FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

And Notices of Eviction Gradually Driving the Cokers Back to Work.

CLERKS PUT IN THE MINES

To Swell the Apparent Number of the Desertions From the Ranks of the Strikers.

BIG DIFFERENCE IN THE FIGURES

Gleefully Furnished by the Operators and Those So Confidently Given Out by the Labor Leaders.

RESULT OF A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION.

Enthusiastic Meetings Pass Resolutions Americang That the Fight Will Centinue All Summer if Necessary.

NO INDICATIONS OF ANY SERIOUS OUTBREAK

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 7 MT. PLEASANT, April 13 .- To-day more coke was drawn from the ovens in the Connellsville region than at any time since the great strike was inaugurated, nine weeks ago. Bosses and clerks were at work and there were dozens of men recruited from the ranks of the strikers. The Frick Company started two plants, Davidson with 20 and Kyle with 12. The McClure Company

started at Painters with 83 men. General Manager Lynch, of the Frick Company, is authority for the statement that all around there are 100 per cent more men working than there were at the close of last week. There are only two works in the Frick system at which the scale was posted which secured no men. They were the Standard and the Mammoth. Manager Brennen, of the McClure Company, says he will start another plant on Thursday, though he will not say which one.

A Thorough Investigation Made. THE DISPATCH representative made a tour of this section of the coke region to-day and talked with representatives of the laboring men and also of the coke operators. At Scottdale Mr. Lynch was seen, but had very Mittle to say other than that he was very well satisfied with the outcome of the

pany, was found at the office at Painter, noon. Both meetings were addressed by the men. Among the men at work there McBryde and James McSloy, At Bessemer is Michael Hurley, who was Master Workman of the Painter Assembly K. of L. He claimed that he needed money and could not get it from the committee. He was forced to leave his house, and so moved into one belonging to the company. The labor men say that Mr. Brennau refused to allow Hurley to move into a company house until he agreed to work, and promised him a job as boss when the trouble was settled.

Went to Work Because of Need. Mr. Brennan said that no promise was made Hurley. He says further that the man's family was in need. After he said he was going to work the committee went to him and offered him \$40 and a wagon load of stuff if he would only stay out. He refused to retrace his steps.

"There is actually starvation in the region," said Mr. Brennan, "This morning a man named Allison came to me for work and asked me to telephone a grocer so his wife could get something to eat, as his children had had nothing since vesterday noon. I sent up a lot of stuff and they ate it ravenously. That is not the only case to be found, as I have had several applications for something

"The labor men say you have nothing but clerks and bosses at work."

"I am ready to make affidavit that we have 83 men at work to-day, and only a bout 16 of them are bosses and clerks. We had 32 men who formerly worked at Painter and others came from a distance. Among the number is

Secretary Rodgers of Bessemer Assembly, K. of L. We did not draw our ovens at the beginning of the strike, so to-day we began by drawing 49 ovens and then charged 47 more. We shipped nine cars of coke to-

"We have made the best start of any com pany in the region," he continued, "and I mean business. I will now fight this thing right out. Secretary Parker came up here last night and offered to bet we would not have a man at work. I am going to show them that I am able to run this coke plant. We will have more men in the morning, I would have had 11 more to-day had they not been met by men as they were coming to work and persuaded by threats of violence not to come. They threaten to kill their cows, burn their houses, and do all kinds of damage. Yesterday 75 men visited Mike Hurley's house and made all manner of threats. It so worked on the feelings of his wife that I found it necessary to put a guard of ten men there to-night. There is no guard at the works. I am taking the strikers on their resolution passed in convention last Saturday. If they are caught

that will shoot." Eviction Notices to Be Issued To-Day. To-morrow eviction notices will be sent out to all the tenants in the McClure Company's houses at Painter. There are 45 or 50 of them, and all will be required to move within ten days unless they decide to return to work. It is believed by the company's officials that when the Poles receive their quit notices they will be ready to go to work.

in any overt act I will put a guard there

At Coalbrook yesterday nine cars of coke were shipped and 80 men were reported at work. It was reported that every man was at his post except one and he was sick. A crowd of about 50 strikers visited Coalbrook this morning and attempted to persnade men to stay away. The labor men claim that they were in

part successful, and that the majority of the miners refused to go to work. Another party will be on hand to-morrow morning o try persuasion on their erring brethren.

Ramsay Confident of Success. Manager Morris Ramsay, of the Southrest Coal and Coke Company Works, at Morewood, reports that 101 men worked today, that 44 ovens were charged and 44 drawn and six carloads of coke shipped. He expects that more men will be at work to-

The above figures from all the works are given just as they come from the officers of the several companies. Of course, the labor men deny that so many men are at 'work. Their charge that bosses and 'counter jumpers," are working in the mines and in the yards is true. At Painter several young men walked around last night as though they had seen hard work for the first time, and hoped it would be the last. This was the case at the majority of the works, and in some places there are about 25 bosses and clerks at work. Bosses from other works in the same system are also taken to those started up. James Dumphy, superintendent at Stauffer, and Patrick Reagan, a boss at Lamont, are said to be mong the number working at Painter.

A Little Scheme at Morewood. A Morewood striker is authority for the statement that a number of miners were kept at work yesterday and a lot of coal gotten ready to be hoisted out of the mine. It was taken out this morning, in order to make the men in the yard believe that there was a much larger force at work than last

The crowd of men that visited Coal Brook The crowd of men that visited Coal Brook yesterday morning were very peaceable and no attempt was made to do anything other than to persuade the men that they ought to quit work. No weapons of any kind were carried, and the men say that no threats were made. The reports made by the men and those made by the operators as to the number at work at the different coke plants are very different. The labor men claim that Leith is not working at all. They say that only two men are working at Davidson, where Mr. Lynch says 12 are on duty. Leisenring No. 2 is reported by the men at

10 and the operators at 20. A Radical Difference of Opinion Adelaide is reported by the latter to be running full, while the labor leaders claim that only 35 are at work out of 342. Thus the reports wary all along the line, and works that are reported by the operators to be running full the labor men claim to be going about half. In the majority of the cases the operators feel called upon to exaggerate the number at work, but occasionally the correct figures are given out. Of course the bosses and clerks at work swell the total

considerably.

There are probably not over 2,500 ovens going, though the operators claim 3,300, and the labor leaders put it inside the first number. The total number of ovens in the Connellsville region is something over

STILL STANDING SOLID.

THE STRIKERS RESOLVE TO STICK TO THEIR LEADERS.

They Declare Their Intention of Remain ing Out All Summer If Necessary-Big Meetings at Bessemer and Tarrs, Addressed By McBryde, Nugent and Mc-IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

MT. PLEASANT. April 13.-Nearly 1,000 day. He declares that the output of coke is strikers were assembled in front of Knights constantly increasing. He said that 72 cars of Labor Hall at Bessemer this morning to of coke were shipped by his company to- hear addresses from their leaders. A similar meeting, with almost as large an Manager Brennan, of the McClure Com- attendance, was held at Tarrs this aftersame men, Messrs, John Nugent, James Michael Barrett was made chairman, and he introduced the speakers by saying that the meeting was called to give a statement of the situation and to express a determination

to continue.

James McBryde, after complimenting the the strikers for their stick-to-itiveness, said

among other things: In the beginning of this strike a scale was In the beginning of this strike a scale was formulated and presented to the operators of the coke region by your officials, and it was treated with utter contempt. Everything possible has been done by your officers to settle this question, but it has proven of no avail. The operators have gone into print, and have tried to make the public believe that your leaders are incapable. This will be a struggle to the bitter end. We have been prepared to show that the operators have made big profits the past year and are fully able to pay the advance asked. **

Offering a Reduction.

Now they have the audacity to offer a 10 per cent reduction. They offer what is some times called a scale, but I call it an ironclad. You are asked to sign to work three years, so that you can be held to work and cannot be governed by your organization. They tell you this is a free country, but if they find you holding a public meeting on a public highway, they shoot you down. Remember those men who were sacrificed at Morewood. They are to be honored. A monument will be erected to their memory so high that the scabs can't read the inscription on the top. Remember you are on a strike. Though you have good reason to be indignant, for God's sake be men and keep the law. ing a public meeting on a public highway, they

James McSloy made a short address, and was followed by John Nugent. In open-ing, the latter gentleman spoke of his trip and speeches made yesterday, and con-

There is a fundamental law that he who sell anything has the right to put the price on it.
You have only your labor to sell and the operators claim the right to make the price. Anyone who goes to work under these circumstances is unworthy to be called a man. The black slave was guaranteed plenty to eat, cloth-ing, a home and decent burial. If you accept the operators' scale they will use you until you are worn out, and then you will be turned out to the county home and die and be buried a

The operators put a price on their coke. The railroad makes its price on the shipment. Now, why can't you put your price on your labor? The company puts its price on the calico and molasses and other stuff at the store, and you must pay it. They also want to put a price on your labor.

A Rap at Lynch. Tommy Lynch wants to hold both ends of the string and squeeze the laborers both ways. The workers in this region are lucky if they hold their own from one year's end to the other. If a man should get sick he would be in bad shape. But they say this is not a ques-tion of wages. That is right. It is a question whether the workingmen of this region shall be free or slaves; whether they shall govern themselves or the coke operators shall own them.

them.
At Johnstown yesterday I met Captain Schoonmaker, who said we had no right to hold a meeting in the vicinity of their works. I asked him how close, and he replied that the law would determine that. No one should be ashamed to live where the National Guard is. The soldiers are to protect you and I as well as the operators. It is the other people, the thugs and the murderers called Pinkertons, that we object to. I thank God that in Ohio, where I live, we are able to take care of ourselves, and ive, we are able to take care of ourselves, and Pinkertons must remain out of the State. They are now using eviction notices to drive men to work. Tommy Lynch sends around an order that you must leave your home within a few days or go to work for him.

A Declaration of War. In Ireland an eviction notice is equivalent to a declaration of war [a voice, "That's true"], but never mind that; there are thousands of tents out in our State, which the Governor will loan, as he did for the flood sufferers. It will be healthy out on the hillsides, sleeping in tents. Money will be contributed for you to live on. When Manager Lynch comes to you and tells you you must go to work, simply reply to him: "Tommy, we can stand it all summer. We are getting enough to eat, and that's all we ever

The speaker proceeded at some length, making facetious remarks about counter jumpers drawing coke with spoons. He said one man went out with gloves reaching to his elbows and wielded a No. 1

Alter Mr. Nugent finished, speeches were

made by two Slavs. During the address of Mr. Nugent, one of the Slavs present saw a man in the crowd who had been working and wanted to throw him out, but he was held back by his friends and trouble was averted. Several resolutions were read in English and Slavish and were passed unanimously. They were as follows:

Resolved. That we, the workingmen of the Mt. Pleasant branch, assembled here at Bessemer, are disgusted at the terms offered by the operators and do not intend to return to work until a scale is effected by our district officers

Denouncing the Shooting.

Resolved, Further, that we express the greatest indignation at the Southwest Coal and Coke Company for hiring men to shoot down our brothers on the public highway like dogs.

Resolved, That we express the greatest sympathy with the berenved friends of our brothers, who were shot at Morewood by Captain Loar and deouties. and deputies.

Another set of resolutions read: WHEREAS, The Court of Westmoreland county has admitted to bail the parties who murdered our brothers at Morewood, there-

mardered our brothers at Morewood, therefore be it

Resolved. That we question the legality and
emphatically condemn the action of the Court
in said act.

Resolved, That the United Mine Workers of
America will leave nothing undone to bring
the guilty parties to justice. Still another set of resolutions read: WHEREAS, It is evident that the present truggle is mainly directed against labor or-

Resolved, That we will prove to the operators that they are engaged in a forlorn hope.

Resolved, That we suspended as an organization, and as an organization only shall we resume work. We will fight on the present line for our just rights if it takes all summer.

The meeting closed with three cheers for the leaders of organized labor. All through the men manifested interest in the speeches and apparently are standing as solid as when they first threw down their tools nine

IN THE LINE OF HIS DUTY. WHY THE ITALIAN CONSUL AT PHILA-DELPHIA ASKED QUESTIONS.

The Man Killed at Mt. Pleasant Was an Italian Subject and It Was His Business to Know All About It-Not Necessarily an International Matter. PHILADELPHIA, April 13 .- Cavalier A.

Rebandi Massiglia, Italian Consul at Phil-

adelphia, explained at length why he had

sent a letter to Coroner Wakefield, of Westmoreland county, asking him to send him the fullest particulars of the death of the Italian who was killed at Mount Pleasant when the deputy sheriffs fired on the coke rioters with such fatal results on April 2. "It is unjust to put an international con-struction on this letter," said Cavalier Massigils. "Everything in which one of my countrymen figures is seized upon, and, if possible, distorted in some way to create feeling between Italian residents and Americans. Pray put this in its proper light."
The Cavalier went on to explain why he had written the letter, "I am the Italian Consul for this district," said he. "My duties are to the Italian residents of this country. A man is killed. He is an Italian subject. Suppose the killing is accidental. Suppose he had no relations near him, and that he left a large sum of money. Soon the family in Italy will write to me for particulars. I must have the facts. In the case of the killing of this man, I want the facts for just

appear.
"I received a dispatch from Mt. Pleasant saying an Italian subject had been shot down and asking me to investigate. Then I read in the newspapers that there had been a great disturbance, that 11 men had been killed, one being an Italian, and the troops were called out. I waited for a week or more, and then sent a letter to the Coroner. He is making the official investi-gation. Who else could I apply to? To the Governor? Certainly not, I would like him to send me the facts surrounding the killing, the man's name, where he came from, whether he had any family, and whether he had any money. That is all.

that purpose. Not to demand satisfaction

of the Government, as some would have it

PLENTY OF HOUSES.

Strikers Decide to Have Nothing More to Do With Company Dwellings.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. I MT, PLEASANT, April 13.-A special oint meeting of Local Assemblies 1581 and 1579 was held to-night in Knight of Labor Hall. Charles C. Stewart, a member of the order, who has been working at Morewood. reported that only 10 men besides the bosses ere working to-day. It was decided to have nothing more to do with company wood will have to live in the open air, as houses have been found for all the men to ive in as soon as Mr. Ramsay requires them

to move.

A resolution was passed declaring that all were ready to stand out until the scale was adopted, if it required several months more of idleness.

WILL RETURN TO WORK.

The Cokers at Tyrone Said to Have Gone Back at the Old Rate. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

MT. PLEASANT, April 13 .- A report from Tyrone says that a meeting of the local assembly, K. of L., was held there last evening, and a vote taken on the quesion of returning to work at the old scale. On the first ballot seven voted against the proposition, but a second ballot was taken and it was carried unanimously.

The works will probably be started up. There are 144 ovens at Tyrone, and no at-tempt has so far been made to run the plant. The operators here discredit the statement that the old scale will be paid here, and the workingmen say they selieve any such action was taken. The in-

formation came from a reliable source, how-A POLITICAL FIGHT

That Will Drag Out Ohio's Legislative Ses

sion Until May 10. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. COLUMBUS, April 13 .- There are surface indications pointing to a very long session of the General Assembly. An effort will be made to continue it solely for political purposes until after the time at which Mayor Mosby, of Cincinnati, will assemble the members of the Board of Administration to be appointed under the new charter. intments are due May 4, and should he select two straight-out Republicans and two Mugwump Democrats an attempt is to be made to assault the charter and again reorganize the city. If Mayor Mosby appoints two Democrats recognized as in symwith the gang, it is probable there will be no effort to secure a change.

The information is given on the authority of a Democratic member of the House, who predicts that the session will not close before May 10. The farmers will obstruct the scheme, it is believed, as it is known they will adopt a resolution at their caucus to morrow night urging an adjournment on

Mr. Oren, in the Senate, introduced joint resolution that the care of Fort Vin-cent, Warren county, be vested in the trustees of the Ohio Archeological Society, and shall be used as the annual camp grounds of the Ohio National Guard.

GENERAL ALGER RECOVERING.

He Has Been Suffering From the Grip, bu Will Be Out Shortly. DETROIT, April 13.-General Alger, who has been confined to his bed for the past ten days with the grip, has recovered and will

A SCHOOL SENSATION Suddenly Sprung in the Legislature by Senator Hall, of Elk.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, APRIL

PLAN OF A PITTSBURG PRIEST. Ready to Turn the Sectarian Institutions

Over to the State.

THE CONDITIONS THAT ARE PROPOSED

HARRISBURG, April 13 .- Senator Hall, of Elk, caused somewhat of a sensation in the Senate by introducing the following

resolution:

resolution:

WHEREAS, The general provision of the Constitution requiring "The miantenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated," and the special provision of the existing laws enacted for the purpose bringing such constitutional provision into effect have not satisfactorily gained their object; Whereas, That this failure is due mainly to the religious convictions of a large number who regularly pay their taxes for the support of the public schools at the same time that they tax themselves voluntarily for the sustenance of their denominational schools.

Whereas, Any change in the existing school laws that will render possible a complete realization of the constitutional provision for the education of all the children above six years of age must prove to be a very great advantage to the State and will certainly become an important factor, not only of economy, but of "peace and good will" among all citizeus; therefore, be it

The Point to Be Attained.

Resolved, (If the House concur), that a joint committee of six be appointed, whose duty it shall be to confer with the managers of such denominational schools throughout the State in order to learn of some feasible plan to be adopted whereby the control of such schools may be given over to the various school spate to become a part of the public school system and be made practically hon-sectarian, so as to come within the meaning of the Constitution, and if so, to draft and report a bill to secure that end.

The preamble was part of a bill sent to Senator Hall by Rev. Father McTighe, of Pittsburg. It was not considered advisable to introduce the bill, so a resolution was attached to the preamble. The bill authorizes the school directors of any district, or of two or more contiguous districts, to enter into an agreement with the managers of any denominational school conducted in their district, whereby the complete control and management of the school may pass into the hands of the directors, to be governed and regulated by the school laws as part and parcel of the public school system of the

parcel of the public school system of the Commonwealth.

Provided, The said agreement specify that during the legal school hours, of which on the usual school days there shall be not less than two in the forenoon and the same in the afternoon, no religion shall be taught, and no religious exercises of any character whatever shall be conducted by the teachers, by the pupils, or by any other person. Provided further, that no child on account of his or her creed shall be excluded from such school.

To Continue the Old Teachers.

To Continue the Old Teachers. Section 2 provides:
That school superintendents shall be and are

ereby empowered to issue, without the usual examination, a teacher's permanent certification cate, which shall be valid only for such schools to any one above the age of 18 years, who, pre-viously to the passage of this act, has been engazed for three years in teaching in a private or denominational school within the State of Pennsylvania: Provided the applicant exhibit a testimonial of good morals and of confidence in his or her ability as a teacher, subscribed to by three adult of timens of the neighborhood where the application is mode. aged for three years in teaching in a private

under the present Constitution. Section 2 of article 10 reads:

No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Common wealth shall be appro-priated to or used for the support of any sect-

This prevents any division of the school funds proper, while any aid from the general funds is as positively prohibited by No appropriations, except for pensions or gratuities for military services, shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent pur-

poses to any person or company, nor to any de compational or sectarian institution, corpora An Amendment Would Be Necessary. A prominent Democratic Senstor said the Constitution would have to be amended be-

fore the parochial schools of any church could come under its provisions. It now seemed probable that a convention would be held and a new Constitution given the peo ple, and it was possible that the matter was being agitated now to prepare the way for an effort to amend the organic law so as to permit a division of the school funds. Among the Republican Senators the general opinion was that so long as the schools remained sectarian they could not "become a part of the public school system," and when-ever they were made "practically non-acctarian," as the resolution indicated, there was no reason for their continuance.

Senator Hall says that he regards the matter as a most important one, and affecting a large proportion of our citizens who are compelled to pay taxes from which they receive no benefit, as the majority of Roman Catholics send their children to the parochial schools. Thus their conscientious scruples render inoperative, so far as they are concerned, that provision of the Constitution which says hat all children over 6 years of age she educated at the public expense. was not prepared to say that any constitu-tional way out of the difficulty could be arrived at, yet it was a matter of sufficiently great importance to demand a thorough in-

The resolution was sent to the Committee on Education, where it is safe to say it will stay.

HARRY HALL.

THE FULL AMOUNT.

Whitty Wins His Suit Against the Knight

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 13 .- The jury in the case of William Whitty against Terence V. Powderly and others, which was tried before Judge Bregy, rendered a verdict this afternoon in Common Pleas Court No. 1 for the plaintiff, awarding him \$1,006 48, the full amount of the claim. Whitty is a merchant in Philmont, N. Y., and during the lockout of the knitting mills in the Mohawk Valley in the latter part of 1886 and spring of 1887, furnished the striking Knights of Labor with provisions, he being a member of the organiza-tion himself. He was paid in part by the Executive Board, who ordered the strike, but they refused to satisfy a demand for \$800 which he made.

He had furnished the supplies on the

order of T. B. Barry, who, it is alleged, had severed his connection with the order at \$800, with interest, was due him, and the about a quarter of an hour.

ATTACHMENT REPUSED.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Fayette County Gas Case.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13,-The Supreme Court some weeks ago allowed a writ falternative mandamus requiring Judge Ingram, of the Fourth Judicial District, to show cause why he should not embrace the Sheriff of Fayette county in an injunction order intended to cut off the glass works of their example.

Louis P. Whiteman from the supply of natural gas, which the Fayette Fuel Gas Company had contracted to furnish him for a term of years. The fuel company went into the hands of the sheriff, who cut off the supply from the works. Whiteman appealed to the Supreme Court first for a mandamus, requiring Judge Ingram to issue the injunction as originally framed, including the sheriff or any other person in possession, and secondly for a rule on the managers and execution creditors of the company to show cause why an attachment should not

14. 1891---TWELVE PAGES.

to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against them.

The rule for an attachment was refused to-day, on the ground that the record is not in the Supreme Court and the mandamus was refused, on the ground that in continuing the injurities against the company ing the injunction against the company itself, Judge Ingram has done all that he is

NOT TWO WEEKS WEDDED. SUDDEN DEATH AT WILMINGTON OF COUNT LEWENHAUPT.

He Married the Daughter of Ex-Secretar Bayard on April Second, and Died While They Were Looking Forward to an European Honeymoon Trip,

WILMINGTON, April 13.—Count Lewen haupt, who recently married Miss Bayard, died suddenly this morning at his home, 1017 Adams street, this city. The marriage of Count Lewenhaupt to Miss Ellen, youngest daughter of ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, took placed at noon, April 2, little more than a week ago, at the Bayard homestead, Delamore place, in Wilmington. Count Lewenhaupt was a member of a noble family of Sweden, but having chosen to make his home in the United States pre ferred to be considered as a private individual, and, it is said, requested his friends to drop his title when addressing him. He was very popular man in society circles, and his marriage with Miss Bayard was considered an extremely happy one. His illness was short, and no one outside of his immediate family was aware that his life was in peril until the sad news of his death

Dr. Bullock, the physician in attendance, states that Count Lewenhaupt had been indisposed for the past two or three weeks. He was not, however, seriously sick until Friday, when Dr. Bullock was summoned. The physician found his patient suffering from a malignant attack of typhoid fever, and the dread malady resisted all efforts to

stay its ravages.

Directly after the wedding breakfast the Count and Countess Lewenhaupt went to their home, where this morning he passed peacefully to his death. It was their intention to remain here until May I, when they were to have left for a European trip of about four months. The Count had looked forward with great pride to presenting his fair American bride to his family, and to his sovereign at Stockholm. The Count was in the 31st year of his age, while the Countess is aged 21 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 5 o'clock, the remains being interred in the Bayard family vault in Old Swede's Churchyard. The Episcopal burial ritual will be read in Old Swedes Church by the curate, Rev. Martin B. Dunlap. The interment will be private.

OHIO APPORTIONMENT.

Lively Row Is Expected Over the Legislative Redistricting.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, April 13 .- The Governor, Auditor of State and Secretary of State ap-The resolution was the subject of general comment among the Senators, and there appeared but one opinion, and that was that the object sought could not be attained under the research Constitution of the research Constitution of general portioned the State for legislative purposes to-day. The majority report signed by Rvan and Poe makes 107 members in the next House of Representatives, of which the research Constitution of the State for legislative purposes to-day. The majority report signed by Rvan and Poe makes 107 members in the next House of Representatives, of which the object sought of the research Constitution of the research control of the State for legislative purposes to-day. portioned the State for legislative purposes Democratic, while a number of the counties are close. A prominent Republican stated it would take a Kansas cyclone to prevent the Republicans from having a majority in the next House. Sixteen will be a constitutional quorum in the Senate, and the Republicans are reasonably sure of electing

that number, so they will control both The Governor submitted a minority report which is more favorable to the Democrats, but he was overruled and filed a protest. The Democrats will institute mandamus proceedings to-morrow to compel as they claim, a correct apportionment fo the Senate, taking them in their numerical order. The Republicans did the work by beginning in the middle of the districts

GRIP DYING OUT

In New York, but It Is Still Very Bad Over

in Brooklyn. SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, April 13 .- Up to noon to day the number of cases of grip reported for the past 24 hours was 154, the smallest number recorded for many days, and but 20 of the deaths reported to-day were attributed directly or indirectly to the grip. Three were of real grip. Dr. Nagle thinks that the grip epidemic will subside in a few days, and that the death rate will become normal. The general sickness of the city, he says, is

comparatively small. The Circuit Court, of Brooklyn, was adjourned to-day because of the ravages of the grip among the lawyers and others interested in cases upon the calendar. Severa lawyers sent word that they were laid up with the prevailing malady, and others re-ported that their clients or important wit-nesses had it. Justice Bartlett was forced to adjourn for all the cases went over.

THE OHIO LYNCHING.

the Grand Jury. TOLEDO, April 13 .- Judge A. R. John son gave his charge to the grand jury to-day regarding the lynching of William Bales, the murderer of Policeman Ed Harper on the 9th inst. In his charge, after recounting the facts regarding the tragedy, the Judge held that there was no excuse, no palliation, no extenuation. "It

was a deed of violence and blood, an act of wilful, deliberate, malicious murder. It was an act of slander upon each member of the grand jury, in that it says that they would have violated their oaths and on the evidence presented would have refused to indict. He closes with pointing out the duty of the jury to indict all to whom the testimony is sufficient to show their guilt, without fear, favor or affection. The charge is the subject of widespread comment, both for and against.

Two Pittsburg Companies Said to Be Ready to Grant Them.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, April 13.-In speaking of the prospects of a strike among the miners over the eight-hour day, President Rae, of the United Mine Workers, said to-day that they had received a proposition from two Pittsburg companies offering the 10 cents advance, eight hours and all other demands to be conceded. One of the companies, about the largest in the country, offers to run three shifts in the 24 hours, and employ all the men it can possibly find places for in aiding the miners in their stand for eight hours. One company in Central Pennsylvania has made concessions similar to the two in the Pittsburg district. Indications are that quite

An Expert Says Uncle Sam Would Soon Make Humbert Tired.

YANKEE GUNS TO FIX THE NAVY.

Still Great Doubt in Rome as to the Intentions of Rudini.

HARRISON'S PART IN THE SQUABBLE

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 LONDON, April 13 .- Colonel W. Hope has written to the London papers, dating from the Army and Navy Club, with regard to the United States navy. He says: "There is a general idea that the United States are at the mercy of the Italian navy. That is not my opinion. War is quite out of the question, but if such a misfortune should happen, I believe that the Italian fleet, after having done, no doubt, great mischief, would have to withdraw with diminished numbers and greatly crippled. I spent the greater part of last November in Washington, where I was formerly attache to Her Majesty's Legation, and while there received a very kind invitation to examine

the new gun and the navy yard. "I knew that the guns made there were on the same general principle as the modern English and French guns, and I expected to condemn everything, but in the end could only praise. The faulty proportions and abominable workmanship of our English guns are carefully avoided, with the result that unlike the Elswick and Woolwick that unlike the Elswick and Woodwick and that unlike the Elswick and Woodwick and W

Difference Between the Countries. "The secret of the good workmanship lies in fastening the responsibility for every-thing upon the same official by name. Here in happy England the system is that no man shall be responsible for anything. The country is so soft, so indolent, so ignorant, so rich and so careless that it is perfectly contented with floating down the stream will be coming discovery when the series. gaily to coming disaster, when the awakening will be too late, but wise old Uncle Sam insists upon some one naval officer being responsible by name for each individual thing. All these officers being on the active list of the navy, their own lives may depend next year on the carefulness of their work this year. It is then no wonder that not one of the Washington guns ever has burst or failed to do what it was intended

An Associated Press dispatch from Rome says: Up to noon to-day it has been impossible to learn anything about the report that the Italian Cabinet had decided to request United States Minister to leave Bome in case no reply to Premier Rudini's last note is received from Secretary Blaine by tomorrow. Officials are reticent and journalists are unable to secure definite confimation or denial. At the American Legation nothing can be learned. Minister Porter has heard nothing except what he has gained from the papers.

Conservatives Don't Expect a Rupture. opinion, as nearly as one can gather, is that the Premier will not proceed to extremities at this inneurse. It is argued that whatever beneficial effect such a display of vigor might have in increasing the popularity of the present Cabinet, must be only temporary, magningh as it would leave the In well-informed circles the prevailing temporary, masmuch as it would leave the New Orleans incident further from settle-ment than ever, while the American Govrnment would doubtless be so irritated by the Italian policy as to make any settlemen

While the prevailing opinion thus is that Marquis di Rudini will not take the rash step reported to be in contemplation, the re-port still continues to show some vitality. Word comes from Paris that the Journal Des Debats this morning prints a dispatch from its Rome correspondent, reasserting that the Italian Government had really ter his passports unless Secretary Blaine relies by to-morrow. But it is believed here that the correspondent of the Debats was imply repeating the report in circulation ere Saturday and had no further authority

HARRISON PERHAPS TO BLAME

For the Delay in Answering the Last Message Sent by Rudini.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, April 13.-The report is broad to-day that the reply of Secretary Blaine to Minister Rudini's last note has not been sent, that the President has been poring over it for a week or more, attempting to edit it, but not being able to do so to his satisfaction. While this report is being sent broadcast, THE DISPATCH correspondent has not been able to trace it to any good authority, and there is a reasonable assumption that it is not true, because of a substantial improbability that in the present relations of the two countries, the President would depart on his long tour

without either having sent the reply or arranged for its sending. ranged for its sending.

The most logical assumption is that the reply has been sent by mail, and that Rudini was days ago apprised of its coming. No stock is taken now in the story that if an answer were not received by to-morrow Minister Porter would be given his passport, unless, indeed, Rudini, knowing the reply would reach him before the 14th of April, permitted the "bluff" to go out un-officially, which would have been a very small trick, but would, no doubt, satisfy

large and respectable constituency among AWESTERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

A Body Which Is Supposed to Conside Everything but Politics. KANSAS CITY, April 13 .- The first Western States Commercial Congress assembles in this city to-morrow. The idea of the congress originated in the Kansas Legislature last winter, and provision was made for it by concurrent resolutions appropriating funds for its expense, and authorizing the Governor to issue invitations to the Gover-nors of all the States west of the Mississippi river, and to Mississippi, Alabama, Ken-tucky, Tennessee and Georgia, of the South-ern States, and Illinois, Indiana, Wis-consin, Michigan and Ohio east of the Mississippi. The Governors of those States all appointed delegates.

The commercial organizations of each city in the West were each invited to send representatives, and many of them have re-

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED. Supreme Court Decision on Some Important

Tariff Cases. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The Supreme

Court to-day affirmed judgments of the Circuit Courts for Illinois and Southern New York in the important customs cases of Seeberger, Collector of Chicago, against Farwell and others, and Magone, Collector at New York, against Edward Luckmeyer, in regard to the proper rate of duty under the act of 1883 on importations on woolen dress goods, in which very slight amounts of cotton had been mixed in order to lower the classification of the goods. a large number of other operators will follow

NOT A PREY TO ITALY LUCK IN THE LICENSE LOTTERY

Long List of Fortunate Applicants in Allegheny County's Three Cities.

SEVENTY-ONE MORE SALOONS IN PITTSBURG.

Several Old-limers Fail to Get Renewals-Two Hotels Dropped From the Roll, One on Each Side of the River-Many New Faces to Be Seen Behind the Bar-Allegheny Speak-Easies Not Deprived of Their Income, as There Will Be Fewer Saloons Over There -McKeesport Gets 27, Allegheny 120, and Pittsburg 381 Licenses.

Pittsburg will have 71 more licensed f class of cities she cannot have so many drinking places this year than last, while Allegheny will have five less. Last year the list handed down in Pittaburg called for 307, but three of the hold-over applications afterward were granted. This year there are 381 in Pittsburg, 120 in Allegheny, and 27 in McKeesport. The increase in Pittsburg is made up largely in the downtown districts, and the drouth has been decidedly relieved on the Hill. The only two dry wards are the Twenty-second and Thirty-third, of

Pittsburg. Early last evening it became noised about that the list would be handed down. Crowds began to gather, and the scene was as exciting as on the night of an election. At 8 o'clock the lists were given out to the newspapers, but it was about hour before the crowds discovered

Then they made a wild rush on the Washington gun factory is perfect, the lathes superior to any in the country, and work faster.

Difference Retween the Countries. country. His refusal was the gossip of the city, but still there were so many others who were successful that in the chorus of drinks raised in honor of the increase the sorrows of the refused ones were forgotten

by midnight. Even Hotels Not Always Certain. The Hotel Boyer was also refused, which was taken as a hint that even the reputation of running a big hotel will not outweigh everything else in the eyes of the Judges. The Monongahela House, however, secures a license through Charles Holmes. The difficulty in this case will be surmounted by having the license transferred to Captain Brown, the new proprietor. John Newell came safely through the fire, and Albert Menjou will also be able to serve wines with his meals. Pius Keller, after two years' waiting, will return to his old place beside the Grand Opera House, and be able to hang a license above his mir-

Lenz & Kleinschmidt, who have confucted a restaurant at Sixth avenue and Wood street for a number of years, were forgotten this time. Their fall is alleged to be due to one of the proprietors' connection with a singing society which sells beer on Sundays. Another The Porter boys, who bought out Goettman's restaurant in the Diamond have also

een furnished with a license. A Prominent Grant Street Knock-Out. Up on Grant street the most prominent mock-out was that of Philip Tress, who had hitherto passed the fire of the Brooks law. P. C. Duffy, however, takes his place. Michael May, the well-known manager of the "Tavistock," on Sixth avenue, has been granted a retail card for his own place on Ninth street.

As has been stated, the greater part of the increase has been made up in the downtown saloons. In the First ward there are five new places. One more is added in the Second and six in the Third ward. The Fourth ward has three more, and an additional quartet of bars will assist in making things merry in the Fifth ward. There is an advance of three in the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth. In the Eleventh there will be two new places, and Frederick Kiefer, an entirely new man captures one of them on Center

avenue. The Thirteenth ward, which last year was dry, now has two places. In the Fourteenth ward there is an increase of five. The Twenty-first ward loses one place. In the Nineteenth ward only one of the old license holders was dropped.

Homewood Is Again in Line. Haggerty has again secured a license for the house at Homewood and will again hand out spirits on the track. The Twenty-second ward has not a license. The Twentythird ward loses one, as also do the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first and Thirtysecond. The Thirty-third was entirely refused but one house has been added in the Thirtyfifth ward. In the Twenty-nipth ward every one of the persons now conducting licensed houses were granted and three new ones were added. In the Thirty-sixth ward there

was no change.

Among the surprises in Allegheny was the refusal of the Hotel Rhoades. H. Mackin, on Federal street, also fell with it. In the main, however, the present license holders were given the right
to continue in business. Morris, the ball
player, has secured a license at 9 Robinson
street, just opposite Exposition Park.

At McKeesport the ald propriets and all propriets and the secured and all propriets At McKeesport the old proprietors were favored, and most of them icense. Among them was McKay, of the

Hotel Jerome. John Teemer, the famous oarsman, kept a saloon last year at Market and Diamond streets, McKeesport. He recently sold out to Peter Gross, who entered the arena and came out victorious, securing another license for Teemer's old place.

The License List Record Broken. The granting of 381 licenses in Pittsburg this year out of the 814 applicants, breaks the record since the Brooks law went into effect. In 1888, when Judges Ewing and Magee held the reins, 257 licenses were granted in this city. The next year Judge White concluded he would cut down the number and granted only 93 of the applications. This had the effect of bringing into almost immediate existence over 800 speak-easies, which flourished in spite of the efforts of the police.

This condition of affairs was changed in

1890, when Judges White and Magee sat to-gether and gave out 307 licenses, granting three additional ones on re-hearings, which made the whole number 310. This year sees an increase of 71 licensed houses. There will be no additional ones, however, as no cases were field over and no re-hearings will be allowed.

Over in Allegheny there were 120 granted. This is a decrease of five from that of last year, which is considered rather remark-able, in the face of the fact that Pittsburg got an increase, It may be that the Northside police did not begin to pull in the speak-easies soon enough. At any rate, although she rises to the second

THREE CENTS.

How Allegheny Heretofore Fared. In the first year of the Brooks law, 1888, Allegheny got 61 licenses. In 1889 only 36 were granted by Judge White. In 1890 122 were granted, and three additional ones on rehearing, making 125. While the number of licenses granted in Allegheny this year is smaller than last, there were 23 more applicants. Thirty-

seven were refused.

McKeesport gets 27 licenses, which is an increase of seven over last year.

The lists below tell the tale, giving the number of grants and refusals, with names and addresses of all applicants. Those who had licenses last year and were again suc-cessful are designated by an asterisk (").

MORE PLACES TO DRINK.

The Judges Think Pittsburg Has Grown Enough to Need Seventy-One Additional Drinking Resorts - Those Who Got

There and Those Who Falled. There will be in 1891 just 71 more places n Pittsburg where the thirst of man can be quenched than there were last year, without violating the Brooks law. The work of the judges is shown in the following roster: FIRST WARD.

Granted. Becker, Jacob. 25 Fourth avenue.

*Boley, Samuel C. II. 22 and 33 Diamond square.
Cavenangh, Mathew, T and 28 Water street.
Coo., Pariek J., 42 Liberty street.
Ilciancy, Thomas, Iliand 115 Market street.
Durr. John K., Market street and Fourth avenue.
*Jacob, William H. 7 Union street.
*Loran, Martin 3, 10 and 12 Penn avenue.
*Larkin, Frank, and Heek, John, 34 Diamond. Nutriloge, Thomas, 22 Diamond street.
McCoy, Francis, 33 Feun avenue.
McDonough, Farrick, 30 Feun avenue.
McDonough, Farrick, 30 Feun avenue.
Porter, Edward K., 3 and 40 Diamond square,
Porter, Edward W., 25 Diamond sgrare.
Reineman, George, 35 Diamond street.
Richards, Partick A., 27 Feun avenue.
Sanders, Frederick, 64 and 64; Water street.
Snyder, Nicholus S., 36 and 38 Fourth avenue.
Stevens, C. W., 20 Market street.
White, John J., 38 and 50 Fifth avenue.

Refused. Refused.

Aland, Joseph A., 18 and 115 Ferry street,
Eisenbeia, Loui; 1 Union street,
Failon, George S., 18 and 15 Penn avenue,
Gallagner, B. J., and Daly, T. J., Jr., 46 and 48
Fourth svenue.
Heckman, Oswald, 207 Market street,
King, John, 27 Penn avenue.
Kothecker, Peter, 25 Penn avenue.
King, Feter, 25 Penn avenue,
Maxwell, William, Water and Market streets.
Marx, John A., and Marx, Charles C., 298 and 210
Market street.
Nee, John, Penn avenue and Second street.
MetDonough, William J., Water and Exchange
streets.

McDonough, William J., Water and Exchange streets.
McGinnis, Bernard, 20 and 71 Water street.
McIntyre, Thomas F., 22 Fenn avenue.
McTighe, Thomas J., 72 and 74 Third avenue.
Printy, William, 32 Liberty avenue.
Quinn, Charles, 24 Diamond street.
Sweeney, Hugh, and Kanney, Margaret, 22 Pennarynue.
Stroup, John C., 25 Union street.

Stroup, John C., 25 Union street. Speier, Frederick, 11 Diamond square, Granted, 21; refused, 20.

Granted. *Anderson & Rowan, Third avenue and Smith-field street.
Arnoid & Munn, 116 Smithfield street.
*Bayley, Neville, 465 and 467 Smithfield street.
*Frey, Michael, 69 and & Dismond street.
*Filson & Larkin, 209 Grant street.
*Gills, Charles S., Wood street and Third avenue.
*Goodwin Bros., 115 Fourth avenue.
*Golesaith, Bardele, 48 Dismond street.
*Holmes, Charles S., Water and Smithfield streets.
*Hitchipson, Alex., 107 and 136 Water street.
*Miller, Wolfgang, 59 Diamond street.
*Miller, Wolfgang, 59 Diamond street.
*Molney, M. Y., 119 Diamond street.
*Molney, M. Y., 119 Diamond street.
*Nobler, Harry B., 119 Smithfield street and 139
*Second avenue. Anderson & Rowan, Third avenue and Smith

Second avenue. telegraph of the corner Diamond and Grant street.

Refused. Brady, Daniel, Second avenue and Ross street, Larkin, David, 29 Grant street. Gazzola, Thomas F., 118 Smithfield street, Hughes, Owen, 235 Grant street. Kreimendahl, Lewis, 188 Third avenue.

McMillan, William, 195 Second avenue.

THIRD WARD. Granted. Archibald, Thomas, 602 Liberty avenue. Biblinan, Joseph, 49 and 51 Diamond street. Carr, Joseph and George A., 814 and 816 Liberty appell, Charles, 142 Fifth avenue.

Cappell, Charles, 142 Fifth avenue.
Dimling, George, 17 Diamond square.
Eichleay, John, 10 Masters alley.
Hermann, John, 10 Masters alley.
Hermann, John, 617 Smithdeld street.
Hitzer, Charles F., 451xth street.
Herzberger, Heary, 574 Liberty avenue.
Herbuecher, Simon K., 558 Smithdeld street.
Kittner, Carl, 606 Liberty avenue.
Lieler, Frank, 606 Liberty avenue.
Lieler, Frank, corner Grant and Seventh avenue.
Koller, Jacob, 461 Smithdeld street.
Mihm, Oscar, 645 Smithdeld street.
Mihm, Gustave B., 628 Smithdeld street.
Janlon, J., Albert, 7 Fifth avenue. Mihm, Gucar, 615 Smithfield street.
Mihm, Gucar, 615 Smithfield street.
Manjon, J. Albert, 7 Fifth avenue.
Manjon, J. Albert, 7 Fifth avenue.
Missley, G. N., 52 and 55 Fifth avenue.
Missley, G. N., 52 and 55 Fifth avenue.
Metiarvey, Owen, 337 Grant street.
Newlin, H. R., 372 Liberty street.
Richter, C. Vol., 58 Smithfield street.
Richter, C. Vol., 58 Smithfield street.
Richteman, Eckhardt, 505 Wood street.
Schriber, A. S., 102, 1004 and 1006 Liberty ave.
Schmidt, Henry, 32 and 34 Seventh street.
Witherow, W., 509 and 522 Smithfield street.
Witherow, W., 509 and 522 Smithfield street.
Wijson, Barker C., Liberty and Seventh street.
Wright, William J., 2 and 4 Masters alley.
Weisa, Matthias, 423 Smithfield street.
Wallace, Thomas, 525 Fifth avenue.
Woog, Frank X., 504 and 506 Smithfield street.

Refused. ierberick, George J., 65 Grant street. lebe, Peter, 695 Liberty avenue. lelp. Leenard. New Grant said Liberty streets. uyls, Harry, 63, 65 and 67 Diamond street. Davis, Harry, 62, 65 and 67 Diamond street.
Gittinan, James C., 672 Liberty street.
Nessler, John Jr., 73 Diamond street.
Kessler, John, 637 Smithfield street.
Leutz & Kleinschmidt. 568 Wood street.
Noite, Jacob Jr., 610 Liberty street.
Williams, Charles R., 6 McMasters way.
Young, James H., 27 and 23 Diamond street.
Granted, 35; refused, 13.

FOURTH WARD. Berry, Robert, 317 Liberty street.
"Bookin, Anna Mary, 823 fenn avenue.
Huckestein, Feter S., E Sixth street,
Maguire, James M., 31 Fenn avenue.
May, Michael, 7 Ninth street.
"McCarthy, Owen, 15 Sixth street.
"McLarthy, Owen, 15 Sixth street.
"McLarthy & Bean, Sixth street and Penn avenue. Granted.

nuc.
Siver, John A., 22 Sixth street.
Siver, John A., 22 Sixth street.
Redenbach, Edward, 12 and 14 Seventh street.
Ruckelsen, William, 34 Sixth street.
Schlosser, John B., and Dellenbach, G. C.,
Penn avenue and Sixth street.
Pann, George, 54 and 36 Tenth street.
Tann, George, 54 and 36 Tenth street.
Taylor, Frank, 625 Penn avenue.

over, J. B., Seventh and Duquesne way. terty, George H., 1 Sixth street, Granted, 14; remand, 2. Granted.

Duffy, P. C., 540 Grant street, Fallou, Patrick, 606 Grant str "Faifon, Patrick, 606 Grant street.
Horgan, Cornelius, IT Wylle avenue.
McGleuchey, Dennis, 18 and 20 Hedford avenue.
"McGee, Peter, 90 Webster avenue.
"McLaughlin, Frank, Tunnel and Wylle avenue.
"Neary, Dantel C., 227 and 229 Fifth avenue.
"O'Neil, John, 500 and 502 Grant street.
"Pfordt, George, 29 Wylle avenue.
Rosenthal, Morris, 33 Wylle avenue.
Subiadowsky, L., 10 Wylle avenue.

Refused,

Boyle, Jay C., 125 Wylie Avenue, Bradley, Daniel C., 39 Wylie avenue, Burkhart, Adolph, 79 Wylle avenue, Curley, Alexander F., 7 and 9 Wylle ayeans, Drumm, Charles, 165 Fifth avenue,