YOUR SUMMER TRIP.

Do not fail to choose your hotel from the excellent list published to-day. You will find it a great assistance.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

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CLARKSON AGAIN IN THE SADDLE.

Now Slated to Be Chairman of the National Executive Committee

AT HARRISON'S REQUEST.

The President Recognizes the Ex-Chairman's Ability.

Only a Touch of the Button Needed by the President to Bring the New York Machine Into Play—Ex-Congressman Townsend Sure Harrison and Reid Will Hold Their Own in the West—Secretary Elkins Expects the Republicans to Carry Connecticut and West Virginia—New Yorkers Urged to Get Together—Illinois and Ohio Put Down as Solidly Republican as Ever—Land Commissioner Carter in Pretty Hot Water.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 30.—James S. Clarkson, who was recently deposed as Chairman of the National Republican Committee because he had plotted and worked against the renomination of President Harrison, is in the saddle again.

The ill feeling created by the selection of W. J. Campbell to succeed Clarkson was so great that the President's friends found it necessary to do something to appease the Blaine men. It was therefore arranged to put Mr. Clarkson at the head of the Executive Committee which will carry out the details of the campaign work under the direction and at the suggestion of Chairman Campbell. President Harrison, who has taken into his own hands the entire work of mapping out the coming campaign, does not lose sight of the fact that Mr. Clarkson is something of a politician, and it is because he does not wish to lose the friendship and support of Clarkson and his numerous friends—which of course means the Blaine men—that he consents to retain his services.

The President distrusted Clarkson, but, while robbing him of the opportunity to do any harm, is only too glad to avail himself of the ex-Chairman's experience as a campaign manager.

Land Commissioner Tom Carter is now in bitter water than ever. When he announced yesterday that he would not accept the Secretaryship of the National Committee he had not consulted the President. As soon as the latter heard of Mr. Carter's determination he sent for him and endeavored to make him see the error of his ways. The President succeeded in this partially, at least, for Mr. Carter now says it is possible that he may see his way clear to taking up the campaign work.

The President is much averse to losing the services of his Montana friend, and well he might be, for Thomas is one of the smoothest workers who ever took a hand in politics. This fact was demonstrated at Minneapolis, where Mr. Carter was one of the most effective of the Harrison managers.

ELKINS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

He Predicts That Harrison Will Carry Every State He Did Before, and Two in Addition—Connecticut and West Virginia He Adds to the Lost Victory.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[*Special.*]—Secretary of War Elkins is spending a few days in the city with R. C. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri, in conference over his business affairs. At his hotel today the Secretary declared his absolute confidence in President Harrison's re-election. He said:

Judging from the way Harrison monopolizes general discussion among the people as well as in the papers of both parties, one would think there was no one in the race but him. The quiet repose of Buzzard's Bay has not yet been disturbed, and I don't believe it will be in November. Seriously, I expect to see Harrison carry every State he had in 1888, and two others—Connecticut and West Virginia. As for New York, Cleveland has to make up the deficiency in votes he had here in 1888, when he had all the power of a national and State administration at his back, and the influence also of that large element of voters who dislike a change when things are running smoothly. The only one of these factors now remaining to the Democrats in the State administration, and my Democratic friends tell me that the Hill-Flower combination, not to speak of the Tammany men, are not disposed to break their backs or strain their voices in behalf of the mugwump ticket. Against the losses in strength since 1888, Cleveland has no gains to offset, and therefore I regard the canvass in this State as a hopeless one. But I don't base my belief in Harrison's strength on Democratic disaffection. The pink avowal in favor of free trade by the Democratic Convention, even though Cleveland himself wanted a straddle, is enough to re-elect Harrison. It is in other respects, by the weakest platform ever put forth by a National Convention. On the other hand, the Republicans are united for their ticket. The differences of opinion at Minneapolis are the legitimate outgrowth of a healthy addition of the party. It is true that there was for a time some bitterness, but it is now all forgotten and neither revenge nor lukewarmness is to follow. Bygones are bygones, and I believe every Republican will cordially support Harrison and Reid.

SURE OF THE WEST.

Ex-Congressman Townsend Says the Democrats Can't Carry One Side of Illinois—Ohio as Solidly Republican as Ever—Indiana, He Thinks, Will Vote for Her Son.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[*Special.*]—"The Democrats foolishly imagine they can carry Illinois, but they will be sadly mistaken," said ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, of Ohio, to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "Neither Senator Palmer, Mr. Stevenson nor free trade can give Illinois to the Democrats," he said. "That State can be counted on to give Harrison and Reid a large plurality. Ohio, of course, can be safely put in the Republican column. It requires work, though, to carry any State. We have over 700,000 voters, and naturally a percentage against a ticket, no matter how small, counts in the aggregate. Ohio generally goes Republican by 15,000 to 20,000 majority, but in a national year the majority is usually increased. Indiana, from what I learn, is sure to give the President a majority. The Northwestern States will all go for the President in preference to Cleveland. The Sage of Buzzard's Bay is not popular in the Northwestern silver States—he is disliked. President Harrison believes in an honest dollar, and thinks that enough silver should be put in a silver dollar to make it equal in intrinsic value to a gold dollar. When this shall be done the money question is virtually settled."

"What kind of a campaign will be made?"

"The Republicans should make an aggressive campaign. No Republican administration was ever in a better condition for the party to make an aggressive fight. Nothing can be said against the President's administration, and no apologies are to be made. If we had to make excuses or defend the administration we would be seriously handicapped. Even the most rabid, vituperative Democratic organ cannot attack the present administration. The President, by his ability and judgment, has made the field clear for one of the most aggressive campaigns on record. It need not be a personal campaign at all, and for once the two great parties can join issue on economic principles. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe the majority of voters in this country are for protection and against free trade. They declared in favor of protection in 1888, and I don't think they have changed. Harrison and Reid will win."

URGED TO GET TOGETHER.

The Machine in New York All Ready for the President to Touch the Button—Harmony So Thick It Couldn't Be Cut With an Ax.

NEW YORK, June 30.—[*Special.*]—Uncle Charley Hackett, of Utica, who represents the Platt and Miller harmony in the State, will appoint an advisory committee of Republicans next week. The Platt and Miller harmony is so thick these days that it cannot be cut with an ax. Mr. Hackett, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Republicans to conduct the campaign in the the State, has called to his aid John C. Reid, for many years managing editor of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Reid will operate the literary end of the Republican bureau.

The Republican machine is now in fine running order. Platt and Miller have one hand on the throttle and the other on the reversing lever. Their influence is dominant among the working Republicans of New York, Kings, and in fact all the counties from Gowanus to Suspension Bridge. Senator Hiscock, the President's representative in the State, frankly admits this.

But the Platt-Miller machine is not yet ready to move. It is on the track, with steam up, yet Platt and Miller, the two engineers, don't propose to move a yard until word is received from Washington. Secretary Elkins is here, but Platt and Miller are not inclined to communicate through him with the White House. They prefer their own representatives. Senator Hiscock has been informed of the situation, and he has invited William Brookfield, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and President of the County Committee, to call upon the President next week.

It was the talk to-day that Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the new Republican National Committee, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, Alfred R. Whitney and a dozen more representatives of the same stamp, will endeavor to bring Platt and Miller into closer and more cordial relations with the President. One of these gentlemen said:

The Republicans need New York State. We carried the State by 14,000 in 1888, but that is a narrow margin. We are all Republicans. We believe that the President should be on more friendly terms with the leaders in the State. There is no breach. It is rather a coldness, especially on the part of the President. A majority of the Republicans of the State opposed the renomination of the President at Minneapolis, on honest grounds, but they are Republicans, and if disaster befalls us in the State this fall the President will have nobody to blame but himself. All hands should get together.

WESTERN SENATORS ANXIOUS.

In the Privacy of Their Cloak Room They Admit the Democrats Have a Chance of Gaining Several of Their States—Keeping Up Their Courage by Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—[*Special.*]—In the Republican cloak room to-day there was an animated discussion between a dozen or more Senators as to Harrison's strength as a candidate, particularly in the Western States. Republicans generally in Washington have been very free of late in expressing the opinion that Cleveland could not be elected for the reason that he would lose both New York and Indiana. They find this the easiest statement to make, and they always repeat and reiterate it when talking for publication.

In the privacy of the cloak room, however, these Senators sometimes express their real opinions, at which times they are not nearly so confident of Harrison's success as they would like the public to believe. The Western Senators, particularly, are in a very nervous and anxious state of mind, and they regard several States as extremely doubtful quantities. It can be stated here, without fear of contradiction that some of the most radical Republicans in the Senate have, when chatting among themselves, expressed the fear that the Democrats have more than a fighting chance of carrying the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, while it has been pointed out that in Kansas the third party ticket is out to win.

These predictions have been made not by idle political gossips, but by Senators who have an intimate knowledge of political affairs in their respective localities, and who keep their fingers constantly on the pulse of the people. They are very badly alarmed, and among themselves don't hesitate to say so.

FORCE BILL OR TARIFF?

Democrats at Sea as to Which of the Two Is to Be Made the Chief Issue of the Campaign—Weaknesses of the Rival Candidates Discussed.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—[*Special.*]—The Senatorial cloakroom is a good place to pick up gossip. Much of it would make good campaign material if it could be collected and transferred to the enemy. To-day a group of Democratic Senators sat in their corner chatting about the attitude toward Cleveland of the men who opposed his nomination at Chicago, and whether the force bill or the tariff is to be the leading issue in the coming campaign. Senator Pugh, in estimating the relative strength of Cleveland as against Harrison, said he had opposed Mr. Cleveland's nomination because he did not agree with him on financial questions, and because he did not believe he could be elected. There was nothing personal in his opposition, he said, consequently there is no occasion to continue that opposition after the decision rendered by the representatives of the party at Chicago.

Senator Pugh then went on to say that he regards Cleveland as comparatively weak on the tariff question, in view of the platform adopted at Chicago, but as exceedingly strong with the masses, who are opposed to the force bill. On the other hand, the Alabama Senator says Harrison has the better position so far as the tariff is concerned, but he is weak because of his advocacy of the force bill. It was necessary, said he, to put in the force bill plank at Minneapolis to retain the colored vote in five or six northern States, and also to secure votes of the southern delegates at the convention.

So far as the silver question is concerned, Senator Pugh says both parties have gone further in their statement than they ever went before, and the Democrats even went further than the Republicans by demanding the repeal of the Sherman silver act.

At this point in the discussion Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, said he had received information from certain quarters that the Democrats of the North, with few exceptions, ward not worrying themselves about the force bill, believing that such an act does not particularly interest them. In this way they are mistaken, he thinks, for it is possible for the Federal authorities, in the event of the enactment of a force bill, to place all of the large Democratic cities of the North at the mercy of the Republican deputies. They would not apply the operations of law in Republican strongholds, but in the Democratic cities they could do incalculable mischief and overturn by force large Democratic majorities.

Senators Butler, of South Carolina, and Berry, of Arkansas, also took part in the discussion, and they concurred in the opinion that the force bill is to be one of the great and most dangerous issues in the coming campaign.

HARRITY WON'T HAVE IT.

His Business Forbids His Accepting the Position of National Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—[*Special.*]—Secretary of State William F. Harrity said to-day that he was not only not a candidate for Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, but would be compelled, by reason of pressing business engagements, to refuse to accept the position if it were tendered to him. "There is a large responsibility connected with the national chairmanship," said Mr. Harrity, "and to assume the duties inseparable from such an appointment means a sacrifice that I am not prepared to make. The various interests in which I am concerned demand close attention and really cannot be even temporarily set aside.

"I have no desire for a chairmanship, and am in no sense a candidate, but as a member of the National Committee I shall give all the service in my power to the success of Cleveland and Stevenson. In my judgment Mr. Whitney is the natural choice for the place. He is peculiarly fitted for the direction of national campaign work, and his marvelous executive ability marks him as the one man above all others to take up the work. Tammany will be loyal to the ticket, and Mr. Cleveland will be elected."

THE MILLER MUDDLE

May Be Shaped Up Next Week When Sherman Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—[*Special.*]—C. L. Magee left for Pittsburg to-night. It is understood he has had several interviews with Senator Quay, indirectly and through the Senator's son, Richard Quay. Mr. Magee has not abated his defiant attitude regarding the prospective rejection of the nomination of Internal Revenue Collector George W. Miller. He insists that if the nomination is rejected the President will re-appoint Mr. Miller.

Senator Sherman, who, in the absence of Senator Morrill acts as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, also left the city to be gone several days. Before leaving he said that to dispose of the Miller matter did not require a formal meeting of the committee. Immediately on his return, he said, he would have a poll of the committee taken, and will at once make a report to the Senate.

A NEW JERSEY CYCLONE.

It Kills Two People and Seriously Injures Three Others.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., June 30.—At 1:20 this afternoon a wind storm of cyclonic proportions struck this city from the Southwest, doing a great deal of damage to property and killing two people and injuring three others severely. The killed are Patrick Highlands, aged 50 years, of Philadelphia, employed as a bill poster in the Sheriff's office; Robert Hamilton, aged 40, of Gloucester Point, killed while sitting at dinner with his family by the crushing in of his house by the roof of Frohagen's pavilion.

The injured are: Mrs. Robert Hamilton, wife of Robert Hamilton, foot badly crushed; Mary Hamilton, daughter of Robert Hamilton, seriously injured about the body and limbs; Patrick Higgins, of Camden, severe contusion on the head. A number of narrow escapes were reported and several buildings were more or less damaged.

MILES OF COUNTRY FLOODED.

The Rivers in Louisiana Continue to Do Considerable Damage.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—[*Special.*]—The officers of the steamer Alice, which reached this city to-day, report that the entire country along the Amite river, between Lake Maurepas and Port Vincent, is under water; that in consequence of a freshet the Amite river has risen 7 feet, and the country from the mouth to Port Vincent, a distance of 60 miles, is under water from 3 to 5 feet deep.

Business has been wholly suspended, mills have stopped work and many families are leaving their homes for the hills. Crops are almost wholly destroyed, and there has been a very heavy loss in growing farm products, but most of the cattle and horses were saved from the overflow and driven to dry land.

A RECEPTION TO CAMPBELL.

The New National Chairman Greeted by the Leaders of His Own State.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The main feature of to-day's session of the Republican State Central Committee was the reception tendered to the new Chairman of the National Republican Committee, W. J. Campbell. The State Committee met in the forenoon, and had some desultory talk on the general aspect of the situation in Illinois, the gist of which was that this State was safely Republican.

As soon as the National Chairman arrived he was escorted to the headquarters of the State Committee, where he was tendered a magnificent reception by the committee and a large number of prominent members of his party, among whom were nearly all the candidates for the State offices.

Tried to Escape a Lynching.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 30.—[*Special.*]—Monday night a man giving his name as Ed Monroe was arrested here as a suspicious character. From letters it was believed he was an escaped murderer from some town in Virginia. To-day the Chief of Police received word from Raymond, W. Va., stating that Monroe had shot a man there and then skipped out to escape being lynched.

The New Secretary Foster at Work.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary J. W. Foster was at the State Department, prompt and early this morning, and began at once the transaction of business. There was no ceremony whatever. Beyond the possible selection of a new private secretary it is not likely that there will be any changes in the official personnel of the department.

One of the Traitors Out of It.

WARREN, O., June 30.—On the ninth ballot to-night the Nineteenth District Republican Congressional Convention nominated Hon. S. A. Northway, of Ashtabula county, to succeed Hon. E. B. Taylor, who declined to run again.

4,000 WORKMEN WAIT AND WATCH.

The First Day of the Great Lockout at Carnegie's Homestead Works.

ALL THE WHEELS STOPPED

Mechanics and Day Laborers to Quit Work This Morning.

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of the Men in the Opera House—The Employes Earnest, but Very Orderly—Obeying the Conservative Orders of Their Leaders—Prepared for a Long and Desperate Fight—Fort Frick Becomes a Grave Mystery to the Outside World—The Hanging of Effigies Deprecated by the Amalgamated Officials.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HOMESTEAD, June 30.—The first day of the great strike between the Carnegie Company and the 4,000 men employed at the Homestead plant of the company yielded little or nothing in the way of sensation.

This is to be a fight to the finish. The final link of the chain which heretofore has bound the Carnegie Company, Limited, to its men has been severed. The great, and from the present outlook, the long strike is now on. This is a momentous difference between capital and labor, and no man, be he ever so wise, can predict the ultimate result with any degree of accuracy. Condensed into a lonely paragraph this has been the story of to-day.

To the nerve-strained and overwrought men and women of this quiet town of Homestead it has been a day of careful preparation on the part of the men most interested and a day of anxious anticipation for thousands of interested spectators. The men have met in solemn conclave and they have listened attentively to the speeches of their committees and the speeches of their leaders. They have cheered energetically for their cause and with equal earnestness they have hissed the acknowledged chiefs of the opposition. They have done all these things, and, what's more, they have done them with wonderful energy and earnestness, yet the fact remains that the spectators of this most unique and wonderful spectacle are far from being satisfied.

Silence Inspires Doubt and Suspicion.

The dignified policy of silence adopted by the representative of the Carnegie Company is the direct cause of all the doubt and suspicion which at present prevails. The rough yet inspiring eloquence dealt out to those who attended the great mass meeting held in the Opera House this morning and the confident assertions of the acknowledged leaders of the locked-out men does not diminish the public curiosity as to what is being done on the inside of that tremendous stretch of fence which engirdles the great plant of the company. Crested as it is with its tier of slender yet deadly electric wires, this stockade of wood, perforated with countless loop-holes, exasperates the strikers and enkindles the interest of the outside world. There is an atmosphere of mystery permeating the entire plant. As yet those gathered within the murky confines of Fort Frick have made no sign, and as a natural sequence they have given these brawny opponents on the outside no opportunity to secure an estimate of their physical strength or anticipate their future plans for defense.

The men are well organized, and thus far obeying the orders of the leaders to the very letter. The managers of this end of the Amalgamated Association, would be ordered to quit work in the morning. For once the irrepressible jade was correct in her predictions.

Depopulating the Great Works.

The men, numbering more than 700 all told, were ordered to quit work to-night and not go back. It is certain that the great majority will obey the command. This will leave the works practically depopulated, as only a few of the foremen and their assistants will pass through the entrance in the morning. In a word, at 7 o'clock this morning the only persons in the vicinity of the mills will be the watchman, the police and a few loungers. Amid all the prevailing turmoil and excitement of the day the friends and followers of the company retained their mental equilibrium. They did not attend the mass meeting in the morning, nor did they show themselves on the streets during the afternoon and evening. They declined to talk to the newspaper men and could not be prevailed upon to express an opinion on the ultimate result.

James McNeally, in the dim and misty past, posed as one of the blue-coated guardians of public peace and private property in Pittsburg. The company promised him a position. This is his story of what followed: He reported at the office and asked if there was any existing trouble, and they replied no. He then came down town, and being a stranger here, the Investigating Committee wanted to know of him and his business here, which he refused to satisfactorily answer. A crowd soon gathered around him and they proceeded to search him, and in his coat pocket was found a handy billy. He was asked if he had any more weapons about his person to which he answered, that it was none of their business.

An Invitation to Homestead.

They made a closer search and brought to light a big revolver and also a letter, a facsimile of which is given below. He was taken at once to the borough bastile and locked up and an information was made against him before 'Squire Kuhn for carrying concealed weapons. He was given a hearing Tuesday evening and admitted his guilt. Appended is a copy of the letter found in his pocket:

CARNEGIE PHIPPS & CO., LIMITED,
HOMESTEAD STEEL WORKS,
J. A. POTTER, SUPERINTENDENT.
MUNHALL P. O., June 28.

MR. James McNeally, ex-Police Officer, Pittsburg, Pa.:

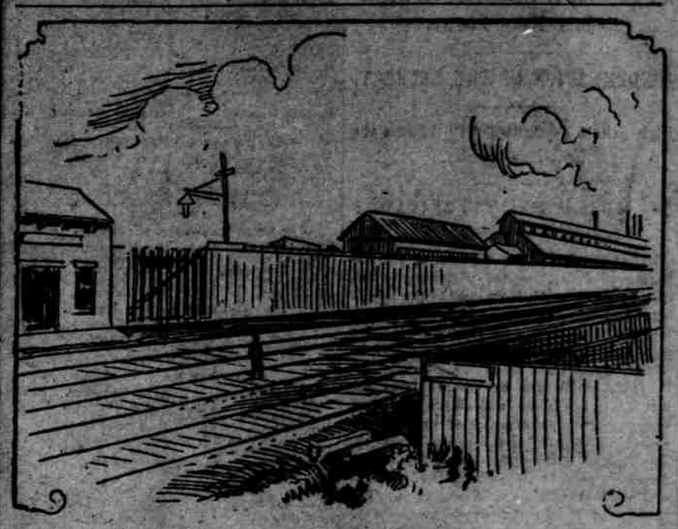
DEAR SIR—Please come up to my office tomorrow. Wish to see you. Yours truly,
J. A. POTTER, Superintendent.

McNeally pleaded guilty. This morning Constable Stewart escorted him to Pittsburg jail. When the worthy constable saw that a crowd of more than a thousand men and boys were waiting at the station to greet his prisoner he wisely avoided a scene by walking his man to Howard station, two miles below here.

The only other incident of the day hereabouts was the arrest of a negro named John Smith for attempting to burglarize the house of Mrs. Cora Stewart, of the Second ward. John Smith made the journey to the Pittsburg jail by an afternoon train.

Put in a Very Quiet Day.

The locked out men perfected their organization at a big mass meeting held in the Opera House, and the representatives of the company maintained a masterly silence throughout the day. There was no outbreak of any sort, and the only thing approaching a sensation was the action of the joint committees in ordering out the men employed in the mechanical departments of the works.



VIEW OF TRACKS FROM CITY FARM STATION.

A Common Corner Curiosity.

The mechanics called on the joint committee, but the case being a peculiar one, it was decided to place the entire matter in the hands of the lodges, and also to invite the steel workers, even though they are not members of the Amalgamated Association, to attend the meeting. I will say that any action taken at this open meeting will be legal, and I hope it will be intelligently disposed of."

The report was received and approved. Then a motion was made that a committee consisting of one member from each lodge be appointed whose duty would be to request all the mechanics and day laborers to quit work to-morrow. An amendment was made "that the matter be placed in the hands of the Joint Committee." A delegate asked if watchmen were to be included and another quickly replied: "Three years ago the watchmen wanted to come with us, and now they must come."

The motion as amended was passed amid great cheering, and the report of the Conference Committee was read and approved.

A press committee was then appointed, and after a collection and a half hour of informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

A CARNEGIE STATEMENT.

The Firm's Side of the Controversy at the Homestead Mills.

When asked last evening for a complete and impartial statement as to the scale situation and the company's reasons for making the proposed reductions, General Manager H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, said he did not care to say anything in reference to the matter, but such a statement had been prepared and would appear in an editorial in this week's issue of the *American Manufacturer*.

The editorial mentioned is elaborate and exhaustive, containing several tables with a complete outline of the situation. It says that a reduction in tonnage rates of those furnaces and mills where important improvements have been made and new machinery has been added has greatly increased their output and consequently the earnings of the workmen. Where no such improvements or additions have been made no reduction in tonnage rates is asked.

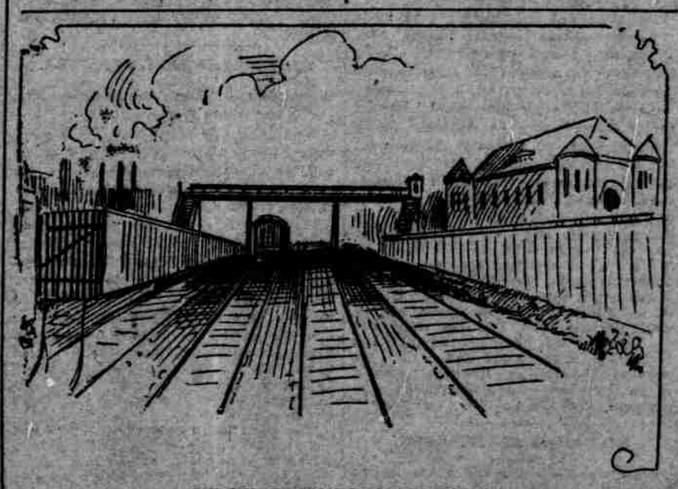
Such an increase in output justifies a reduction and still leaves the earnings of the workmen practically unchanged, or in some cases but slightly reduced, even at the reduced minimum, and further that in the near future these earnings will be greatly increased.

Of the 3,800 employes at the works only some 280 men are affected by these tonnage reductions, and the total number of employes who are affected both by the reduction in tonnage rates and in the scale minimum including the 280 is less than 325, not 10 per cent of the employes. There is no reduction proposed at any mill or furnace at which the output has not been very greatly increased since the 1889-92 scale went into effect.

Further, the earnings will in almost every case be greater than the earnings at the time the 1889 scale went into effect, and even on the $25 minimum of the new scale the earnings will in many cases be higher than at the $26 50 rate in force when the 1889 scale took effect.

Indianapolis Steel Works Shut Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 30.—The Premier Steel Works, employing about 300 hands, shut down this evening until such a time as an agreement shall be reached on the wage question, the company refusing to accept the scale presented by the men.



THE BRIDGE FROM OFFICE TO WORKS.

issue, in anticipation of a long and desperate fight, have, with the sanction of the Amalgamated Association, established their headquarters in a big unfurnished room at 517 Eighth avenue.

Establishing Headquarters for Strikers.

Here the leaders and the various committees who are looking after the interests of the men are gathered. The room was only rented this afternoon and is as yet unfurnished. To-night a pair of solemn-faced electricians are adjusting the wires for a big electric lamp. If the aforesaid electricians make good their word the magic current will be turned on before the dawning of another morning. Meantime the headquarters is lighted by a couple of oil lamps and the business ends of a score or more of strong cigars. When the electric lamp in front of the building begins to burn it will shed its rays upon the gaunt outline of the dozen or more ill-looking effigies of Messrs. Frick, Potter and Carnegie which hang from the neighboring telegraph poles. It is impossible to say who is directly responsible for this wholesale infliction of hideous effigies. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the locked out men gravely affirms that the Association had no hand in the construction of these men of mouldy straw and cast-off clothing, and that they are positively opposed to such methods.

From the very moment that this joint committee went into executive session at noon that irrepressible old gossip, Dame Rumor, insisted that the men employed in mechanical departments and the day laborers, most of whom are members of the

Nothing has been seen of the 200 Pinkerton men, who were reported to be on their way to Homestead.

There was a sensational rumor on the streets late to-night that Yardmaster Dovey had been brutally assaulted when leaving the works this afternoon. As a matter of fact a vagrant threw a stone which struck Mr. Dovey on the head. Little or no damage was done. The men declare that they are in no way responsible.

At 2 o'clock this morning all is quiet in the village and about the works. There are a few men on watch duty at the railroad stations and the usual picket line guarding the river front, but thus far they have had nothing to do but keep awake.

TANNER.

HELD AN OPEN MEETING.

Homestead Mill Workers Discuss the Situation in the Opera House—Will Endeavor to Close Down the Mechanical Department—Laborers to Be Asked to Quit Work.

Homestead's leading theater is a square-shaped, one-storied structure of wood. It is devoid of architectural adornment of any kind; it boasts of a single gallery, a shallow stage and a seating capacity of 1,200. Midway between the hours of 10 and 12 yesterday morning more than 3,000 men were crowded into the building.

It was exactly 10:35 o'clock when the Chairman faced the throng gathered within the unfurnished confines of the edifice, and called the meeting to order.

"Before proceeding to business," said the Chairman, "I think it would be a wise plan to decide whether or not this is to be an open meeting."

At this juncture one of the auditors moved that the meeting be held with open doors. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried amid a hurricane of applause.

When the meeting had ratified the appointment of William McCongelly as Secretary the report of the Executive Committee was presented. It was a digest of what was done at the secret meeting held Wednesday night in Amity Hall by a joint committee representing the eight local lodges.

After obtaining a pledge from the reporters that his name would not be published, the Chairman said: "Much was done of which I cannot speak, but to my mind the most important topic for discussion was the question of shutting down the mechanical department. The existing difficulty was carefully investigated, but we decided that the committee, from a constitutional point of view, did not have the power to legislate for the Association.

The mechanics and day laborers to quit work. The men are earnest, but very orderly. Obeying the conservative orders of their leaders. Prepared for a long and desperate fight. Fort Frick becomes a grave mystery to the outside world. The hanging of effigies deprecated by the Amalgamated officials.

IRON KINGS WEAKEN.

They Request a Third Conference With the Amalgamated Association.

PEACE PROBABLE TO-DAY.

Manufacturers Not Willing to Let Their Mills Be Idle.

THOUSANDS OF WHEELS STOPPED.

At Midnight All Mills Closed Where the Scale Is Unsigned.

THE CARNEGIE FIRMS CONSOLIDATED

Pittsburg iron and steel manufacturers have at last consented to pay tribute to the strength and determination of the Amalgamated Association. They made a move yesterday which shows a willingness to make peace. They asked for an additional conference in which to discuss the new iron scale. The manufacturers have made a bold effort to gain their ends and united in holding out as long as was practical, with the idea that the Amalgamated Association would ultimately give in. Up until 10 o'clock last night both sides had remained firm in the stand they had taken, but at last the iron and steel masters weakened and asked that the Amalgamated Association meet them in another conference. At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association last night President Weihe would say nothing of the affair. From a prominent manufacturer it was learned that it was true that the manufacturers had asked for a third conference, and the meeting would take place in the Ferguson block this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Up to the present time not nearly as many scales have been signed in the general rolling mills as usual at this hour. At midnight Wednesday the only firms that had affixed their signatures to the wage list were the Tyler Tube Company, of Washington, Pa. the Muncie Iron and Nail Company, of Muncie, Ind., the National Rolling Mills, of McKeesport, which includes the Boston Iron Company, and the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, which signed the scale for their steel mill and wire nail factory only.

Many New Scale Signers.

All day yesterday, however, President Weihe was besieged with telegrams from manufacturers stating they had signed the scale, and at 10 o'clock last night President Weihe gave out the following list: The Harris Forge and Iron Company, of Irondale, Minn., Chartiers Iron and Steel Company, Mansfield, Pa., Riverside Iron Company, Muskegon Iron and Steel Company, Muskegon, Mich.; Cleveland Hardware Company, Cleveland, O.; Scottdale Iron and Steel Company, Scottdale, Pa.; Rome Iron Company, Rome, Ga.; Kansas City Rolling Mills, Kansas City; Carnegie Union Mills of this city and others.

In addition to the above signers there are a large number who were represented by the Committee of Iron and Steel Sheet Manufacturers who signed the scale Wednesday night. This committee represented some 25 or 30 mills which have puddling furnaces connected with their works; and in signing the scale they practically agreed to pay $5 50 for the boiling of iron. Among the mills represented by the steel manufacturers are the United States Tin Plate Company, Demmler, Pa., Apollo Iron and Steel Company, Apollo, Pa., Jennings Bros. & Co., Aetna Iron and Steel Company, Crescent Iron Company, Republic Iron Company, Piqua Iron Company, Struthers Iron and Steel Company, Struthers, Pa., Lakeshore Iron Company, Cleveland, O., Falconer Iron Company, Niles, O., Irondale Rolling Mills, Irondale, O. The mills included in this list employ from 3,000 to 5,000 men.

One Carnegie Firm Comes In.

In the list of new signers appears the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, who signed the scale for their Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third street mills. These works are known as the Union or upper mills. For nine months past very little work has been accomplished in the upper mills, and the employes were idle the greater part of the time. Now that the scale has been signed it is proposed by the firm to operate them night and day. This fact is said to show that the Carnegie Steel Company are preparing to make a determined fight at their Homestead mills.

The firm has supplied structural iron to the Keystone Bridge Company, probably the largest concern of its kind in the United States. Heretofore all work for this company has been done at Homestead, but now the firm has transferred this department to their upper mills in this city, and it is said that the Carnegie Steel Company have sufficient work on hand, taken from the Homestead mills, to keep their Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third streets mills in operation for some time. While the fight is in progress at Homestead the firm will fill all orders for certain kinds of structural work from their city mills.

CLOSED AT MIDNIGHT.

Four Hundred Iron and Steel Mills Shut Down Until the Scales Are Signed—Thousands of Glass Workers Begin Their Vacation.

When the clocks tolled 12 strokes last night and the first day of July made its appearance nearly 150,000 workmen, who had toiled almost incessantly during the past 12 months, were out of employment.

The scales in force during the past year expired at midnight, and in all mills, the proprietors of which have not signed the scale for the ensuing year, work ceased entirely at that time.

Another class of workmen who accepted their release with comparative pleasure were the employes of the various glass factories throughout the United States. On the last day of June of each year the glass factories all shut down according to custom, for from four to eight weeks to make repairs, lay in stock, etc. The men employed in these places look forward to this annual shutdown with great satisfaction. The glass house workers are only idle temporarily, and resume their old positions at the next fire.

It has also been the custom for several years past for the iron and steel masters to adopt a similar policy to the glass manufacturers, and heretofore they have closed their mills for two weeks, beginning with the first Monday in July. That such a custom must prevail was embodied in a rule of the Amalgamated Association, which has since been abrogated, and all manufacturers can run their mills continuously, providing the scale has been signed by them.

The number of iron and steel mills that closed down last night is estimated at upwards of 400. There are 460 rolling mills in the United States, 425 of which have trains of rolls connected with their establishments. Twenty-five or 30 of these have