DEATH IN THE JAIL.

A Prisoner Dies From the Effects of Excessive Drinking After Days and Nights of Agony.

FOUR VICTIMS OF ALCOHOLISM.

The Agony of a Father Who is Not Allowed to Look Upon the Dead Face of a Beloved Child.

AN EASY MATTER TO BREAK INTO JAIL.

Rigid Regulations Enforced, and a Simple Bill of Fare Provided.

When King Death, the grizzly monarch with his scythe-scepter, enters the county jail, Warden Berlin asks not for an order of release from court or committing magistrate, but simply throws back the iron doors with a clang that echoes through the vaulted corridors, while the Sovereign of Shades, his black plumes trembling with the chill blast from the grave, stalks silently through the halls in search of his subjects.

Death's calls at the county jail are not infrequent. Every day men and women are sent to the institution suffering from alcoholism and on the verge of delirium tremens. The change from freedom of person and liberty to imbibe bad whisky at will, to the close confinement, enforced abstinence and rigid rules of the jail is fraught with danger to the whisky-soaked prisoner. Then Jail Physician Chessrown is sent for in haste, and has to spend hours, and sometimes days, in rescuing the patient from the effects of his own folly.

DEATH FROM DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Coroner McDowell held an inquest yesterday on the body of Charles A. Martin, who died of alcoholism. The cause of death was clear, but under the law an inquest has to be held on the body of every person who dies in an institution of this character. Martin was sent to jail upon a trifling charge, but primarily for the purpose of straightening him up. For days the jail physician had been working with this patient, adopting the most radical remedies known to medical science. Internal doses of nitro-glycerine and hypodermic injections of French brandy were given to excite the heart into action, but that organ had already been too heavily over-taxed and refused to respond. Martin died on Friday night.

There are now four prisoners in the jail suffering from delirium tremens. One, a man, should have been released on Thursday, and the time of another, a woman, expired yesterday, but the condition of these prisoners precluded the possibility of allowing them to go free. These patients are placed in the hospital department, which is fitted up with all the latest improvements, and are nursed by prisoners who have been committed for vagrancy or some similar minor offense. This is a great treat for the prisoners, and they show their appreciation by attending faithfully to their duties. These nurses find the change from a plank bed, with a diet which is mainly admirable for its cleanliness and freedom from dyspepsia, to a neat little cot bed, with food of a much higher grade, pleasant in the extreme. The care of the sick also makes the time pass more quickly, and has the apparent effect of shortening their term of imprisonment.

NOT THIS SIDE THE GRAVE.

One of the saddest incidents connected with the county jail and its inmates occurred yesterday. Samuel Davis was arrested about a year ago in connection with the robbery of some brasses from the Allegheny Valley Railroad. At his trial and since, Davis has always stoutly maintained his innocence, but he was convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in jail, his term expiring in about ten days. As often as the jail rules permitted, Davis was visited by his wife and a little son. At every interview the child, who was but 4 years old, would weep because his father could not go home with him, and he could not understand why iron bars should separate them. On Friday the child was run over by a wagon on Thirty-third street and killed. When the father heard the news he was heart-broken.

Yesterday a petition was presented to Judge Collier, asking that Davis be released in charge of an officer long enough to attend the funeral of his idolized child. The Court refused the petition on the ground that all precedent was against such action. He suggested that perhaps, if the Warden would consent to assume the responsibility, the man might be allowed to attend the funeral. The Warden has not rendered a decision yet. There is no fear that Davis will endeavor to escape if he is granted the privilege. In fact, it is the opinion of the jail officials that he might be trusted to go without an officer in attendance to insure his return. Since Davis has been in jail his conduct has been exemplary, and he has been treated as a "trusty." Another thing which would likely encourage the return of Davis is that he has so short a term to serve before his sentence, while the penalty for making an escape is three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

EASY TO ENTER.

Where one prisoner breaks out of jail a thousand persons break into it. It is a very easy place to enter, notwithstanding its massive granite walls, its iron-barred windows, and its steel-studded doors. An introduction to Jail Warden Berlin can be obtained in the manner best suited to the temperament and purse of the aspiring guest. Imported champagne and barrel-house whisky, taken in sufficient quantities, are alike in their results. A man who thumps an acquaintance,, robs a stranger, murders a dude, deserts his wife and family, invests the funds of a bank with which he is connected in Canadian real estate, runs a speak-easy, or tries in any manner to repeal any one of the thousands of laws on the statute books without the aid of the Legislature, is immediately qualified for residence in the county jail. After the court has considered the guests' case, the latter may either be required to find another residence, or may be transferred to the county workhouse or the Western Penitentiary. In a few cases the guest is returned to the jail, and he becomes a star boarder, the court determining the length of his visit.

The jail was instituted mainly for the purpose of detaining persons charged with crime until their cases are tried in court, but many persons are committed there for short terms for minor offenses by Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, and Police Magistrates. All persons committed to jail to await trial are treated alike. They are placed in cells and are furnished the prison fare, which may be augmented by dainties sent in by friends. The jail officials do not suffer from sickly sentimentality, and they argue that the man who is sent to them is more than likely to be guilty of the crime charged against him. They argue that if the man bears a good reputation, or belongs to a respectable family, he will have little trouble in furnishing bail. Of course, all prisoners are treated as if innocent until after their conviction, and there have been many exceptions, where a man committed to jail was the victim of circumstances or persecution. As it does not lie within the province of the jail officials to discriminate, all receive the same treatment.

RUNNING A JAIL.

The county jail is under the immediate supervision of Warden Berlin and Deputy Warden Soffel, who are assisted by a matron and five watchmen. These officials are appointed and their duties laid down by the County Prison Board, which consists of the six judges of the Common Pleas Courts, the three County Commissioners, the Sheriff, Controller and the Mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny. Judge Ewing is the President of the Board. The jail officers are assisted by trusted prisoners who act as as rangemen, and are held responsible for the good order of the cells under their charge. Each rangeman looks after 12 cells. There are at present 220 prisoners in the jail.

The chief features of the jail are its cleanliness and quietness. Twice a week a gang of tramps are put to work with hose and mops, and the inside and outside of the institution is scrubbed. About every week the cells are flooded and the walls washed down. The officers see that peace reigns within. If a prisoner gets noisy and refuses to obey the rules he is quickly placed in a padded dungeon, where he may yell himself hoarse without annoying anyone else. There is a delightful air of peace and coolness about the interior of the jail on a midsummer day, which is peculiarly refreshing to a visitor who has just passed in from the heat and bustle of Fifth avenue. There is no doubt, if it were not for an old-fashioned prejudice against prisons, many good citizens would get themselves committed for short terms during the dog days. A man would have a better chance to recuperate his lost energies there than at many noisy, crowded seashore resorts.

The bill of fare is very simple. Every morning each prisoner is furnished a loaf of bread and a big tin cup of coffee. On Sunday he receives nothing else, but on Monday, Tuesday and Friday he is given meat and potatoes for dinner, on Wednesday and Saturday soup, and on Thursday that great American mystery, hash. In the winter sauer kraut and pork is furnished for Tuesday's dinner.

WHISKY SMUGGLERS.

Prisoners awaiting trial are not confined to this fare. They may purchase dainties from the outside if they have the money, or they may receive food from such friends as do not forget their existence. One of the most stringent rules of the institution is that no prisoner shall be allowed to receive liquor, and many attempts are made to evade this regulation, but without success. Every meal sent into a prisoner undergoes a rigid examination. Sometimes a bottle of whisky is concealed in a pie or loaf, or placed in the bottom of a can of coffee. Occasionally the coffee itself is three-fourths whisky. It never reaches the prisoner, but is thrown away. Many prisoners, when brought to the jail have bottles of whisky with them, but they are always relieved of the liquor before being placed in a cell.

No visitors are allowed to see prisoners on Sundays, but on other days they are admitted between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The daily number of visitors average about 100. Prisoners are received at any hour of the day or night.

The jail prisoners keep up with the events of the day in the outside world, and from 80 to 100 daily newspapers are bought by them.

BULLETIN OF ACCIDENTS.

Another Victim of the Dangerous Car Coupling—Buggy Falls Over the Brink of a Hill—Crushed Under a Wagon—Terrible Fall From a Scaffolding—Colored Man Badly Cut.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy, in which a man named Wagner was seated, ran away on Elliott street, West End. The horse ran along the edge of Church Hill and the buggy toppled over. Mr. Wagner was thrown out and was pretty badly bruised, but was not seriously injured.

Patrick Healey who lives at No. 6 Soho street, attempted to jump on a sand wagon at the corner of Brady street and Second avenue, yesterday afternoon, but in some way missed his footing. He fell down between the wheels. The hind wheel passed over his right leg, causing a compound fracture. He also received an ugly scalp wound. He was removed to the Mercy Hospital in patrol wagon No. 4.

John Wherle, aged 23 years, employed as brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad had his arm crushed while coupling cars at Forty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon. He was removed to his home in Sharpsburg.

Jacob Spellman, an old man living on Collins avenue, East End, fell down a flight of stairs at his home yesterday afternoon, fracturing his right leg and dislocating his shoulder. He was attended by Dr. Fleming.

At noon yesterday George Bladgeford, a carpenter, fell from scaffolding on the Bindley building, Seventh avenue. His arm was broken and he sustained internal injuries. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

One of the Casino museum employes, Alex Moten, colored, fell from the third to the first floor yesterday morning. He was badly cut, and was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

MR. MANNING'S IDEA.

B. & O. Officials Satisfied the Atlantic Express Was Wrecked.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the Baltimore and Ohio officials that the Atlantic express was wrecked by somebody. W. T. Manning, Engineer Maintenance of Way, stated that if ties ever do roll down on the tracks from the side that they do not fall at right angles to the rails, as these were placed. The marks in the tie, he claims, plainly show that it was pushed along the track for some distance when it struck a pile of ballast, and the wreck occurred. Mr. Manning also adds that if the locomotive were to run over a piece of felt hat that the engineer would feel the jar. It is possible to push a tie along the track and not discover it. Old railroad engineers agree with him.

No clew has been discovered, and Mr. Manning is unable to give any motive for the act. He says it may have been done by boys or drunken men.

THE WITNESSES SUFFERED.

Kate Doran Makes Things Lively for Her Preble Avenue Friends.

Mrs. Catherine Doran's sentence of 30 days to the workhouse expired Friday, and when she returned to her home in Shanghai row, Preble avenue, Allegheny, she immediately proceeded to wreak vengeance on the neighbors who had been witnesses at her hearing before Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny.

The wreaking business soon disgusted the neighbors, and one of them entered a charge of disorderly conduct against her before Alderman Foley. She was arrested, and at the hearing yesterday morning she was sent to jail for ten days. Her friends say she has a very sick child at home, and that it was an outrage to send her to jail, as the child may die from lack of proper care during her absence.

More Fairy Fire Alarms.

Allegheny firemen were again stirred up by a fairy fire alarm last evening. The horses and men were ready to start, but it was impossible to count the number of the box. The trouble was caused by a broken fire alarm wire in Woods' Run that was crossed with a light wire.

Charged With Embezzlement.

Henry Friesman was yesterday charged with embezzlement, before Alderman McMasters, by Phillip W. Sauer. Sauer alleges that the defendant, while acting as his agent and trustee, appropriated $600 for which he has no account.

1200—Gallinger's—1106 Penn Ave.

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

STOCKED UP AHEAD.

How Tinkering With the Tariff Has Hurt the Woolen Goods Trade.

ENGLISH WORSTEDS IMPORTED.

Mr. Logan Says Money is Being Sunk in Oil Drilling These Days.

A FEW TALKS WITH LOCAL CITIZENS

There is woe in the camp of the wool men and the woolen fabric makers, if what Mr. L. T. Humphrey, of Boston, says is true, and it is all on account of the yearly tinkering with the tariff. Mr. Humphrey is a wool buyer for an Eastern company, and he comes to Pittsburg often, generally stopping at the Monongahela House, where he was seen yesterday. His company buys extensively in the wool counties of Ohio and Pennsylvania, but this year their purchases have been only one-half what they were last season. Said Mr. Humphreys, in discussing the subject:

"Of the New England woolen factories one-half are closed down, and the country has been flooded with the worsted goods of English manufacturers. They have stored away great quantities of such clothing in bonded warehouses here, and if the tariff bill is passed they will make money on their sale, and if it is not they won't lose much, if, indeed, they will suffer financially at all. In the event of the latter alternative they can still sell them under the present tariff or ship them back to England at a small cost.

WAITING FOR DEVELOPMENTS.

"The McKinley bill provides for a material increase in the duties on woolen goods and a slight advance on wool which doesn't amount to much. At the beginning of the year the manufacturers started out to do business on an extensive scale, but when the hitch on the tariff bill occurred in the Senate they stopped short, and are still waiting to see what will be done. This year's trade has been spoiled. The makers admit that the proposed duty on woolen articles is practically prohibitory, and they are satisfied with it. Such quantities of clothing are imported that our business is almost ruined. Every man who goes to Europe comes back with a replenished wardrobe—enough, indeed, to last him for several years. This is one method by which the American trade suffers.

"The wool buyers have stopped purchasing, and the price of wool has gone down. This is how the constant tariff tinkering injures the farmer. In 1888 the price of wool dropped to 25 cents a pound, and then we bought heavily, for we knew that even if we were to have free trade we couldn't lose anything. Fine wool, like that raised in Washington county, is now selling for 28 cents, and medium, or Mercer county wool, brings from 31 to 32 cents a pound. At the beginning of the year we paid 35 cents, and bought in large amounts at that price, but we couldn't be induced to buy a pound of wool at present, even with the reduced rates.

JUST WHAT THEY WANT.

"What the wool growers and the manufacturers want is certainty—either a tariff or no tariff. If it is no tariff they will know how to figure and labor and other things must come down to a foreign basis. As it is, the woolen goods makers are sitting back waiting, and losing money until the Senate can decide to do something. Senator Quay is right when he insists on an immediate disposal of the tariff bill. Trade is too unsettled and muddled, and the tariff measure is more important than the others.

"Why, last year, as the result of this constant tariff agitation, flannels were sold at a loss of from 10 to 20 per cent. Men will not be caught that way a second time, if they can help it. Those manufacturers who are working now will only get out their samples and make enough goods to fill their orders. It is too hazardous for them to branch out. You can easily see just how much the workmen and capitalists lose by this inactivity.

"When Representative Mills says that the New England mechanics insist on free raw materials he doesn't know what he is talking about. The Eastern mechanic is an intelligent man, and he realizes that if he demands free materials the West will ask for free goods. It is this fact that keeps the Republican party together on the tariff question. We shouldn't legislate for one section of the country at the expense of another, and the New England workman doesn't advocate such policy. I wish this tariff question could be settled, one way or the other, for ten years at a time. We could do something then, because we would know that we had a certain law to work under."

WHY EXPRESS MEN ARE MODEST.

They Never Flatter Themselves When Things Are Running Smoothly.

"Have you unearthed any schemes, of late, calculated to cheat the express companies?" was asked yesterday of M. E. Vaillant, agent of the American Express Company. "No," he replied, "but then I never like to flatter myself. You can't tell how soon something may happen that will make your life weary for the time. I used to work in the General Superintendent's office. For quite a period, once, I remember we hadn't any trouble of any kind, and one day I spoke to the Superintendent about how smooth everything was running. 'Hush,' he answered, quickly. 'Say nothing about it; don't flatter yourself too soon,' and sure enough the next week something went wrong, and we had a lively time.

"It is a pretty hard thing to keep 8,000 offices in line and in good running order. There are always some black sheep to be found, and the manager is a man who doesn't sleep on a bed of roses. The business out of Pittsburg for July increased 40 per cent with me. Quite a number of iron shipments were made. I suppose the manufacturers had the orders to fill at a certain time, and it was necessary to rush things. The shipments into Pittsburg hold their own, with no signs of much improvement.'

ONLY A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

A Teacher Relates a Funny Incident About a Little Miss.

This story was overheard at the Central Board rooms, and was told by one of the local lady teachers. Last winter she had a bright little miss in her school, who, when she came to a double letter in a word, in spelling, always named the letter twice. If she were spelling "see" she would say's-e-e," instead of "s-double e."

The teacher worked long and hard to break up the habit, without much success. One morning she called on the little girl to read. It was the same old lesson that every schoolboy remembers, running like this: "Up, up, the sun is out and shining bright," etc.

This was the little maiden's opportunity, and she was going to show her teacher that she understood. So she said: "Double up, for the sun is out and shining bright, etc." It brought down the school, and every child present joined in the laugh. The children took it up, and often greeted each other with the question, "What time did you double up this morning?" The teacher laughed heartily as she recalled the funny incident.

A HEAVY COAL BUSINESS.

The Allegheny Valley Beats Its Record of Last Summer.

C. S. McCargo, General Freight Agent of the Allegheny Valley road, left for Chautauqua last evening. He states that the coal shipments of the line were heavier than ever this summer. The strike on the New York Central interfered for awhile with some of their coal movements, but things are in better shape now. There are still a few points that they can't reach as long as the trouble continues.

The lumber trade is up with the business of last summer. Most of it is going East. The warm winter prevented the men from getting out a large supply of logs.

NO GUSHERS THESE DAYS.

Mr. Logan Is Rather Discouraged With the Results This Summer.

Mr. Logan, formerly of Logan, Emery & Weaver, oil men, went to Philadelphia last evening. He is watching with some interest the drilling of the well on the Alexander farm, near Miller's Run, in the Chartiers field. Mr. Logan stated that this well will show just how far the Chartiers field extends into Washington county. For some distance between Chartiers creek and Canonsburg the coal drops down, and no oil is found in this section. He thinks the fluid was lost by the dropping of the strata.

Mr. Logan says the Washington field has reached hard pan, and none of the wells are producing much. The Allegheny territory has not come up to his expectations either, and he believes that more money is being put into the ground at present than is taken out. The field is too spotted to be worked with any degree of certainty. Mr. Logan says he is now boring two gas wells at McDonald station. Not long since he brought in a paying well at that place.

TOO LATE IN THE MONTH.

Only One Local Agent Will Attend the Freight Meeting in Denver.

The annual meeting of the Commercial Agents' Association will be held in Denver August 22. S. P. Kennedy, of the Cotton Belt route, is the only Pittsburg freight agent that will attend. Commercial Agent Sproull, of the Chicago and Alton road, said last evening that the meeting was held too late in the month. Business is beginning to revive, and the agents do not care to leave at such a time.

The meeting was to have been held August 11, but owing to the G. A. R. Encampment and some other big excursions it had to be postponed. The Pullman cars could not be obtained. Mr. Sproull says the Burlington route will bear the railroad expenses of the trip.

THE WIZARD HEARD FROM.

Mr. Edison Claims That He Has Made a Motor That Works Noiselessly.

The local agents of the Edison General Electric Company were notified yesterday that the wizard had just completed a motor which is a wonder and will be put on the market in six weeks. Mr. Edison claims for it that the armature is not burned out and the gearing works noiselessly.

These are two things that electricians have worked hard to overcome, and if Mr. Edison has solved the problem he has made a great hit. Anyone who has ever ridden on an electric car knows just how much noise they make. The Edison motor has been tried, and is said to be a success.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE DOING.

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

—Law Librarian Percy G. Digby was called back from his vacation at Bedford, yesterday, to look up authorities in some important suits now pending. The members of the bar don't feel satisfied that they have got all the authorities in a case until they have exhausted the Law Librarian's knowledge. Then they know they are safe.

—Turnkey Will Bayne, of the penitentiary, who is now in England on his vacation, has written Warden Wright from Glasgow, Scotland, saying he is feeling like a new man. He purposely took a slow steamship and was 11 days crossing the Atlantic. He will leave for home on the steamship State of Indiana next Saturday.

—Fred Beilstein, Jacob Richter and a number of other prominent butchers of Pittsburg and Allegheny are now on their way to Atlantic City, where they expect to spend the next ten days.

—Controller Brown, of Allegheny, left last night for the seashore, after disbursing the monthly payroll of city employes, yesterday. He will be absent two weeks.

—John A. Simeral, of the firm of Allen, Kirkpatrick & Co., and A. C. Bailey, of Ford City, left last night for a few weeks' outing along the Atlantic coast.

—Mrs. Ella O'Brien, of San Diego, Cal., who has been visiting the family of T. D. Keller at Brushton, will return home to-morrow.

—Mr. Basel Brennan, pianist, leaves on Tuesday for a two weeks' vacation. He will visit Cleveland and Philadelphia.

—W. W. Murray, of the County Commissioners' office, left yesterday for a ten days' trip to Detroit and lake points.

—William Sproull, Commercial Agent of the Chicago and Alton road, went to Spring Lake last evening.

—Drum Major Dixon, of the Cathedral Band, left yesterday with Mrs. Dixon for a trip to the mountains.

—Captain J. J. McCormick and wife will leave this evening for a trip to New York and Atlantic City.

—Misses Adah Lea and Lottie Keller, of Woodville, are visiting friends in Steubenville, O.

THEY WERE NOT BEGGARS.

Wonderful Discovery Made in Searching Two Italians in Allegheny.

Allegheny police officials were astonished last night when two Italians named Pete Costanza and Antonio Scaifio were brought in from Preble avenue for fighting. They looked like the ordinary Italians, and were arrayed in about 4 cents' worth of clothing.

The turnkey searched them. He first produced a 38-caliber revolver. Then he tossed about $40 in money out on the table, and finally fished two rings out from a mixture of garlic and stale bread at the bottom of Scaifio's pocket. One was a magnificent ruby, surrounded with pearls, and the other was a big garnet. Both rings were solid gold.

WANTED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A Chinese Opium Joint Keeper Disgusted With His Hard Luck.

Charles Sing, a Chinaman, was released from the workhouse yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Sing was arrested at No. 113 Grant street Friday week, and sent up for 60 days for keeping an opium joint.

As soon as Inspector McAleese heard of Sing's release he made an information against him charging him with misdemeanor, and he was again arrested. Sing secured bail in $1,000 and was released pending a hearing be ore Police Magistrate McKenna. The man claims to be in the last stages of consumption, and when arrested yesterday begged for a revolver in order that he might end his life.

MRS. PORTER GROWS WORSE.

She Has to Be Taken to a Hospital for Treatment.

Mrs. William Porter, of Pearl street, Eighteenth ward, who was assaulted last Saturday night by a man who attempted to burglarize her house, was removed to the West Penn Hospital yesterday afternoon by order of Dr. Sands who has been attending her.

Her condition is considered to be very serious. Her assailant has not yet been caught.

Veterans Coming Home.

The Grand Army men are expected to return home this morning and during the day. Post 281 will arrive this evening. A number of straggling veterans have been seen in the railroad depots for several days homeward bound.

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

EVADING THE TARIFF

German Glass Manufacturers Finishing Their Ware in America.

IMPORTING MEN TO DO THE WORK.

The Carbon Iron Works Strike is Officially Sanctioned.

MACHINISTS' STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED

A movement is afoot by a European glass factory which involves a violation of the alien contract labor law, and an attempt to evade the American tariff. The Wuerzbrot Glass Company, of Munich, Bavaria, probably owns and operates the largest decorated glass works in the world. It employs thousands of men and turns out as fine a grade of ware as is possible to make. The tariff placed on that line of goods has always restricted, to some extent, the exportation of decorated ware, and now that the rates are to be increased, the firm has set about to devise means to escape paying them.

The following extract from a letter received by W. A. Miksch, an employe of Thomas Evans & Co.'s glasshouse on the Southside, from a friend in Munich, explains the whole plan contemplated by the company.

"A gentleman from Munich is starting a big decorating establishment in America. It is on account of the increased tariff to be placed on those goods, which would make it impossible for our manufacturers to ship much to America. About 25 decorators were sent to New York a week ago, and I understand that 50 more are to follow. Joseph Bieman is to be foreman of the new shop. Mr. Wuerzbrot, himself, will stay in Munich to superintend the manufacture of the goods, which will be shipped in a plain condition to New York, to be decorated. In my next I can tell you where the shop will be located, and can also give you more particulars.

THE ENTERING WEDGE.

A DISPATCH reporter found Mr. Miksch on the Southside yesterday afternoon. The gentleman is a native of Bavaria, and is well educated. In speaking of the contents of his letter, he said: "I regard this as the entering wedge of an attempt on the part of European manufacturers to break down two of the most important laws now in existence for the protection of the American manufacturers as well as the workingmen. I am well acquainted with the company that has evidently been selected as the one to take the initiatory steps. It expects to ship its plain ware in here as raw material, and I guess it can do it. It also expects to bring it's own workmen here and pay them less wages than American decorators are paid, and in this way to save 35 per cent on the tariff, and turn out its ware at a less cost than American manufacturers can.

"The average wages per week paid decorators in Bavaria amounts to about 20 marks, or $5 in United States money. Suppose the company represents to the men that it will pay them 40 marks if they come to New York to work for them, and they will be able to live on less than half that amount. The men will think they can save more money than they make at home altogether, and it will not be hard to get them to come. If the plan now contemplated by the Wuerzbrot Company prove successful, it will not be long until Strausse and Klingenberg will follow the example. If the McKinley bill passes in its present shape it will completely destroy all possibility of the European manufacturers competing with the American. In anticipation of the bill passing, I am told that all of the manufacturers over there have been rushed with orders that were taken on the condition that they be shipped on or before July 31, at which time it was supposed the bill would become a law. I understand that Pittsburg jobbers have laid in stocks sufficient to run them for two or three years, in order to avoid the duty.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT POINT.

"There is another question involved in this measure—that of importing foreign labor. Suppose they bring 75 men here, as is proposed, and the enterprise is a failure; there will be 75 workmen thrown upon the labor market with nothing to do. I don't believe there are more than 100 fine decorators in the country, and an additional 75 would have a wonderfully demoralizing effect on the rest of us. The decorators are unorganized, but we still get fair wages—ranging from $3 50 to $5 a day, according to the class of work employed at—but if our numbers were nearly doubled, without a proportionate increase in the demand for labor, I don't know what would become of us."

There can be no mistake about the intentions of the Wuerzbrot Company. Mr. Bieman, the gentleman mentioned in the letter to Mr. Miksch, has written to a friend in Phillipsburg, since his arrival in New York, explaining in detail the purposes of the company he represents. He says he is to be foreman of the shops, and that the latter will be located in New York City. Preparations are now being made to put the 25 men who came with Mr. Bieman to work, and as soon as the tariff bill passes, if it passes at all, the other 50 men will be brought over.

WILLING TO TAKE THEM BACK.

Westinghouse Men Succeed in Securing Slight Concessions.

A meeting of the Westinghouse Machine Company employes was held yesterday morning, and the men expressed the determination not to make individual applications for positions, even with their demands granted. A notice that work would be resumed to-morrow and an application for a position was enclosed in the pay envelope of each employe on Friday evening, but the men unanimously decided to ignore the application.

A committee was appointed to so inform Superintendent Bole. He replied that he would be willing to take back some of them on a nine-hour basis and increase the wages of some, but that he would not take them back as a body. The committee reported back and the meeting adjourned.

THEIR OWN COKE PLANT.

Oliver & Roberts to Lease a Thousand Acres of Good Coal Land.

A representative of the firm of Oliver & Roberts which is to form the Oliver Coke Company, said yesterday that the company had not yet reached the point in the negotiation where they could give out details for publication. Messrs. Harry and Geo. A. Oliver are both absent from the city and not until they return will the terms and and conditions upon which the deal is to be made, be reached.

It is the intention, however, to lease 1,000 acres of the Thaw Coke and Coal Trust, located in Fayette county, on the Red Stone branch of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston road, and erect 300 ovens. Work will be commenced as soon as the company gets possessions of the property.

THEY JOIN THE FORCES.

Employes of Two More Machine Shops Lay Down Their Tools.

About 150 employes of the Penn Fuel Gas Company and nearly as many of Wilson, Snyder & Co. decided to quit work yesterday, or rather not to return to work to-morrow unless their terms for nine hours are granted. The latter firm did grant the nine hours, but split the time up so that the men do not get away from the shop any earlier in the evening than formerly, and this is the time they wanted for recreation.

The Machinists' Executive Committee met last night and discussed the situation, but nothing of importance was given out for publication. The men employed by the two Westinghouse companies are very indignant over the fact that Superintendent Bole had a posse of police at the works when they went for their pay. They say Mr. Bole knew there was no necessity for such action.

SANCTIONED BY THE OFFICIALS.

The Carbon Iron Works Regularly Barred Out by the Amalgamated.

The Amalgamated Association last night gave its sanction to a regular strike against the Carbon Iron Works. The scale was presented for signature, but the company would not agree to it. The strike of a week ago was precipitated by the employment of colored help at less than the scale rates. the following document was issued:

Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America:

We, the members of Invincible Lodge No. 62, who have been on strike for about seven weeks, during which time we have done the best we could to settle our dispute, have made concessions on our part which were refused by the management. We have asked Mr. Lash if he would offer us some proposition looking to a settlement of the difficulty, and he has refused. On one occasion, in company with Vice President Florence Sullivan, we called on Mr. Lash, asking him to show us by figures that we were inconsistent in asking our price, and he refused. On another occasion our National President, Mr. Weihe, accompanied our committee to seek to settle the matter, but without success. On the 15th inst., as the result of a meeting of our lodge, we sent a committee to ask Mr. Lash if he would agree to a conference. This he also refused, and also any further negotiations on the subject. These ineffectual efforts on the part of our lodge have been laid before the Executive Board, which, at a meeting this evening, sanctioned a strike. The Carbon Iron Works are, therefore, a struck works, and all honorable men will keep away from it.

This determination on the part of the Amalgamated officials was announced so late last night that any effort to hear the company's side was futile.

A NATIONAL BODY.

Stonemasons to Convene for the Purpose of Forming a Union.

The Stonemasons' Unions, of Syracuse, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., McKeesport, and Pittsburg, have issued a call to the stonemasons of the United States for a convention to be held in Baltimore on the 8th of September, to devise means whereby a Stonemasons' National Union of America may be formed. A circular has been issued which says:

The necessity of such a convention, to consolidate all unions of the craft into one body, was never more apparent than now, and any failure on the parr of our craft to take advantage of the present opportunity, will lessen the chances of success in the future. We, therefore, earnestly hope that every union of stonemasons will take immediate action on this important move, and will send delegates to said convention, in order that intelligent and united action may be secured. All delegates will assemble at Covenant Hall, corner of Howard and Lexington streets. All delegates are requested to arrive at the Union depot if possible, where a committee from the Baltimore Union will be there, and will be recognized by their badges. Address all communications to George Jones, rear of Welsh Church, Fifth avenue, Pittsburg.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LABOR DAY.

Building Trades Council Meets and Elects a Chief Marshal.

The regular meeting of the Building Trades Council was held last night. Delegates were admitted from the Hod Carriers' Union No. 1, East End Division; Nos. 288 164 and 237 Carpenters and Joiners' Divisions. The report of the committee on the Labor Day parade was received and approved. President George Jones, of the Building Trades Council, was chosen as Chief Marshal of the parade. A. M. Swartz was elected Marshal of the Carpenters and Joiners' division.

The delegates to the council will act as aids to the Marshal of the Building Trades division. The marshals of the other divisions will be chosen at the meeting to-morrow afternoon of the committees from all labor organizations. A large turnout is expected.

The council, owing to a press of business, will meet every Saturday evening hereafter at its headquarters, No. 537 Smithfield street.

COAL SCALE FOR CENTRAL PENN.

An Advance to be Asked for and Pay for All Dead Work.

A conference between the coal miners and operators of Center and Clearfield counties will be held at Altoona on the 27th inst. to arrange if possible, a scale of wages. The men are at present paid 50 cents a ton for run of the mine.

An advance of 5 cents per ton will be asked, as well as payment for dead work. The operators are reported as being antagonistic to the increase.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

Matters of Interest to Mill Men and Workers in Glass Houses.

SEVERAL more glass houses in the city will resume operations to-morrow, and it is thought that by the end of the week fires will be all going.

HENRY REWBRIDGE, formerly a heater in the American Iron Works, on the Southside, left last week for Chicago to accept a position in the steel works there.

SCHOENBERGER'S mill, which has been shut down since July 1 for repairs, will be started up in all departments to-morrow. About 300 additional men will be employed.

I. J. WORTON has resigned his position as Superintendent of the open-hearth department of the Homestead Steel Works to accept the same position with the Carbon Iron and Steel Company, of this city. Mr. Worton was very popular with the employes at the Homestead mills, and before leaving he was presented with a handsome onyx clock and vases to match.

HER LOVER HAS FLOWN.

Laura Hubuck Wants the Police to Assist at Her Wedding.

Miss Laura Hubuck called on Mayor Wyman last night and told him a sad story of blighted affection and ruined life. Until a short time ago she has lived in Lawrenceville, where she had learned to love Charlie Schade.

It was the old story. Schade left her before the marriage bans were spoken. He has disappeared and left not even a shadow behind him. Now she wants the Allegheny police to bring her missing lover either to the church altar or a prison cell.

Remarkable Recovery From a Burn.

In May Mr. William Chadwick, of Warren, O., was hit in the eye with a cinder from muck iron, literally cooking the flesh of the lower lid and lower half of the ball. He has recovered with complete preservation of the sight, some deformity of the lids only remaining. Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, this city, was his physician.

Do You Need a Suit

Of clothes? Then see the good ones we are now selling for $6, $7 and $8; all-wool garments and plenty of styles to suit you all. Monday morning we start this triple bargain price sale—$6, $7 and $8 buys all-wool men's suits good enough for anyone to wear, cut in sacks or cutaways. In our pants department there is a big rush for the $1 25 men's pants—they really cost us more money. Samples of suits and pants in our show windows.

PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, P. C. C. C., cor. Grant and Diamond streets, opp. the Court House.

FRENCH and Scotch zephyr ginghams—some very desirable styles and colorings yet remaining—all now at 20c a yard.

TTSSu HUGUS & HACKE.

FOR a finely cut, neat-fitting suit leave your order with Walter Anderson, 700 Smithfield street, whose stock of English suitings and Scotch tweeds is the finest in the market; imported exclusively for his trade. su

Half Fare to Lakeside.

On August 18, 19 and 20 the P. & L. E. R. R. will sell tickets to Lakeside and return at one fare for the round trip.

ALL lovers of delicacies use Angostura Bitters to secure a good digestion. TTSSu

WAINWRIGHT'S beer is praised by all judges of the beverage. au17-58

CAUGHT IN A WRECK.

Three Men Injured in a Freight Smash-Up on the Panhandle.

A PROJECTING CAR RESPONSIBLE.

A Cattle Train Dashes Into the Obstruction With Fatal Results.

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED UNDER THE CARS

A rather serious freight wreck occurred on the Panhandle road at Midway, late yesterday afternoon, in which three men were more or less injured. Through the foolish policy of trying to conceal the truth it was difficult to get at the facts, but fortunately the men who were hurt were not afraid of losing their positions and told just how the accident occurred.

A coal train had pulled off from the main line at the point named, but the last car projected over on the other track. Whether the train hadn't time to get out of the way, or didn't pull off far enough, through carelessness, could not be learned, but an eastbound cattle train came along about that time, and ran into the projecting car before the engineer could stop his train.

The result was a frightful wreck, and the narrow escape of the engineer and fireman, who jumped for their lives, but were injured by falling on the ground. The heavy freight engine was turned over on its side, and five of the cattle cars were smashed into fine pieces. Twenty sheep were killed outright and some cattle, and their bodies strewed the track for quite a distance.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A. J. Greenbaum, of Addison, O., a drover, who was on the car next to the engine with some horses, was caught and rather badly bruised about the body. He was brought into the city on a stretcher and taken to the West Penn Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The doctors state that his injuries are not serious, but he will be laid up some time before he will fully recover from the effects of the accident.

Mr. Greenbaum says his escape was miraculous. The car in which he was riding was smashed into splinters by the force of the collision, and some of the horses were killed. He is a German and can barely talk English. When he was brought into the Union depot he was in a semi-conscious condition, but he soon rallied from the results of the shock.

Engineer Reed and Fireman Morrison, who were on the cattle engine, jumped to the ground. Mr. Reed fell on his side and bruised one of his legs rather severely. The rough gravel abrased the skin, and though suffering considerable pain, he was able to walk and took the accident philosophically.

The big, red-faced fireman landed on his hand, cutting the palm badly, and breaking his wrist. He also received a severe cut about the head, and he was otherwise scratched and bruised.

The wrecked cars spread out over both tracks, completely blockading them and delaying all trains. The Eastern express and No. 10 were delayed several hours through the accident. They came in close together about 9 o'clock last evening bringing in the wounded men.

RUMORS WORSE THAN REALITY.

At first it was reported that the Eastern express had been wrecked and eight persons were killed. The rumor was noised about, and quite an anxious crowd of people who had friends on the train collected in the Union depot.

The wives of the engineer and fireman were there to meet them, and were badly frightened. The women were overjoyed when they saw their people alight from the train and able to walk alone. The fireman