RAISING THEIR PAY.

Supervisor Oliver Jogs Superintendent Porter on Several Important Matters and

STARTS A NATIONAL MOVEMENT

For the Increase of Remuneration and Speedy Payment of the Census Enumerators.

OUR IRON MANUFACTURERS OBJECT

To Being so Constantly Deluged With Questions About Their Business.

Census Supervisor Oliver has returned from Washington, where he has been in consultation with Superintendent Porter, and he is the bearer of good tidings for the enumerators. Mr. Oliver realized that many of the enumerators undertook the work to make a little extra money for a summer vacation, and also that the work was largely underpaid. Largely on this account Mr. Oliver journeyed to Washington and made a strong plea on behalf of the men who have toiled through the heat of the summer obtaining answers to impertinent questions from reluctant citizens.

In the first place, Superintendent Porter assured Mr. Oliver that the enumerators should be paid at the earliest opportunity, in fact, the enumerators of Washington City had already received vouchers for their pay, and the necessary amounts of money are to be transferred from the Treasury, where it lies to the credit of the Census Bureau, to depositories in the different census districts. Mr. Porter stated that the slips returned by the census supervisors showing the number of names obtained by each enumerator were accepted as correct, without waiting to compare them with the enumerators' returns, and a force of clerks is kept busy making out the vouchers for the pay.

MORE PAY FOR ENUMERATORS.

Then Mr. Oliver raised another point. He knew from his experience that many, if not all of the enumerators, would be woefully underpaid if recompensed according to the original schedule. Mr. Porter had also recognized that fact, and said that he had in course of preparation a bill to be presented to Congress giving the Census Bureau the authority to pay the enumerators at the rate of $3 per day for their work, where their average fell below that. Mr. Oliver is preparing a circular to all the census supervisors in the country asking them to bring to bear all the influence they have to insure the passage of the bill.

The census of Allegheny county is rapidly nearing completion. A peculiar coincidence in the growth of two widely separated wards in the city of Pittsburg is shown by the returns from the Eighteenth and Twenty-third wards. The census of 1880 gave the Eighteenth a population of 2,683 and the Twenty-third 2,702, a difference in favor of the latter of 19. The returns from these wards this year show that each have over 7,000 inhabitants, the Eighteenth having taken the lead by a majority of 8.

IN THE SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Oliver expects that the official return of Allegheny City's population will be made inside of a month. This will be the actual count, not an estimate, and will come from the Census Bureau at Washington. He expects also that the population of the big cities in the country will be made known in that time. As Allegheny City has turned the 100,000 point she will become a second-class city, and will be in the same class as Pittsburg.

Mr. Oliver, who is, as most people know, a member of the Allegheny County bar, sticks to the professional code and refuses to answer legal questions without being assured of his fee, and, therefore, would not state if Allegheny City could accept the provisions of the charter for second-class cities upon the figures given out by the Census Bureau, or if it would be necessary to wait until the formal report was made. Mr. Oliver does not think it possible to organize the entire county into one city, but he thinks Allegheny City and Pittsburg should be annexed, and would not care whether the name of the new metropolis was Allegheny or Pittsburg. He says the annexation should have taken place in 1867.

SOME PEOPLE MISSED.

A communication was received from a gentleman residing on South Mellon street, East End, stating that every person living on that street claim that the census enumerator has not called at their houses. An investigation among the people on that street showed that no house on that street had been visited by the enumerator. Among the families missed were those of J. S. Pollock, J. P. Packer, Lewis Hartman, George A. Merrit, J. S. Dugan, James Lamont. In all 28 persons were met with that had not been counted. These were at different parts of the street, and it is evident, from what the people say, that none of the houses on that street have been visited.

Oliver Wickline, a well-to-do contractor, of No. 19 Wicklina avenue, Allegheny, has refused to answer the census enumerator's questions, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. He thought the Government wanted to know too much about his affairs.

The population of McKeesport is nearly 21,000. Coraopolis, with a population of over 1,000, shows only one death in a year, and no maimed or disabled persons.

IT'S THEIR OWN BUSINESS.

IRON MANUFACTURERS OBJECT TO MR. PORTER'S QUESTIONS.

They Regard Many of the Queries as Preposterous, and Say That Answers Would Serve No Useful Purpose—Much of the Information Required Already Published.

The manufacturers of iron and steel in Pittsburg have about concluded that they will be continually deluged with inquiries from the Census Department concerning their industries. The regular local census enumerator and the specialist have already visited them and made life a burden by asking questions, and now Superintendent Porter has prepared another consignment of inquiries which he proposes to have them answer.

The interrogatories are 12 in number and embrace almost every conceivable detail of the manufacturing industries of the United States. This special branch of inquiry is under the charge of Dr. W. M. Sweet, of Philadelphia, a noted specialist in this particular department.

It is the general opinion of the gentlemen engaged in the iron and steel business in this city that the information sought to be obtained can serve no useful purpose to the general public and very little to manufacturers. Those who have seen the questions think they are too inquisitorial in tone, and smack too much of an inquiry into a man's personal business.

WILL BE OF NO BENEFIT.

Mr. Macintosh, of the firm of Macintosh & Hemphill, said:

I cannot see how these questions will benefit either the people at large or the Government in any way. They seem to me to be absurd in the extreme, and I am of the opinion that they will be generally disregarded by iron and steel manufacturers. They are of a statistical nature that very few of the general public would understand or appreciate, and the information would be of no practical benefit to the manufacturer.

The only class of manufacturers who will answer are those who represent that they have a $2,000,000 plant, but are really doing business on a $200,000 basis, and that is borrowed money generally. Those people will take an advertisement in that way, but many of their answers will not be truthful ones. The shysters in business will make representations which will not tally altogether with the facts in the case, but a conscientious and genuine business man will pay no attention to the special personal questions, and most likely deposit them in the waste basket. I don't think business men will submit to any such an imposition as these inquiries indicate. There is no practical purpose to be served by these questions.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

I am in favor of and have always advocated the establishment of a State institution, whose chief object would be to inquire into the practicability and usefulness of every mechanical appliance which invention may make. This board should consist of at least one man learned in the science of mechanics and one practical mechanic. Such men could tell in a very short time whether or not an invention possessed any merit. Such an institution would save thousands of dollars to manufacturers, who are always seeking improved methods in their business, and be of far more benefit to all industries than the statistical information that the Superintendent of the Census is seeking to secure.

At Brown & Co.'s steel works, on Tenth street, the reporter was informed that the firm had already answered some interrogatories from Dr. Sweet, and that it expected another installment in respect to its plant in a short time. The manager said:

The question sent to us about crucible furnaces, bessemer steel ingots, the capacity of our mills and similar ones, we have been answering for years for the Iron and Steel Association. The book published by that association is very complete and embraces almost every detail of the business. Its information is for every one, but every one has no use for it. Perhaps not one in 20,000 persons would ever have an occasion to use it. If the purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain the capabilities of the plants of the United States for manufacturing iron and steel and their worth in money, it can be gathered from this book, and it will be as near correct as possible, since Mr. Swank, its author, is the best informed man in the United States on matters concerning iron and steel. I can't see now any great benefit to be derived from those special questions.

THEY WILL NOT ANSWER.

Mr. William Fisher, the proprietor of Fisher's Machine Shop on Smallman street, said:

Business men will not answer such questions. Why, many of them would be impossible to answer. I couldn't answer some of them about my own business. The fourth question, concerning capital invested, both owned and borrowed, will not be answered but by a very few, if by any at all. Whose business is it whether business is done on borrowed capital or not, except the man doing the business. In regard to the twelfth inquiry, I can say that no colored men have any capital invested in this firm. I can't see what the benefit will be to the manufacturer or anyone else. It might be interesting to a few men in Eurone to know how much steel or iron we make here, but where it might be interesting to a very few it would not be seen by a million.

At Zug & Co.'s Mr. Zug said that he had not seen the recent lot of interrogatories sent out by Mr. Porter, and therefore was not prepared to talk upon the subject. He was very busy at that moment and could not discuss the matter.

Jarvis, Adams & Co., who manufacture castings, were of the opinion that they had already enough of questions to answer, and were not very favorably impressed with the impending inquisition. A great many other manufactories were visited, and while some said nothing and others but little, all were of the opinion that Mr. Porter, the Census Superintendent, was trying to impose upon them with his vast number of interrogations which seem to be of an exceedingly personal nature.

PREPOSTEROUS QUESTIONS.

William Charles, head of a prominent nut works establishment in Allegheny, commented on the matter as follows:

"I think those questions asked by Mr. Porter are preposterous. There are certain matters connected with our manufactory which we do not think he has any right whatever to inquire after. Business is too pressing to waste any time with more such prying census questions."

Frank B. Smith, of Smith Bros., the steel manufacturers, spoke as follows:

The fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth queries are decidedly objectionable. They seek information which I do not regard as public property. Of course, assurance is given that nothing will be disclosed regarding individual firms, but that does not preclude the possibility of some outsider obtaining access to the records. For that reason it is risky for manufacturers to disclose all the details asked for by Mr. Porter."

Said A. M. Byers, iron manufacturer:

I do not think there is any law that will compel one to answer some of the new questions. For my part I do not propose to give any information which belongs to us.

HALF A CENTURY OLD.

A COMING EVENT NOW CASTING ITS SHADOWS BEFORE.

Allegheny Making Preparations to Celebrate Her Fiftieth Birthday—An Interesting Programme for Day and Night—The City Will Blaze With Light.

The eyes of the community are now turned toward Allegheny. On the 17th of July Pittsburg's sister city proposes to celebrate its fiftieth birthday. This fact is awakening keen interest in industrial circles. Citizens are manifesting pride in the progress of their municipality since the days of '40. City Councils have shown their appreciation of the enterprise by appropriating the sum of $5,000 for the use of the Semi-Centennial Committee. Coupled with this is the unquestioned ability of the executive officers, who will spare no pains to make a grand demonstration.

Music, oratory, and numberless other popular features will make it a gala day. It will be a celebration for the people and by the people, and in after years they may refer to the 17th of July, 1890, as a glorious event in the history of Allegheny.

Much time and labor have been given to the details of the celebration by the general committee and the various sub-committees. Their services, rendered cheerfully and voluntarily, will undoubtedly result in one thing, and that is the grand success of the anniversary.

Notable men of the State Convention, county officers and Pittsburg officials have been invited. Transportation and entertainment for them during their stay in the fifty-year-old city has been provided for. Mass meetings of the citizens and musical entertainments, both vocal and instrumental, will be given in the parks, afternoon and evening. The vocal portion of the evening programme will include over 1,000 trained male voices. The electrical and natural gas display and the illumination of towers and parks will be novel and beautiful, and on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in this portion of the country. The daylight procession will be a leading attraction, presenting in martial array, uniformed staffs, bands of music, military organizations, civic and singing societies, turners and athletes, guests, county and city officials, mayors and ex-mayors, city fathers and guardians. Displays by the fire, water, police and other city departments will all be found in line, besides the industrial division.

Meetings are held every week in City Hall to make preparations for the event, and the outlook is favorable to a successful celebration.

QUITE A FIGHTING YOUTH.

He Holds His Own Against a Man Who Interfered With Him.

A boy named John Kelly, who is employed at the foundry of McConway, Torley & Co., on Forty-eighth street, while on his way from work, yesterday afternoon, saw a man abusing a lad. Kelly told the man he ought to take one of his size, and the man left his small opponent and attacked Kelly.

Kelly proved a good man for a boy, and knocked the man down twice. The man then picked up a cobblestone and struck Kelly on the chin with it, cutting a very severe gash. The man, whose name could not be learned, made his escape.

Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O.

Mr. H. N. Hills, regent of this institution, is at the Monongahela House, where he he will be at home Monday morning, July 7, from 10 to 12 to friends of the school and others desiring information concerning it.

LIGHT FOR THE CITY.

A Gigantic Electric Illuminating and Motive Power Project,

COMPETITOR FOR WESTINGHOUSE.

Another Duquesne Company Applies to Councils for Rights.

WIRES TO BE PLACED UNDERGROUND

The Councils Committee on Corporations yesterday voted to recommend for passage an ordinance granting to the Duquesne Electric Light and Power Company the right to erect poles, string wires and lay underground conduits and cables in any or all of the streets of Pittsburg. The committee also voted affirmatively on an ordinance granting to the Diamond Light Company the right to lay underground conduits and electric cables in the streets of the First ward.

These companies represent a big project. They are in some way connected, or, at any rate, they will co-operate in their work. The Duquesne Electric Light and Power Company indicates an organization as extensive in its aims as the Duquesne Traction Company.

For some weeks before its introduction the Duquesne ordinance had been spoken of in certain circles, as a probability. There have been two rumors about it. One had it that the Jenney electric light people were getting up the company with a local habitation on the Monongahela river bank, where water could be had easily, without paying high city water tax, and where coal could be delivered cheaply in barges for fuel. The other report, and the one most credited, looked to a still more extensive enterprise. It points to the people who are in the Duquesne Traction Company as the incorporators.

LONG LOOKING THIS WAY.

As is known, the Duquesne Traction lines are to be run with the Thompson-Houston electric system. The Thompson-Houston people have long been willing to attempt a lodgment in Pittsburg under favorable auspices. The theory now is that the big power stations which are to supply electricity to operate the roads are also to supply it for lighting and general power purposes. The same plant can serve both purposes, and the excess of electricity be taken up in commercial lighting. The Duquesne Traction people have already the right to put up poles—at least along their railway. The ordinance now proposed will give them rights elsewhere through the city. It can readily be conceived that if this is the scope of the new company, business is meant on a very extensive scale, and that the prospects for a lively competition with the Allegheny County Electric Light Company are decidedly interesting.

The Allegheny County Company started about 10 years ago, with the Brush system, and now for incandescent purposes uses the Westinghouse. It supplies about 30,000 incandescent lights, besides a great many arc lights. The value per light from the incandescent plant is about $10 to $12 per annum. At present the charges are mostly by meter. That some interest has been felt by the Allegheny County Company in the possibility of the Thompson-Houston people coming in as competitors under the wing of the Duquesne Traction people has been a matter of quiet discussion for weeks back. There has been practically no competitor thus far, as the only other organized company supplying lights is the Electric Power and Light Company, whose plant on Diamond street above Smithfield, is of the Edison and Thompson-Houston direct combined system, and which contents itself so far with giving a good service in a limited area. It furnishes less than 1,000 lights at present.

AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM.

One of the persons interviewed as to the new ordinances last night said that the Duquesne ordinance undoubtedly had in contemplation an extensive system; that the Traction people intended to make it comprehensive, and that lively competition, resulting in low prices or, perhaps, an ultimate consolidation of interests with existing companies, might be looked for. He thought that whatever franchises were needed from the city would be had. At the same time, he said: "Electric lighting has to be conducted economically, for where it has to compete with low-priced gas there is no big bonanza in it. It cannot be depended to pay big on watered capitalization where there is much competition. The Westinghouse gas interests have direct connection with the Allegheny County Electric Lighting Company, but the Westinghouse Electric Light Company has a great interest in maintaining for the Allegheny County Company, which uses its system, success at home as against rival systems. Besides the same people are interested in the stock. The Duquesne Company may have advantages in being able to combine the operation of the street railways with the lighting plant, and in the use of the same machinery, but on the other hand in case of competition the Philadelphia Gas Company could, in turn, make any new electric lighting project weary by the low prices at which it could, if it chose, make and furnish illuminating gas. It is a fact that for years back the gas furnished by the illuminating gas companies is obtained by them from the natural gas companies at prices as low as 8 to 10 cents per thousand feet. This, after a mixing process, is retailed to consumers at $1 and $1 20 per thousand. At the latter rate it costs about the same as electric lighting. At about the same cost electric lights are preferred, but if the Philadelphia Gas Company ever took a notion to supply illuminating gas as cheap as it might, the Duquesne or any other company antagonizing the Allegheny County concern, would wait a long while for profits."

As to the Diamond Company, for which an ordinance was recommended yesterday, all the reporter could last night learn, was that its scope was intended to be local, and that it was meant for the present only to supply lights in the First ward, and particularly in the neighborhood of the Diamond market.

The principle promoter of the Diamond Light Company is George S. Fleming, the head of the firm of Joseph Fleming & Son, wholesale druggists and liquor sellers.

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT IT.

It is said that both C. L. Magee and William Flinn will be large owners of stock in the new Duquesne Electric Company. C. L. Magee was not at home last evening when a reporter called at his house. His brother, W. A. Magee, who is a member of Council for the Fourteenth ward, was found at his home and told what he knew about the new concern. This, he said, was very little. He said that the Diamond Company would put its wires entirely underground in the streets. The Duquesne Company, in the ordinance approved yesterday, agrees to put all current wires run on Fifth avenue and Penn avenue, and all below Grant street, underground.

Here is an important feature in connection with these new companies. They promise to pave the way for a general ordinance compelling the placing of all wires under the streets. If these companies demonstrate, as their promoters have no doubt that they will, that the conduit system can be successfully operated, public sentiment will demand, without prospect of effective opposition, that all electric wires be placed under the streets, as they have been in New York. About five years ago W. A. Magee succeeded in securing the passage through Councils of an ordinance directing underground wiring. Heavy pressure was at once brought to bear, and he was persuaded to have the vote reconsidered and the ordinance returned to the committee. There it stopped. He was never able to get it out of the committee's pigeon hole. Mr. Magee thinks now that such an ordinance will be revived and will, at an early day, be passed by the Councils of this city.

The Duquesne Traction Company will use an overhead system, but is doing that with the expectation that a practicable and cheap system for storage battery power on street cars will soon be perfected. Then such batteries will be used, the overhead wire will be taken down, and the great expense for open conduits for street railway lines will be avoided.

READY TO OBEY THE LAW.

The ordinance for the Duquesne Electric Light and Power Company says that the company will hold itself ready to comply with any regulation which may be made by City Councils compelling the placing of all electric wires underground.

The new company, Mr. Magee said, intended to furnish electric power for the running of the machinery, as well as for the making of light. He thinks that the motive feature in electric business is likely to become highly important in a very short time. The motor or power house will be a big affair, but he was not able to say where it will be. He thought it likely that there would be more than one. Mr. Magee said he did not know when the ordinance was introduced. It had been kept very quiet, but undoubtedly was marked up for passage.

Andrew C. Robertson, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, was asked what he knew about the new concern. He said: "I did not know that such an ordinance had been introduced in Councils until I saw it among other measures before our committee to-day. It made my eyes stand out when I did see it. I don't know when it was presented in Council. It must have been at the last meeting, for it was not on our committee table before that. I have no doubt it will pass. I know nothing about the intentions of the company except what are shown in the ordinance itself." Mr. Robertson indicated some of the conditions of the ordinance, but nothing in addition to what was given by Mr. Magee.

The rumors of approaching electric competition on a big scale, which have been floating about for a month past, now certainly seem to be verified by the bringing of these ordinances into Councils. They may be taken up at a special meeting.

OTHER COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Besides approving these two ordinances, the committee also acted on numerous street railway ordinances introduced at the last meeting of Councils. The ordinances granting the Arlington Avenue Street Railway Company, the Bradford and Ninth Street Railway Company, the Jane Street Railway Company and McKain Street Railway Company rights over certain streets and alleys of the Southside, were affirmatively recommended. The ordinance for the Southside bridge, from the foot of Ross street to the foot of South First street, was also affirmatively returned to Councils. An ordinance granting the Greenfield Avenue Railway Company the right of way on Greenfield avenue, between Second avenue and Lytle avenue, was affirmatively returned to Councils.

The ordinances granting the Knoxville Street Railway Company, the Schenley Park and Postoffice Railway Company and the Pittsburg and Mt. Lebanon Railway Company rights to use certain streets were referred to a special committee of five. The Hill Top Railway ordinance was taken up, but as the ordinance merely bore its title and did not specify where the line was to run, action on it was postponed.

THROWN FROM A TRAIN.

LONG LIST OF ACCIDENTS ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THE FOURTH.

A Baggage Man Rolls Off, Going Around a Short Curve—Joseph Howard Dies From His Wounds—Another Brace of Painful Accidents.

W. N. Mase, a baggage master on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, was thrown out of the car while the train was going around the short curve at Ormsby station and was severely cut about the head and face. He was unconscious for several hours, but the physicians think he will recover. Some months ago the predecessor of Mase was thrown out of a baggage car at the same point and killed.

Albert Brennan, a laborer employed at the Homestead mill, was brought to the Mercy Hospital yesterday, suffering from a fracture of the right leg, which he received by falling from a scaffold.

Joseph Howard, colored, died at the Homeopathic Hospital yesterday afternoon. About a week ago Howard was at work on Boyd's Hill and while holding up a large plank, his arms gave out, and letting the plank drop, it fell on him breaking his leg. He was taken to the hospital where he died yesterday of heart failure. He was 65 years of age, and formerly kept a restaurant on Water street. He was an old riverman, having run on the river for a number of years.

James Gregg, a young man who lives on Chartiers street, had both legs crushed by a Rebecca street car yesterday. He tried to get on the front platform and fell under the wheels.

George A. Sandburg fell through the viaduct trestle bridge in Allegheny, a distance of 30 feet. He is not expected to live.

Walter Situer, a boy living at Armstrong, on the Valley road, died yesterday from the effects of an explosion that occurred the day before. Some companions and he put firecrackers under a can of powder with the above result.

A large amount of metal fell from a car on Anton Scodeck's head at Shoenberger's mill yesterday. He was badly cut. His home is on Penn avenue.

Dan Scanlon and Pat Hiland stepped on some metal, which they supposed was hard, at the Edgar Thomson Furnace D. It broke through, and they were burned severely about the feet.

Matthew McCormick was standing on the corner of Preble and Stanton avenues, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon when a ball from a Flobert rifle came along and buried itself in his leg. The services of a physician were necessary to extract the bullet, after which he walked away. The whereabouts of the shooter could not be located.

Mrs. Helen Murphy, of Braddock, while waiting for a train on the B. & O. R. R., at Linden station, last evening, missed her footing and fell down a flight of steps to Second avenue. She was badly cut and bruised, but was not dangerously hurt. She was placed on a train and taken to her home in Braddock.

KNOCKED HIS WIFE'S EYE OUT.

A Cruel Husband From Steubenville is Arrested in Pittsburg.

'Squire Love, of Steubenville, O., arrived here yesterday in search of Thomas Ross, who is wanted in Steubenville on a charge of felonious assault on his wife. He stated that Ross married a widow there four years ago. He did nothing but abuse her and take what money she earned, and finally deserted her. A few days ago he returned, after an absence of two years, and going to her house knocked at the door. She opened the door, when he assaulted her and beat her with a pair of knucklers, splitting her cheek and knocking one eye out. A warrant was issued for him and the 'squire came here in search of him.

In company with Detective Beudle, he started out and last night they located and arrested Ross. He worked as a driver for James McKibben and lodged at No. 1 Bedford avenue. He was taken back to Steubenville last night.

She Fought the Policeman.

Mr. Caterall, of Allegheny, yesterday charged Mrs. Kelly with disorderly conduct on the Fourth of July. The prosecutor and defendant live in the same house, up and down stairs. Lieutenant Alexander went to the house. Mrs. Kelly made a catlike attack on him and scratched him with her fingernails. After an hour's tussle with her she was finally placed in the lockup for a hearing this morning.

1200—Gallinger's—1106 Penn Ave.

Guns, guns, guns, guns, guns, guns, at Gallinger's, 1200 and 1106 Penn ave. WSu

HEADQUARTERS for tents, at Pittsburg Water Proof Co., 426 Liberty street.

GONE TO BALTIMORE

To Legislate in the Interest of the American Glass Workers.

THREE IMPORTANT CONVENTIONS.

Many Measures to Be Brought by the Flint Association.

PROPOSITION TO OBSERVE LABOR DAY

Delegates to the American Flint Glass Workers' Convention, which meets to-morrow in Baltimore, left over the Baltimore and Ohio road at 9:20 o'clock last night. There were 120 people, representing 19 local unions from Pittsburg. Aside from these, delegations joined the party from Jeannette, Tarentum, Blairsville, Hulton, Uniontown, Butler, Phillipsburg, New Brighton, Beaver Falls, Washington and other surrounding towns. Delegates to the Green Bottle Blowers' Convention, which, with the Green Pressers' League, also meet in Baltimore this week, went on the same train. The delegates to the conventions will arrive in Baltimore to-day, and will make their headquarters at the Utah House.

The convention of 1890 will not only be the largest, but also one of the most important ever held by the Flints. The reports of President Smith and Secretary Dillon will show that the greatest progress in the history of the organization has been made during the past year. President Smith has prepared a long list of recommendations, including many proposed changes of importance in the laws governing the association, which will occupy a good part of the time of the convention.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Some of the delegates are considering the advisability of proposing a restriction on the production, but it is not certain that this will come up. It is argued, however, that as the manufacturers are almost continually talking of an overstocked market, if the output or day's work were put at $5 a day, and no man, or shop, allowed to exceed that amount in wages, it would not only keep the stock down, but would give employment to a large number of idle workmen. The workmen say the object of their last lockout was to get rid of an enormous stock, claiming that at the manufacturers' convention in 1889 the compact was entered into to secure a reduction in wages or close the factories until the men conceded to their terms.

Another matter of importance to be considered will be an application for admission into the association from the Western bottle blowers. The sentiment among the flint bottle blowers is in favor of admitting them, but the entire trade is uncommitted so far. It is, therefore, impossible to say whether or not their request will be granted.

WILL BE CONSIDERED.

The proposition of the green bottle blowers to consolidate their organization and the flints' will also be considered, but the feeling at present is an unfavorable one. Other matters of importance only to the association will be discussed. It is thought the session will last two weeks.

The opening of the convention to-morrow will be of an interesting character. There will be a parade in the morning, in which all federated trades in Baltimore will participate. Governor Jackson, of Maryland, and Mayor Davidson, of Baltimore, will welcome the delegates and President Smith and Secretary Dillon will respond. Congressman Mudd and other noted politicians will also make short addresses at the opening of the convention.

BOATS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

A Pittsburg Company Organized to Navigate the Magdalen River.

Mr. P. J. Ingoldsby, of Allegheny, has formed a company and is now engaged in building two large-sized stern-wheelers for the navigation of the Magdalen river, between Barrenquilla and the City of Neiva, South America. The boats are being built in pieces at the yards of Slack & Sholes. One of them will be of galvanized steel and the other of wood. Mr. Ingoldsby's company is called "Empressa Americana," which, translated into English, means "American Enterprise."

The shores of the Magdalen river are studded with towns, some of which are of considerable magnitude. Mr. Ingoldsby expects to go to South America next October, and will return in January. While there he will superintend the construction of the boats, which will be shipped there in pieces.

TO CELEBRATE LABOR DAY.

The Building Trades Council Wants All Trades to Join Them.

The Building Trades Council held its regular meeting at 537 Smithfield street, last night. Several new delegates were received as substitutes for others who have resigned. The greater portion of the business transacted was of a routine nature, of little interest.

The Council took the initiatory step, however, toward having Labor Day appropriately observed in Pittsburg. Secretary Williamson was instructed to issue a circular to all labor organizations in Western Pennsylvania asking them to take part in a public demonstration. If favorable replies are received, a committee will be appointed at the next meeting to begin the arrangements for the celebration.

Difficulty About the Scale.

It was reported yesterday that the National Tube Works Company had refused to sign the Amalgamated scale. They agreed to the terms the same as last year, but wanted to be excused from putting their signature to the scale. President Weihe went to McKeesport last night and had a conference with the mill committee. It is likely the same arrangement as last year will be adopted.

No Settlement Yet.

None of the boiler manufacturers have yet granted the demands of their men. The committee of strikers appointed to receive information from the firms met yesterday, but no encouraging reports were received. The manufacturers who attended the New York meeting, are expected home to-morrow, when it is thought there will be some kind of a settlement made.

Alleged Musicians in Durance Vile.

Officer Canning, of Allegheny, swooped down on a crowd of men who were making night hideous in the vicinity of Bare Foot square, last evening, by singing some very queer songs. The men were all sent to the lockup, where they registered as Joseph McShay, Thomas Conners, B. Cullen, Harry Jackson, Pat Nevin and A. H. Kirkwood.

Off for a Month's Fishing.

The Bob Robinson Fishing Club leaves to-morrow for a month's sojourn at Moorheadville, 12 miles above Erie. The club will number about 40 members and expects to be gone for a month.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Some Who Travel, Some Who Do Not, and Others Who Talk.

—The following young gentlemen form a jolly party to Cheat River reserve, sent by the courtesy of Mr. C. C. Scaife, of Allegheny, one of the Cheat River Association members: W. W. Verner, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Harry Register, of Philadelphia, and J. V. Scaife, Dallas Byers, William B. Scaife and C. C. Scaife, Jr.

—E. J. Kirby and P. A. McCarthy leave to-night for Minneapolis, where they will locate permanently.

WHAT MR. QUAY THINKS.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR TALKS A LITTLE ON THE SITUATION.

November a Good Bit Away, but He Predicts Delamater's Election—He Thinks Barclay Will Resign, if He is Elected on the State Ticket.

Senator M. S. Quay gave the faithful a chance to see him yesterday afternoon at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. He and his son Dick stopped over for a half day on the way to Washington. They went out last night.

Among the Senator's callers were Postmaster McKean, United States District Attorney Lyon, Colonel W. H. Reed, and a number of the members of the Americus Club. Toward evening Pension Agent Barclay called and asked for a private conference. Much curiosity was excited to know the object of the captain's visit, but the silent Senator was more than silent on that point. When asked about it he said Mr. Barclay and he were friends, and they had talked over a business matter, "I suppose he will resign," he added, "if he is elected Secretary of Internal Affairs."

Speaking of State politics, Senator Quay said: "Delamater will be elected, but November is so far ahead that nobody can tell now what his majority will be. I realize there is some dissaffection in this county, and the oil men are divided, but there is just as much dissatisfaction on the Democratic side. I see that Mr. Brennen feels a little sore because he wasn't nominated.

"Yes, I expect the party will lose some of the independent votes, but they will be balanced. I remarked once before that Pattison was the strongest man the Democrats could nominate. It strikes me that the Democratic ticket and platform were made to catch Republican votes. There is no organized disaffection, as in '82, and I don't think Mr. Pattison will affect the usual Republican majority. The Democratic nominee may be snowed under out of sight. I wouldn't be surprised if he was, but that is further along."

The Senator did not talk as if he had committed himself to the policy of the Federal election bill. He said he hadn't read it since it was passed by the House, and he couldn't say what the Republican Senators would do with it. He thought an adjournment would be made August 1 unless the discussion over the election bill would be prolonged.

To one of his callers Senator Quay expressed the opinion that Delamater's majority would be 50,000.

INDORSED THE TICKET.

The Americus Republican Club Stands by One of Its Members.

The regular meeting of the Americus Club was held last night, President H. S. Paul presiding. A number of resolutions were presented and adopted, among them a preamble and resolutions indorsing Speaker Reed, the Federal election bill, the action of the Republican State Convention, its platform and candidates, one of whom, Senator Delamater, is a member of the club. His nomination, the club takes it, is a recognition of the younger members of the party.

One resolution that was presented and finally adopted caused considerable discussion. It was that "a committee of five, of which the President of the club shall be Chairman, be appointed by the Chair, to confer with the County Committee, the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club, Dalzell, Central and like Republican organizations in Allegheny county, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the opening of the State campaign in Western Pennsylvania, and that State Chairman W. H. Andrews be requested to have the leaders of the State ticket present in this city on a given date."

THINKS HE CAN BE BEATEN.

Fayette Democrats Claim a Good Man Can Defeat Colonel Stewart.

R. E. Umbell, a bright Democratic lawyer of Uniontown, spent yesterday in Pittsburg. He thinks Colonel Andy Stewart is an easy man to beat for Congress, if the Democrats can only agree and nominate a good candidate. He does not believe the Colonel can carry Greene and Fayette counties. The Greene Republicans, he says, feel sore over Ray's treatment by the convention, and will turn in and help roll up an old-time Democratic majority.

"It was intended by the Ewing faction," he continued, "that Acheson should be the nominee, but after the primaries were held General Bailey had elected 10 delegates out of the 14 who were not in the deal and were in favor of Ray. When Acheson saw the fight was hopeless, and one of the Ewing men had moved in the caucus that the delegation should stand by Colonel Stewart for a day at least, the Washington candidate withdrew and threw his delegates to Stewart. The Ewing men had tied themselves, and there was nothing left but to nominate him. That is how it was done."

NO DISAFFECTION IN THE EAST.

Colonel Lockhart Says the Only Kickers Are in Allegheny County.

Colonel John Lockhart, chief clerk in the State Department at Harrisburg, was in the city yesterday. He says the only place he finds any dissatisfaction over Delamater's nomination is in Allegheny county.

In the East the people are satisfied, he says, and he thinks the ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The Colonel claims that Pattison is not in it.

POPULAR MUSIC IN ALLEGHENY.

A Large Attendance at the Free Organ Recital.

Hundreds visited Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to attend the free organ recital. Some fine vocal numbers were rendered, and the numerous expressions of delight heard on every hand attested the high appreciation in which the Saturday musical entertainments are held by the people.

Music lovers find them a source of delight, and the recitals are growing stronger and stronger into public favor.

Neglected His Children.

Yesterday morning Magistrate Succop sent Frank Rodgers to jail for 30 days for cruelty and neglect of his five small children. Rodgers is a puddler in a mill in the West End, where he lives. Four weeks ago Agent Dean, of the Anti-Cruelty Society, notified Rodgers to make better provisions for his motherless children, but he did not do so, and the agent entered suit against him.

Looking for a Lost Boy.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named Elmer Rodgers, aged about 8 years, whose parents live at Millvale, was reported at the Seventeenth ward station as lost. He wore a Jersey coat, striped pants and broad-brimmed hat. Up to a late hour nothing had been heard of him, and his parents were still searching for him.

Firing a Gun at Random.

John Cosby, a resident of Soho street, while visiting his brother on Kirkpatrick street last night became intoxicated, it was alleged, and, drawing a revolver, commenced firing at random. Officer Bagley arrested him, and after a hard struggle lodged him in the Eleventh ward station.

Fire on Forbes Street.

The house of Mrs. Ellen Murphy, on Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, caught fire last evening. The family is absent from the city. The roof and rear portion of the building were badly burned before the flames were put out. The loss will be about $700.

DR. B. M. HANNA. Eye, ear, nose and throat diseases exclusively. Office, 720 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa. s&su

NOT FOND OF GIRLS.

A Rochester Grandmother Accused of Cruelty and Neglect, and

GIVEN A CHANCE TO REFUTE IT.

Sad Story Told by the Daughter-in-Law of Mrs. Margaret Hesh.

MANY WOES OF A DESERTED WOMAN

What appears to be a peculiar case of cruelty to sick children has been developed near Rochester. Warrants for two persons have been issued and one of them served. The story was told by Mrs. Mary Lippert to Agent O'Brien, of the Humane Society, who has taken action in the matter. Mrs. Lippert is the wife of Michael Lippert. She says that he deserted her in Ohio several months ago, and that she believes he is now somewhere in or near this city. He left her with four children, which she brought to this city. She made her home in Allegheny, where she struggled to make her living. Three of the children she placed in St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, on Tannehill street, Pittsburg. The fourth, a baby, she kept with her. The oldest and the third child are boys, 9 and 4 years old. The second child is a girl of 7 years.

Soon after the children were placed in the asylum the measles broke out among the little ones there, and Mrs. Lippert's eldest boy was attacked. He became very ill, and his mother was sent for. She went to the asylum and attended to her boy for several days. The people of the asylum advised her to remove her two other children before they were affected.

WOES OF A MOTHER.

She therefore took her little boy and girl away, and on June 5 placed them with her husband's mother, an old lady named Margaret Hesh, living with her second husband on a farm near Rochester. After a few days of living there with her little ones, she was called back to Pittsburg by word that her little boy at the asylum was worse. She returned and remained for a week at his bedside. He was expected to die when she came, but her tender watchfulness brought him through, and he is now recovering rapidly. Upon her then going back to Rochester she was rendered almost distracted by finding her little boy and girl lying low with black measles. She tried to get a doctor for them, but she says that Mrs. Hesh refused to allow a doctor to enter her house. The grandmother said that the little girl ought to die; that girls were a nuisance anyway.

The mother got Dr. Hillman, of Rochester, and a priest at that place to visit the farmhouse, but Mrs. Hesh would not admit them. The old lady was so angered that she then drove Mrs. Lippert out of the house with her sick girl. She was willing to keep and care for the boy. Dr. Bower, of Rochester, who knew of the case, drove out to Mrs. Hesh's house. On the highway he met Mrs. Lippert carrying her sick child in her arms. She was on her way to the house of Mrs. Porter, a neighbor. The doctor took her into his buggy and drove her to Porter's, where she was taken in and kept over night.

OBJECTS OF CHARITY.

The next day Dr. Hillman had the mother and her child removed to the St. James Hotel, in Rochester. There they are being kept by the charity of kind-hearted people, and Dr. Hillman is treating the little girl at his own expense.

Mrs. Lippert is a pretty little woman, and her troubles excite general sympathy from those who hear her story. The little girl is still very ill.

The case was laid before Agent O'Brien, and on Thursday he visited Rochester and interviewed all the parties interested. He became satisfied that Mrs. Lippert's story was true, and he made information before Burgess Taylor, of Rochester, charging Mrs. Margaret Hesh and another person with cruelty and neglect. The warrants were given to Chief of Police Laz