NO AGREEMENT IS ARRIVED AT.

The Iron and Steel Men and Wage Workers Hold a Futile Conference.

CONCESSIONS ARE NEEDED

If Any Settlement Is Expected to Be Agreed Upon by Them.

No Trouble Anticipated in Securing a Satisfactory Agreement With the Wire Rod Manufacturers — President Weihe Positively Refuses to Reconsider His Determination to Resign the Presidency of the Amalgamated Association, Which He Has Held for Nine Years—The Convention Will Not Be Able to Wind Up Its Work Until the Middle of the Coming Week.

The present aspect of the iron and steel labor situation is becoming serious. The Homestead scale conference on Thursday was fruitless. Neither side was inclined to grant such concessions as would make a settlement possible, and to add to the unpleasant outlook, when the clock struck 12 last night, the time set by the Carnegie Steel Company for their Homestead workmen to sign Manager Potter's new scale had expired. This fact, coupled with the warlike preparations which are being made by the Carnegie Steel Company, has made the workmen feel very uneasy.

There was another disagreement yesterday afternoon at the conference in the Ferguson block between the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association and the Pittsburg manufacturers, and the second meeting ended in exactly the same way as the first. The session convened at 2:30 o'clock and adjourned four hours and ten minutes later.

Insist Upon $4 50 for Boiling.

The time was principally taken up in going over the scale and discussing the changes suggested by the manufacturers at the last meeting. All the pressure possible was brought upon the iron and steel masters to make concessions, but they did not change from their original position of demanding a rate of $4 50 a ton for boiling and heavy reductions in the other departments.

When President Weihe walked from the conference chamber in the evening his face bore a careworn look. He acknowledged that all his efforts with the manufacturers had been in vain, the situation remained the same as before, and the differences between the manufacturers and Association remain as before the last conference between the two bodies had been held.

It is now said that in order to avoid trouble the workmen will make any concessions that are just and reasonable, but those most directly concerned state that they will not sacrifice one iota of what they consider to be their just right. If the manufacturers, including the Carnegie Steel Company, take the same stand, it is claimed that a settlement of all difficulties can yet be effected before July 1, when the present scale expires.

No Trouble With Wire Rod Men.

The Conference Committee of the Amalgamated Association was more successful in its interview with the wire rod manufacturers yesterday morning. The manufacturers seemed more anxious to secure a rearrangement of certain features in the old scale than to demand any serious reductions. One of the changes asked was that the three turn men work the full eight hours regardless of the output. No difficulty in the settlement of this scale is apprehended.

Should these fair prospects be realized, two scales will thus be practically arranged. The other scale is the stell sheet mill schedule, in which the wages of the shearman now remains about the only obstacle to a complete understanding.

The Work of the Convention.

First Vice President Carney, of the First district, acted as President in the convention at Forbes street Turner Hall yesterday. The morning session was given up to the reading of the report of the Committee on Constitution. The afternoon session was also devoted to committee work. The Committee on Claims, Auditing and Officers completed their reports, while the Committees on Appeals and Ways and Means are still at work. The last mentioned body has advocated the continuance in office of Organizer John Gallagher. He represents the Association in the East, and was instructed by the committee to continue to hold up at any cost organized labor as far as iron and steel were concerned.

It was announced that the Scottdale Iron Works was expected to sign the Western scale for 1892-3 last night or this morning.

NEW FLINT GLASS FACTORY.

A Large Concern in Course of Construction at Indiana, Pa.

The new flint glass factory in course of construction at Indiana, Pa., will be one of the most modern and best appointed in this section. It will be a ten-pot furnace and the product will be a general line of flint glassware. There will be two buildings, one of which will be 75 feet square and the other 80x155 feet. The plant is situated near town and equipped with the best and latest improvements.

The furnace will be supplied with producer gas, while the glory holes, pot arch and decorating kilns will be furnished with natural gas. This firm will make a specialty of the following line of goods: Lamp, opal and flint shades, blown and pressed ware, also engraved, decorated and etched ware.

TO MAKE THEIR OWN COKE.

Furnace Men Have an Option on a Tract of Coal Land.

Some furnace men, despairing of their ability to force the price of coke down again, have decided to go into business for themselves. Already they have secured an option on 630 acres of coal land owned by Pressley H. Moore in Uniontown.

The ground adjoins the William Shaw and Phillips tracts. The terms of the option are private, but it is said that it is for 30 days only and that the price named is $600 per acre. The syndicate is composed of iron men from Pittsburg, Sharon and Youngstown. A plant of ovens will be located just beyond the Oliver works.

A New Tin Plate Factory.

A tin plate factory for Montgomery county is among the early probabilities. Work has been commenced on a plant at Ernest station, near the new Norristown Steel Works, under the supervision of Richard Lewis, manager of the great tin manufacturing plant of W. H. Edwards, at Morristown, in the Swansea Valley, Wales. The machinery has already arrived, and a portion of the mill is to be in operation within the next six weeks. It will be capable of turning out from 600 to 700 boxes of tin plates weekly.

WEIHE REFUSES RE-ELECTION.

He Will Retire From the Presidency of the Amalgamated and Engage in Business —The Convention Will Select His Successor at To-Day's Session.

Looking over the schedule of work yet to be transacted by the delegates to the Amalgamated Association Convention it is shown that the most important business on the programme for to-day is the election of officers for the ensuing year. Nominations are in order after the reading of the minutes at the morning session, and some important changes have already been announced. President Weihe is positively not a candidate for re-election and he will not accept another term should it be thrust upon him.

Ever since President Weihe sent in his resignation several days ago a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him to reconsider his action. In addition to this it was reported that a petition was being circulated among the delegates, which everyone was expected to sign, requesting that he would remain at the head of the Amalgamated Association for at least another year, but President Weihe said last evening: "I am not a candidate and my name will not go before the convention to-morrow." Mr. Weihe has held the office for nine consecutive years, having succeeded John Jarrett in 1883 at the Philadelphia convention.

Previous to that time Mr. Weihe was a trustee of the Association. His trade is that of a puddler. Mr. Weihe is in comfortable circumstances financially and it is his intention to engage in business. W. A. Carney, First Vice President and M. M. Garland, the Assistant President, are prominently mentioned as Mr. Weihe's successor. A change is also likely in the office of secretary at present held by Stephen Madden, who has been in this office for three years. He was assistant secretary from 1885 to 1889.

It was the general opinion of the delegates during the early part of the week that the convention would have so far completed its labors as to adjourn this evening, but although the men have been hard at work and business has been dispatched with rapidity, the body cannot possibly complete its labors for two or three days. The time announced for final adjournment is Wednesday, June 30.

CANADA NOT AFRAID.

The Proposed Retaliatory Measure Not Looked Upon Seriously by Our Cousins Over the Border—They Believe the Matters in Dispute Will Be Settled.

OTTAWA, June 24.—[*Special.*]—Members of the Cabinet with whom THE DISPATCH reporter talked to-day are in no way alarmed at the measure of retaliation upon Canada offered in the United States Senate by Senator Davis, as they firmly believe that the proposal they have submitted to the Washington Government for a settlement of the question of discrimination in canal tolls will remove all cause for any retaliatory legislation on the part of the United States.

Sir John Thompson said to-night that he had no knowledge of President Harrison's having received Canada's proposal before he sent his message to the Senate this week suggesting retaliation. The Canadian offer, which was transmitted through the British Government, might have reached the British Legation at Washington prior to the date of the President's message, but Sir John thought it possible that the Secretary of the Legation might have delayed communicating it to President Harrison, pending further instructions from Lord Salisbury.

The question of retaliation having been raised, there is considerable talk in the lobbies of Parliament here as to how Canada, in the event of her vessels being deprived of the right of free passage through St. Mary's Falls Canal, could retaliate upon the United States. Naturally, the exclusion of United States vessels from the Welland canal is the first measure spoken of, and the injury such a step would inflict upon American shipping may be estimated from the fact that out of a total tonnage of 1,122,000 tons that passed through the Welland canal in 1890, 506,000 tons or 45 per cent was American register.

The offer just submitted to the Washington Government by the Dominion, it is learned, is, with some slight modifications, based upon the conclusions arrived at during the recent conference with the United States Executive.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Dan Sweeney Tries to Shuffle While Suffering From Delirium Tremens.

Daniel Sweeney, of Fourteenth street, while suffering from delirium tremens on Thursday evening attempted suicide by jumping into the Allegheny river at the foot of Sixteenth street. A crowd of workmen from Zug's mill followed and rescued him. He was with difficulty restrained from making a second attempt, and was kept in the Twelfth ward station over night. He went home in the morning.

Sweeney was recently released from the workhouse and has been on a spree for several days, a frequent indulgence with him. Three years ago he was arrested for attempting to kill a police officer with a sharp piece of iron two feet long. The officers beat him over the head with their maces so that he was laid up in the hospital for three months and has been subject to delirium tremens when drinking ever since.

A TRIBUTE TO MAJOR MOORE.

The Bi-Chloride of Gold Club Tenders Him a Farewell Reception.

Last night a pleasant farewell reception was given at the Bi-chloride of Gold Club on Third avenue to Major S. E. Moore, President of the Associated Bi-Chloride of Gold Clubs and one of the officers of the Kensington Improvement Company. The affair was given in honor of his departure for Europe. He sails next Wednesday.

The rooms at the clubhouse were tastefully decorated, and a pretty lunch was spread. A number of witty speeches were made, principal among which was a poem by John M. Kelly, entitled "The Major," and dedicated to Major S. E. Moore. Water was served to the guests from champagne bottles.

MOONS OF MARS and the preparations to observe them in August in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

A New Jersey Candidate for V. P.

CAPE MAY, June 24.—[*Special.*]—New Jersey delegates to the Prohibition National Convention next week will probably present the name of Edgar Page Stites, of Cape May, for the Vice Presidental nomination. He is an insurance broker, a Methodist Episcopal minister, an orator and gospel hymn writer.

8:50 P. M.

SATURDAYS

is the latest moment at which small advertisements will be received at the

ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE

For insertion in the

SUNDAY DISPATCH.

On week days the office will remain open until 9 P. M. as usual.

HOME RULE CHANGES

Made by Gladstone in the Light of Recent Events in Ulster.

ALL ADMIT A LIBERAL MAJORITY.

Mrs. Stanley Proves a Better Stump Speaker Than Her Husband.

TIM HEALY IN DANGER OF HIS LIFE

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LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme, which the Conservatives are accustomed to assert is still in embryo, has been actually communicated in detail to Lord Rosebery, John Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and other Liberals. Some of its more critical points have been discussed with the Irish leaders, with the assurance that if the election places Mr. Gladstone in power the bill will be presented at the autumn session of Parliament.

Concerning the production and the passage of the home rule measure, Mr. Gladstone is more than ever an old man in a hurry. He knows that he must under any circumstances face another election before he attains the final triumph of his life in the completion of Irish legislation. If he passes the bill in the House of Commons next year, it is certain to be rejected by the House of Lords. This would involve a fresh appeal to the country.

A New Election at Any Rate.

Even if the Peers were at one submissive to the will of the people and allowed the measure to become a law, the alteration of the representation in the Imperial Parliament consequent thereon would require another general election, while the initiation of the new Irish administration would draw heavily upon Mr. Gladstone's energies. For these reasons he is eager that there should be no delay in passing the home rule bill. He will partly lift the veil from his plan in the addresses he will make in Midlothian.

The representative of the Associated Press has learned that the leading features of the measure of 1886 will be retained, with the following exceptions: Clause 4, restricting the powers of the Irish Legislature, is enlarged by further defining the limitation of the powers of the Legislature to interfere with the endowment of religion, or to impose disability, or confer privilege on account of religious belief. Further guarantees relating to denominational education are provided. Next, the constitution of the legislative body will be modified by raising the number of members of the first order in the Upper House, who, as in the first bill, shall hold office for ten years.

Imperial Representation Is Preserved.

The much-disputed clause 24, removing the Irish Peers from the House of Lords and the Irish members from the House of Commons, disappears in the new bill, the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament remaining the same as at present to meet the threatened active refusal or passive resistance of the Ulsterites to the Irish Parliament by the non-payment of taxes. Subsection 4 of clause 9 of the bill of 1886 is to be extended so as to insure the employment of the police and military forces to enforce the payment of all taxes leviable by the Irish Parliament.

Another alteration relates to disputes arising between the Irish Legislature and the Imperial Government. Lord Rosebery recently made reference to some tribunal dealing with these differences. This was wrongly interpreted by the Irish members to mean the creation of a body like the Supreme Court of the United States. Lord Rosebery really referred to the retention of clause 25 of the old bill, providing that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should decide constitutional questions relating to the powers of the Irish Legislature. Mr. Gladstone is understood as proposing to appoint a fixed number of Irish judges to sit with the Judicial Committee when Irish questions are discussed. Apart from the modifications, the measure of 1886 remains intact.

All Sides Figuring a Liberal Majority.

A comparison of the forecasts of the result of the elections shows that the official estimate of the Liberal managers is a majority of 147 for Mr. Gladstone, including the Irish members. The Liberal Unionists estimate that they will have a majority of 40, including the Irish, thus placing the Liberals in absolute dependence on the Irish vote. Official Conservative figures give the Unionists a working majority of 30. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* calculation, which is based on an analysis of the bye-elections since 1886, results in a majority for Mr. Gladstone of 94, only 14 over the Irish vote. Balancing the reports from the various sides, an impartial forecast is that Mr. Gladstone will obtain no majority that will enable him to act independently of the Irish party.

Among the incidents of the week is a remarkable letter Prof. Tyndall sent to the Dublin Ulsterlite Convention. The letter says he occupies no post, receives no wages, enjoys no pension. Money in driblets comes to him occasionally from a precarious source. Recently his publishers sent £103 to him in payment for two books. Of this money he gives £100 to the Ulster movement and retains £3 for himself.

Morley as Gladstone's Evil Genius.

The Professor denounces the evil genius of Gladstone and blames the "arch-doctrinaire Morley for first planting the microbe of repeal in the brain of his venerable friend." Morley, the Professor adds, was once a man of elevated mind; now he is degraded to the level of a professional politician.

Prof. Tyndall predicts that the first loyalist blood shed in Ulster for the sake of Archbishop Walsh and Timothy Healy will arouse a feeling that will sweep Gladstone's Irish policy to perdition.

The total number of candidates who will stand in the elections is 1,560. Nearly all the 670 seats in the House will be contested. A few Catholic candidates will stand in England. There will be only ten Hebrew candidates, of which number four are Liberals, four Conservatives and two Liberal Unionists.

Henry M. Stanley, who is to contest Lambath in the Unionist interest, made his first stump speech to the electors to-day. He proved a lame and awkward speaker, and signally failed in making ready responses to the "heckling" of his audience. He retired to allow his wife an opportunity to speak. She at once won the audience. She declared that her husband was the finest man in England, and said he was as straight as a die, adding: "He says what he means without fear or favor." This eulogium won Mrs. Stanley's hearers, who yelled: "We will vote for Stanley's missus."

Tim Healy's Life in Danger.

Timothy Healy finds it dangerous to openly appear on the streets of Dublin. He was recognized there Tuesday and was set upon by a mob who maltreated him. He was compelled to take refuge in a house under a guard of police. Again to-day, as he was leaving a Federation meeting, a crowd tried to stop him. Some of the crowd saluted him with cried of "Dirty Tim." Stones and handfuls of mud were thrown at him. He jumped upon a passing car, which rushed through the mob, knocking down and killing one of the men. The crowd pursued the car and a bag of flour was thrown over Healy. When he reached the office of the *Freeman's Journal* and *National Press* he jumped from the car, and as he did so a man hit him a severe blow on the jaw with a stick. He was also struck in the face by a stone. The police seized one of his assilants, who was to-day sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

Mr. Barbour, member of the India Council, with Sir C. W. Fremantle, Chief of the Mint Department, will probably be the British delegates to the International Monetary Conference. Mr. Barbour is a prominent bi-metallist. He acted at the Paris conference, and signed with Lord Lansdowne, Sir Henry Brackenbury and other members of the Viceroy's Council the recent minute to the Secretary of State for India, urging the Government to lend the United States conference proposals its strongest support.

The India Minute on Silver.

The minute, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, says that the violent oscillations since 1890 and the rapid decline in the price of silver cause the mercantile community the gravest anxiety. If an international agreement is not attained the United States Government will sooner or later be driven to adopt a silver standard or abandon the purchase of silver. The cessation of the United States to purchase silver cannot fail to further depress the price of the metal. The British Government ought to consider the measures calculated to protect India and to remedy the violent fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver.

The answer of Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, announces that England will take part in the International Conference, and adds that the conference will assemble and consider by what means the use of silver can be increased in the currency systems of the nations. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Unions Council yesterday passed a resolution declaring that the Council trusted that the International Conference would result in a stable exchange being secured between gold and silver using countries.

GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

An Eloquent Plea for a Separate Parliament Made in the Grand Old Man's Electoral Address—The United Kingdom Needs Home Rule for Erin.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Gladstone's election address is in part as follows:

Great Britain will now decide whether three countries shall henceforth constitute in reality, as well as in statute name, the United Kingdom. Ireland was never so loyal to the Crown or united in heart as in the years following 1782, when she enjoyed local government, until the concord was disturbed in 1795 by wicked machinations. For a generation after the union, Ireland slept a deadly sleep of physical misery and political servitude. The reform of 1829-32 gave her consciousness and a voice. From then her heavy grievances in battling for her aspirations have constituted a great standing burden in Parliament and the chief impediment to the fulfillment of its duties.

The proposal for which the Liberals have for the last six years contended will set Ireland free to manage her domestic affairs by a local legislature in close sympathy with Irish life, and will set Parliament free to overtake vast arrears of business and supply the legislative wants of England and Wales. The constant growth of sound opinion, testified to by the result of a multitude of bye-elections, has shown that the British people now thoroughly comprehend how irresistible are the claims of Ireland in honor and justice, and how a settlement will open a direct road to the satisfaction of British interests long held in suspense.

The government of Ireland by the past Parliament has utterly failed in every respect, except that of enabling the Irish agriculturist to improve his condition by the act of 1887. The main provisions which the Ministry denounced in 1886 as immoral and dishonorable, and thereby drove the people to the plan of campaign, became the true author of whatever dangers and hardships were thus produced. Ireland, indignant at the broken pledges of the Tory dissident coalition, is more than ever hostile to the methods of government of Dublin Castle, but calm and peaceful in reliance on the electors of Great Britain.

BALFOUR ANSWERS GLADSTONE.

A Separate Parliament for Ireland Would Be Unjust to the Empire.

LONDON, June 24.—Mr. Balfour, in his election address, said:

Every year's experience has fully justified uncompromising opposition to the abortive home rule measure of 1886. The separatists' subsequent ambiguous modification of the measure makes the proposals more unjust and dangerous. An Irish Parliament controlling the Irish Executive cannot be controlled by the Imperial Parliament. The promised supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, so far as the loyalists are concerned, is only a sham. A system allowing a Parliament in Dublin to manage Irish affairs, while Irish representatives interfere with English and Scotch business, would produce intolerable consequences in both countries. Such a condition of things would be greatly unfair to the British and cruel and aggressive to the minority in Ireland.

The criminality of the methods whereby the politicians who would determine the destinies of Ireland have sought to attain their objects has been proven before tribunals. The policy of the Gladstonians would give these men control of a helpless minority whose only crimes are their religion and loyalty, and would begin and not end serious trouble.

PARNELLITES HANDICAPPED.

Mrs. Parnell Says They Have No Money and Gladstone Has Hurt Them.

NEW YORK, June 24.—[*Special.*]—Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, was a passenger on the steamship Germanic, of the White Star line, which arrived here from Liverpool this morning. She was accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Dickinson. Mrs. Parnell went abroad shortly after her son's death last fall to assist his widow in settling up his estate. She is staying with Mr. William Knoud and his wife at 770 Amsterdam avenue. In an interview to-day she said:

"I think the Irish people are beginning to believe in the principles of my son Charles. The people were nearly crazed with sorrow at his death. They are very angry at the priests, and the most intelligent will have nothing to do with them. The Parnellites will go into this election sorely handicapped by lack of money, so they may not win at once. Gladstone struck a blow at the independence of Ireland when he passed the household suffrage bill of 1885. It gave the ballot to the ignorant. Time will be required to recover from it."

Mrs. Parnell said in regard to her son's death that some of the Irish people thought he had been poisoned.

FUNDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Irish Federation of America Espouses the McCarthyite Cause.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The National Federation of America has sent out the following appeal:

To the Friends of Home Rule for Ireland:

The dissolution of the British Parliament is announced, and the general election is to be held immediately. The struggle of Ireland for life or death is at hand. Now is the time to help her, if you wish her to live, to be free. We speak for the majority of the Irish National party, presided over by Justin McCarthy, and your subscription will be devoted to its support. Help to any faction opposed to that majority is help to disunion, dishonor and disaster.

We ask you to assist the party on whose side are found the best and purest of the Irish people, the law-abiding, wise and patriotic sons of Ireland in America and the Irish hierarchy and clergy, the faithful friends of the national cause. Funds are needed to carry their seats in Parliament, and the legitimate legal expenses will be $150,000. The legal fees must be deposited before candidates are eligible for election. But two weeks remain to procure this money.

W. D. HOWELLS talks charmingly of his art to T. C. Crawford for THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

Need Another $700 for the Fourth.

The contributions to the Fourth of July fund yesterday were as follows: John Escherech, $5; Yetta Browarsky, $5; collected by Police Magistrate Hyndman, $473 50; Roger O'Mara, $5; A. L. Schultz, $5; Frank J. Torrence, $10; McCullough & Smith, $10. Seven hundred dollars more are needed to cover expenses.

The Largest

And smallest dog collars in the city can be had at Pittsburg Harness Emporium, 426 and 428 Wood street.

DIED FOR HIS FAITH.

French Hebrews Furious Over the Death of Their Champion.

DE MORES, HIS SLAYER, ARRESTED

The Controversy Recounted Which Culminated in the Duel.

WILD WESTERN LIFE OF THE MARQUIS

PARIS, June 24.—The Marquis de Mores has been arrested on the charge of causing the death of Captain Mayer, with whom he fought a duel yesterday. The funeral of the unfortunate duellist has been fixed for Sunday next. It promises to be an imposing affair.

The death of Captain Mayer at the hands of the Marquis de Mores in defense of the rights of the Hebrews in France and as a result of the anti-Semitic warfare which is being waged in this country, has created great excitement among the Hebrews here, and has aroused them to a high pitch of indignation at the untimely taking off of their champion. It is feared that the Hebrew residents of the city and suburbs will engage in demonstrations on the occasion of the funeral of Captain Mayer. The authorities apprehend trouble in the event of the Hebrews making any manifestations, and are accordingly taking all necessary precautions to prevent any conflicts.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow Mr. Dreyfus will question M. De Freycinet, Minister of War, as to what steps the Government has proposed to take to secure liberty of conscience in France, and to protect officers of the army from insult.

Religious Strife Is Deprecated.

The newspapers, in their editorial comments in reference to the duel, almost unanimously regret the death of Captain Mayer. They censure the polemic which led to the tragic event, and say they trust that the emotions excited by the fatal outcome of the duel may arrest the attempts which are being made to revive religious quarrels in this country.

The whole Hebrew colony of Paris have sent messages of profound condolence to the family of Captain Mayer, and have expressed to the bereaved relatives their appreciation of the virtues of the dead man and their deep sorrow at the loss of their valiant co-religionist. It is reported that the Hebrew officers in the French army intend to avenge the death of Captain Mayer, and that a series of duels arising from the affair is imminent. The Marquis De Mores gave a strong expression to his grief when he learned of the death of his antagonist.

The duel grew out of the anti-Semite campaign that has been carried on in the *Libre Parole*, the Anarchist paper, of which Edouard Drumont is the editor. M. Drumont, the well-known anti-Semite, who recently accused Deputy Burdeau of accepting a bribe from Baron Rothschild, the Deputy being at the time engaged in drafting a bill relating to the Bank of France, was promptly prosecuted by M. Burdeau, and, being found guilty on June 15, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs.

Scenes at a Disorderly Trial.

The Marquis is a great friend of M. Drumont, and in the trial appeared as a witness in his favor. There were several noisy scenes while the trial of M. Drumont was in progress, and once it became necessary to clear the court. M. Drumont who defended himself, called upon the jury to shout with him, "Down with the German Hebrews!" "France for the French!" When he left the court he received an enthusiastic but disorderly greeting from his friends, who shouted, "Long live Drumont! Down with the Hebrews!" Several were arrested.

The Boulangist Deputy Laguerro challenged the Marquis de Mores to fight a duel, the latter in giving evidence at the Drumont trial having accused the former of accepting a bribe from the Bank of France. It appears, however, that Captain Mayer had the previous call.

When De Mores stepped of the train at Comba, the town that had been started at the crossing, his welcome was not a cordial one. The cowboys had the idea that he had come to drive them all off their ranches. The hunters said he was going to buy up their buffalo grounds. It was not long before words came to shots. Three cowboys undertook to drive the Marquis off a ranch he had bought just across the river, but De Mores was brought up in the French army and fresh from active service in Algiers. The cowboys drove him to his hut, but their shots missed and his hit. One man, Reilly, was killed and two others were badly wounded. The Marquis had a fair field thereafter.

The Marquis is well known in the United States. Some years ago he became famous as a ranchman out West, and at the very beginning the handsome athletic stranger showed the cowboys that he was not the kind of a man to be bulldozed. On one of his ranches he had built an abattoir and founded the town of Medora at the Northern Pacific crossing of the Little Missouri.

GERMANY'S UNION WELL-TIMED

Is the Opinion of Prince Bismarck Expressed at a Munich Luncheon.

MUNICH, June 24.—Prince and Princess Bismarck were entertained at a luncheon this afternoon by Count Holnstein. In replying to the Burgomaster's address of welcome, Prince Bismarck said that the friendly welcome which he had received showed him that the people of Munich appreciated his labors. Even if some of his friends had not fully recognized his efforts, he was greatly gratified that all were aware that unity had been attained.

He considered it most fortunate that the union of Germany had not been completed after the events of 1866, as there would then have been less prospect of a lasting union. Germany would henceforth not be affected by a change in times or circumstances.

Bismarck Raises a Sensation.

BERLIN, June 24.—The interview with Prince Bismarck, published in the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, has caused a sensation in Berlin. A feeling of depression prevailed on the Boerse to-day in consequence of the interview. The newspapers comment bitterly upon Prince Bismarck's course in allowing vexation to lower his dignity. The *Boersen Courier* says that nobody has been more severe than Prince Bismarck himself against diplomats who privately discuss political questions or use officially gained knowledge.

Fitful Flashes From Afar.

RAVACHOL has been convicted and sentenced to death.

DE MORES, the Parisian duelist, is represented as being deeply grieved over the death of his antagonist, Captain Mayer.

A PART of Monte Sasso, in Italy, has slid down upon many houses below, killing and wounding about 50 persons. A railroad is blockaded.

IN the conferences between Signor Brin, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chancellor von Caprivi not a single change was made in the relations between Italy and Germany, either verbally or in writing.

CAPTAIN LUGARD writes that the troubles in Uganda originated in the murder of a Protestant chief by Catholic natives, who then made a direct attack upon the Protestant natives and Captain Lugard's fort. Captain Williams, writing a month later, reports that the crisis has ended.

PALACIO is en route to Europe.

THE web that the London police are weaving about Thomas Neill, now in custody on the charge of attempted blackmail, threatens to so entangle him that he will have to answer a charge of murder.

RUINED BY THE RACES.

A Philadelphia Firm Obliged to Split Because of the Gamblers at Gloucester—One of the Members Goes Too Lively on the Runners and Embezzles.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—[*Special.*]—The story of a man ruined by the gamblers at Gloucester, and who, to cover his losses, robbed his business partner and finally fled, is disclosed by a circular letter issued by Frank E. Hamell, senior member of the old firm of Hamell & Stubbs, ship chandlers. The circular, which was issued to the patrons of the firm, is as follows:

I regret to announce to customers and others doing business with Hamell & Stubbs that circumstances have necessitated the dissolution of the firm. I propose to continue in business under the name of F. E. Hamell & Co. All debts due the firm of Hamell & Stubbs are payable to the undersigned, to whom, also, all claims should be presented.

The announcement of the dissolution of the partnership, together with the peculiar wording of the circular letter, caused considerable surprise to local trade circles. The firm has been favorably known for many years, was considered responsible, and it was generally believed that the relations between the partners were most pleasant, consequently the "circumstances" which caused the dissolution were not understood. Mr. Hamell said to-day:

My partner has been robbing me. I cannot tell how long, or the amount stolen. The aggregate will be large, I think. Stubbs had charge of our books, and consequently had the field to himself, and I probably would not have known anything about the matter but for his sudden disappearance on May 28, last, since which time I have neither seen nor heard of him. His wife also asserts that she knows nothing of his whereabouts. His going away necessitated the employment of a bookkeeper, and then it was that we discovered that he was an embezzler. I then employed experts, and they are now at work on the accounts. I suppose they will have to go over them for the past 17 years, the period which Stubbs and I were partners. I never dreamed that I was being robbed by the man whom I so thoroughly trusted. I suppose his visits to Gloucester resulted unfortunately for him, and, like many other similar cases, they made an embezzler of him.

Mr. Hamell will have his old partner arrested if he can be located, and the case against him pressed.

DISSTON WON'T BE CHAIRMAN.

He Wouldn't Accept the Place if It Were Offered to Him.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—[*Special.*]—Hamilton Disston, District Attorney Graham and Charles Emory Smith came to the city to-day. Mr. Smith called on President Harrison and they had an extended conversation. It was rumored that Messrs. Disston and Graham came here upon invitation from the President. Both gentlemen denied this statement and said that while they would probably call on President Harrison to-morrow there was no political significance in the visit. Mr. Disston said he was here for the purely personal purpose of seeing about the Congressional party that is to accompany him to Florida with a view to engaging in the sugar growing business on the land reclaimed by him. The bounty paid by the Government (2 cents a pound for all sugar grown in the United States) makes sugar-growing on the rich South Florida drained land extremely profitable. Mr. Rusk cannot accompany the party, and General Hatch, of Missouri, another interested person, is out of the city.

Mr. Disston has been mentioned as the possible Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He would be acceptable to the administration. When asked if he would accept the position in case it were offered him, he said: "It's quite out of the question. It has not been offered me, but if it were I have too much else to do to make it possible for me to accept."

THE OWENS BILL PREFERRED

By the Turners, Instead of the Quay-Stone Immigration Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The committee appointed by the Turnerbund convention, recently held in this city, appeared before the joint committee on immigration this morning regarding the immigration legislation. Hugo Muench, of St. Louis, president of the North American Turnerbund, addressed the committee.

He protested against the Quay-Stone bill, and presented resolutions of the Turners declaring the sense of that organization as in favor of what is known as the Owens immigration bill.

Quay to Indorse the Ticket.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—[*Special.*]—Senator Quay will be out in an extended statement to-morrow, in which he will strongly indorse the Republican ticket, and give his reasons for believing that Harrison and Reid will be elected in November.

Silver Men Coquetting Again.

OMAHA, NEB., June 24.—The President of the Colorado State Silver League has telegraphed from Chicago to secure suitable headquarters for the league in this city during the National Convention of the People's party. He was answered favorably.

UNCLE SAM'S CHILDREN.

There Are Just 62,622,250 of Them According to Mr. Porter's Census—Males Increasing Faster Than Females—Whites Faster Than Colored People—Foreign Elements.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin on the population of the United States by color, sex and general nativity. It shows that the population, as a whole, has increased during the decade from 1880 to 1890, 12,466,467, or 24.86 per cent, the total population in 1890 being 62,622,250, as against a total population in 1880 of 50,155,783. The males have increased from 25,518,820 in 1880 to 32,067,880 in 1890, the numerical increase being 6,549,060, or 25.66 per cent. The whole number of females returned in 1880 was 24,636,963, while in 1890 there were 30,554,370. The females have increased, therefore, 5,917,407, or 24.02 per cent since 1880.

Considering the population classified as regards native and foreign born, we find that 53,372,703 are native born and 9,249,547 are foreign born. In 1880 there were 43,475,840 native born and 6,679,943 foreign born. The increase in native born during the decade was 9,896,863, or 22.76 per cent, as against an increase for the decade ending with 1880 of 10,484,698, or 31.78 per cent. The increase in foreign born during the decade from 1880 to 1890 was 2,569,604, or 38.47 per cent, the increase for the decade ending with 1880 being 1,112,714, or 19.99 per cent.

According to the census of 1890 there are in the United States 54,983,890 white persons and 7,638,360 colored person, meaning by "colored" persons of African descent, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians. There has been an increase in the white population from 1880 to 1890 of 11,580,920, or 26.68 per cent, and an increase in the colored for the same decade of 885,547, or 13.11 per cent. For the decade from 1870 to 1880, the white increased 29.22 per cent and the colored, apparently, 35.90 per cent. As has already been explained in previous bulletins, however, the increase from 1870 to 1880 was, to a certain extent, fictitious, particularly as regards the colored population of the South.

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Terrible Sufferings of a Little Baby. Seven Doctors and Two Hospitals Fail. Cured by Cuticura.

My baby boy, 5 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face and head, until he was nearly covered; his torturing agonies were pitiable to behold; he had no peace and but little rest night or day. He was under treatment at different times at two hospitals and by seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription of the doctors was faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I expended about $3 per week for medicines, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT and followed their directions to the letter. Relief was immediate, his sufferings were eased, and rest and sleep permitted. He steadily improved and in nine weeks was entirely cured, and has now as clear a skin and is as fair a boy as any mother could wish to see. I recommend every mother to use it for every Baby Humor.

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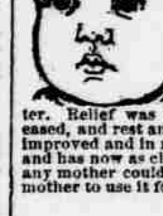

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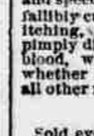

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EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY

Will be held June 24-25, Sept. 12-13, at the University.

For catalogue address

W. J. HOLLAND, D. D., President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of B. P. Little, Architect, 90 Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, for building addition to the No. 2 St. Clair school building, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburg, S. S., until 5 P. M., JULY 7, 1892. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. F. SPINNEWEBER, Secretary School Board.

NOTICE — MASONRY — SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Thirty-second Ward School Board for the erection of a stone wall of the dimensions of 15x46 inches, 75 feet long, on the Bertha street school property. Bids must be received by the undersigned, who will furnish further particulars, by noon FRIDAY, July 8, 1892. O. S. HERSHMAN, Secretary, care Chronicle Telegraph, 42 Fifth av., Pittsburg.

PROPOSALS—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR the painting and graining of the inside of the old portion of the Humboldt School building will be received by the Board of Directors of the Humboldt District School, Twenty-sixth ward, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1892, at 7 P. M. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling upon the Secretary of the board, Charles B. Dietz, 1919 Jane street, Southside, Pittsburg. The school board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

NOTICE — IRON FENCE BUILDERS — Sealed proposals will be received by the Thirty-second Ward School Board for furnishing and erecting three hundred and forty (340) feet, more or less, iron fencing for the Bertha street school property. Specimens of fencing shall accompany bids, and the latter must be received by the undersigned, from whom additional particulars may be had, on or before noon, FRIDAY, July 8, 1892. O. S. HERSHMAN, Secretary, care Chronicle Telegraph, 42 Fifth av., Pittsburg.

PROPOSALS — SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at office of U. J. L. Peoples, Architect, until 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, June 25, 1892, for the erection and completion of the Fourteenth Ward Sub-District School building, on Boquet st., Sylvan av. and McKee place, Oakland.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, when further information as to the proposed work can be obtained. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond double the amount of bid. The School Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. U. J. L. PEOPLES, Architect, Standard Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

PROPOSALS-SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by F. J. Osterling, Architect, Telephone building, up until JULY 9, 12 M., for the heating and ventilation of the new North Ward Public School building to be erected corner Eighth street and Duquesne way, Pittsburg, Pa. General plans for the building can be seen at the office of the architect. Each bid must be accompanied by a detailed plan and specification, clearly showing the system proposed. Bond for the amount of the contract to accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

DR. C. S. SHAW, President,
DR. E. W. SWENTZEL, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION of a four-room brick addition to the Crafton borough school building will be received until 4 P. M., FRIDAY, July 1, 1892, at the office of Riddle & Keirn, architects, Standard building, 533 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office on and after Monday, June 27, 1892.

A certified check in the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) to accompany each bid. All bids opened at Crafton school building, Friday, July 1, 1892, at 8 P. M., and the Board of Directors reserves the right to reject any or all bids. GEO. W. KEMP, President.
HARRY A. MEREDITH, Secretary.
CRAFTON, PA., June 24, 1892.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING WITH VITRIFIED fire brick and curbing. The undersigned committee of Councils of the borough of Uniontown will receive proposals for the grading, curbing and paving complete with vitrified fire brick that part of Main st., commencing at the carriage factory of John N. Lewellen & Son to the intersection of Mt. Vernon av., and that part of Mt. Vernon av. extending from Main st. to north side of Ben Lomand st., containing about 3,000 yards. Proposals will be received until FRIDAY, July 8, 1892, at 6 o'clock P. M. The right is reserved to reject all bids if in the interest of the borough to do so. Bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. For further information apply to members of Council or the undersigned.

JOHN C. BREADING, WM. C. McCORMICK, } Committee.
UNIONTOWN, PA., June 24, 1892.

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