Inspector Barker, who represents the Gov-

ernment, was here several weeks since, he

reported a number of establishments where

he thought it would be necessary to enforce

the provisions of the law. Immigrant In-

"The question involving the employmen

tion, and he is not overworked to the detri-ment of his health. If a widow left with-

out means of support has children capable

of earning a livelihood for her, they ought

to be put to work. If parents are niggardly, or the father spends his boy's earnings for

liquor and deprives him of his education, the employment of such a child ought to be stopped. The hours of labor ought to be

shortened. The theory giving eight hours

of whatever circumstances, should be com

GENERAL LEGISLATION NEEDED.

made to understand each other's conditions

One trouble now is the employes have lost

the cry of dullness in trade and their ina-

esty on both sides will be of incalculable value to the labor question."

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Prof. Bolles, Chief of the State Bureau of

Industrial Statistics, sent 500 blanks from

Harrisburg to the principal labor organiza-tions, Knights of Labor and trade organiza-

tions, for distribution among workingmen of the State, embodying the following ques-

Ought children be employed in factories of

ing classes?
How ought the apprenticeship system be car-

in general, what course of action either by em-ployed or employers, or both, would be the best for the prosperity and happiness of both?

To the question whether children should

be employed in factories or mills a large

majority of the 78 persons who wrote to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics answered

that they should not be thus engaged under 14 years of age. A few said under 12, and some 15 and 16. One workingman replied that children should be kept at school until

they are 21, and the State should see that any poor child born in it should have all

NOT A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

source of wealth to the country to have chil-dren employed and have able-bodied men

and women remain idle. Another said that

by the employment of children grown per-sons are deprived of employment and that

the employment of children impairs their

health and results in a weaker race every

generation. One who answered in the nega-tive added that if we wished to preserve our

One who put himself on record as against

years. Another declared that child labo

was a menace to the intelligence of the

country from the fact that as soon as a boy

skilled laborer cannot, on his own individ-

ual earnings, afford to occupy a suitable house and rear his family and live as an

American citizen should live."

Several answered that there could be no

provided that due regard was had for their

health and safety. Another replied that in many factories boys' labor was an important

actor and in many instances absolutely nec

RADICALLY DIVERSE VIEWS.

The question, ought they (children) to be employed in any case; for example, when their mother is a widow, elicited radically diverse answers. Many replies justified

their employment, but others said it was the duty of the State to take care of the

widows and see that their offspring was properly educated before being put to work in factories and mills.

One who answered in the negative said

the curse of a just God must sconer or later fall on any country or people who will per-mit any child born among them to be set to

work without an education. Another wrote that it was his private opinion that widows

were pre-eminently able to take care of themselves. Another suggested a general fund for the maintenance of indigent widows and children until the latter are able to

work, when they should be obliged to reim

burse the State by paying a percentage of their earnings until the debt was entirely liquidated. One declares that females should not be employed under any circum-stances, as the man should be the only

bread-winner.

Most of those who were asked to state th

effects or consequences to children and parents by the employment of the former answered that the health of the children is

undermined and many of them fail to se

cure a proper education, and others added that it involved the contraction of vices be-cause of bad associations. As to the effect

IN FAVOR OF RIGHT HOURS.

ction to the employment of children

Another wrote that it could not be a

wealthy parents.

children.

essary.

ducational advantages of those having

peiled to work longer than that.

matter yesterday, said:

having gone into the regular nomination of a candidate for Congress, which resulted in the choice of Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, and WHEREAS, Mr. Bayne peremptorily de-

Whereas, The convention, in violation of both rule and precedent, named W. A. Stone, both rule and precedent, named W. A. Stone,
Esq., who was not a candidate at the primaries,
and who had not complied with the rules, the
observance of which could alone give him
standing as a candidate; therefore
Hesolved, That we hereby repudiate and condemn the mode of Mr. Stone's nomination as
subversive of the fundamental principles of

demn the mode of Mr. Stone's nomination as subversive of the fundamental principles of representative government, destruction of party unity, and wholly irregular and void.

Resolved, That in condemnation of the unfairness of the methods by which the so-called nomination was brought about, and in vindication of the right of the people to choose their own public servants, we call upon the County Executive Committee to order new primaries and a new convention to fill the vacancy which exists under the rules. We demand this not only as a right, but as the best method of indicating good faith in politics, preserving the party organization, and avoiding all possible risk of having this great protection center represented in Congress by a free trade Democrat. Resolved, further, That a committee consisting of John W. Chalfant, H. W. Oliver, Jr., J. H. Ricketson, A. E. W. Painter, A. M. Byers, Isaac Kline, J. B. Scott, J. H. Hampton, W. G. Park, Thomas Dowey, Calvin Wells, S. A. McCling and James H. Lindsay be and they are duly appointed to take such action as they may deem proper to folly and effectually carry into effect the object of this meeting, and that when this meeting adjourns it aujourns to meet on the call of this committee now appointed.

TWO SETS OF RESOLUTIONS. W. M. Gibbs, of Sewickley, then pre-sented the following, and moved that it be

WHEREAS. The declination of the Republican nomination for Congress in the Iventy-third district by Colonel W. A. Stone, leaves a vacancy in the ticket for that district; there-

Resolved, That primary meetings be held on the 6th day of September, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M. to elect delegates, to a convention to be held on Tuesday, the 9th day of September, 1880, to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress for the Twenty-third Congressional district, subject to the rules and regulations of the Republican Executive Committee.

Henry M. Long, the broker, a resident of Leet township, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Gibbs: substitute for the resolution of Mr. Gibbs:
Agreeably to the expressed wishes of the representatives of the Twenty-third Congressional district in mass meeting assembled and agreeable to the publicly expressed voice of many of the indivinual voters of said district, believed to be a majority, the following resolutions are presented for the consideration of the Republican County Committee:

Resolved, That the Republican primary election for Congressman in the Twenty-third district shall be held on Saturday, August 30, 1890, and that at said election the electors be and are hereby authorized to vote for the candidate direct. The judges of said election shall meet at the Common Council chamber, Allegheny, on

at the Common Council chamber, Allegheny, on Tuesday, September 2, and announce the vote for each candidate voted for at said primary elections. The candidate having received the greatest number of votes shall then and there be proclaimed the Republican nominee for said office of representative in Congress for said Twenty-third district.

Resolved, That all rules or parts of rules governous to the Pountaine County Committee con-The candidate having recei

erning the Resolved, That all rules of parts of lates con-ering the Republican County Committee con-flicting with the above resolution be and the same are for the time being suspended. Mr. Long said: "I move that both the res-olution of Mr. Gibbs and the substitute lay over for ten days, as required by the rules.

NO PERSONAL INTEREST IN IT. Mr. C. L. Magee said: "While having no personal interest, as a resident of the Twenty-third district, in the condition of affairs there. I have the interest that every Republican in this county has in having them settled and settled satisfactorily to the Republicans of that district. The amendment offered by Mr. Long is in clear violation of the rules already adopted by this committee. The resolution offered by Gibbs strikes me as meeting the case We would have had a very uncomfortable state of affairs in the Twenty-third district had Colonel Stone held to the nomination given him by the Congressional con vention. He relieved the situation in that district, acting as a good Republican, re-manding the question back to the people of that district; and that is what the meeting an Carnegie Hall asked should be done. I am heartily in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Gibbs. I think it meets the case. The object that Mr. Long wants to get at is a fair and uncontested nomination in that district, and that is what we all want; and I think that will be accomplished by the original resolution."

SICK OF THE DELEGATE SYSTEM. Mr. Long said: "At the meeting of citizens of the district the resolution was unani- of Fifth and Wood, were busy yesterday. mously adopted asking this committee to authorize the election to be so held at the out. Only eight working days intervene next primary as to give the people the right to vote for the candidate direct. This resolution conflicts with the present rules, but my motion is to let it lie over ten days, so that the rules will be complied with. So far as I have heard the expression of the people of Allegheny since that meeting, they are sick to death of the delegate system. No person can run for office in Allegheny county unless he is blackmailed until he hasn't a dollar left. The delegate system is an abomination. We ask for a direct vote. Mr. Magee and I are after the same purpose: that is, barmony in the Republican party." [Applause.] Councilman A. C. Robertson raised :

point of order that the committee could not designate the Crawford county system for a part of Allegheny county and not for the He said: "I am as much interested in the Crawford county system as Mr. Long. A UNANIMOUS REQUEST.

Mr. Long maintained that the committee could give the Twenty-third district the Crawford county system because the rest of the county had held primaries and made nominations. "This," he said, "will be in the nature of an experiment for the Twentythird district, and we have unanimously, far as I have heard any expression, asked you to permit us this time to vote for our candidates direct." Chairman Porter declared that the motion

of Mr. Long was in direct violation of the rules of the committee, and ruled it out of order. Mr. Long declined to appeal. The resolution of Mr. Gibbs was adopted without a negative vote. Somebody asked

that the September primaries must be held under the rules now in force. Mr. Magee said: "The committee has

adopted rules for the government of the party. There are several candidates for the nination, and I think it is only fair that the candidates should have notice what the rules are under which they must make their canvass. Of course, it is competent for this mmittee to amend the rules at any time. You cannot bind the committee not to change

Mr. Long moved that the Committee on Rules be asked to consider the adoption of the Crawford county system for primary elections. Mr. Magee seconded the motion,

THE NEEB-RUTAN CONTEST. A SPECIAL COMMITTEE WILL TAKE TES-TIMONY.

Resolutions Introduced That Caused Con siderable Comment-The Time at Which the Report is to be Made-Major Montooth Highly Extelled and Cheered.

All that the committee was called upon to consider concerning the Congressional contest having been disposed of, the meeting was ready to take up the other Northside one of contention, the Senatorial nomination in the Forty-second district.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented the following: WHEREAS, A convention to nominate a can-WHEREAS, A convention to nominate a candidate for State Senator in the Forty-second Senatorial district was duly called by the Republican County Executive Committee, and in Dursuance of said call, said convention met in Common Council chamber of Allegheny City, on Tuesday, June 3, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to the discharge of its duty, to nominate a candidate for Senator in said district and

trict, and reas. During said proceedings a dispute ver the organization and action of said arose over the organism of the delegates elected convection, and Whereas, A portion of the delegates elected to the said convention withdrew from the hall wherein said convention was being held, and is alleged to have organized a convention, and nominated a candidate for State Senator in

said district, therefore POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE. Resolved, That a committee of five be sp-

pointed by the Chair with authority to examine itnesses under oath in relation thereto, and that committee shall first be sworn to conduct this investigation fairly and impartially, that clined the nomination, thereby leaving a va-cancy on the ticket; and

officers of the body of delegates that withdrew therefrom be required to certify and deliver to the secretary of this committee, for the use of the special committee, the rolls, credentials of delegates, and all records of proceedings of their respective bodies, on or before Thursday, June 18, 1880.

That said special committee be and are hereby directed to report to the general committee on Saturday, June 28, 1880, and that a special meeting of this body be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on the said date to consider the report.

Mr. Magee Said: "One of the gentlemen claiming to be the Republican nominee for Senator is out of the city and out of the

Senator is out of the city and out of the State, and I would suggest to the gentleman who offered that resolution that the time for the report to the general committee be ex-This amendment was accepted by Mr.

Wilson. HAD TO WITHDRAW IT.

Mr. Morris moved to amend that the con mittee to investigate be composed of five members, two to be named by Mr. Neeb, two by Mr. Rutan, and the four to select a fifth. Afterward Mr. Morris withdrew this motion at the request of Mr. Magee. The resolution of Mr. Wilson was adopted. Mr. Flinn moved the appointment of a sub-committee of five to fill any vacancies in

the Executive Committee which may exist alter Saturday, June 28. Adopted. Captain Samuel D. Hubley presented a resolution extelling Major E. A. Montooth for his military and civil accomplishments, and declaring it to be the sense of the comand decisring it to be the sense of the com-mittee that Allegheny county, which had never had a Governor of the Commonwealth and yet gave the largest majority for Presi-dent Harrison of any county in the Repub-lic, was entitled to have the nomination conferred upon its favorite son. The resolution was saluted with applause, and was

adopted unanimously. The committee adjourned until Saturday, July 19. WITH AN EYE ON FAYETTE.

Chairman Andrews Entertains Quite a Num-

ber of Local Politicians. W. H. Andrews, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, came to Pittsburg yesterday morning, and spent the day, until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Seventh Averue Hotel. He came here, apparently, to be in a position to receive quick news by wire from Somerset and Fayette counties, and send quick news in return. Soon after his arrival he received three Fayette county politicians, who had a brief conference with him and then departed to reach home before the primaries were opened at 4 o'clock, Soon afterward Mr. Andrews had the pleasure of meeting two of the delegates from Allegheny county to the State Convention, Walter S. Lyon and Nathan S. Williams. These two gentlemen are from Legislative districts which did not instruct for Mon-

The first lieutenant for Senator Delamater was also visited by Collector Warmeas tle, and another visitor was Richard S. Quay, who has received one of the Legislative nominations in Beaver county. Mr. Quay congratulated Mr. Andrews because the Republicans of Crawford county had nominated him for State Senator, and Mr. Andrews congratulated Mr. Quay because the Republicans of Beaver county had nom-inated him for Representative. Smiles and cigars were exchanged. Beyond these compliments no political gossip was exchanged. Mr. Quay conversed charmingly about the black bass in the Beaver river, while Mr. Andrews went into ecstacies over the trout in Oil creek.

Another visitor was Editor Bloss, of the Titusville Herald. Mr. Andrews said to the reporters who called upon him that he believed Mr. Delamater would be nominated for Governor, but beyond that he did not care to discuss politics except to remark that he always liked Henry Clays, but would not throw a Reina Victoria over his shoulder. At 2 o'clock he boarded a train for the marshy wilds of Crawford county.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Major Montooth's Headquarters a Very Busy Pince, Nowadays.

The Montooth headquarters, at the corner before the State Convention, and the workers are active. Encouraging news last evening from Fayette and Somerset put the people about headquarters in a good humor indeed. The committee desires to receive to-morrow the names of all who wish to go to Harrisburg. The amount of depends upon the number who will fare Harry S. Paul, treasurer of the committee, has been receiving contributions, some of the checks being accompanied by the warmest encomiums of Major Montooth. Mr. Paul is willing to receive more at his office, corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue. There will be a meeting of the general committee at 3 o'clock to-morrow atternoon. Captain Batchelor desires a full attendance.

The Swedish local journal, Our New Home, has for several weeks been taking a The journal has a large circulation in the orthern part of the Commonwealth, where

RUNNING NECK AND NECK.

Mr. Stone is the favorite.

Some Lively Pattison-Wallace Contests Booked for Saturday.

There will be several lively contests at the Democratic primaries next Saturday. between the adherents of Wallace and Pattison. The First Legislative district, whether the wording of the resolution meant in Allegheny, is conceded to Patti-In the Second district, son. which is composed of the lower half of Allegbeny, there will be a brisk contest. The gentlemen running as Pattison delegates to the State Convention are Lee Frazier, of the Sixth ward, and Frederick J. Manley, of the Eleventh ward; while the Wallace candidates are Attorney Henry Meyer, of the Second ward, and William H. Cullers, of the Fifth ward.

John L. Sullivan, of Beaver avenue, ex-presses the opinion that four out of five Allegheny Democrats are for Pattison. On the other side, the Wallace people express the opinion that the popularity of Mr. Meyer will carry the district.

The Third district in Pittsburg will pre-

sent a lively fight with the chances apparently in favor of Wallace, while the Fourth district is conceded to Wallace, through the influence of Magistrate Mc-Kenna. The Fifth will send three Pattison and three Wallace delegates. The three other districts will be fighting ground.

M'KAY DIDN'T GET OFF.

Sent to Jail by Alderman McMasters on s Charge of Perjury.

David McKay, who was arrested a few days ago on charges of surety of the peace and assault and battery, made by Mrs. Miranda Palmer before Alderman Mc-Kenna, was to have been given a hearing on the charges yesterday, but Mrs. Palmer, who has also been in jail on charges of larceny, withdrew the informations. McKay was then taken to Alderman McMasters' office, and after a hearing on a charge of perjury made against him by W. J. Morris,

Mrs. Palmer, who is held on three charge of larceny committed during the holidays at Fleishman & Co.'s, Horne & Ward's and James W. Grove's. She will have a hearing to-morrow before Alderman McMasters.

Dr. B. M. HANNA. Eye, ear, nose and throatdiseases exclusively. Office, 720 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa. s&su

Hundreds of Sick Persons Flocking From All Parts of the United States to Troy Hill.

SEEKING RELIEF FROM PAIN

At the Hands of a Catholic Priest, Worth \$3,000,000, Who Prescribes Without Fee or Reward.

HIS MEDICINES INDORSED BY DOCTORS.

Interviews With Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Otherwis

Afflicted People Who Have Been Cured.

The blessing and healing of the sick were continued yesterday at the church of Father Mollinger on Troy Hill. A majority of the visitors have departed for their homes, but there yet remain a great many who are staying to consult with Father Mollinger. The venerable priest is exhausted from the work he has done in the past few days. He remained in his house all morning, taking a much-needed rest. People by the score were met by a DISPATCH reporter and told of the wonderful cures he had affected. Nearly every one encountered had a story to tell of the relief received from some disease with which they were afflicted when they came here. The boarding houses are still taking care of a great many people.

While visiting the boarding house of Mrs. Boehmig, the reporter met a lady named Broman, from Galion, O., who brought her little daughter, Gertrude, with her, to be treated by Father Mollinger. The child is 4 years old. At the age of 2 years she was stricken with fever which deprived her of hearing and speech, and for two years not the faintest sound has been heard from the little one's mouth, and she has never appeared to hear any noise that was made near her. After being unsuccessful with the treatment of several skilled physicians of Cincinnati, Mrs. Broman, who is not a Catholic, was prevailed upon by her friends to bring the little girl here for treatment. A CHILD'S SPEECH RESOTRED.

Five days ago the little girl was unable make any verbal noise, and yesterday the people in the boarding house heard the little one making a noise as if trying to ex-press something. Of course, the child could not talk, as she was only in her second year when the disease came upon her, but she made sounds with her voice that the mother claimed not to have heard from the little one for two years. The little girl also gave signs that she again possessed the sense of hearing. A small bell was rung behind her, and she immediately turned around, and looked at it in an amazed manner. Mrs. Broman firmly believes that the child was cured through the influences of Father Mollinger. The little girl is a perfect Mollinger. The little girl is a perfect beauty and has a very intelligent face. Yesterday she was taught to call for her mamma, and evinced other signs that the power of speech and hearing was restored to

Mrs. Gaffney, of Conneaut, Ashtabula county, O., said: "I came here a year ago so badly affected with rheumatism that I had to be carried upon a stretcher, and I had to be carried upon a stretcher, and I was treated by Father Mollinger. Now you see me to-day as lively as a cricket." Mrs. Boehmig, the boarding house keeper, confirmed the lady's statement in every par-

ticular. Mr. J. R. Corey, of Baltimore, an insur-ance man, said: "I have had considerable trouble with my right leg. About a year ago, while walking through my house with my shoes off, I stepped upon a pin and re-ceived a slight scratch. I did not pay any particular attention to what I thought a mere scratch, but in less than a mount in experienced a numbness in my leg, and later it affected me so that a needle could be put in any part of my right foot and I would not feel it. The leg was soon of no service to me and remained stiff. I came here, and

NOW I CAN WALK. The numbness has entirely left me, and I am sensitive to the touch of anything, now." Mr. Carey could not account for the cure. The best surgeons had given up all hope of ever making his limbs of any use to him. He had heard of the wonderfu healing powers of Father Mollinger, and at first was skeptical as to whether the venerable priest could cure him. He is now fully convinced, and is willing to bear testimony

to the wonderful work.

Peter McMahon, of New York, said: "I have been troubled for a long time with indirection. I consulted a number of doctors, without avail. On Friday I took som medicine prescribed by Father Mollinger, and I do not have the least trouble now. My appetite is all right again." Several of the boarders were ready to wouch for this last statement.

Patrick Morrissey, a merchant from St. Paul, Minn., said: "I have been troubled with rheumatism of the heart for five years. I have been treated by several physicians, who pronounced my case mecurable. I camehere a week ago in order to have a consultation with Father Mollinger. He prescribed for me, and now I have felt the good effects of the medicine, and to-day it

does not trouble me in the least." THE BLIND MADE TO SEE.

Mrs. Culp, of Chicago, wife of a broker, aid: "I have had detective sight for three years. I had a fever and came near losing whom I have consulted did me no good and my friends advised me to come here and consult Father Mollinger. I am not a Catholic, but I know of some cures that he made of some friends of mine, and I concluded to come here and consult him. I could not discern anything without the assistance of a strong pair of glasses. could not even walk out without them. got a prescription from Father Mollinger, and received the blessing on St. Anthony's

day. To-day I can read a paper without glasses." A paper was given the lady, and she read it unhesitatingly.

Mra. S. C. Moran, or Canajoharie, N. Y., said: "I have been troubled for a year or so with a bad cold in my lungs, from which I could obtaid no relief. I have acted under

the directions of Father Mollinger, and the hoarseness which long troubled me has now MANY SIMILAR CASES.

These were only a few of the cures effected and reported. Blind people, those who were incapacitated from walking and people who mere bereft of their reason have been reported cured. They traveled many miles
and their trouble has been rewarded, all state, whether by
the faith that the people place in
Father Mollinger, who invokes the aid of
the Almighty in curing them, or the
medium which he is so able to prescribe, relieves them of rain and excest them of dislieves them of pain and cures them of dis-eases that have baffled the most skillful

practitioners.

Some of them go so far as to offer to take affidavits to the effect that they have been cured by the aid of the priest. He claims not to make any cures of his own power. He invokes the aid of God in guiding him in his work. He thinks nothing beyond the ordinary line of diseases has been cured by

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. A druggist in Allegheny, where a great many prescriptions have been filled, says: "Father Mollinger certainly prescribes medicines that are adapted to the cases. A great many physicians who have a high re-gard for him as a physician, and concede pard for him as a physician, and concede him to be well up in medical science, give prescriptions the same as he does. They hold his knowledge of medicine in so high esteem that in many cases

they refer back to some cases in which Father Mollinger has prescribed medicines that have been successful. And he is only actuated by a spirit of doing what is just to these that have been unfortunate. He receives no compensation of any kind for this work. The people to whom he gives advice are at liberty to pay what they choose, or nothing at al just as it suits them. He is not dependen on the contributions he receives, as he is re ported to be worth at least \$3,000,000."

Father Mollinger will give advice to-mor-row to the people who yet remain. There are at least 300 visitors from all parts of the United States yet here who have not con-sulted him, and who do not wish to leave without doing so.

KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.

Little James Montgomery Crushed on the Pittsburg Traction Rond-An Exciting Runaway -- People Who Had Ifmbs Broken in Accidenta Yesterday.

James Montgomery, a boy about 8 years old, was knocked down by a cable car near the market house yesterday afternoon and so badly injured that he died a few hours afterward. Gripman John Allen was placed under arrest. Dr. Kirker's horse got scared at a bicycle

resterday and ran away, smashing the buggy efore he was caught. John Kohler, a little boy living on Thirtythird street, fell from a "merry-go-round" yesterday. He suffered a fraction of the collar bone. Jerry Gloss, employed at Price's foundry

on Fitth avenue, was oiling one of the shafts yesterday morning when his vest caught in a pulley, throwing him around the shaft. But luckily the vest was torn off and he was thrown violently to the floor, breaking his right leg at the knee and badly injuring his was removed to his home on Kirkpatrick street. Two men narrowly escaped death about

noon yesterday on Sixth street, near the bridge. Mr. Craig, brother of Joseph Craig, the well-known oil man, was driving into the city from Allegheny. He had a team of spirited colts, and suddenly there was a crash that startled everybody passing by.

Two frisky bronchos attached to one of Gusky's wagons came down the street on a run, and one of the wheels brought up against Mr. Craig's Chadwick cart with shock that threw him headlong into the street, and also knocked the negro driver of the broncho team from his seat. Both teams of horses were caught before they had a chance to run off, while the two drivers picked themselves up. Fortunately they were not badly hurt.

Alex J. Hughes, a laborer, fell a distance of 35 feet into a stone quarry back of Polish Hollow. He was badly hurt, and may not live. He was carrying some dinner pails over the hill when he lost his balance.

J. Carpie's horse ran away in the West End yesterday, and knocked down young Robb, breaking his leg. The wagon was

demolished. William Chantler, 23 years old, was run over by a train on the Panhandie, at Mans-field, on Friday night, and died yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries. The correct name of the boy who was killed by being run over by his father's sand wagon in Allegheny yesterday was Joseph James M. Caldwell, a Pittsburg lawyer,

was thrown from a horse in Mansfield yes terday. His head was badly cut. FOR NEGLECT AND CRUELTY.

Drinking Father Becomes Repents

Signs the Pledge. Superintendent M. J. Dean, of the Anti-Cruelty Society, was instrumental yesterday in having two persons arrested in Lawenceville and lodged in the Seventeenth ward police station. Michael Mundy, a puddler by trade, lives in Hatfield. He is charged with cruelty and neglect of his wife and two children, it being alleged that he spends his money for liquor and comes nome frequently in an intoxicated condition. When in this state it condition. When in this state it is alleged he abused his wife and children in a very cruel manner. Mundy was arrested on a similar charge not long since, and was given a hearing before Alderman Warner. He there became repentant and took the pledge to abstain from drinking for the improvement and benefit of the work-

liquor for one year.

The other case is that of Mrs. Eckstein, of No. 421 Ella street. She is charged with cruelty and neglect of her children. She is in general, what course of action either the course of ac the mother of six children, and it is said that all the money she receives from her husband, who is a hard working man, is expended for drink, and that her family suf fers from the want of this misused money, and frequently is cruelly treated.

FOUGHT FOR THE CHILD.

A Separated Couple Clash, and the Husban Sues the Wife.

Mrs. Sarah Plate was the defendant in snit before Alderman Succop last night, in which she was charged by her husband, Charles L. Plate, with assault and battery and disorderly conduct. The story related by the plaintiff is that he and his wife have not lived together for some time by mutual consent. Their one child, a boy, has been n the care of his father, but a few days ago Mrs. Plate called at the house where her husband and little son are located and attempted to take the child away. He refused to go, when she tried to take the boy away

n spite of the father's protests,
At this stage the parents appeared to have lost sight of the object of their dispute, and began to fight with each other. Mrs. Plate is alleged to have soon grown tired of fight-ing with her tongue, and picking up a good-sized stone aftacked her opponent, and beat him severely about the head and face. This movement speedily terminated the affair, and was the foundation for the suits. The magistrate held Mrs. Plate for court on he charge of assault, and imposed a light fine on the other.

A SIGNBOARD WAR.

Criminal and Civil Suits Entered by

Dentist and an Optical Company. Dentist Charles S. Scott and the Fox Optical Company, represented by Manager R. B. Wallace, are having a lively signboard war. Mr. Scott leased No. 624 Penn avenue to the optical company, and they at at once put up glowing signs on the building, which Mr. Scott as promptly proceeded to tear down. After the signs had been replaced and torn down several times, Mr. Wallace made an information before Alderman O'Brien charging Mr. Scott with ma-licious mischief. The latter was arrested, and gave bail for a hearing to-morrow.

Mr. Scott then filed a bill in equity sgainst the Fox Optical Company, in which he asks that the defendants be restrained from putting up signs, as it depreciated the value of the property. A hearing was fixed

HE WAS SOBER AND STEADY

And This is Why the Friends of Geo. Hall Wonder Where He Is.

The relatives and friends of George Hall, of the Twelith ward, are anxious about his whereabouts. Hall is 38 years of age, and was a millworker at Carnegie's Twentyninth street mill until two weeks ago. He was a man of steady habits, and had laid by considerable money. After quitting work at Carnegie's, he left for New Castle to accept a position at Witherrow's foundry there. Since then nothing has been heard of him by his relatives.

Frequent inquiry at New Castle to learn of him or where he was, proved fruitless.
His relatives fear that he has been assaulted and robbed, and will ask the police to make an investigation.

that it involved the contraction of vices because of bad associations. As to the effect of the employment of children in factories and mills on their parents a wide diversity 1200-Gallinger's-1106 Penn Ave.

Guns, guns, guns, guns, guns, guns, at Gallinger's, 1200 and 1106 Penn ave. Wsu GREAT moquette sale at Groetzinger's.

The submission of the question, "Ought

the hours of a day's labor be shortened,' developed a strong sentiment in favor of eight hours. One suggested greater restric-tions on immigration, "otherwise steamship tions on immigration, "otherwise steamship companies would be the chief gainers by a reduction of hours." One opposed a reduc-tion of hours unless a national law to that A Surprisingly Large Number Employed at Manual Labor, effect was passed. Another suggested that the shortening of working time would create a demand for a larger number of em-ployes, and improve their health and in-CONTRARY TO THE STATE LAW. crease their prosperity. One answered that the matter should be settled between the Some Interesting Information and Sugemployer and the employed, and should be governed by the amount of compensation. The effect of a reduction of hours would be gestions Adduced

BY THE STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS many want high wages and nothing to do.

The question, "Ought the working day
be uniform in all trades, etc.," mystified The question of child labor is in a state of many of those who attempted to reply to it. Some answered that it should be uniform if agitation just now in industrial circles. W. H. Martin, Factory Inspector for the practicable, but many of them thought uni formity would be difficult to reach. One said: "Bosh! Wait till the millenium State, when here a few days ago seems to said: have found a surprisingly large number of comes, and then ask that question, children employed in mills and factories, who are employed contrary to law. When

a few hours' work and low salaries, while

Among the answers to the question, "What legislation, if any, ought to be en-acted for the improvement and benefit of the working classes?" are the following: SOME OF THE SUGGESTIONS. The factory inspection law should be en-forced; employes should be paid weekly; taxes should be placed on land values and no work of State or city should be done by contract.

spector Robert Layton, in speaking of the Give us free trade.

A State Board of Arbitration: make the em of children in mills and factories is a broad ployment of American citizens compulsory on all State, national or municipal work; Aus-tralian system of voting; abolition of store orone, and depends entirely on the conditions and circumstances surrounding the child's ier system.

The State to print and furnish all text books life. There can be no harm in putting a child of 14 years of age or over, to work, provided he has had a reasonable opportunity to get the foundation for an educa-

for schools,

The prices for the necessaries of life should be fixed by law.

Corporations to be prohibited from watering stock; all surplus over 5 per cent on capital invested to be paid into the State treasury; the abrogation of all conspiracy laws; United States to conduct all railroad, telegraph and telephone business. phone business.

As capital without labor will consume itself, therefore labor should have a reasonable share therefore labor should have a reasonable share of the profit it produces.

Enforce what laws we have now and they will remedy the complaints of the many wage workers in their families.

A law taxing all income above a reasonable amount, so that the taxes on the poor man's home are as light as possible; a law to severely punish all trusts and combinations that gamble on the necessaries of life.

Keep a good stiff tariff on all articles that can be produced in America.

for labor, eight for sleep and eight for rest and enjoyment, is a fair and just division of the 24 hours allotted to man, and no child, be produced in America.

Proper sanitary laws providing for inspection of tenement houses and their surroundings; contract labor ought to be abolished, and convicts should be employed in improving the water ways of the State and roads in boroughs "Labor organizations are making two nistakes just now. This thing of asking for special legislation is all wrong. We don't want class legislation as against any other class. What we do want is general legisla-tion that will place us on an equality with

and townships.

The State to control all mines, and operate them for the benefit of the people.

Prohibiting the traffic of intoxicating drinks as a beverage: the encouragement of proper cooperative enterprises. COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

all other men. We don't need better ap-prentice systems, and too much time is wasted trying to improve on the present systems. The days are past when men learn A compulsory education law for children all departments of a trade. Where is the shoemaker who wants a boy to learn the trade? Modern machinery has changed things so that the practical machinist of to-day would until they are 14 years of age; prohibiting the bringing of detectives from other States to force workingmen to submit to injustices at the not have known anything about his trade 25 or 30 years ago. The laboring classes will only be benefited when employer and employe are brought closer together and matters without the interference of Pinkerton's men.

A reduction of the salaries of county and State officers proportioned to the decline in prices of farm products and labor and the abolition of railroad passes.

Movopolies and monopolistic privileges should by abolished.

Repeal existing tariff laws and pass an act of Congress restricting the immigration to this country of foreign workmen, thus giving to the workingmen of this country the advantages which the manufacturers now enjoy; namely, of buying where there is free competition and selling where competition has been shut out.

Compelling employers to pay women the same wages as men for similar work and making them responsible for injuries caused by the carelessness or ignorance of their agents or themselves. matters without the interference of Pinkerconfidence with the employers. If men talk about striking, manufacturers raise bility to pay an advance. The next day or two their men go out and the firm pays them what they ask. More common hon-

We don't want any more laws, but we do A law should be passed compelling employers to recognize labor unions.

Many suggestions were made as to how the apprentice system should be carried on, but from them it would be difficult to evolve an improvement on the existing condition of things.

The question as to how the prosperity and happiness of employer and employe could be best subserved, elicited elaborate replies,

mills?
Ought they be employed in any case; for example, when their mother is a widow?
At what age should their employment begin? State the effects or consequences to children and parents of employing them. For example, would parents work less if their children were employed? Effect on health, education, etc., of shildren. five of which follow: SHOULD SET AN EXAMPLE. Employers should set the example of "doing as they would be done by," and that would do Ought the hours of a day's labor be short-enen? If so, in what trades and occupations, away with the feeling of discontent that is born and how much?

Ought the working day be uniform in all of being despised and causes employes to act

scarce.
The inauguration of a system of profit-A great deal better feeling would exist were employer and employed to become better ac-quainted and they were on speaking and social terms, where business or pleasure should bring them in contact.

Until some restrictions are placed on whole-

oncli some restrictions are placed on whole-sale immigration the workingmen of this coun-try will never have justice done them.

Arbitration is suggested as the best means of settling disputes between employer and em-ployed by many who answered the Chief of In-dustrial Statistics questions.

DON'T WANT TO MOVE.

The Sidewalk Stand Proprietors in Allegheny Kick-Foreigners Must Give Way Men Are Very Indignant.

Since the Allegheny Market Committee declared that the curbstone and sidewalk stands at the market house must go, and the space occupied at present by Italiaus and other foreigners be given to farmers and producers of garden stuff, there has been some tall kicking by the 'street merchants who must shortly pull up stakes and hie them to more favorable parts. During a lull in business last night the the employment of a child under 15 years of age said the morals, the body and the mind are stunted by enforced labor in tender sidewalk salesmen could be heard discussing the matter among themselves, and from the dark looks of their faces and the low tones in which they spoke, they are not very pleasantly disposed toward the officials who are determined to oust them.

"I have been a citizen of this ward for over ten years," said H. Lazarus, one of the notion dealers; "always kept my stand

is large enough to do any work he is put to it and kept from school. One workingman answered in the affirmative, because "in Philadelphia, the city of homes, an unclean and cannot see why I am to be knocked out of my living." Clerk Hastings was interviewed, and he threw some light on the matter. "This is the first time in about 17 years," he said, "that we have decided to stop the foreigners

from doing business on the market side-walks, and on Monday they must all go. The reason for this is more be-cause they block the sidewalk, and it is a great nuisance, especially on Saturday nights. We intend to give the farmers and producers a chance to keep. stands. They will do business only in the norning, so that the sidewalks will be clear through the day and at night, when travel

MISSED FROM HIS HOME. An Allegheny Man Not Heard From for

About Six Weeks. Joseph Cassmer, of 106 Middle street. Allegheny, is reported missing. Cassmer left Griffith's drug store on Grant street, on May 5 last. A few days subsequently he was seen at Homestead, but has not since been heard of. He is 52 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and wears a short gray Cassmer was accustomed to stay away for

short periods of four or five days, but he has never been absent so long before. The Popular Kranich & Bach Pianos

Can only be found at Lechner & Schoenberger's, 69 Fifth avenue. READ Edward Groetzinger's ad

IF you suffer from looseness of bowels, or fever and ague, Angostura Bitters will cure

No one ever becomes tired of a portrait or phetograph made by Dabos, 602 Liberty st. of opinion was represented in the answers, some stating that the parents would work less and others that it would not have that For a good fitting suit go to Pitcairn's,

READ Groetsipger's advertisement to-day.

ACCUSED BY HIS WIFE

William Scott Charged With the Murder of Salvatore Tero.

TRAGEDY IN OHIO REVEALED

By a Quarrel Between a Couple in an Alderman's Office.

THE STORY CONFIRMED IN COLUMBUS

Salvatore Tero, an Italian, was taken from a train at the Union depot, Columbus, O., on the night of June 12, 1889, and conveved to St. Francis Hospital in a patrol wagon. An examination by hospital physicians developed the fact that Tero was suffering from a gunshot wound in the right eye and a fracture of the skull. He was registered on the records of the institution as a married man, 24 years of age, his residence being at Gloucester, O., about two miles north of Bishopville, Athens county. Tero said he was a railroader, and had been in this country but three years.

Tero suffered fearful agonies for 10 days, during which time the good Sisters in charge of the hospital ministered to him faithfully, and did all in their power to relieve his sufferings. The physicians finally decided as a last resort to perform an operation upon Tero, with the bare possibility of saving his DIED UNDER THE KNIFE.

The operation was too much for the already exhausted strength of the wounded an, and he died under the knife on June man, and he died under the knile on June 22, just 10 days after his arrival in the hospital. No friends of the deceased claiming the body, it was turned over for dissection to the students of the college in which the hospital is located.

The condition of the injured man when re-ceived at St. Francis Hospital was such as to preclude the officials obtaining any information from Tero as to the circumstances attending the infliction of the wounds. These facts were obtained yesterday from he records of the hospital and from the Sis-

ters in charge, in compliance with a tele-gram from Pittsburg asking for information of the death of a man who is supposed to have received his death wound at Bishophave received his death wound at Bishop-ville, O. The manner in which the story of a murder was developed is a peculiar one and resulted from a quarrel between a hus-band and wife in Lawrenceville. Yesterday morning Mrs. Louisa Scott, a young colored woman living on Fayette alley near Thirty-fourth street, swore out a warrant before Alderman Doughty, charg-ing her husband with assaulting her be-cause she refused to give him money. The

cause she refused to give him money. The man was arrested, and at the hearing the couple began to quarrel, and finally the woman told her husband she was tired of him and was going to give him away, and then and there accused him of murder. A TALE OF MURDER

Mrs. Scott then told the following story to Mrs. Scott then told the following story to the Alderman: "About a year ago Mr. Scott and myself were residing at Bishop-ville, Athens county, O. One night my husband was out of money and asked an Italian to give him some. The Italian re-fused, and Scott went into the house and soon returned with a heavily loaded shot-gun. When he caught sight of the Italian he raised the weapon to his shoulder and fired. The load took effect in the Italian's breast, and he was picked up and afterward taken to the hospital at Columbus, O. He died there about ten days afterward. The place became too warm for us, and we fled from Bishopville to elude the officers. Several months ago we came to Pittsburg,

and have lived here since." Mrs. Scott told her story in a straightforward manner, and her husband displayed much uneasiness during its relation. Will-iam Scott is about 32 years old, of medium statue, and does not look like a man of strong passions. He was committed to jail for court in default of \$500 bail on the charge of assault and battery.

Alderman Doughty has sent word to the Bishopville authorities of the accusation

made by Mrs. Scott against her husband, I know of nothing which breeds so much ill feeling between employer and employed as the indifference the former shows when work is Dr. J. A. Stout, who was attending physics. Dr. J. A. Stout, who was attending physician at St. Francis Hospital, in Colum-bus, at the time of Tero's death, was seen last night by THE DISPATCH'S Columbus correspondent. The doctor stated when Tero came to the hospital another man was with him and told the follow ing story: Tero was a railroader and lived at Bishopville in the same vicinity with colored man who was a miner by trade. The colored man borrowed \$1 35 from Tero,

and after he had the money several weeks and did not pay any of it back, Tero met

the colored man on a highway one Sunday afternoon and asked him for the money. The colored man invited him to his home saying he would pay it back with interest Tero according to the invitation went to the home of his friend and was met at the door. The colored man excused himself and went to the room returning in a few moments with shot gun in his hand. Without any notice a shot gun in his hand. Without any notice whatever he raised the gun and shot the Italian, thus paying back the money which he owed. It seems that Tero was a poor man and little or no attention was paid to his death. A crowd of miners carried the

body to Glouster, where it was put on a train and sent to Columbus. Dr. Stout says at the time Tero was at the hospital he made an effort to have the matter investigated, but without success. The post mortem was held when from 12 to 13 shot were found a number of which are in the possession of one of the physicians. They were removed from the brain. Dr. Stout describes the sufferings of the man as

[Communicated.] Daniel Mc Williams, The candidate for County Commissioner,

was born in Allegheny county, December 31, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, and later worked as a coal miner and as a heater in a sheet mill. On the 17th of April, 1861, five days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, he enlisted as a private in Company D. Eighth Regiment, Pennsyl-vania Reserves, and served faithfully with that gallant regiment, never missing an en-gagement or any kind of duty until he was carried off the field of South Mountain, Sepember 14, 1862, where he was twice severe ly wounded. These wounds made him a cripple for life, thereby preventing him from following his trade.

To better fit himself for the active duties of life he took a course of studies at Duff's

In 1887 Mr. McWilliams was nominated and elected County Commissioner, being the regular candidate on the Democratic ticket. During his term the plans and contract for the new Court House and jail went into effect, which are a credit to the people of Allegheny county and a tribute to the foresight of the Commissioners. He served faithfully and with entire satisfaction to the

taxpayers, and if re-elected, he will con-tinue to deserve their approval.

The Judges of the county all speak in the highest terms of Mr. McWilliams as a citizen and an official. When named as a candidate, one of them said he was the best Commissioner the county has had for 20 years; that he was always on duty, courteous

SILES reduced. Black goods reduced.
White goods reduced. Trimmings reduced. Come Monday morning. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

Behemian Hops Are the best imported and make splendid beer. We use them largely. TTSU D. LUTZ & SON, Telephone 3002. GREAT moquette sale at Groetzinger's.

Satines. Immense stock of French and American satines in all the latest styles and colorings reduced to 10c, 121/c, 15c and 20c per yard, at H. J. Lynch's, 438, 440 Market st.

Unlike file Namestke. George Washington, a 12-year-old colored boy, was arrested last night by Market Constable McAdams, or picking a woman's pocket, and taking a pocketbook containing \$2 23.

MOQUETTE WEEK!

SPECIAL OFFER

FOR =ONE WEEK ONLY.

During the Week beginning June 16, we will

6,000 YARDS BEST QUALITY SMITH'S & HARTFORD MOQUETTES

AT \$1 10 PER YARD.

Goods that have always sold at \$1 50 per yard.

BORDERS TO MATCH. These were bought new this spring, but we must have room for a later purchase now coming.

EDWARD GROETZINGER.

627 and 629 Penn Avenue.

A FEW

SEASONABLE BARGAINS

Ladies' White Lawn Wrappers, nicely made, with Watreau back, trimmed with embroidery, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Ladies' White Waists in fine grade India Lawn, cluster tucks, etc. An ex-cellent bargain, \$1 25.

Ladies' London Shirt Waists in stripe and plaid cheviot and flannel, \$2.50 and Snetland Shawls, all the new evening Evening shades China Silk Shawls. with netted fringe, very hands \$4 75 to \$6 50.

Cream, pink and blue Cashmere Shawls at \$1 00 to \$2 50. Muslin Underwear in very great va-riety at special low prices. A full line of Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, etc., with tucks and embroidery, at 75c. Examine our extra fine grades at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Blouse Suits, Sailor Suits, Tennis

Suits, for seashore and lawn, from 4 years to 16 years, at \$4 50 to \$7 50. These are very effective and entirely new ideas. Children's White Dresses, tucks and embroidery, at 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c. Two-piece White Lawn Suits, 12, 14, 16 years, at \$3 00 and up.

Ladies' White India Lawn Aprens with tucks, etc., offered as a real bar-gain at 25 cents. A lot of Muslin Underwear, slightly Children's Muslin Underwear in very wide assortment at cheap figures. Ladies' made up Satine Dresses and Suits, an excellent bargain at \$6 00.

Ladies' made up India Silk suite

French Cashmere, handsomely trin \$18 00 and \$20 00.

Ladies' made up suits in light shades

\$16 00 and up.

BIBER & EASTON.

505 and 507 MARKET STREET.

N.B.—We have just received on one offer a large lot of best grade Freuch Satines. They are the very choice patterns. We offer them at 20 and 25 cents.

MARSHELL,

THE CASH GROCER,

WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

LEMONS.

13 Cents per Dozen.

Cold. Sparkling Soda Water, only 3 Cents per Glass.

= ROOT BEER FREE.

Size that up, will you, and let us know if you can beat it. As we remarked before, we are very active in the Home Mission work. We think the only good man is the healthy man. A man whose liver is all clogged up-whose stomach is source on the good things of this world and whose bowels of compassion are tied up in hard knots, can't make a good citizen. He might do to cast a "complimentary" vote to "vindicate" Colonel B—, but for any really

useful purpose he is N. G. We are prepared to straighten out the knots and start the machinery of your inner man so slick and smooth that you will feel as good as though you had married a rich father-in-law. Send for our large weekly price list and order by mail. Orders amounting to \$10, without counting sugar, packed and shipped free of tharge to any point within 200 miles. Examine our price list for our "Grand

MARSHELL

Special Offer to out-of-town trade."

79, 81, 83 and 95 Ohio street, Cor. Sandusky street,

ALLEGHENY. I have the largest retail grocer trade in Penn sylvania and (with one exception) the largest in the United States, jels