

FAITH IN YANKEES

The Chinese Still Look to Americans to Build Their Railroads and Establish Banks.

GREAT ADVANTAGES ARE OFFERED

Count Mikiewicz Explains How the English and French Blocked His Concessions.

BUT HE RETAINS HIS INFLUENCE

Jealous of Their Chinese Trade, They Frightened Off Capitalists.

One doesn't hear much nowadays of Count Eugene de Mikiewicz, the Russian who held the Chinese concessions, for the reason that he keeps out of the newspapers as much as possible, but he is still in the ring.

He arrived in Pittsburgh late Monday evening, accompanied by his wife, on a social visit to Frank A. Smith, at the Monongahela House. The Count and Mr. Smith have met frequently at the Chinese Legation, in Washington, and they are fast friends.

In personal appearance the Count is a prepossessing man. He is tall and well built, wears long flowing side whiskers of a reddish hue, and he talks fluently with a very pleasant accent. He has been jumped on so unmercifully by some American newspapers that he takes great pains to avoid reporters until the proper time comes, but under the influence of a friendly introduction yesterday he consented to talk about some of his projects.

The Chinese Emulating the Americans.

"The time has come," he said, "when the Chinese desire to emulate the Americans in conducting their business. They boast of their ancient literature and the porcelain pagoda at Xi'an, which is a wonder, and they say, in their pride, that they are a more intelligent people than the Americans were running wild with the buffalo on the prairies, but, with all that, they know nothing about financial matters and they are anxious to learn, but they have no desire to be robbed. The Chinese Government has implicit confidence in the American people, and they look to them to help them. They feel that the Americans are not after their gold like the English, French and Russians. The Chinese recognize these latter Governments as their old enemies, and they are very wary with them.

In Need of Railroads and Banks.

"What the Chinese want now is railroads and banks. They need a mint and a national currency. They have none of these, and in the line of modern improvements they are really 2,000 years behind the times. The bulk of their trade is in the hands of foreign nations who never fail to leech them. When I secured the concession for the Government, which have expired, the English, French, and Germans did all in their power to discredit the scheme. They got the New York papers to jump on me, and finally scared off the Yankee capitalists to whom I looked for help to carry out these projects. The English-to-day are sitting back and laughing at the manner in which they fooled the Americans and the Chinese, and they are of the Chinese trade. But I still retain the confidence of the Chinese Government, and nobody will build their railroads or establish banks in China except through me. These foreign nations that I speak of would like to do it, but the Chinese will never permit them. Leo Chang, the Chinese Premier, has told me that rather than grant these franchises to their enemies they would continue to do business as they do now, 600 years hence. 'I will die,' he said, 'but I will still remain in my grave, and they shall not build our roads.' This is the way the Chinese have of speaking.

China an Undeveloped Vestments.

"China is still a vast undeveloped territory, as large as Europe. The population is 300,000,000, and the sea, the air and the land are all intelligent. Their mineral resources are great, but their mines must be opened and the fields cultivated to yield the heaviest crops. It can't be done without a financial system and railroads, and it takes brains to establish either. You see the opportunity for making money in this country is as great as in any other in the United States and laid the plan in the laps of the American people, and they refused to eat it. They permitted the English and the Russians to buy their trade endangered, to frighten them off. Nobody knows what I have had to endure, and I sometimes wonder that I have come out of it all except my hair, which was forced to fight, not only men, but foreign nations who knew that my success would hurt them, and they started in, and through the press turned the batteries of ridicule on me. I was not only not been for Wharton Barker, the scheme would have been executed. He wanted too much, and desired to be the head and front of the enterprise. However, I am still working and hope to secure enough capital in this country to carry out the project. Two hundred years from now you will see machinery made in China, and machinery produced in this country.

Why the Chinese Like Americans.

"But why is it that the Chinese prefer the Americans to all others, when their people are excluded from the United States?" "That is easily explained. The officials of the Government are not intelligent, and was not passed through the influence of the intelligent people, but by the California hoodlum. Leo Chang told me that when the English and the French suggested to the Chinese Minister in London that they would be a good plan to retaliate against the Americans, but Leo Chang saw the risk. He said that it would only put in the hands of our enemies, the English, French and Russians, and we would be more at their mercy than ever. Our position is such that it is much better to stand an affront from the Americans than to cut off a resource that will bring the other nations to our feet. One thing is certain, the Yankees are not after a slice of our territory.

"The time is set far distant when the Chinese will need railroads for military operations and to transport troops. Russia has decided to build roads through Siberia to the ocean. With Russia's interest in such a project and backed by American capital, the English, French and Germans would no longer be in it. It is next to an impossibility to reach the crown in China, and without getting the ears of high officials a capitalist can do nothing in that country.

One of the Schemers of the British.

"The British have organized a secret society to keep people away from the Emperor, and they bribe Chinese officials to do it. If a man goes over there well recommended by some prominent name, he is received very liberally, and they pretend to do all in their power to help him. They introduce him to the highest officials, and the capitalist imagines he is getting along swimmingly. After waiting a year or more and failing to accomplish anything, he comes away from the country in disgust. I was posted before I went to China, and it was only after the hardest kind of work and by a system of free masonry that I succeeded in running the gauntlet of these people, and rescued the ear of the Prime Minister. After that was plain sailing and the concessions were secured. I still retain the friendship of Leo

NO TALK OF QUITTING.

The American Window Glass Company Decides to Start Soon.

HELP FOR THE ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Work on the Government Building Stopped by a Strike.

TRAINMEN PRESENT SOME GRIEVANCES

The session of the Executive Committee of the proposed Window Glass Trust, held yesterday for the purpose of considering the proposed window glass trust, was a lively meeting, and continued until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was originally intended to have the combination take effect January 1, but the failure of some of the manufacturers to pay their assessments rendered this plan impossible. The manufacturers, however, laugh at the sensational reports to the effect that the concern had failed, and state that it will be doing business under the new arrangement inside of 60 days. The purpose of the meeting yesterday was to fix the exact date.

The executive committee is composed of James A. Chambers, Wm. Loeffler, Daniel McKee and Thomas Wightman, of this city; J. F. Hart and W. U. Baker, of Indiana; W. D. Keyes, of New Albany; O. E. Frazer, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Thomas D. Catlin, of the United Glass Company. All with but one or two exceptions have been in attendance, and the subject before the meeting was animated.

A Combination Working Under Cover.

The new trust has been formed on the plan of many of the labor organizations so far as giving information of general interest to the public is concerned. Their mouths had been sealed before leaving the meeting, and not one would dare divulge any of the transactions that were going on there. "I cannot give you any information," said he, "if you will see Mr. Loeffler you can get all the information you desire. In the meantime, Mr. Loeffler, but that gentleman said that before the press could be given any information about the meeting, the firms interested in the trust should be notified. This will probably be sent out some time within the next month, and great care will be taken to prevent it from getting away.

Mr. Keyes, who represents the De Pava, of New York, and who is now at the Monongahela House, as he was flying a telegram to his people in regard to the meeting. He confided to say that nothing could be done to prevent the meeting, and that he was responsible for all the talk that was going on. Representatives of the firms of George A. Kim & Co., William McCully & Co., O'Leary Bros., Wolfe, Howard & Co. were also at the meeting, and they were told to see Secretary Frazer. But Secretary Frazer could not be seen. Neither he nor any of the other visiting members were assigned rooms at the Monongahela House, and they were left to find their own quarters. Mr. Loeffler said that the meeting was not to let anyone see them.

Not Possible to Crush the Truth.

After an hour's skirmish among the manufacturers, one was found who knows what it is to be frank with the newspapers and the public, and that is Mr. Loeffler. He is simply absurd to say that this trust has fallen through. The only people who want to see the trust through are the manufacturers, and they are responsible for all the talk that is going on. Mr. Loeffler said that the trust has fallen through. The only people who want to see the trust through are the manufacturers, and they are responsible for all the talk that is going on.

Accidental Happenings.

How Numerous People Were Killed or Injured Yesterday.

Yesterday's accidents included fatalities as well as minor injuries. One death was caused by a piano falling and crushing a man's head. The list follows:

BUON DUFFY—Hugh Duffy, who lived with his family on Penn avenue, was crushed to death by a piano falling on him yesterday at the platform of the Transfer Company at Twenty-sixth street. His head was crushed almost to pulp.

JOHN PIKE—John Pike was injured at a street car accident yesterday morning and died last evening at his home. An inguinal hernia was the cause of his death. He was employed by the Western railroad, fell off a car last night and dislocated one of his hips.

HOOPER—A Fort Wayne brakeman named Hooper fell off a car at Beaver street yesterday afternoon. He was injured and his head was crushed.

TAYLOR—An old man named Taylor fell on the sidewalk on Bedford avenue yesterday, fracturing an arm.

McWHORTER—Alexander McWhorter, constable of Pittsburgh, was killed yesterday afternoon at Thirty-sixth and Butler street, and suffered a skull fracture.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN—Samuel Hoffman, employe of the Western railroad, fell, had his left hand crushed yesterday.

County Democracy Officers.

William J. Brennan Unanimously Returned to the Presidency.

The regular meeting of the County Democracy was held last night in its rooms on Smithfield street. The principal work was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

President: W. J. Brennan; Vice President: E. S. Kennedy; Dr. C. O. Wylie, C. M. Guffy, J. C. McShane, Treasurer; Harry Zeltzberger, P. W. Jones and F. M. Carr, Secretaries; J. J. McShane, Treasurer; John Tobin, Sergeant at Arms; James Atwell, Timothy O'Brien, W. E. Howley, Henry Meyer and Herman Handel, Directors.

Stowed Down \$54,000.

Controller Morrow Cuts the Estimate of Outstanding Warrants One-Fourth.

ROBBING THE RIVERS.

Government Officials Inquire Into the Encroachments Upon the Lines Determined Upon in 1858.

Colonel Merrill Says a New Survey May Be Ordered, and the Matter Placed with the District Attorney.

The important question of the encroachment upon the river lines entered upon another phase yesterday.

A commission, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Merrill, Major Lockwood and Lieutenant Gillette, all of the United States Engineers, commenced investigation into the subject yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce.

The commission was ordered here by the Secretary of War as the result of a resolution, of November last, of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Rivers and Harbors, requesting the Secretary to appoint a commission of engineers to examine into the encroachments on the river channel at Pittsburgh and make such regulations as the navigation required. The power to do so was conferred in the general law dealing with the question, and embodied with the River and Harbor bill, which was passed in September of last year. In 1858 the State passed a law under which river lines were established by a Commissioner of Highways and Waterways, which made a survey of a cost of about \$40,000. The law was defective in that it did not provide for an official to look after its enactments, and as a result, there has never been any person whose duty it was to look after the channel.

The Entire Matter Discussed Informally.

At yesterday's meeting the question was discussed at length in rather an informal manner. The river men are said to be in favor of the existing law, provided it is placed in operation. The railroad men are criticized for taking so much space, and the boatmen had a word or two to say about the practice of dumping waste matter into the river. Among those who joined in the discussion were: Mr. J. H. Wood, of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Rivers and Harbors; Captain John A. Wood, W. C. Jutte, Captain C. W. Batcher, Arthur Kirk, Addison Lytle and J. B. Stoddard.

At 2 o'clock the party boarded the D. W. Wood, kindly placed at its disposal by Captain John A. Wood, and went down the Ohio to the river line at Westmoreland, where points, places where flagrant encroachments were made in the channel were indicated, many old river men testifying of their own knowledge of the extent of the encroachments. The river men seem to think that if an officer were appointed to see the law was carried out, the offenders could be brought to the front. Mr. Merrill and the others, as it stood, was clear in its application to the matter of encroachments, and he thought it likely that action would be taken by the United States District Attorney, who thought that a new survey might be ordered.

An Interview With Colonel Merrill.

When asked what kind of a report he would make, he said: "I am not allowed to say in advance. It wasn't necessary for me to view the Allegheny side, as we could tell from what we saw what was necessary to be done. I noticed a number of irregularities between Lock No. 1 and McKee's Rocks which disturb the channel. The Baltimore and Ohio road has not hesitated to fill up the shore to make track room. I blame the river men here for not enforcing the State law, which I consider a good one. The old survey of 1858, made by the State surveyors in 1856. The last river and harbor act gives us plenty of authority to stop encroachments on the river, and to have the channel cleared. This law can be prosecuted in the United States Courts. If we should decide that it was necessary to lay out new lines, the expenses of the survey will be paid by the Government."

State Assistance Must Be Had.

Colonel T. P. Roberts, who was present at the meeting and at the excursion, said last night that among matters broached at the meeting was the question of the State authorities were invoked in some way to act in conjunction with the United States in the establishment of harbor lines, only a general understanding of the law in regard to the duties of the United States District Attorney or the United States agents who might be called upon to look after their care and preservation.

"In this respect," he said, "the case is considerably complicated. No one for a moment doubts the right of the United States Government to establish channel and harbor lines beyond the jurisdiction of the State. It would be allowed. But the cases will not be infrequent in which a considerable space will be found included between the present harbor and the line of the river, or existing lines or ordinary banks of the river. The question then arises, under what regulation, or under what laws—State or national—these banks, so to speak, may be filled up or otherwise. At the present time, the State has no authority to do this, and this recent act of Congress forbids the dumping into the river of ashes and other refuse which might tend to interrupt navigation. It is in this respect that the officers of the proper authority might interfere to prevent such use of the river—as a dumping place for ordinary refuse.

A Necessity for the City of Pittsburgh.

"It is apparent, therefore, on its face, that what is now demanded is more than a definition of harbor or channel lines. The city of Pittsburgh, with its 20 or more miles of river front, demands that not only channel lines, but also embankment lines, be prescribed now and for all time upon the limits the rivers may be filled out. We may rest assured that the United States Government engineers will not prescribe lines for the river or narrow channels, and to them would tend to any such disasters as the 'Johnston flood,' or any flood which was supposed to have been aggravated by the narrowing of the banks.

"This part of the question is important, because of the well recognized fact that if there is, by any possibility, a chance for making any ground on our river fronts, it should be the property of the people. Suppose a group on the river front, between this city and Braddock, for several miles, could be filled out for 100,000,000, without detriment to the interests of navigation, would it not be a good thing to permit the construction of railroads along such an embankment.

The Rights of Riparian Owners.

"The right that riparian owners have to the use of the river front opposite their respective holdings is founded upon their rights of free access to the streams for their lands and to load and unload. This is the sum and substance of their rights. There has come down to us through old English laws and customs, and it has grown to be such an incalculable boon to the State, and to the United States, that it is open to it. Time after time in our own county the courts have made rulings upon the laws relating to difficulties arising about the banks of the rivers for highways of commerce. It is particularly distressing when such old 'blue laws' should arise now to interfere with the proper regulation of the channel lines by the United States engineers. The time is now, and the place here, of all the cities of the Union, so dependent upon its rivers for its share of the general commerce, and upon its banks for future jetties to our city for railroad and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Leading Dry Goods House. Pittsburgh, Pa. Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1901. JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVE. STORES.

These January clearance sales are thronging our stores with buyers during the entire day.

The extraordinary business of the last few days has verified the fact that there are a great many wise and shrewd buyers in these cities who know quickly when they see a bargain.

Goods of good quality and reasonable, when offered at the prices now ruling in this sale, make rapid and quick transactions, and send our thousands of buyers away richer and happier than when they came.

In addition to the numerous Dress Goods Bargains already advertised, we put on our counters to-day One (1) lot

About Twenty (20) pieces Strictly all-wool 50-inch Suitings AT 36c A YARD, REDUCED FROM 50c.

In all good shades of the best plain colors. At the front Dress Goods counter to-day.

We call especial attention of Dress Goods buyers to our Department for DRESS LININGS, And particularly to-day to a lot of 100 pieces Colored Cambric (64x6 cloth) nice, medium soft finish At 5 cents A yard.

We have reason to believe some people have been paying 6 1/2c a yard for the same goods elsewhere. We buy these goods by 1,000 piece lots, and have them finished according to our own instructions—thus securing you the lowest possible prices as well as superior goods.

In this department there is always most complete stock of Silks, the best makes, best finish and at lowest prices. Continuing in the same line, we mention that

TO-DAY We make big reductions throughout our entire stock of trimmings.

1 lot feather trimmings, 4 and 6 inch widths, dark colorings, at 15c a yard, instead of 25c. 2 lot colored silk faced velvet trimming 3/4 inch width, widths numbers 2 to 8; present prices to 15c a yard, just 1/2 price. Hundreds of yards of novelty gimp trimmings, in tinsel, blacks and colors, at 20c and 30c, just 1/2 former price; and a special reduction on 80 and 85 fine trimmings, now \$1 a yard. 600 remmings, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 yards to the piece, in tinsel, silk embroidered, jet and fancy colorings, all marked now at 1/4 original prices.

All Fur Trimmings also Reduced. To-day, also, we make further reductions in prices of

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR.

This includes the finest as well as the lowest grades, without reserve—all at quick selling January clearance sale prices.

Also in Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Underwear, including the finest and richest Lace-Trimmed and Hand-Embroidered Goods, all selling now at marked-down prices. If you see these goods you will quickly note the genuine bargain in them.

Our entire stock of MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR. At greatly reduced prices. Special bargains in Scotch and Shetland Wool Goods, now at \$1.50 a garment.

Our entire stock of winter bedding at reduced prices.

BLANKETS. \$1.25 Grey Wool Blankets now \$1. \$1.50 Grey Wool Blankets now \$2. \$2.00 Scarlet All-Wool Blankets now \$2.50. \$3.00 and \$5 White Country Blankets now \$3.50.

Our entire stock of fine White Blankets of the celebrated North Star make at greatly reduced prices. These include the finest blankets manufactured anywhere.

A lot of slightly soiled blankets at just 1/2 price. COMFORTS. Cotton filled: Now from \$1 up. Down filled: Now from \$4 up.

QUILTS: Crochet Quilts, Marcellines patterns, at \$1. \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each—all reduced from much higher prices. Marcellines Quilts, large sizes, beautiful patterns, reduced as follows: The \$3 one to \$2.25. The \$4 one to \$3.75. The \$1.50 one to \$1.25.

JOS. HORNE & CO., 609-621 PENN AVENUE.

NOTICE—Remember all the great news articles made in our glass-plates Banquet, Dinner, Wine and Liquor Sets and Fancy Pieces. We handle only the purest glass, richest cuttings and original designs. FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST. 10-1-101

METHODISTS IN TROUBLE.

Rev. J. T. Riley on Trial on Many Charges—Woes of Wilson Minnick to Be Aired Again—None of the Testimony to Be Republished.

Another chapter of sensations from the Methodist clergy of Allegheny county was opened yesterday at the Methodist book-room, Smithfield street, in the trial of Rev. J. T. Riley, of Braddock. His story and that of Wilson Minnick are to be aired again.

J. B. Jones, Presiding Elder of the Monongahela district, is the judge. The session of this court is being guarded as a secret, because the public already knows all the details of the case.

The charges against Rev. Riley are those of imprudence and immorality. They were preferred by Wilson Minnick, a resident of Braddock, and a member of Mr. Riley's church. He charges that the minister has estranged the affections of his wife and interfered with his domestic relations. Lately his wife has applied for and secured a divorce.

The court which is to sit in this case is made up as follows: J. B. Jones, Judge; E. S. White, W. C. Davis, A. P. Leonard, L. R. Jones, S. L. Mitchell, O. A. Emerson and H. M. Taylor, members of the court, Revs. Wilkinson and Taylor; for the defense, Revs. Drs. Petty and Holmes.

A large amount of testimony is to be taken in this case, and it is expected that the form of affidavits. Scarcely any testimony was taken yesterday, all the time being taken up in organizing and looking over the papers in the case. None of the testimony will be given out to be republished until after the trial. The verdict of this committee, of course, is not final. This is nothing more than an examining board. Final action will be taken when the case is presented to the conference. The examination is expected to continue for a week, and any amount of sensational rumors will be given out to be republished official until the close of the trial.

Wilson Minnick was at the book room early yesterday morning and formally deposed the administration of the trial, but was refused on the ground that the church was the prosecutor and he was only used as a witness.

NEED OF A NEW LEADER.

George A. Jenks Thinks Blaine is Aching for a War.

Ex-Solicitor General George A. Jenks turned East last evening. Mr. Jenks thinks the Republicans need a new leader in Pennsylvania. He says Senator Quay has been turned down again by the election of Thompson.

Mr. Jenks is still a strong admirer of Cleveland, and he says he will be nominated on the first ballot by some party. He says the administration has struck an ugly snarl in the Bering Sea trouble. It should be settled by arbitration, but he believes that Blaine would not accept of the verdict.

TRAVELING WITH A SICK CHILD.

Not Much Comfort for a Man Whose Wife and Five Children Were Dead.

A very pathetic case appeared at the Union depot last evening. Charles A. Zeigler, of Kansas City, last summer lost his wife and five children. An infant was left to his care, and finding it impossible to properly rear it he started about a year ago for his old home near Sturtevant to leave the babe with some friends.

He reached Pittsburgh last evening with his charge, and the little thing was very ill. He was accompanied by a woman, who in his arms, but a number of sympathizing passengers did what they could for the child, and they urged the father to finish his journey as soon as possible.

RUDYARD KIPLING has written a series of seven letters on America for THE DISPATCH. The first in the series will appear in NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE.

EDUCATORS AT WORK.

Members of the Central Board Who Were Elected Last Evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Morse sub-district school, Twenty-fifth ward, held last evening, John McKim was unanimously re-elected to represent that school in the Central Board. It was decided by the Board of Directors to have the natural gas supply cut off from the school building and use coal for heating purposes hereafter. This was done on account of the shortage of natural gas, but owing to the increase in the price.

The Board of Directors of Humboldt sub-district school, Twenty-sixth ward, also met last evening, and unanimously re-elected E. W. Blase as the representative of that school for the Central Board.

An Accident Not Exaggerated.

Andrew Shore, who was run over by a street car on the Birmingham line, was reported to be in a serious condition last night. His injuries are worse than was supposed at first. Instead of being injured on one leg only, he has several ribs broken, and is thought to be injured internally.

WILLING TO MAKE A LOAN.

Westinghouse Employees Vote to Demand Part of Their Wages.

The movement on the part of the employees of the Westinghouse Electric Company to help that concern financially, assumed a tangible shape last night at the meeting held at the Home Hotel. There were a large number of the men employed at the Garrison alley works present and the matter was discussed for about two hours. It was finally decided to leave the question to each individual employe to do what he can for the company, unless he is governed by his circumstances and the amount necessary to provide actual expenses for himself and family until the company falls through.

To-day petitions will be circulated in each department for the workmen to sign, and each will stipulate the amount he requires for his own purposes, and the amount he is willing to deposit with the company as a loan, to be paid back immediately upon its recovery from its present financial straits. The scheme was favored by all the men present, and it will no doubt prove of great value to the company. The plan, if accepted by the company, is not intended to go into effect until after January 10, as this is the date that the men will get full pay until that time.

At the meeting of the directors of the company a resolution was passed concerning the issue of preferred stock. It was decided to give the holders of common stock the first chance until January 26. By paying \$25 and yielding up a share of common stock a share of preferred stock will be issued in exchange to the holder of the common stock. The common stock is valued at \$25, but this is not the market price, which is much lower. Any buyer of preferred stock will be required to pay the balance of the purchase price in cash. After all the expenses of the company are satisfied, a dividend of 6 per cent annually, payable semi-annually every July and January will be issued out of the net earnings of the company. The payments on subscriptions are to be refunded unless a total of 20,000 shares of preferred stock are subscribed for.

THEY WANT UNIFORM WAGES.

Sequel to the Meeting of the P. R. R.'s General Grievance Committee.

The result of the meeting held in this city some time ago by the General Grievance Committee representing the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, cropped out yesterday when a list of grievances was presented in a regular form to the division superintendents of the roads centered in Pittsburgh. Mr. Starr, of the Fort Wayne road, in Allegheny; Mr. Turner, of the Panhandle road, in Allegheny; Mr. Loree, of the Cleveland and Erie road, in Westmoreland; Mr. Kinble, of the Erie and Pittsburgh road, at Lawrenceville junction, each received a copy.

As stated at the time, the committee was asked to make certain investigations regarding the size of the various runs, which the men desire to have adjusted. They are asking for the establishment of a mileage system for the district, which will be paid for the distance covered on a run instead of by the trip as at present. This will make uniform wages, the point aimed at when the committee was here.

WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE.

Corkworkers Refuse a Proposition Made by Their Employers.

The corkworkers' scale has not yet been settled. They presented their demands last Friday. On Monday the firm of Armstrong Brothers & Co. presented a proposition which included some reductions. The corkworkers held a meeting last night and rejected the firm's scale.

A conference will be consequently be necessitated, and it may be held to-day. The corkworkers' scale has not yet been settled. They presented their demands last Friday. On Monday the firm of Armstrong Brothers & Co. presented a proposition which included some reductions. The corkworkers held a meeting last night and rejected the firm's scale.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

COLONEL J. L. LLOYD, bookkeeper at the Isabella Furnaces, is seriously ill.

The display of glass at the Monongahela House is probably the finest ever brought here by the various makers of the various out-of-town manufacturers.

The tile layers have decided to fine every man who works before their strike is declared. It is their intention to have a conference with the employers will be held to-day.

The saddlers at Carnegie's Twenty-ninth Street Mill want a better and more uniform supply of material for their harness, and it is not furnished they say.

BRIDGE carpenters on most of the railroads are having their usual old season. Nearly 150 men employed on the Pittsburgh and Western West Penn roads have been paid. The snow is responsible for the trouble.

JANUARY FIRE-FLIER.

A Supposed Incendiary Blaze Started at Midnight on Butler Street.

An alarm of fire was sent in from station 72 at 11:30 o'clock last night, resulting from a blaze in Charles Taylor's plumber shop, on Butler street, near Thirty-sixth.

The flames were taken about a door in the rear, away from any fire, and the police tried to get it out. No loss was occasioned, as it was extinguished before going any further.

WHAT THE GERMANS SAW.

Impressions of the Metallurgists on the Continent.

THE DISPATCH in receipt of a letter from Royal Secret Councilor F. C. Glaser, in Berlin, announcing a series of articles treating the journey made by the Society of German Metallurgists to the United States. They will be published as far as they will be of interest to local readers.

The impressions which the visitors have carried with them to their homes across the sea have been, in general, highly satisfactory. In the shadow of the last survivors of the Fenimore Cooper's heroes, where rapidly growing cities dot the vast expanse of country.

After paying the tribute of gratitude to the limitless and discreetly administered hospitality of the Americans, the reporter shares a contrast of American conditions as compared with like conditions in Europe. Highly developed industrial life and traffic appears frequently in close contact with primitive surroundings.

The effects of the visible natural wealth is heightened by the consciousness, that only a few decades ago the forest primeval threw its shadow over the last survivors of the Fenimore Cooper's heroes, where rapidly growing cities dot the vast expanse of country.