

the hotel no doubt keeps many away, and the committee is just well satisfied.

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Chairman Oates is determined to have H. C. Frick tell how much it costs to produce a ton of steel. He has consulted with his colleagues on the subject, and they think the question is fair and pertinent.

Colonel Oates is of the opinion that the committee can compel Chairman Frick to answer. He says the resolution under which the committee is acting was amended, giving them the authority to investigate laboring with reference to the tariff.

The committee began work at 9:30 o'clock, although the hour for meeting was 9. It was too early for the witnesses who had any distance to come, and even too early for a majority of the members of the committee.

Chairman Frick again examined. "The committee desires to ask some other questions on the same line as asked last night. Who furnished the arms for your barges?"

"They were furnished by Union Supply Company, and they were delivered to Captain Rodgers."

"Can you tell us where they were ordered to be sent, when they were ordered?"

"I cannot tell, I think Captain Rodgers can."

"At what time were your arrangements with the Pinkertons completed to obtain these men?"

"About the first of July, I think. Having a long distance telephone connecting our New York office with our Pittsburgh office, we are enabled to talk there at any time just as we do in the city."

"You were advised then by telephone of your ability to get these men?"

"Yes, sir."

"These men arrived on the fifth of July?"

"Yes, sir."

"At what time did you advise the Pinkertons that you needed the men?"

"My letter of June 25 stated that I thought we would need them."

"When did you absolutely conclude that you needed the men?"

"About the first of July, my letter of June 25 ordered the men, but they were always subject to recall in case they were not needed. I think the time we decided the men should absolutely come forward was about July 1."

"Can you give the date on which these arms were delivered to Captain Rodgers?"

"I cannot say."

"Do you know this morning whether you received any reply to your letter to the Pinkertons of June 22?"

"I have examined the files this morning and can find nothing."

"How do you account for the fact that you have no reply to that letter?"

"The reply must have been made to our New York agent to whom I talked that day over the telephone."

"Is it likely that you by telephone directed your New York agent to talk with the Pinkertons?"

"I don't know."

"Can you state whether or not you did, as a fact?"

"I think I did."

"Are you positive that you received no letter from the Pinkertons in reply to your letter of June 22?"

other matters not pertaining to these watchmen. I have no doubt that Mr. Frick could answer the questions of the committee. Nearing the End of the Hearing.

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in Homestead. Mr. O'Donnell said his wages as a heater in the 119-inch plate mill were \$1.25 a month, and that the proposed scale, if the price of steel should go down to the minimum, \$22, would reduce his pay 12 per cent. Mr. O'Donnell declined to answer only one question, and that was in relation to efforts made to burn the barges by pouring oil on the water.

At 1:30 o'clock a recess was taken until 4 P. M.

THE BURGESS TESTIMY. HE BELIEVES IN A FAR-REACHING CONSPIRACY.

How It Affected the Price of Billets—Describing the Effect of the Carnegie Scale—Colonel Hays Describes the Battle of the Barges.

Burgess McLuckie, who has figured extensively in the newspapers in the last few days, was the first witness called in the afternoon. He was very severe on the Pinkertons. His testimony in detail follows here:

Ques.—Do you hold any official position in Homestead?

A.—I am a steel worker.

Ques.—How long have you lived there?

A.—Five years.

Ques.—What business are you engaged in?

A.—I am a steel worker.

Ques.—What kind of work do you do?

A.—Employed in the Carnegie department.

Ques.—How long have you worked in the Homestead mill?

A.—For five years. Went there in May.

Ques.—Do you belong to the Amalgamated Association?

A.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—What wages do you receive?

A.—\$2.25 per day.

Ques.—How much per month?

A.—About \$75.

Ques.—Do you know anything about the contest between the men and the firm?

A.—Yes, a little. Our wages are based on a sliding scale.

Ques.—Do you know of the company presenting a new scale?

A.—No, of my own knowledge.

Ques.—Did you hear the testimony of Mr. Oates?

A.—I did not, but these points were invaluable; a change in time of the expiration of the scale and a reduction of wages.

Ques.—When were the mills shut down?

A.—June 22.

Ques.—Was it in consequence of the disagreement between company and men?

Benjamin Franklin's Will Sustained. PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision sustaining the lower court in its refusal to turn over to the heirs of Benjamin Franklin the money left by him to establish a fund to enable mechanics to marry.

To Visit the Parks. Chief Bigelow, the Mayor, Controller and Park Committee Will Go Out Today—Special Council Meeting Postponed—The Mayor Still Has These Options.

Owing to the Homestead trouble the special meeting of Councils that was billed to take place early this week has been postponed. It may be held Saturday, but more likely not until next week. Considerable business is now ready for the consideration of the Councilmen.

In addition to what has already been noted the Public Works Committee met yesterday afternoon and affirmatively recommended ordinances for the grading, paving and curbing of Baum street, Kate street, Juliet street, Cabinet alley, Beatty street, Winterburn avenue and Park avenue. Sewers on Hudson alley, Rowan street, First avenue, Locust street, Fifteenth street, Fifty-fifth street, Fifty-seventh street, Berlin alley, Holly alley, Aurelia street, Frankstown avenue and Lafayette street. Opening Fifth and Cato streets and changing the name of John street to Hallett street.

The Committee on Parks, with the Mayor and Controller, will today take advantage of Chief Bigelow's invitation to drive all over Schenley and Highland parks. The prime object of the trip is to give the chief an opportunity of explaining the necessity for more land purchases. He thinks that now is the time to buy, arguing that as the city grows in population more park land will be needed, but each year available property will grow more valuable, and if the city waits it will have to pay more. The committee will be shown the properties of Flinn, Fite and Lockhart, on which the chief secured options recently, and the resolutions accepting which are still in the hands of the Mayor. The latter, by the way, refuses to say what action he proposes to take in regard to these resolutions.

And It's the Lowest Prices We've Made. TO-DAY IT'S LACES!

These lots are large, and the styles the handsomest and choicest of the season's production.

POINTE DE GENES, White, Cream and Ecru, Widths 4 to 10 inches, regular 75c quality, now 20c A YARD.

POINTE DE IRELAND LACES, Cream, Ecru and Beige, Widths 5 to 14 inches, regular 75c quality, now 25c A YARD.

PLATT VAL LACES, Widths 6 to 12 inches, variety of different styles, never before sold under 75c—NOW 25c A YARD.

Black Chantilly Laces, Widths 4 to 10 inches, Regular 75c and \$1 qualities, NOW 25c A YARD.

Black Lace Demi Flounces, Widths 7 to 12 inches, Regular \$1 and \$1.50 qualities, NOW 75c A YARD.

And similar reductions will be found on all finest qualities of Pointe de Gene and De Ireland Laces. Laces were never so fashionable. But we must not take chances of keeping a single yard, so we make prices that will surely sell everything.

EMBROIDERIES, A few sample bargains named to show the trend of the bargain tide—all in the buyer's favor now.

HEMSTITCHED LAWNS, In Cream and Fancy Colors, 36 and 45 inches wide, now 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c a yard—fully one-fourth less than actual values.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTINGS, In pieces of 4 1/2 yards—can't be sold in less quantities—at \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per piece—less than half actual retail value of the goods.

WHITE GOODS, They are going fast anyway, for it's their season to go—but now they'll go faster.

Mulls, Lawns and Nainsooks, scores of styles, Now 7c to 15c a Yard, Were 20c to 30c a yard. All reduced an average of one-half.

Store closes at 5 o'clock.

JOS. HORNE & CO., 609-621 PENN AVE. J14

FINE STATIONERY, Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards, Etc., ENGRAVING AND PRINTING. W. V. DERMITT & CO., 39 Sixth Avenue. 217-7725

FINE WALL PAPER, Choice Patterns at 5c, 10c and 15c. English and American varnishes. The Papers for Bathrooms and Kitchens. IMITATION OF STAINED GLASS. J. KERWIN MILLER & CO., No. 548 Smith Street, PITTSBURGH. J17-724

Rollers Make \$10 Per Day. Taylor—What does a roller make in Carnegie's?

A.—Not more than \$10 a day. In other mills these men make from \$25 to \$30 per day with the same production.

Bynum—How many rollers are employed in mill?

A.—One in Jones & Laughlin's, and about five in Carnegie's at Homestead. There are three in the plate mill. These men are held responsible for the quality of their work. Sometimes they have to pay for spoiled work. It is hard to find out in a mill, who is responsible in such cases.

Taylor—How many rollers have to pay for spoiled work?

A.—In Wayne Iron Works four years ago, I saw an instance. The roller was charged about \$50.

Taylor—Do you know of other cases?

A.—A. Jones & Laughlin's man here says it was done in his mill.

Taylor—I want an answer of your own knowledge.

A.—I don't know, then.

Ex-Sheriff Gray next walked up to the stand.

Continued on Eighth Page.

8:50 P. M. SATURDAYS. The latest moment at which small advertisements will be received at the ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE. For insertion in the SUNDAY DISPATCH. On week days the office will remain open until 9 P. M. as usual.

Continued on Eighth Page.