STRONG WORDS USED

By Several Senators in a Debate Over the Tragedy at Homestead.

PALMER'S UNIQUE IDEAS

Cause Considerable Talk Among Legislators at the Capital.

VOORHEES' EMPHATIC REMARKS

Termed the Ranting of a Demagogue by Political Opponents.

FEW SENATORS UPHOLD PINKERTONISM

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Though the Senate Committee to investigate the tragedy at Homestead is not yet appointed, I should say there is more to be hoped for from it in this way of attempting to get at the root of the labor problem than from the House Committee. While undoubtedly both committees will denounce the Pinkerton system, and urge the immediate passage of a measure which will abolish all armed organizations not appointed and equipped by State or local authority, many of the great and experienced minds of the Senate have given much study to the phenomena of the labor problem.

Leaving the Alliance Senators out of the question there are Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and Senator Palmer, of Illinois, who may be classed among the most advanced thinkers on the subject of all men in public life. Old John McAuley Palmer is one of the grandest figures of that most intensely of legislative bodies, the United States Senate. His language is simply wonderfully terse and expressive, and no other Senator is blessed with so charming a delivery as he.

In his eloquent, heartfelt remarks upon the labor question to-day, so clean of all demagogism and so full of earnest warning, he enchained the solemn attention of the Senate and galleries, and his short speech became all the more impressive when it was followed by the ranting of Senator Voorhees, who indulged in a really disgraceful political tirade, in which protectionism, Republicanism and Carnegieism were jumbled together in the most grotesque way.

Palmer Talked About by Everybody.

Palmer's speech is much commented upon this evening, and however it may be disagreed with by some, all admit that it was by far the most thoughtful and impartisan, and one which must lead everyone who reads to feel that it is time the highest legislative body of the country should cease to evade these questions which lie at the root of all the trouble between capitalists and those who labor for them, and that the rise and existence of a Pinkerton system is but a mere phase of troubles which will not cease even with the extinguishment of every Pinkerton in the world.

To Senator Quay belongs the credit of suggesting the broadening of the resolution to include a general inquiry, not only into the Pinkerton organization, but into the whole question of labor troubles. He said such occurrences were not peculiar to Pittsburg or to Pennsylvania, but that they had spread over the whole country, and the world. The resolution was remodelled in accordance with his suggestion. It was referred to the Committee on Contingent expenses of the Senate, which is composed of Jones, of Nevada; Paddock, of Nebraska, and Vance, of North Carolina, and will doubtless be reported at once.

Important Committee to Be Named.

A committee of seven Senators will then be appointed to pursue the investigations, and their conclusions will be awaited with more interest than has attached to any other legislative inquiry touching upon industrial affairs.

Nothing sillier than the conduct of the Senate in its treatment to-day of the resolution providing for an investigation of the affair at Homestead and, in a vague way, of the system of Pinkerton supervision generally, could hardly be imagined of a legislative body. The war was transferred from Homestead to Washington and was waged for three hours between the Committee on Judiciary and the Committee on Labor.

Mr. Oates, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committe on Judiciary, composed of himself, Boatner, of Louisiana, and Broderick, of Kansas, who had charge of the Pinkerton resolution of investigation introduced some time ago by Watson, of Georgia, assumed that his sub-committee would have charge of the investigation. Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Labor, suddenly made a motion to recommit the resolution to his committee, and the House voted so to do. Then an hour of rambling and heated speech-making on the subject was indulged, in which most of the speakers took occasion to denounce the Pinkerton system, the Pennsylvania members keeping very quiet, however.

The Pennsylvanians in Conference.

As the speechmaking was about to close a little knot of Pennsylvanians, among them Stone, of Allegheny; Stone, of Warren; Wright, of Susquehanna; Huff, of Westmoreland; and Dalzell, of Pittsburg, were seen consulting together, and, as the last speechmakers sat down, Wright moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution had been recommitted to the Committee on Labor.

Tarsney was on his feet in a moment, pale with excitement, and moved to lay that motion on the table. As none of these motions were debatable, Tarsney's motion to table was put at once, and a viva voce vote showed that a great revulsion of feeling had taken place during the debate. A rising vote was followed by the yeas and nays, and the motion was lost by a large majority. The motion to reconsider was adopted, as was the original motion, and so the investigation, after having been taken from the Judiciary sub-committee, was given back to it.

CONGRESSMEN EXCITED.

Senators and Representatives Discuss the Homestead Tragedy—Senators Palmer, Voorhees and Stewart Use Some Pretty Vigorous Language—The Illinois Man's Radical Remarks.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The speech of Mr. Palmer in the Senate to-day on the resolutions for inquiry into the battle at Homestead, Pa., between the Pinkerton forces and the locked-out workmen was remarkable for the advanced position taken by the Illinois Senator in maintaining the right of factory and railroad employes to continuous employment at reasonably fair rates of compensation.

Mr. Voorhees' speech on the same subject was made up principally of an attack on the Republican party and its policy of high protection, to which he ascribed the crop of labor riots all over the country. He was replied to by Mr. Hale, who criticised him for converting such a grave matter as the Homestead conflict into a question of partisan politics; defended the Republican party from all responsibility for that con- [illegible] assumed for [illegible] party and its [illegible] of protectio[illegible] fit of the [illegible] of such [illegible] have been amply able to prev[illegible]ances at Homestead.

ments as those at Homestead and Bethlehem, Pa.

The resolutions were referred to the Committe on Contingent Expenses and are sure to be reported back for action and perhaps for further debate to-morrow.

A Serious Blow to Law and Order.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Stewart (Rep.) remarked that it seemed beyond controversy that the managers of the Carnegie works had employed a murderous gang. Whatever might have preceded the trouble; whatever the laboring men might have done, that did not mitigate the offense of bringing into use an armed band of assessins. That was a serious blow to law and order. It endangered the life and property of every citizen and encouraged anarchy. It was the most audacious and outrageous transaction that had occurred in many years. That 300 armed men should have been brought from different cities prepared for war, brought in during the night to make war upon laborers of the country, was a fact that must attract the attention of the whole country and that could not be condemned in too strong language.

Mr. Palmer (Dem.) said that the presence of the Pinkerton armed force at Homestead was in contempt of the authority of the State of Pennsylvania. Its manner was menacing and insulting. It was difficult for American citizens (whether they were in the right or in the wrong) to submit to being driven by an armed force. He confessed that every impulse of his mind tempted him to say that he should dislike being driven (even though in the wrong) by a power which might happen to be in the right.

Position of the Men Sustained.

He maintained, however, that those citizens were right. He maintained that, according to the principles of law which should hereafter be applied to the solution of those troubles, they had the right to be there. That made it necessary for him to assert that those men had a right to employment there. They had earned the right to live there. Those large manufacturing establishments would have to be, hereafter, regarded as political establishments in a modified sense and their owners would have to be regarded as holding their property subject to the correlative rights of those without whose services their property would be utterly valueless. That only conceded to them a right to a reasonable profit on the capital invested in their enterprises.

He maintained, furthermore, that those workingmen having spent their lives in that peculiar line of service had the right to insist on the permanency of their employment; and that they had a right to insist, also, on a reasonable compensation for their service. He maintained that at the time of the assault on those people at Homestead they were where they had a right to be. They were on the ground they had a right to defend. They were conducting themselves in line of their rights. Manufacturing establishments were public institutions, just as railroads were. They were public because they worked for the public, because they employed the public and because the men in their service became unfit for other service.

The Most Radical Claim Yet.

While conceding the right of a capitalist to the control of his property and to a responsible regard for his investment, Mr. Palmer claimed the laborer had the right to permanent employment during good behavior. Of course the laborer was compelled to submit to the changes of business. Where the profits were small the men would have to divide the loss, and when large they would have to be divided. That was the law to-day, because law was the perfection of reason.

Mr. Voorhees (Dem.) treated the tragical occurrences at Homestead as a practical commentary on Mr. Hale's resolution as to the effects of the two policies of "protection" and "tariff for revenue only." Labor riots were not, he said, the offspring of the Democratic policy. They had come under the Republican policy of protection. These poor people at Homestead who had laid down their lives had been led to believe that the tariff was protecting them; but there never had been a greater lie worked and woven into the legislation of a country. The Republican party had said that the great barons had to be protected against foreign competition so that they might be able to pay higher wages. Had they done so? Mr. Carnegie had got a protection of 55 per cent on iron and more than 70 per cent on steel; and instead of paying his workmen higher wages, he had notified them of a reduction of from 12 to 40 per cent. The beneficiary of the tariff system had responded with the employment of an armed mob—for the Pinkerton men were a mob. They were the meanest mercenaries on earth.

Sorry That Carnegie Is in Scotland.

The Pinkertons, said Mr. Voorhees, had taken their lives in their hands, and those of them who were killed had been killed by the workmen in self-defense. His only regret was that Carnegie himself had not been at the head of that squad instead of skulking in his castle in Scotland.

Mr. Hale (Rep.) replied to Mr. Voorhees, denying that the Republican party was responsible for the troubles at Homestead, and claimed that the credit of building up such industries as these at Homestead and Bethlehem was due to that party. There was one other thing for which the Republican party was not responsible—and that was the employment of the Pinkertons. The mercenary had no lodging in the heart of American people except in detestation. He characterized the attack made on the Republican party by the Senator from Indiana as inopportune and intrusive.

After some routine business the Senate took up the sundry civil appropriation bill and disposed of about half of it. Then, after a short executive session, adjourned.

The Homestead Affair in the House.

In the House nearly the entire day was consumed in the consideration of a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary (already authorized to investigate the Pinkerton system in its relation to inter-State commerce) to investigate the recent occurences at Homestead. Though there was no objection to the investigation there was some jealousy among the members of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee of Labor as to which body should conduct the investigation, and some bad blood was manifested. The Labor Committee, under the lead of Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, won the first victory by securing the reference of the resolution to that committee. But the victory was short lived, and by a gallant fight the Judiciary men regained their lost ground and finally routed the enemy.

During the discussion Mr. Buchanan said there was a constitutional authority charged with the execution of the law and with punishment for its infraction. This authority was responsible to the people. The Pinkerton force was a private organization, held for hire. The force was under the control of no Government officers. It constituted a private and unauthorized militia force. It was well armed; it was well drilled. Large bodies of these armed and drilled men had been hired by corporations engaged in interstate commerce and transportation of the mails. Such a body of men was an anomaly to law and order. Never had the country a better equipped and better drilled militia force than it had at present. It was amply able to cope with any disturbance that was likely to arise.

Strongest Objection to the Pinkertons.

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, criticized the committee for having been derelict in its duty in not proceeding with the investigation long ago. It seemed, he said, that the approach of a Presidental election quickened some political movements. The strong objection to the Pinkertons was that they are an unauthorized public body, organized on a military plan in violation of the Constitution, and put out to hire to private parties by private parties. He was in favor of any sort of an investigation by any committee. The work ought to be done, and Congress ought not to adjourn until it had performed its duty.

Mr. Oates denied the Committee on Judiciary had failed in its duty.

Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, referring to the occurrences of yesterday at Homestead, denounced the employment of the Pinkerton men, and said that the local authorities have been amply able to prev[illegible] [illegible] bances at Homestead.

THE GOVERNOR FIRM

He Still Regards McCleary's Efforts as a Farce and a Pretense.

ALL ADVICES RECEIVED

At Harrisburg Show That Quiet Now Exists at Homestead.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL COMING.

If Troops Are Sent They Will Not Be Used to Assist Frick.

WORKERS TO CONFER WITH PATTISON

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 7.—Governor Pattison received no information to-day from Pittsburg that he did not regard justifying his course in refusing to call out the military to suppress the outbreak resulting from the lockout of the employes of the Homestead works. On the other hand he received several dispatches commending him for the cautious policy he had adopted, and assuring him that no necessity existed for military interference because the civil power was adequate to the preservation of peace if properly invoked.

One of the telegrams sent to the Governor was written by the Burgess of Homestead, who said that quiet reigned in that town, and intimated that troops were not needed. Another message stated that General Guthrie, who had been at Homestead this morning, declared that the situation was peaceful and a strong posse comitatus would be sufficient to preserve the peace.

The Sheriff's Work a Sham.

Still another dispatch declared that Sheriff McCleary's move to secure deputies to assist him in the protection of property was a sham. At 2:45 the Governor received a telegram from the Sheriff in which it was announced that the strikers had possession of the Homestead works and that any attempt to dispossess them would be met with resistance.

It further declared that he had succeeded in procuring the assistance of only 32 persons up to noon; that he was satisfied that he would be unable to obtain any considerable force; that the force thus gathered, without discipline and arms, would be of no use whatever, and that an effort to take possession of the property in control of the strikers would be followed by another outbreak.

The Governor read this dispatch with evident interest if not with satisfaction. He still was of the impression, after he had read the message, that the Sheriff had not performed his full duty in summoning citizens of Allegheny county to his assistance.

The Adjutant General's Visit.

But in order to satisfy himself thoroughly as to the condition of affairs at the scene of the labor troubles he directed Adjutant General Greenland to visit it and report to him the result of his observations. The Adjutant General accordingly left for Pittsburg a short time after the receipt of the communication from Sheriff McCleary.

The Governor says the troops will be on hand to uphold the majesty of the law whenever it shall be shown to him to his satisfaction that the civil authorities are unable to cope with the disorder, but he does not propose to invoke military assistance before actual necessity exists for it. He talks as if he thought it very singular that only a little over a score of men can be found willing to assist a Sheriff who has 600,000 inhabitants behind him, at least 100,000 of whom are subject to the demand of that officer on them as deputies.

Under these peculiar circumstances, in addition to other reasons, he thinks great caution should be observed in calling out the militia to assist the civil authorities in putting down riotous demonstrations.

Not in Line With McCleary.

The Governor apparently does not think the Sheriff of Allegheny county is justified in declaring that another outbreak would occur if an effort were made to take possession of the Homestead works in view of the fact that the conflict of yesterday followed an attempt of armed Pinkerton men to enter and hold them. That these people were attacked is no reason why the civil authorities should meet with similar treatment. Nothing had yet been done to justify the belief that the strikers would defy the civil power of the county.

If the militia should be called out care will be taken that they are utilized only in suppressing public disturbances, and not in promoting the schemes of firms or individuals as has sometimes been the cases in this State. The Burgess of Homestead with a committee from that town are expected here to-morrow to discuss the situation with the Governor.

NOT AT GREENSBURG.

Running Down a Rumor That Pinkertons Were Massing There.

Greensburg was reported last night to be the rendezvous of several hundred Pinkerton men who were to be shot into Pittsburg and thence to Homestead at an early hour this morning. The rumor created a great deal of excitement in labor circles, and the stations along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Turtle Creek to the Union station were guarded by scouts for the locked-out workers to give warning of the approach of any suspicious characters.

A representative of THE DISPATCH visited Greensburg last night. The most minute search of the borough and its environs failed to produce a single stranger or a train loaded with the Pinkertons. No extra trains were scheduled over the road from the East, and the search was finally given up. The rumor probably originated from the fact that several years ago the Pinkerton men who were sent to Braddock had been mobilized at Greensburg.

HUNTING FOR RELICS.

Many Are Viewing and Searching the Battle Ground.

Across the river from the scene of yesterday's strife, and just in front of one of the piers of the Pemickey railroad bridge, is where the cannon of the strikers was stationed for awhile yesterday. This point was visited by many people. The stones in the pier show where countless bullets had struck, and the fence which runs along the river bank holds many bits of lead. The people who visited the place all carried home mementos of the battle in bullets and slag, which were fired from the cannon.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONTINGENT.

Families of the Pinkerton Men Without Information and in Distress.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Captain Caylor, superintendent of the local Pinkerton agency, said to-day that 75 of the detectives who made the attempt to land at Homestead were from this city. Most of them, he said, were reliable, steady men, who had been engaged in similar duties during the New York Central strike, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the troubles in the coke regions.

Captain Caylor said he has received no information from Homestead and did not know anything about the situation there. The residences of some 20 of the Pinkertons who went from here were found this evening. Some of the men were ex-policemen and firemen, one was a barber, another a shoemaker, another an oyster man. No information has been received at the home of any of the men, and their families are in great distress over their condition.

WERE NOT GREEN HANDS.

The New York Superintendent of the Pinkerton Agency Says the Homestead Men Were All Experienced Detectives—All Knew What They Had to Do.

NEW YORK, July 7.—[*Special.*]—Superintendent George D. Bangs, of the Pinkerton Agency in this city, said to-day that he had not received reports from Homestead or Pittsburg, and was not prepared to make a detailed statement, but he could say that some of the statements made about the Pinkerton men and by some of the Pinkerton men were altogether exaggerated.

The Pinkerton men who went to Homestead were not green hands. "Most of them, if not all of them," said Mr. Bangs, "were old employes of the agency, and tried men. Most of them have been in half a dozen big strikes, and knew just what they were about. They were not green men, lately hired in New York, and they were not hired expressly for duty at Homestead, nor was any of them engaged or sent to Homestead under false pretenses.

"Some of the men—some of the few who may perhaps have been hired recently," continued Mr. Bangs, "say they were deceived as to the duties they were to perform. That is absurd. There are certain forms gone through when men are employed and when they go out to perform duty—forms that I cannot tell you about—that preclude any possibility that the men should misunderstand their work. These men knew perfectly well the character of the work they might be called upon to perform under certain circumstances. Besides, the newspapers have recently warned men what they might have to do if they entered our employ. I believe the accounts of injury to the men are exaggerated, too. A man is liable to get a black eye on the street here, and that is the kind of injury many seem to have received."

Among the 50 or more men who enlisted under the Pinkerton flag from this city was E. W. Flanagan, of 252 West Twenty-fourth street, youngest son of ex-Coroner Flanagan. He told his father that he had got a job at $15 a week, but didn't say what it was. He was unhurt at last accounts. Mr. Flanagan learned from the Pinkertons to-day that he would be back to-night.

William McKinnley is the husband of the house-keeper of the boarding house at 150 West Sixteenth street. He went away on Sunday, apparently with the idea that he was going on an expedition of danger. Nothing has been heard from him. He is reported in the telegraph dispatches to be wounded.

HELP FROM CHICAGO.

The Trades and Labor Assembly Take Measures to Prevent the Shipping of Any More Pinkertons—Their Action Based on an Illinois Statute.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Trades' and Labor Assembly of this city retained an attorney and will proceed against the management of the Pinkertons for raising illegal companies of men. The proceedings thus far have been kept secret, for it was feared that a premature publication of the plan would defeat the scheme.

Steps have been taken to prevent by legal measures the sending from the Chicago headquarters of the Pinkertons any organized body of men to the scene of the Pennsylvania labor troubles. The report that a large number would be sent to-day resulted in the placing at the various stations of committees of the assembly to make sure that no recruits were sent out.

The principal ground on which they base their hopes is the Illinois statute regulating the formation of military bodies.

IT WOULD HAVE BEEN SETTLED.

An Amalgamated Official Talks on the Homestead Trouble.

J. D. Carney, Vice-President of the First District of the Amalgamated Association was at Homestead last night in conference with the association people involved in the lock-out. He is not disposed to discuss the trouble here to a DISPATCH reporter, but said that the wage question was not the most important issue in the contest.

"Mr. Frick," he said, "arbitrarily refused to confer with us after he fixed an unreasonable time for the expiration of the scale. Had he allowed us to continue in conference until we had settled upon that feature, I am satisfied the wage question could have been settled without trouble."

SALOONS OPENED AND CLOSED.

Owners of Legitimate Places Dissatisfied Because of Sheriff McCleary's Action.

The saloons, which were closed at Homestead all day, opened for a short time last night by permission of Sheriff McCleary, who had ordered them closed on Wednesday. About 9 o'clock last night a committee waited on the saloon keepers and ordered them to close again.

The town is flooded with speak-easies, and the legitimate saloon keepers are a trifle dissatisfied that they must pay a large sum for license and then be compelled to close up while the speak-easies reap a rich harvest. The police to-night say they will institute a raid on the illegal places.

WEAVER'S OPINION OF PINKERTONS.

A Standing Army Under Corporate Control, Like Barons' Bravos in Italy.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., July 7.—Gen. James B. Weaver, Presidental candidate of the People's party, in an interview on the Homestead riot, said:

It is the duty of the State to protect lives and property of citizens, and the intrusion of the Pinkerton force at the seat of our labor troubles is unwarranted. They are hired mercenaries and a standing army of corporations. They outnumber the standing army of the Government by several thousand. In Italy wealthy Barons lend their bravos—hired assassins; and our corporate barons have their Pinkertons. The sympathy of the country will be on the side of those fighting for existence and to protect the lives of thei little ones.

INQUIRIES ABOUT PINKERTONS.

Anxious Friends and Relatives at Home Send Telegrams to the Police.

The Police Department was kept busy yesterday answering telegrams sent them from all parts of the country. They were from friends and relatives of the men who were at Homestead on the Pinkerton expedition. As the Police Department did not have a roster of the Pinkerton men, they could only in a few cases send any definite information, and this was in the cases of those who were known to have been killed or who were injured and in the hospitals.

SILK REMNANT SALE

To-Day

8 o'clock.

25 and 50 cents a yard—the bargain of the year.

JOS. HORNE & Co's
Penn Avenue Stores.

Another Big Reduction Ladies' Waists.

75c quality now 50c, $2 quality now $1. Striped, figured and plain.

A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 27 Fifth avenue.

DIED.

McQUAID—On Friday morning, July 8, 1892, at 12:45, ELLEN, widow of the late Thomas McQuaid, at her residence, No. 71 Marion street, city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PINKERTON'S VIEWS.

The Chief of the Defeated Detectives Frees His Mind at Last.

NO CHICAGO RECRUITS

Left That Place for the Scene of Action Yesterday.

A CLAIM OF ONLY ONE KILLED.

The Headquarters in the Windy City Practically Deserted.

HE ANTICIPATES NO MORE TROUBLE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, July 7.—Nearly 200 of the Pinkertons who were mixed up in the labor riots at Homestead, Pa., were sneaked out of Chicago. The move was made so quietly that no inkling of it came out until the men were in the thick of the fray. Asked concerning the report that his agency was recruiting more men to send East, Pinkerton said:

"The reports are absurdly sensational. No Pinkerton men have left the city within a few days, and we are not sending anymore. The story that ex-Detective Charles Nordram is going east to-day with 150 men recruited here is false. We are not recruiting men and we will not send anymore east. If we wanted to recruit men, all we would have to do would be to call upon the hundreds who have left their names and addresses at this office as applicants for work. I don't anticipate any more trouble at Homestead. It now looks as if the matter would soon be settled. Concerning the bloodshed I have resolved to keep my mouth shut. I know I am on the unpopular side and no amount of talking in newspapers will make a bit of difference one way or the other."

Superintendent Murray, of the agency, said: "There was only one man killed out of our whole force, and that was J. W. Kline. It is absolutely false that nine of our men were killed. The fellows whose names appear this morning are all strikers."

"Will you give the names of the Chicago men who were in the fight?"

"No, we will give nothing."

"Will Pinkerton send any more men down to Homestead?"

"That I cannot say. This business is being managed by our New York branch."

The local sleeping headquarters for the Pinkerton men are practically deserted and have been so for several days, which leads people to think that the local service must have been heavily drawn upon for the Homestead contingent. If more men are to be used at the Carnegie works it is probable that the Eastern department will supply the demand.

SYMPATHY IN NEW CASTLE.

Workmen Ready to Send Financial Aid to Homestead, if Needed.

NEW CASTLE, July 7.—[*Special.*]—When the news reached here that the Homestead workingmen had triumphed over the Pinkerton men, there was great rejoicing among the workingmen. New Castle contains about 1,500 Amalgamated men employed in four rolling mills, and they look upon the trouble at Homestead as a personal matter, believing that it is an attempt to destroy the Amalgamation.

If necessary the New Castle men will furnish the strikers with financial aid. The mills in New Castle are idle just now, but will start up again in a few days, as there will be no trouble about the scale here.

All ages, and all conditions of womanhood will find just the help that woman needs, in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That's a matter that's *guaranteed*. If it can't be done, then the medicine costs you nothing—its makers don't want your money.

Get it, if you're a tired or suffering woman, and get well. It builds up and invigorates the entire system, regulates and promotes the proper functions, and restores health and strength. At the two critical periods in a woman's life—the change from girlhood to womanhood, and later, the "change of life"—it is a perfectly safe and an especially valuable remedial agent, that can produce only good results.

For all the derangements, irregularities and weaknesses peculiar to the sex, "Favorite Prescription" is the *only* remedy so certain that it can be *guaranteed*. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

You pay only for the good you get. Can you ask more?

M'KEE'S BULLETIN.

Do you want a drink of tea that will cause you to sing in your bed? Buy a pound of McKEE'S NEW PICKING "B." "F." JAPAN. One cup of this new tea will translate you into the highest and most enjoyable version of physical life. Only 50c a pound.

All other brands of potted meats pale before those of the Cunningham & De Fourtiere Co.'s new picnic and home-relish goods. They at once appetize and satisfy, are economical and convenient. We quote prices:

Potted hams, 20c or 3 cans for..... 50c
Potted tongue, 20c or 3 cans for..... 50c
Potted chicken, 20c or 3 cans for..... 50c
Potted blonter, 20c or 3 cans for..... 50c
Potted sardines, 20c or 3 cans for..... 50c
Potted pheasants 20c or 3 cans for..... 50c
Potted turkey, 20c or 3 cans for..... 50c
Potted duck, 20c or 3 cans for..... 50c

I sell 5 lbs of corn starch for 25c,
and
27 lbs hempseed for $1,
and
25 pounds Sicily canary seed for $1,
and
9 pounds cocoa shells for 25c; by the bag 2½c per pound,
and
Cleveland's Baking Powder at 41c, but I will sell you a 2-pound can of McKee's, warranted, at 35c.

Fine Limburger cheese at 10c.

New lake herring, per kit, 55c.

Don't forget that McKee's is the cheapest place to buy crackers in Allegheny county.

Granulated sugar by the barrel at 4⅝c; less quantities, 4¾c.

Fine roasted coffee at 3 lbs for 50c; if not satisfactory money refunded.

Send for circular, and order by mail. Freight paid on $10 worth to any station.

JOS. M'KEE,
36 Ohio St., Allegheny.
jy8-r

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAIRD receives large invoices of footwear daily throughout the entire season direct from the best manufacturers. Consequently,

WHEN OTHER STORES ARE
DULL AND STOCK DEPLETE
LAIRD'S SHOE STORES
—ARE—
Busy and Stock Complete.
July Bargains
Incomparable.

LAIRD'S Stores show the largest and most complete line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloth Top Shoes. They are most seasonable, tasty and comfortable.

Fine Cloth Top, Spring Heels, Misses' and Children's, 69c, $1.25, $1.50, $2.

Fine Cloth Top Boots, Patent Tips, latest styles, $1.50, $2, $2.50 to $4.

LAIRD'S Stores show an immense assortment of Low-Cut Shoes, Oxfords, Sandals and Summer Ties. Every size, every width and every length.

Lace Oxfords, tipped or plain, Over 150 styles, 99c, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $3.

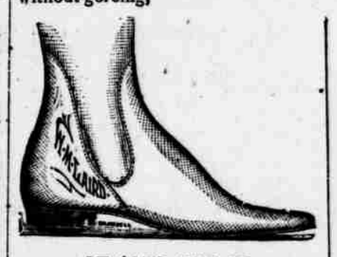
Gents' Summer Ties, Kangaroo, Patent Leather, Dongola, $2.90, $3.90, $5.

LAIRD'S Kangaroo Shoes and Patent Leather Shoes for Gentlemen are warranted to be the best for the money ever offered. Prices very low. Stock very large.

Finest Calf or Kangaroo, Lace, Congress, Tip or Plain, $2.18, $2.50, $2.90, $3.90.

Finest Calf, Patent Leather or Kangaroo Bluchers, $2.90, $3, $5, $6.

LAIRD'S Stores show this elegant Seamless Low-Cut Shoe, with or without goreing,



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