## SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

They Occupy a Plateau Overlooking the Whole Country.

OFFICERS IN QUARTERS

Seek Shady Nooks to Escape From the Midsummer Sun.

PERCHED ON A HIGH HILLTOP

Some Look Down on the Stockades of the Workmen Below.

HOW THE GUARD WAS DISPOSED OF

The disposition of the various regiments of the National Guard at Homestead yesterday was made with the least possible friction. The Eighteenth Regiment was marched down Eighth avenue to a point opposite the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association, where the men remained during the afternoon. There was not a tree or shrub to protect them from the burning rays of a midsummer sun, and many of them suffered intensely from the heat. They made temporary shades by stretching their rubber blankets between guns thrust into

Back of the Eighteenth bivouse is a hill sloping at an angle of about 35 degrees, and possibly 1,500 feet to the top, where there is a broad plateau. It is on this plateau that the main body of the regiments will be encamped. The side of the hill leading to the plateau is broken by excavations which have been made by borough workmen in grading Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The headquarters of Major General George R. Snowden are in a schoolhouse on a high point of the hill immediately above the steel works. They are located in the center of a great open field, which is absolutely devoid of trees. From this point the staff has a view of the country for miles around. There is an uninterrupted view of the works, and the officers can see inside of the board fence with as little effort as the company's watchmen.

Officers in Their Quarters,

When THE DISPATCH representative made a formal call upon the General he was sitting in the shade on the north side of the building looking over toward Swissvale. He was dressed in full vuiform, but appeared to be effected more by the weather than the locked-out workmen. His doublebreasted coat with its two rows of dingy brass bettons was open, but not a fleck marred the transparency of his eyeglasses. His long blonde mustaches floated gaily in the wind, and added to the general appearance of his somewhat careless attire.

H. McCleary blinked and perspired in an effort to drive away the sommolent air which seemed to prevade the place. Inside the building the Major General's staff was scattered about in any but a military manner. Most of them were in their shirt sleeves and were stretched out on the shutters, which had been removed from the windows and made to serve as cots.

"The members of the staff present were: Lieutenant Colonel George H. North, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Green, Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant Colonel Rush H. on in Chief: Lieutenant Colonel R. F. Collins, Quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel S. S. Hartrauft, In-spector of Rifle Practice; Lieutenant Colonel William J. Elliott, Inspector and Aide-de-Camp; Major Barton D. Evans, and Major James A. E. Campbell.

Camped on the Hilltop.

Generals John A. Wiley and J. P. S. Gobin will establish headquarters on the plateau, back of the Major General's headquarters, and will have them ready for occupancy by this morning.

The regiments as they arrived were

marched to the top of the hill, and after being given the order "Stack Arms" were allowed to wander about the grounds while the tents were being put up. All of the regiments of the Second and Third brigades were on top of the hill yesterday except the Fourth, Tenth and Fourteenth. The others were the Fifth, Eighteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, of the Second Brigade, under command of Colonels Smith, Kreps and Hulings respectively. The regiments of the Third Brigade were the Eighth, Fourth, Ninth, Twelth and Thirteenth, The Ninth, Twelth and Thirteenth. The colonels commanding are Magee, Chase, Keck, Carrear and Ripple respectively. With the Second Brigade is Battery B, of Pittsburg, and the Sheridan troop of Tyrone. The Governor's troop, of Harrisburg, and Battery C are with the Third Brigade. There are between 2,200 and 2,300 men in the Third and over 3,000 in the Second Brigade.

How the Men Besponded.

There is a better turnout in all of the regiments than generally occurs for a regu-lar encampment. Men who are in the habit of shirking when ordered out on an ordinary duty, were among the first to answer the present call, according to the statements of many of the officers. The regiments were not all in their final positions yesterday afternoon. Their canvass was being put up, and as soon as this was done the troops were started for their

The Fourth Regiment, of the Third Brigade, Colonel Case commanding, 500 strong; the Fourteenth, Second Brigade, Colonel Perchment, 530 men; and the Tenth Regi-ment, Second Brigade, Colonel Hawk-ins in command were stationed ins in command were stationed opposite the Monogahela river from the works to prevent an attack being made from that side. They are located in a wooded ravine, with plenty of shade, and are generally conceded to have better positions than their comrades

on the plateau.

A detail from each company of the Fifth-A detail from each company of the Fitth-teenth Regiment will leave Homestead this morning at 8:30 for their respective quarters to forward company tents, bargage, etc. This, it is claimed, looks as if the troops

### IT'S AN ILL WIND, ETC.

Property Owners Opposite Homestead

Charging Ten Cents a Look. The people owning property on the bluff along the river opposite Homestead are seizing the opportunity to turn an honest penny afforded by the curious coming to view the situation across the river. Nearly all the fields are enclosed by barbed wire fences and at the various gates are posted

persons of all ages who inform visitors that the admission is ten cents.

One field in particular, the location of which is very desirable, did a land office business. The excuse of the owner for charging a tee was that his pasture was in a fair way to be ruined by being tramped upon so much and he was taking this means to recompense himself for the damage done.

PROBABLY KILLED AT HOMESTEAD.

A Beaver Falls Man Who Engaged as Cook on the Barges Is Missing.

BEAVER FALLS, July 12 -[Special.]-Ever since the fight at Homestead John Craig, a resident of this place, has been missing. He was a baker and cook and was in Pittsburg at the time the Home stead trouble started.

He is known to have engaged as cook with four other men for the barges which conveyed the Pinkerton men up the river. His wife is almost distracted. She has written and telegraphed, but cannot find any trace of him. She left for Pittsburg to-day, and will proceed with her search there.

READY TO MAKE ARRESTS.

Sheriff McCleary Says the Step Is to Be Taken Very Soon-Deputies to Be Backed Up by the Militia-Detectives Watching the Workers.

Sheriff McCleary was asked last night as to the reports that Homestead workers are to be arrested shortly. He said he did not know whether any arrests would be made to-day, but stated they would be made some time very soon. He said: "There are to be a big number of arrests made there, but I am not officially informed of the time. I do not believe bench some farm buildings just above the track

lives at Sharpsville. Bolton was one of a detail to put the mill pumps at work to supply the camp with water, and while working above the furnace in the pump house a gush of burning natural gas blew out burning his face and neek. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where it was learned that his wounds, though painful, are not dangerous. He will leave this morning for his home at Sharpsville.

FUN WITH INNOCENCE.

PRANKS OF MILITIA BOYS WITH A FARMER THEY ROBBED.

He Demanded Damages for a Raid on His Hen Roost - His Wrath Appeased by Smooth Promises by Bogus Generals and Governors-He's Waiting Bis Pay-An incident illustrative of country ingenuousness caused some amusement while the troops were waiting to leave Radebaugh



BATTERY B IN CAMP AT HOMESTEAD.

warrants will be issued. My understanding is that information will be made there before some Alderman or Justice of the Peace. He will have deputies sworn in to make the arrests and they will be guarded and protected, of course, by the military. I do not anticipate any more trouble there. The thousands of soldiers have made such an impression as to the power of the law that I think the lesson has been sufficient."

A prominent member of the bar said last night: "Within the next 48 hours between 100 and 200 of the locked out men at Homestead are to be arrested on a charge of murder and for meiting a riot. This will in-clude all the leaders and in the number are several upon whom has positive-ly been fastened the crime of killing Pinkertons. Detectives have been among the men who participated in the riot and they have the evidence down fine. Be-sides there were detectives as iron workers in the mill long before the men were locked out. These men were locked out with the other employes. Hence they have participated in the councils and know the whole inside workings of the troubles and subsequent bloodshed. All the newspaper men who witnessed that fight are to be summoned as witnesses."

An attorney connected with the Home

stead case said: "We intend to make wholesale arrests in Homestead and bring out the real truth. There is no question but that the officers were fired on first The intention for the present is just to make a display of the troops to show the lockedout men that no foolishness will be permitted. That was done to-day and done effectively. To-morrow it is likely the arrests will be made and it not then they will be next day. The charge against the workers arrested will be murder and riot. We have had detectives among the men, and they have the names of the locked out men who killed the names of the locked out men who killed the Pinkertons. I think we have a complete list of all the sharpshooters. Some of the men who did the killing have left town, and though unknown to them they have been constantly attended by detectives. They will be brought in soon after the arrests are made at Homestead. As to Carnegie's watchmen being allowed to take propersion of the works. to take possession of the works, we now know that they were literally prisoners in the works. They were put there by the leaders and then the word was sent out that Carnegie was in control of the works. The watchmen were there simply because the men wanted it for a purpose. The leaders of the men are sharp and clear."

Rumors of the intended arrests were circulated in Homestead last night. The leaders of the lockedout men are anxious about the Sheriff's intentions. It was also about the Sherin's intentions. It was also said there that early this morning a move-ment will be made toward manning the mill. Ex-Secretary Childs and Manager Potter had a long conference with the Sheriff yesterday afternoon, but neither of the three would say anything about the rea-sor or the result of their deliberations. It was intimated, however, that a vigorous course of action had been determined upon. An attempt was made to see Hugh O'Don-nell last night, but he refused to talk. He said he was exhausted and was going to bed. said he was exhausted and was going to bed.

### STRAGGLERS GO THROUGH.

Captain Adams and J. W. Greenland Among the Number-What One Man Thinks.

All day yesterday straggling soldiers wandered into Union station and were sent out to Homestead. They were either men who could not get here Monday or members of the Guard were tried to shirk duty and were captured. The men represented the Eighteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

Yesterday afternoon Captain Clarence A. Adams, of Franklin, a member of General Wylie's staff, and J. W. Greenland, of Clarion, brother of the Adjutant General were in the city, and went up to Homestead on the 3:20 train. Mr. Greenland is not a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but goes to Homestead to do his brother's clerical work. Captain Adams thinks that this will be the only outing the militia will get this year. As to how long the troops would be kept at Homestead, he did not know. He is of the opinion, however, that the men will be called away in less than a month. He refused to express his opinion as to what turn affairs would take at Homestead after

turn affairs would take at Homestean and the troops were sent home.

A Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Regiment was at the Union station vesterday afternoon. He said: "It is our duty to go to Homestead, but a majority of the men do not like to go. In great part we are working people and hold cards in different unions. By going there we have to go directly against our principles, and if the worst should come we would have to combat with the men with whom our sympathy is. Then there is another feature to this question. Every day we are kept at Homesterd the turnsyare head to be the terror of the standard of the turnsyare head to make the hill the taxpayers have to pay the bill. The chances are we may be held up there for a month. If we are, a howl will go up from the taxpayers of Pennsylvania."

Several of the city detectives and a number of policemen were kept on duty at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Baltimore

and Ohio depots yesterday. No arrests were made, however. At the Baltimore and Ohio the crowd was small, as none of the stragglers were sent out over that road. stragglers were sent out over that road.

His honor, the Mayor, solved a nice point of law Monday. A solder got drunk and was arrested. One of the sergeants found him in the lockup. Could the civil authorities be made to give up this prisoner to serve the State as a soldier? Mayor Gourley cut the knot by discharging the man, and he went out with his regiment.

A shocking accident happened at Home-stead yesterday to W. D. Bolton, a private of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, who

where the Pittsburg regiments lay, a tall figure was observed hastening in evident mental distress to hold communication with the campaigners. He was searching for some tall slim, irresponsible young man who had purchased supper at his farm the night before, and had undertaken to put matters right if the boys should give him any trouble. The young man was not around, and the farmer was asked if he would like to see the General. He jumped at the idea, and the "general," in the form of a gar young lieutenant, was brought to the platform of the car minus his shoes and in a somewhat undress uni-

Despite the mirth that could not be suppressed on the features of those around him. the farmer regarded the whole affair as a most serious matter. His solemn face, under a wide-brimmed, high-crowned straw hat, the confidential air he wore, and the pathetic tones in which he gave vent to his feelings was too much for the gravity of the bystanders. He told in a pitiful way that several of his pullets had been killed, and that he hardly knew the extent of the dam-

age which his property had received.

The General explained that for various reasons the boys had been very hungry, and that it was impossible to prevent them from kicking over the traces at times. But he assured the farmer that if he would go up and investigate the actual loss systained, and submit an itemized account, the State

and submit an itemized account, the State would recompense him in due season.

And the "general" was implicitly believed. Off the agriculturist started, but ere he went he accepted an invitation to take a glass of wine. A sly smile lightened up his sad and weather stained features, and up his sad and weather stained features, and his whole disjointed being was permeated with an expression of pleased anticipation when an "orderly" was sent for a bottle and a glass. The bottle came, and the "general" filled to the brim a good sized glass with a fluid that is yellow and which warms the heart of men. That glass was drained, and the farmer started off feeling better than wen he came. Anon he returned to the "General" and whispeared the turned to the "General" and whispered the amount required, and, with a knowing wink, intimated that he would like to have

train left.

Thereupon the "General" sent his "aides" to find the Governor, and a slender youth with innocent and solemn face was selected to play the part. The farmer was presented and appeared convinced that he was indeed grasping the hand of the Governor. The "treasurer" was instructed to make a note of the items, and did so in a bulky valuum senerally depend to skeach bulky volume generally devoted to sketch-ing purposes. Then did the "General" in-form the "Governor" of the desire for pay-ment on the spot. But the "Governor" had no spare cash, and informed the former that the matters the former that the matters would have to go through the usual legal forms, but that his interests would be properly looked after, and at the same time he expressed deep regrets at the unseemly behavior of the boys. And the farmer believed the "Governor." Then a trip to the farm was made by the party, and sundry cakes and rashers of bacon were requisitioned amid the apologies of the host that he could not spread a more sumptuous repast. On the way the countryman appeared much pleased that "the five hams" he had on the second floor had survived the onslaught of the foragers. In the farmyard there were numerous feathers around, and the owner remarked, "They a'most got the gol darn gobbler; his tail war well nigh bare."

Then, catching sight of an old sow, he said: "I dun know whether they took them

suckin' pigs," and away he ambled to the pen and found them all right. He was left with the name and address of the Col-onel of the regiment to which the "Gen-eral" did not belong, and instructed to send the bill to him. And he evidently believed would get the money.

When the Committee of Inspection had

hurried aboard the train they marveled among themselves that there was so much innocence left in the world, and decided that of this stuff are bunkoed farmers made.

### POWDERLY PUNCHES UP PATTERSON.

He Says the Farmers Are Back of Organized Labor in the Homestead Fight. WILKESBARRE, July 12.-Terence V. Powderly is back from Omaha, and in an interview to-day severely criticized Governor Patterson for sending troops to Homestead. He says this is not a distinctive

Knights of Labor fight, but if called on he will proceed at once to Homestead.

"This fight," continued Powderly, "is but the rumbling of the coming revolution that is to say whether Wall street shall or shall not control the country. It is the fight of labor, and the labor organizations of the country should stand firmly at the back of these men who are fighting at Homestead. these men who are fighting at Homestead. It it must be a protracted struggle the farmers of the country alone will furnish provisions enough to keep these men for ten years if necessary, for they are acting with the Knights of Labor now, and through the Knights with organized labor in gen-

### A BIG STRIKE OUT WEST.

The Men in the Eureka Works at Detro Quit and Trouble Is Feared. A dispatch from Detroit says the men in the Eureka Iron and Steel Works, the largest in the West, struck yesterday. All

the strikers are members of Pittsburg division of the Amalgamated Association. Boyd's branch of the Pinkerton agency here is employing men to send to the works.

The strikers are armed and trouble is feared. Retail Clerks Send Sympathy. CLEVELAND, July 12 .- The Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, now in

That's What Governor Pattison Says the Militia Are at Present.

TO PRESERVE THE PEACE

And Protect All People in the Enjoyment of Their Rights.

AN UNEQUIVOCAL UTTERANCE.

for Homestead yesterday morning. From The Governor May Visit Homestead When Inspections Take Place.

A SUMMER OUTING CHOCK FULL OF WORK

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, July 12.-Everything is quiet in military circles in this city to-day, save for continued activity at the State arsenal, where a large force of men was employed all day in packing and shipping tents and camp equipage. There is nothing going on out of the ordinary in official cir-

Governor Pattison is in constant com Adjutant General Greenland, however, by whom he is kept informed of all that takes place at Homestead. This morning he received a telegram from General Snowden announcing the arrival of his command at Homestead, where they were received without hostile demonstration. This afternoon Adjutant General Greenland telegraphed that all was quiet. This evening General Snowden sent the following telegram:

Hon. R. E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania: The troops are all in camp and in position. strong provost patrol is scouring the town. There is no trouble, and no prospect of any at this time—6 P. M. Sheriff McCleary has gone home, but leaves a representative. George R. Snowden,

Major General Commanding. The Troops All Under Cover.

Governor Pattison says he expects no further information to-night, save possibly reports of the routine work of the day by the troops. The latter will sleep under shelter to-night, their tents probably having been up by nightfall. Some of the troops at Mt. Gretna slept under cover last night, having taken refuge from the storm in Agricultural Hall.

The Governor says he may visit the troops at Homestead when the inspections take place. This outing will constitute their summer encampment, so that the cost to the State will be little if any greater than the regular encampment, unless the stay of troops should be prolonged beyond expecta-

The impression seems to prevail among the loocked-out workmen, and others, that the sole purpose of the troops at Homestead is to preserve peace, and that they will have nothing to do with the putting of nonunion men into the Carnegie mills.

The Soldlers a Sheriff's Posse. In speaking of that belief to-night, the Governor reiterated the oft-repeated remark that the troops are there to act as the Sheriff's posse for the preservation of the peace-subservient to the Sheriff and civil authorities, of course. Said THE DISPATCH correspondent:

Governor, will th protecting the mills if the company sees fit o put non-union men to work?" "We don't know who they are," said the Governor, "whether union or non-union men. That is a matter with which we have

nothing to do. The soldiers are there to

preserve the peace and to protect people in the enjoyment of their rights." This unequivocal utterance from the Governor should set forever at rest the question which so deeply concerns the locked-out men, whose only hope of keeping non-union men out of the mills lies in effecting a com-

promise with the Carnegie Company. Colonel Volkmar, U. S. A., is expected here to-night, to join, as the representative of the United States Government, the party which will make a tour of the camps for the purpose of inspecting the troops. The party will first visit General Dechert's brigade at Mt. Gretna. As things look now this brigade, the First, will remain in its present camp until ordered home.

### 200 LIVES SWEPT AWAY.

wo Alpine Resorts Overwhelmed by Landside Caused by a Storm-The Victims Face Their Doom at 3 O'clock in the Morning.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1

PARIS, July 12.—[Copyright.]—A terrific storm swept over the Chamounix and Arve Valleys in Switzerland last night. Rain fell in torrents, and the enormous quantity of water precipitated caused the River Arve to rise suddenly to a great height. The swelling of the mountain stream led to the inundation of the country along the banks, and great damage , was done at many places.

The worst disaster was at St. Gervais, the famous health resort. The village was practically swept away by a landslide caused by the storm, and it is reported that 200 residents and visitors were drowned or buried under the landslide. The celebrated baths were destroyed, and at least half the buildings in the place were demolished. The Arve is full of floating debris, mingled with which are many corpses of men, women and children, beside hundreds of carcasses of cattle, goats and other animals. The disaster occurred at 3 o'clock in the morning, when nearly all

the inhabitants and residents were asleep.

The Bionassy glaciers, which extend from
the northwest side of Mont Blanc, became
detached and swept down the side of the mountain, carrying the baths and the ham-let of Le Fayet into the river. There was no possible chance for the people to get out of the way of the tremendous mass of earth, rock and ice, and a great number whose lives were not crushed out beneath the falling debris of their houses were swept into the river and drowned. Over

150 bodies have been recovered from the Arve and from the ruins of houses. Arve and from the ruins of houses.

Many of the victims were awakened by the sound of the descending avalanche of matter, but it was too late for them to escape. It is believed that not a single person in the line of the descending glaciers and the debris they carried along with them escaped with his lite. Many visitors were at the place and a large number of them are among the victims.

The inmates of the bath houses were awakened about 2:15 A. M. by the sound of rushing waters and a loud, crashing noise. Before they were able to leave the buildings the torrent, filled with the debris of the village and large masses of ice, crashed against

lage and large masses of ice, crashed against the bath houses. Three of the buildings were entirely destroyed and another one partially, while the fifth building sustained no damage, being situated upon a higher elevation. It is believed that 75 persons perished at the baths alone, and at least 50 of the inhabitants of Le Fayet were

Teamsters Don't Want the Library. Teamsters Assembly No. 1577, K. of L.,

has adopted resolutions offering sympathy and help to the locked out workmen at Homestead; condemning the employment of Pinkerton detectives, and protesting against the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's gift of a library to the city. A copy of the resolution were sent to Mayor Gourley for presentations to Councils, and a copy sent to the officers of the A. A. L. & S. W.

#### NEARLY 100 DROWNED.

A Pleasure Steamer on Lake Peoria Re ported Sunk and 75 Lives Lost-Other Craft Missing With All Their Passen

PEORIA, ILL., July 12. -[Special.]-It is supposed that the tugboat Frankie Folson capsized on Lake Peoria this evening with 175 people on board. Seventy-five people are reported to have been drowned.

Prof. Paine has been giving a pyrotech nic display here for the past two weeks, and s good view of the exhibition can be obtained from the lake in the northern part of the city and large numbers of excursion boats and small rowboats took advantage of the free exhibition.

This evening, about 10:30, a strong wind storm suddenly arose, and the craft were unable to withstand the violence of the storm. One boat yard claims that nine skiffs have not yet returned, and it is thought their occupants have been drowned. There is great excitement. Particulars are hard to be obtained, as it is not known who were in the boats.

#### WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Negroes Armed With Winchesters Attack the Peducah Jall-The Militia Return One Man Killed,

PADUCAH, KY., July 12.-About 300 egroes, armed with Winchester rifles, congregated in the vicinity of the jail last night about 9 o'clock, prepared for an attack. Every able-bodied man was soon on the streets, and everybody was armed. The Sheriff took charge of a posse, composed of 75 men, armed with shotguns. The underlying cause of the uprising was the hanging of Charles Hill, the negro who made an assault upon Lydia Starr some weeks ago. The immediate cause of the outbreak was the arrest of a colored man named Thomas Burgess, and who, they feared, was about to be lynched for theft. At midnight 75 negroes suddenly ap-peared and opened fire upon the men col-lected at the jail. At the first fire Emer Edwards, about 20 years of age, fell, shot through the abdomen. He died this fore-The fire was returned by the militia and the armed citizens, and the negroes beat a hasty retreat. The militia also retreated in disorder back of the Court House, where they kept firing until the negroes had dis-

appeared down the street. It is thought that some of the negroes are wounded. It was then determined to make no effort to depose the negroes until morning, and to depose the negroes until morning, and since daylight no report has been received. It is believed the negroes separated just before day. A few were taken into custody, when found by officers. Further trouble is expected to-night. The Governor has not ordered out any troops. If the negroes congregate at the jail again to-night these is liable to be a bloody clash.

#### FLINT GLASS WORKERS MEET.

President Smith, of Pittsburg, Suggests Quite a Number of Changes. CORNING, N. Y., July 12.-The second lay of the flint glass workers convention, which is being held here, began this morning at 8 o'clock behind closed doors. President W. J. Smith, of Pittsburg, presided.

The work taken up first was the appointment of sub-committees of the following committees: Officers' Reports, Grievances, Estimates, Press, Chimneys, Iron Molds, Paste Molds and Mold Makers. The entire session was taken up by the reading of the officers' reports. Secretary Dillon dealt with the finances and statistical matters of the trade, showing neat balance on hand. President Smith dealt with the workings of the organization and suggested a considerable number of changes.

### FREE BUT A SHORT TIME.

Prisoners Who Escaped Through a Sewer Are Recaptured.

BOSTON, July 12 -- John Booth, a 15-year man in Charleston prison, who gained his liberty with eight others last Friday evening by crawling through a sewer, was found by a Belmont officer yesterday in hiding near a swamp in that town, and was taken

back to prison.

Booth said he would have had no trouble in making his escape complete had it not been that his companion, John Lynch, cut his foot in the sewer and was unable to more with any great speed. Lynch is sup-posed to be in hiding near where Booth was found, and a squad of officers are now looking for him.

HERLEHY - At the residence of his aughter, Mrs. M. A. Carter, 46 Chatham

THE FIRST 10 MONTHS' RECORD -OF-

Notice of funeral later.

## THE DISPATCH'S ADLETS Shows A GAIN OF 31,400 advertisements

or an average increase of more than 100 every day of those ten months! The figures are as follows: 10 Mos, Ending June 30, '93...........73,019

Advertisers receive the most gratifying

returns from the use of the Classified Col-

umns of THE DISPATCH. BANK STATEMENTS CTATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., at the close of business July 11, 1892, Published in accordance with section 9 of

RESOURCES.

Toans and discounts. Foans and discounts.
Bonds and mortgages.
Investment securities.
Real estate, including banking house.
Overdrafts
Current expenses and taxes paid.
Miscellaneous assets.

\$2,419,188 01 LIABILITIES. Capital stock pain in. Surplus fund......\$ Undivided profits.... \$300,000 0 145,704 9 

Dividends unpaid..... Teller's checks out-standing..... 203 23 \$2,419,188 01 I, Edward E. Duff, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD E. DUFF,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this lith day of July, 1892. W. T. HOWE, Notary Public.

He Drives His Jackknife Into the Throat of a Youthful Companion.

THEY MET ON A BRIDGE

To Settle a Trivial Quarrel About an Old Hat That Was Lost.

DEATH CAME IN EIGHT MINUTES.

Chartiers Saddened by the Awful Crime of a Popular Crphan.

THE VICTIM A SWEET-FACED CHILD

All Chartiers was in tears last night over one of the saddest murders that was ever committed in Allegheny county. David Hughes, a lad of 15, murdered Thomas Conners, aged 16. A common penknife did the work.

Full-grown men and women have committed murders from the time the world began, but when two insweet-faced boys engage nocent. in mortal combat, there is an unusual artfulness surrounding the affair. So young and far removed from crime were the two participants in this saddest of murders that even when Tommy Conners lay cold in death his face bore that calm and peaceful expression which only belongs to those unstained by the sins of a world.

Davie Hughes was seen in the Chartiers lockup last night, and he can best tell the story of his crime:

The Murderer Tells the Story. "Conners and I had never been bosom friends," said Davie, "although I knew him pretty well. I was employed at William Tedford's billiard room, minding the tables. When Mr. Tedford was not in, Conners would come in and practice on the tables. He always dirtied them and of course I remonstrated with him. He would not pay any attention to me. Yesterday afternoon he asked me about an old hat that he said he had left in the poolroom. I said I had not seen it. He said I had.

"In the evening he came around again and we had some words. I started to my home in Esplen. It is across the bridge from McKee's Rocks. Conners also lives in Esplen. As I started Conners kicked me and started to run. I followed him. We met on the bridge and had a scuffle. It was there that I stabbed him. I did not intend to kill him, but he had worked me un to such a frenzy that I did not know what I

was doing."

A Child's Voice Through the Bars. All these facts were passed out from behind the iron bars, and the voice that bore them sounded like that of a child who was telling of its wrongs to a mother. The voice was sweet and low, and seemed to penetrate to the heart. Of the dozen people who stood in the corridor of the lockup and listened to Davie's sad, sweet voice, not one had a dry eye. 'Squire Bryan remarked, as he wiped a tear from his eve: "I was clerk in the Criminal Court for seven years, but I never saw a scene like I have witnessed to-night.'

Around the 'Squire stood sturdy millworkers, who perhaps had not wept since youth, with tears streaming down bronzed cheeks.

Davie's story is made doubly sad because of his condition. He is an orphan. Long ago his father and mother died, and since that time he has lived as the adopted son of his uncle, William Hughes. Never since he has been old enough to know has he felt a mother's kind caress or a father's guiding hand. He is a slenderly built boy, with a thin, pale, sweet face and large black eyes. The Boy Murderer Was Popular,

During his life in Esplin and Chartiers no one has ever found a fault with him. Everyone looked on him with pity and the thought of a boy with so girlish a face as his committing murder, would have been the last to have entered one's mind.

When Conners was stabbed he started to run for a doctor, holding his hand over the wound. He was only able to reach a con-fectionery store a half block distant, when he was overcome from the loss of blood. Some men carried him into the store and Drs. J. W. Onstott and G. W. Beam were summoned. Conners was dead before they arrived, death occurring in eight minutes after he was stabled. The body was after he was stabbed. The body was removed to the undertaker's. It was then found that the knife had penetrated just above the breastbone on the left side, cutting an artery. The cut was only an inch in length. Had the thrust been made half an inch lower the result would not have been so serious. Conners was employed at the steel works of Anderson, Dupuy & Co. He lived with his father in Esplin.

If the knife with which the murder was committed is now in the possession of Squire Bryan. It is an ordinary jackknife of two possession of Squire Bryan, It is an ordinary jackknife of two blades. The cutting was done with the larger one, which is about three inches in length. It is still covered with blood. The Coroner was not notified of the murder

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