homes to be burned, their hearths violated and their gardens destroyed. This is how General Weyler pacifies Sancti Spiritus, or wherever he may be. Then he authorizes those who ask him for bread for their children and alleviation for their miseries, to go out into the country and to steal and destroy whatever they may find.

"With this, permit me to send you a copy of a letter which I had the honor of your predecessor in office, Mr. Grover Cleveland. It is the hope that it may move you to sacred action that induced me to take up my pen to trouble you. The letter in part is as follows: "SANCTI ESPRITU, Feb. 9, 1897. "Mr. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States.

"SIR—Permit a man whose soul is torn within him by the contemplation of unutterable crimes to raise his voice to the supreme chief of a people, free, cultivated and powerful. "Do not, I beg, regard this action as an inopportune act of officialism. You yourself authorized it when you conceded to me a place in your last message to Congress.

"Even more, I beg you, do not regard it as a request for intervention in our affairs. We Cubans have thrown ourselves into this war, confident in our strength. The wisdom of the American people should alone decide what course of action you would take. "I will not speak of the Cubans in arms. No, I raise my voice only in the name of unarmed Americans, victims of a frightful cruelty. I raise it in the name of weakness and of innocence sacrificed, with the forgetfulness of the elementary principles of humanity and the eternal maxims of Christian morality—sacrificed brutally in the closing days of the Nineteenth century, at the very gates of the great nation which stands so high in modern culture; sacrificed there by the degrading monarchy, which has the audacity of setting forth the horrors of the middle ages.

It is logical that such should be the conduct of the nation that expelled the Jews and the Moors; that instituted and built up the terrible inquisition; that established the tribunals of blood in the Netherlands; that annihilated the Indians and exterminated the first settlers of Cuba; that assassinated thousands of her subjects in the wars of South American independence, and that filled the cup of iniquity in the last war in Cuba.

"It is not strange that such a people should proclaim murder as a system and by its desires for money and power, to kill the defenseless prisoners, to kill helpless wounded, to kill all who are able to impede its desolating action, all this is comprehensible as the way that the Spaniards have always understood and carried on warfare.

"The Spanish unable to exercise acts of sovereignty over the interior of Cuba, have forced the peasants to concentrate in villages, where it is hoped misery will force them to serve in the armies of a government which they abhor. Not only are these unhappy ones forced to abandon the only means by which they can live; but they are branded as decided supporters of our arms and against them, their wives and children, is directed a fearful and cruel persecution.

A Last Request. "Ought such facts to tolerated by a civilized people? Is it possible that civilized people will consent to the sacrifice of unarmed and defenseless men? Can the American people view, with culpable indifference, the slow, but complete extermination of thousands of innocent Americans? No, you have declared that they cannot. We see the brilliant initiative you have taken in protesting strongly against the killing of Europeans and Christians in Armenia, and in China, denouncing them with evidence of heartfelt energy.

"Knowing this, I to-day, frankly and legally appeal to you, and declare that I cannot completely prevent the acts of vandalism that I deplore. "The American people march legitimately at the head of the western continent and they should no longer tolerate the cold and systematic assassination of defenseless Americans, lest history impute to them a participation in these atrocities.

"Imitate the high example that I have indicated above. Your conduct, furthermore, will be based solidly on the Monroe doctrine. "Crown your honorable history of statesmanship with a noble act of Christian charity. Say to Spain that murder must stop, that cruelty must cease. Thousands of hearts will call down eternal benedictions on your memory and God, the Supreme Merciful, will see in it the most meritorious work of your entire life. "I am your humble servant. "M. GOMEZ."

SPECIAL COMMISSION To be Sent to Cuba to Investigate the Murder of Ruiz. NEW YORK, March 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: President McKinley has definitely decided to send a special commissioner to Cuba.

The President has in view a close personal friend and a man of considerable legal ability in whose judgment Mr. McKinley has the greatest confidence. The specific object of the special commissioner's visit to Cuba will be to take part in the intended investigation of the alleged murder of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen.

Consul General Lee has absolutely refused to join in this investigation on the ground that he is convinced the Spanish government will not conduct a fair inquiry and that the decision of the commission will be a "whitewash" for all officials connected with Ruiz's death.

A BIG ASSIGNMENT. The United Press Goes Under After Nearly All Its Clients Leave to Join the Associated Press. NEW YORK, March 29.—The United Press, having its principal office in this city, at a late hour this afternoon, filed in the county clerk's office an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Frederick C. Mason. Mr. Mason is the auditor of the corporation. The assignment papers are filed by Charles A. Dana, president of the corporation.

The New York Herald, New York Tribune, New York Times, New York Evening Telegram, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Philadelphia Record and Philadelphia Evening Telegraph have entered into ninety-year contracts with the Associated Press and has severed all news relations with the United Press.

STEAM FITTERS' STRIKE In New York May Involve All Buildings Trades in the City—No a Question of Wages, but of Signing New Rules. NEW YORK, March 29.—A strike of the steam fitters in this city in which between 30,000 and 60,000 men may be involved was declared to-day, when over 1,100 steam fitters refused to go to work in their shops. The strike is the result of a practical lock out on the part of the bosses. The latter announced on Saturday that the agreement hitherto existing between themselves and their employes would no longer be considered and those who wished to report for work this morning must sign new rules. The men have refused to sign and so the strike is on. The larger firms where the lock out and strike is in progress are: G. A. Sutor & Co., 50 men; Gillis & Geaghan, 150 men; Baker & Smith, 200 men; Blake & Williams, 100 men; Morris & Johnson, 100 men; Wells & Newton, 100 men.

Besides there are a number of smaller shops where work is at a standstill. The master fitters association controls about three-fourths of the steam fitting work done in the city. The association's agreement with the men did not expire until August next. The union rate of wages for an eight-hour day is \$3 to a wage for steam fitters and \$2 a day to helpers.

The announcements made unofficially that the sheet iron workers, of whom there are about 4,500 actually employed on the buildings in the city, will strike in sympathy with the steam fitters and that to-morrow morning a general strike of the building trades will be ordered throughout the city.

F. A. Williams, of the executive committee of the master steam fitters association, said to-day: "We are in a much better position to stand the closing of the shops than the men are. This is the duldest period in the year for us and we will have all the men we want. In the meantime we will give the old hands a chance to return provided they sign the new rules. The master fitters association will probably take no decided action in the matter to-day.

A Woman's Mad Deed. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 29.—Mrs. John Cliff, living at the corner of Virginia and Clarendon streets this city gashed her throat with a case knife this evening in an attempt to commit suicide while suffering temporary mental derangement. Fortunately her son, 17 years old, came into the room while she was hacking away at her throat to prevent her from finishing the horrible work and he held her until assistance arrived. The wound, although a ghastly and dangerous one, will not likely prove fatal.

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AWFUL FLOODS.

The Worst of the Situation is Not Yet Reached.

THE DAMAGE IN MISSISSIPPI Is Only Begun—More Bad Breaks in the Levees in the Vicinity of Greenville, Property in Danger all Along the Line. The Conditions Very Grave, and the Danger Constantly Increasing—Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Gone in Illinois.

JACKSON, Miss., March 29.—A special from Greenville, Miss., says: A crevasse occurred last night at Lake Lee, seven miles south of Greenville, on the Mississippi side, through which an immense volume of water is pouring into the Black and the Steele Bayou country. The opening is five hundred feet wide, and unless it can be stopped, which is highly improbable, all of the country west of Deer Creek and the most fertile and prosperous in the Delta will be overflowed from Arcoles south to the mouth of the Yazoo river.

A later dispatch from Greenville, dated 4 p. m., says the break at Lake Lee is now 600 feet wide and widening. All hope of closing the crevasse has been abandoned. The levee along the Greenville front is still holding and a superhuman effort is being made to keep intact. The weather continues very unfavorable, the rain now coming down in torrents.

QUINCY, Ill., March 29.—The Mississippi keeps up its record of the past week at this point, and another rise is registered making the stage 15 feet above low water mark. Thousands of eight seers line the river banks and bluffs to see the muddy water which has submerged all of the islands and stretched back over the Missouri bottoms for a distance of several miles with only the tops of trees and partly submerged houses visible here and there to mark the former places of abode of the thrifty farmer.

Reports from North of here are very discouraging and the rain storm which prevailed Sunday only increased the fears of the owners of land in the levee districts.

ALTON, Ill., March 29.—Flood conditions become graver every hour. Men were put to work this morning overhauling all the levees protecting higher bottom lands.

The railroad companies are putting their tracks in American and St. Charles bottoms in the best possible condition to withstand floods, for less than twelve feet more water will bring the stage of 1892, when the tracks of all railroads were submerged between Alton and St. Louis.

The gauge shows an advance of four tenths of a foot in the last twenty-four hours. The river is within less than three feet of the stage reached in the middle of last year and with nearly two months of wet weather ahead, the outlook is gloomy.

Thousands of dollars have already been swept away in crop products and it is raining again so that the prairies even back from the river look like lakes and the preparation of lands for spring crops is again deferred.

ROSEDALE, Miss., March 29.—At last two links in the chain of Mississippi levees have snapped. At Wayzide, a few miles south of Greenville, about midnight a serious break occurred, inundating many of the finest farms in the south. The large forest trees went down before this mighty torrent, which poured against them as grain before the reaper's blade. But no lives were lost. At 6 o'clock p. m. to-day another disastrous break occurred near a few miles west of Perthshire, near a Greenville, Miss., on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad. I am also reliably informed that there is much apprehension felt for the lives of the people living east of the break, as the flood will come upon many of them without warning to-night.

PAPAL ABBEGATE To Canada Refuses to Commit Himself on the School Question. NEW YORK, March 29.—Mr. Merry del Val, the papal ablegate to Canada, celebrated mass in the chapel of Archbishop Corrigan's residence to-day. After breakfast the ablegate received Bishop Farley, Author M. J. Lavelle, and a number of the clergy of the archdiocese.

Mr. Del Val said to an Evening Post reporter to-day: "I shall remain in Canada probably until next June. My mission is one of peace, though, of course, it is impossible at this time to say just how it is to be brought about. I am of course aware of the action already taken by the Manitoba legislature and regret that such action has been taken."

The ablegate declined to discuss various phases of the school question, though his answers to the following inquiries were interesting: "Was the action of the bishops in refusing sacraments to communicants who voted contrary to the priest's instructions supported at Rome?"

Mr. Del Val—"I would rather not talk about the conduct of the bishops."

"It was shown that such had been their conduct, would Rome uphold them?"

Mr. Del Val—"If the bishops with-held the sacraments, they must have held good reason. It is a question of conscience. I cannot speak about the attitude of Rome. I do not know the circumstances. I cannot judge about the conditions. I am not in a position to discuss the subject."

Mr. Setoli is reported to have said that parents sending their children to public schools, without providing adequately for their religious instruction would not incur the displeasure of the church. Is that view still held at Rome?"

Mr. Del Val—"It is. That is right."

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia—Threatening weather with rain; southeasterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Cloudy weather and rain; southeasterly winds; warmer in northern portions.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schmitt, draught, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 31 1/2 p. m. 67 8 a. m. 40 4 1/2 p. m. 61 11 m. 63 Weather—Clear.

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