THE LABOR DIFFICULTY

At the Homestead Mills Discussed by a Local Trade Journal-The Facts and the Figures Given to the Public.

Under the caption, "The Homestead Labor Difficulty," the American Manufac-turer and Iron World in its issue of July 1 editorially says:

It is with unmeasured regret that we hear that all hope of a peaceful settlement of the labor differences at Homestead has been abandoned and that a strike seems inevitable. This means, if all the workmen follow the lead of the Amalgamated Association, and most of them must for a while at least, as the works cannot be kept in operation while the places of the Amalgamated workmen are unfilled, that 3,800 men will be idle at Homestead before this paper finds its readers to-morrow, and that the \$200,000 that are monthly distributed will be uncarned for a time at least,

It is possible that the controversy at Homestead would have been settled had it not been that Just at this time the general rolling mill scales are also under discussion and that it was feared by the Amalgamated Association that any concessions at Homestead might weaken them in their contest with the iron milis. The practice of having all wages settlements at one time in June has much in its favor from the workmen's standpoint, but there are elements of no little weakness in this rule and possibilities of contests that would not arise if scales as diverse as those of the iron mills and mills similar to Homestead were settled at different times as are the scales at the Edgar Thomson Works. and that it was feared by the Amalgamated

As we understand the situation at Home-stead three questions are involved: First—A reduction in the minimum of the scale from \$25.00 to \$23.00 for 4xi Bessemer

Second-A change in the date of the expiration of the scale from June 20 to December 31.
Third—A reduction in tonnage rates at those furnaces and mills where important improvements have been made and new machinery has been added that has greatly the increased their output and consequently the carnings of the workmen. Where no such improvements or additions have been made no reduction in tourage rates are asked.

As to the first question. It may be well to point out to those who do not understand the methods of payment that skilled labor about the mills and furnaces are paid on a stifding scale based on the selling price of steel billets, which are one of the products of the Homestead mill. As the price of billets advance tonnage wages or the wages paid per ton advance without limit. As the price falls wages fall down to a certain point called the minimum. Any decline in plat called the minimum. Any decline in elling price below this minimum brings no eduction in wages. This minimum has seen \$25 00. It is proposed by the company o make it \$23 00. The claim is that if wages to make it \$23 00. The claim is that if wages are based on selling price that the workmen must be willing to follow that price down at least to a reasonable minimum and that in view of selling prices \$23 00 is now a fair minimum. It may be stated that the contract now in force provides that the weekly quotations in the market columns of the American Manufacturer shall be accepted as the selling prices of billets. There certainly is force in the claim of the manufacturers that if the men demand that they be paid on a sliding scale that the wages shall follow the selling price down as well as up, that they must take the bad with the good; that if the rule applies to high selling prices when the manufactto high selling prices when the manufacturer can afford to pay high wages much more should it apply in times of low selling prices where he is less able to pay.

As to the second point, the change of dates of the expiration of the scale. There is argument on both sides. It is well that a manufacturer should know, especially one making the forms of steel made at Homestead, what wages he must pay during the year so that he can make his contracts for the year accordingly; but on the other hand if a contest must come it is better for the workmen that it should be in summer than in winter.

But after all the important question at assne is the third. The reduction in tonnage There is a decided misunderstanding in the public mind as to what is covered by this proposed reduction, how many are af-fected and what the effect of the proposed reduction will be on earnings. The proposed reduction in tonnare rates applies only to three departments in the works, viz: 32" shabbing mill

32" slabbing mill. 110" plate mill.

119" plate until.

Open hearth furnaces.

Of the 3,800 employed at the works only some 280 men are affected by these tonnage reductions, and the total number of employes a house affected both by the reduction in foundage rates and in the scale minimum including the 280 is less than 325, not 19 per cent of the employes. There is, as is stated above, 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, and further at the proposed reduction in tonnage rates the earnings will in almost every case be greater than the carnings at the time the 1839 scale han the carnings at the time the 1889 scale sent into effect, and even on the \$23 minimum of the new scale the earnings will in many cases be higher than at the \$26.50 rate in orce, when the 1889 scale took effect,

For the first five months of the Home-stead Steel Works wages scale, which ex-pires June 30, 1822, that is to say from Au-gust to December, inclusive, 1889, the aver-age monthly products of the departments for which a new scale, from July 1, 1892, was presented by the The Carmegie Steel Com-pany, Limited, to the Amalgamated Associ-ation, were as follows:

...7,681 tons. ...2,458 tons. ... 20 tons per turn. While the tonnages for May, 1892, were:

Showing a tonnage increase in-22-inch slabbing mill of... 178-inch plate mill of... Open-hearth furnaces of...

A comparison of the wages paid in repre-sentative positions at the beginning of the 1889 22 scale with those which would be earned under the proposed 1891-93 scale,

'sn-92 scale. Proposed '92-93 Scale \$26,50 Basis, \$25,50 Basis,

En. 30 Inars. \$25.50 Basis.

Rate Daily Min'm 100 earn- 122 tous ings. 100 earn- 100 e

119" Pinte Mill.

Open-Hearth
Furnaces, 12 Hours,
Meiter's helpers, 1,218 00 \$3.50 \$16 00 \$3.75 \$3.25
Meiter's helpers, 2, 16 00 \$3.00 \$12 00 \$3.55 \$2.65
Charring machine, 15 00 \$3.00 \$12 00 \$3.55 \$2.65
Charring machine, 15 00 \$3.00 \$14 00 \$3.75 \$3.25
Ladieman, 1, 17 00 \$3.40 \$16 09 \$3.75 \$3.25
Ladieman, 2, 14 00 \$2.51 \$13 00 \$3.65 \$2.65
Fliman, 1, 17 00 \$3.40 \$16 00 \$3.75 \$3.25
Fliman, 2, 14 50 \$2.50 \$13.00 \$3.75 \$2.65
Fliman, 3, 15 50 \$7.50 \$12.00 \$2.83 \$2.45
These statements need but little comment, they cover all the mills and furnaces at which reductions are proposed, and fully justify the statements made above as to increase of output and equality of earnings under the new scale. The reduction in hours at the open-hearth furnaces and the 119" mill should be noted in comparing these tables.

Regarding prices. Since the scale of 1889 went into effect there has been a decided drop in prices. In July, 1889, the American Manufacturer's quotations on billets, which, as is stated above, are taken under the contract, as the ruling rates, were \$27.00. The price gradually increased during 1889 until, at the close of the year, the quotations were \$35.00. There was a gradual decline in 1890 until at its close quotations were \$25.75. In 1891 the histest quotation was \$26.50, the lowest \$25.25. For these \$25 years, therefore, the quotations were never below the minimum of the old scale. Immediately after the close of 1891 they began to drop, and quotations for 1892 have been as follows: PHICES OF RESERMER STERL BILLETS AT PITTS-BURG JANUARY TO JUNE, 1892 January I to February 5 ..

March II to April 1. April 8 to 22 April 29 May 6 to 13. The increase in quotations at the close of

June is due the prospect of the Homestead strike.

Beams, another product at Homestead, has fallen since January 1 of this year from 3.10c a lb. to 2c or less, that is 33% per cent. Plates have dropped 20 per cent to 25 per cent in price.

The reasons, therefore, that have led to his demand for a reduction in tonnage rates are:
first—That as these rates are based on selling prices, the old minimum of \$35.00 is too high in view of the reduction in prices. Second—That there has been such an increase in output as to justify a reduction and still leave 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.

If the claims made as to increased output are true, and that they are, the above statement taken from the Homestead books abundantly proves, it seems to us that The Carnegie Steel Company are justified in asking for a reduction. The reduction in selling price to \$2.00 below the minimum adds to this justification. As to what this reduction should be, that is a question of earnings. If there is any justice in the sliding scale principle scales should not remain at the same rates of wages, when the billets on which the scales are based sell at \$25.00, as when they sell at \$5.00. they sell at \$25 00.

GONE TO GATHER INDIAN RELICS.

H. W. Ruoff Gathering Relics of Red Mer for the World's Fair.

Harry W. Ruoff, of Cambridge, Mass., i in Pittsburg on his way to Northern Michigan to gather relies for the World's Fair. He is one of the staff of Prof. F. W. Putnam, chief of the department of ethnology and archæology of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Ruoff's portion of the work is to gather Indian records and relies in North-ern Michigan. He will also have to meas-ure the heads of a number of the aborigines, as well as carry away a number of pounds of deceased red man.

Will Celebrate the Anniversary.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Association on June 28 it was decided not to hold the annual reunion on July 28 this year, but postpone it until the 20th of December, the thirty-first anniversary of the battle of Dranesville. On that day they will have their reunion and wind up with a grand banquet in the evening, on which occasion all comrades who belonged to the regiment are expected to attend

She Beat Him but Was Forgiven. Patrick Edgar, an Allegheny teamster, was before Mayor Kennedy yesterday morning to testify against Mary, his wife, who had given him a terrible beating. Patrick was badly used up, but after sleeping with his bruises he refused to prosecute his decidedly better half, and the twain were



"NO MORE DOCTORS FOR ME! They said I was consumptive, sent me to Florida, told me to keep quiet, no excitement, and no tennis. Just think of it. One day I found a little book called 'Guide to Health,' by Mrs. Pinkham, and in it I found out what ailed me. So I wrote to her, got a lovely reply, told me just what to do, and I am in splendid health now."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable conquers all those wea

so prevalent with the sex, and restores per fect health. All Druggists sell it as a standard arti-Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints, either sex, the Compound has no rival.

Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply.



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Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

BEST Purest BEEF TEA Cheapest

INVALUABLE In the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces

and Made Dishes.

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Healthful, Agreeable. Cleansing. Oures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff. AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP. Best for General Household Use.

A QUESTION THAT HAS SINGULAR FORCE AND PERTINENCY.

There Is a Meaning Behind All Things and He Who Can Get at It Will Surely Profit. What do they mean, these interviews and

llustrations? The busy person has, probably, no time to read them. But they are worth reading, for each contains a story of suffering, despair,

each contains a story of suffering, despair, hope and happiness.

They mean that to those who are ill, health can be had without great cost, with regular and simple treatment, and in a very short space of time, compared with that required by the average physician.

They mean that there are people who are so delighted with their newly found health that they want the world to know the merits of the physicians who gave it to them. Read the statements. Every one is a pearl, and is full of promise to the sick and ailing.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION. The Result of Neglected Colds-Statemen

of Mr. Robert Kieln, Who Was Cured of This Most Distressing Affection, Perhaps no one is better known in Beltzhoover, the lovely little borough which over-looks Pittsburg on the south, than Mr. Rob-ert Klein, who makes this statement in in-

orsement of Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers' "I had been troubled with catarrh and kindred aliments for five years," says Mr. Klein, "brought on by exposura. My occu-pation is that of driving delivery wagon for my father, who is engaged in the grocery business in Beltzhoover, and this duty compelled me to face all kinds of weather sum-

"My trouble first began with headaches "My trouble first began with headaches over forehead and through temples. Soon after I noticed my nostrils were generally clogged up so I could not breathe freely through them, and mucus began dropping back into my throat, causing me to hawk and gag to dislodge. This was particularly the case in the morning. I had to cough and spit for quite a while every morning before I could sit down to my breakfast.



Mr. Robert Klein, Beltzhoover Borough. "When I would begin to eat my stomach would grow nanseated and feel full and bloated in a little while, causing beiching up of gas and palpitation of the heart and frequent dizzy spells. My eyes grew weak and watery and I soon noticed distressing roaring or buzzing noises in my ears, with shooting pains through chest to shoulder blades. My mind grew confused, I could not concentrate my thoughts on any subject and finally could not add up a column of figures correctly. My sleep grew troubled by horrid dreams and I awoke in the morning unrefreshed and feeling as if I had slept on a board all night. The least exertion caused palpitation and a weak and trembling feeling, spots before my eyes, etc. I caused palpitation and a weak and trembling feeling, spots before my eyes, etc. I felt at times I would have to give up work.

"In this condition I was persuaded to consult Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers and take a course of treatment, as they were curing so many persons of allments of similar nature as mine. I soon noticed a diminution of all my symptoms. My bead became clearer; my stomach and appetite improved; my eyes, ears, nose and throat troubles

UNPRECEDENTED!

passed away; my sleep became sound and retreshing, and I awoke in the morning rested, all ready formy daily work.

"It is with pleasure I make this statement, hoping it may point others, afficited as I was, the road to health and happiness. Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers cannot receive too much praise for the good they are doing for suffering humanity."

GAINED FIFTY POUNDS, Mrs. Frank Smith, of Nimick Station, Had Lost Flesh Until She Was Reduced Almost to a Skeleton-Her Sufferings Were

So Great She Often Thought She Must

"I want to express my gratitude to you, gentlemen," says Mrs. Smith, 'and I want it put just as forcible as you can possibly make it. I want it in the newspapers, so that others who may suffer as I did may read of my experience with Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers, and learn where to find relief. For I know what has been done for me can be done for others.

"My trouble came on about six or seven years ago. It began first with a cold in the head, followed by another and then another, until my nose became continually stopped up, and the pains in the front, and especially in the back of my head, became so sever and the annoyance so great that life became almost a burden in itself.

"My appetite was gone, and if I ever did feel hungry, the sight of food seemed to nauseate me. At times I had a bloated feeling about my stomach, and at others, especially after eating, there seemed to be a heavy weight there. My bowels were constipated and my whole system seemed to be gradually going to pieces." Colled on Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers

stipated and my whole system seemed to be gradually going to pieces.
"I called on Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers at their offices, 66 Sixth avenue. At first my progress was not so noticeable, but after a little time I could breathe through my nose, later my sense of smell returned, and the pains in my head gradually disappeared, my throat became well, and with this, my appetite came back, my cough and chest pains disappeared and now I eat well, sleep well, have gained 50 pounds in fiesh, and am heavier, and feel better than I have for a number of years. In fact, I am as well as I ever was in my life. I cannot say too much for these gentlemen and will be glad to verify this statement to anyone who will call at my home on Love avenue, Nimick Station, Pa."

Treatment by Mail,

To the Public: The system of mail treatment pursued by Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers guarantees the same effective results to those who desire to submit their cases through correspondence as to those who come in person. Their "question blank," If properly filled out, will diagnose your case in a thorough way, and, as medicines are promptly shipped, those living out of the city have the same advantages as those who come to the office.

Write for the \$5-a-month treatment by mail, medicine free, and rid yourself of the most painful and annoying disease in the catalogue of human fills. To THE PUBLIC: The system of mail treat

FOURTH OF JULY. The Office Hour: Monday Will Be From 9 A. M. Till 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Till 5 P.

M .- No Evening Hours, ire to take advantage of the cheap excursire to take advantage of the cheap excursion rates to visit the office for consultation and treatment and also those employed during the usual working hours, Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers will keep their office open on Monday, July 4, from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. No evening hours. Their aim is always to serve and accommodate the public at the least possible expense, and that these efforts are appreciated is attested that these efforts are appreciated is attest by the large patronage bestowed upon the

Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers treat suc Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers treat successfully all curable cases at 68 Sixth avenue, Pitteburg, Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs; dyspepsia cured; nervous diseases cured; skin diseases cured.

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Gentlemen, you never saw

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KAUFMANNS Snaps in Outing Shirts!

46° For fine Silk Mixed Madras and fast color Cheviot Outing Shirts;

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\$1.00 For the Plain Blue Cheviot, Madras and Oxford Cloth Shirts with laundered natic collars and cuffs, worth \$2.00.

\$1.50 For finest "Manhattan" brand Outing Shirts: finished laundered or soft; former prices

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A big lot of White Gauze Undershirts, worth 25c, at only 9c. Fine Domestic Balbriggan Underwear, French finish, at only 25c. Fine silk finish Balbriggan Underwear, in brown, gold and flesh colors, worth 75c, at only 39c.

Genuine French Balbriggan Underwear, worth \$1, at only 50c. Finest French Lisle Underwear, in gold and flesh colors, worth \$1.50,

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Over 500 dozen of finest Silk Tecks, Flowing Ends, Puffs, Four-in-Hands, Ascots, Windsors and Bows, never sold below 50c, will go at 25c. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS ON ALL TRUNKS, SATCHELS, HAMMOCKS

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Great Dress and Waist Sale! 24c For fine Percale or White Lawn Waists,

For handsome Bedford Cord Blazer Suits, in all colors, made according to the Russian style, with yoke and white braid trimming; would cost you \$5 to make.

For Woolen Scotch Mixed Blazer Suits, with bell skirts, also Box Plaited Waist Suits, with double pointed bodice belts; would cost you \$6 to



neatly pleated and with belt. 39c For fine

Waists, in newest patterns and handsomely pleated. 98c For fine Cambric, French Sateen and best Percale Waists,

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24c For fine Grain or Fancy Leather Belts, black, tan or red, with handsome buckles worth 50c. 44c For fine heavy Silk Belts, black, blue or white, two or three inches wide, with neat buckle; worth 75c.

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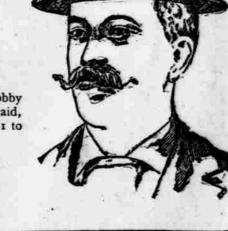


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More than 10,000 Men's Nobby Straw Hats, in every new braid, style and color, worth from \$1 to

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