#### THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892,

### were fired from the boat first before there GEO. PEARSON NAMED NO FEAR OF CHOLERA A TARIFF TILT IN COMMITTEE. Continued From Second Page

## World's Fair Managers Laugh at Attempts to Make a Scare of the Disease.

## A EUROPEAN EPIDEMIC

Not Likely to Affect the Columbian Exposition Unfavorably.

## NO BRIDGES ARE TO BE CROSSED

Until the Directory Is Certain It Has Them Right Before It.

PRESIDENT BAKER ON THE SUBJECT

CHICAGO, July 13.-The fact that cholers. is prevalent in Europe and that New York and other seaboard cities are taking precautions to prevent the plague getting a foothold in this country has caused much anxiety as to its probable effect on the World's Fair, should the disease spread to Chicago, A reporter called on several World's Fair officials yesterday and got an expression of opinion on the matter.

George R. Davis, Director General, laughed at the idea of anyone supposing cholera could get a foothold in Chicago. Being pressed for a more definite statement of his views he said: "Cholera, like everything else that inter-

feres with the public health, would be in-jurious to the Fair. I have no apprehen-sion of its coming here. We have one of the healthiest cities in the world. The effect of cholera on the Exposition would be governed entirely by the extent of the epidemic. I believe with care we can avoid it entirely. They have practically stamped out yellow fever in New Orleans by care and attention. If care be taken and cholera should reach us it would be held

choiera should reach us it would be held down to a minimum. "An epidemic in Europe would not largely affect the Fair. Our exhibits from abroad will be delivered here in the winter and be in place by May 1. These foreign exhibits are what will attract people to the Exposition." "What would be the effect of an epidemic

in Europe

Home People Mostly Depended Upon. "The financial success of the Fair depends largely upon the attendance of people who live within a radius of 500 miles of where the Fair is held. The number of people could possibly come from Europe, if the entire carrying capacity of the steamship lines was devoted to that purpose, would be a small percentage of the aggre-gate of admission. The notable people coming from abroad and the exhibits which come from those countries which are rich in resources that make a fair attractive are invaluable to us, and I hardly think any cholera epidemic which may occur in Europe is likely to interfere with them."

Would foreign visitors be likely to bring a contagious disease with them if it were prevalent abroad?"

"No, I don't think the visitors from abroad would introduce disease any more than people who take care of themselves in nce epidemics anywhere. They will be a different class of people from that in which contagious disease usually gets a hold. In my opinion the question of quarantining against disease will never be brought before the Direction Based Shard the one the Exposition Board. Should the question become important enough to attract the earnest attention of our people the dis ense will be stamped out without regard to cost. When the citizens of Chicago are aroused they seem able to cope with anything.

## Will Not Berrow Trouble.

President W. T. Baker was of the opinion that a chorera plague must have a serious

witness stand. Chairman Oates was so in-terested in the investigation that he forgot to swear him. The other members of the committee did not notice the omission either. After Colonel Gray had proceeded for some time a bystander notified Colonel Oates. The Chairman stopped Mr. Gray in the middle of a statement and the oath was taken. Everybody laughed.

Deputy Sheriff Gray's Story. Ontes-Are you a deputy sherifft Grav-Yes, since July 5. Oates-What did you do on that day and

ubsequentiv? A. I went with Sheriff McCleary to Home stead on the 10:40 A. M. train and returned at o'clock. We looked over the mill with Mr. O'Donnell and the Advisory Committee. Sheriff McCleary told the committee he would put deputies in the mill in the after-noon, and he wanted it done without moles-tation. At first there was a disposition to allow it.

allow it. Oates-Who was on that committee? A. I didn't know the men, but Mr. O'Don-nell and Mr. Lynch were members. The committee eccorted us back to the hall where it had a meeting. They asked the Sheriff and myself to retire. Later they said they would not be responsible for any harm that might come to the deputies. We then crossed the river in a skiff and came to Pittsburg. We next met Attorneys Knox and Petty, and we were told some Pinker-ton men would be taken up that night. I went to Davis Island dam, and got in the boat at 10 o'clock. I was there to prevent breaches of the peace, not to take charge of the men.

Oates-What time did you proceed up the

A. The Pinkertons arrived at 11:45 by train at night on the 5th, and the boat started up the river with the men on board. We reached lock No. 1 between 1 and 2 o'clock. An accident occurred there to one of the towboats, and then the Little Bill took the barges to Homestead.

#### Arming the Pinkerton Men. Oates-Were the men armed?

A. I had not seen up to that time any

arms. After we passed the lock Superin-tendent Potter called into the cabin Captain Hinde and instructed him that in case of trouble his men were not to fire except in case of self-preservation or some of their number had been wounded. He went back to the barges. At Homestead the whistles were blowing and on the wharf there was considerable firing with small arms. We ran above the crowd, but before we passed the plant a ball came through the pliot house, and I concluded it was a rife ball. One struck the whistle, another the smokestack. When we passed the line of the borough the people started for the works. We gained on them as the fence interfered with their progress. At the landing, Cap-Hinde and instructed him that in case of we gained on them as the ience interfored with their programs. At the landing, Cap-tain Rodgers asked Potter to send someone to protect him while he tied his boat. Im-mediately the people rushed down the hill and soon the mob commenced firing. Oates-Had the gang plank been put out? A Louidn't see

A. I couldn't see. Oates-Had the Pinkertons fired a gun up to this time?

A. Not a gun had been fired by them. I swear positively to that. Not until there had been considerable firing from the shore did the Bickenton 20m did the Pinkertons fire. Oates-Did you give any order to Pinker

on men? ton men? A. None. At the landing Captain Hinde asked me if I would swear them in as deputy sheriffs. He wanted to know their legal re-sponsibility. I told him they were employed by Carnegie, and could only defend them-

### Entirely Too Hot for Comfort.

Oates-You didn't go out of the boat, did cout

A. No, it was too hot at that time. [Laughter.] Oates-Did you bear any order given by

the Pinkerton captain to people on shore? A. Yes; the captain said they must retire.

A. Ies; the captain said they must retire. His speech was very short. The Pinkerton men had come out of the boat on both ends. This was the first time I saw the Pinker-ton men armed. There were about ten men outside. We were there about an hour. I left with the boat carrying lack the wounded. When we got within gunshot of the works they opened a hot fire on us from both sides of the river. It was so hot that the pilot crouched down and left his wheel

is wheel. Oates-Where were the barges at that

time? A. At the mill landing. Oates-Any firing going on at the barges? A. No; very little at that time. They turned their attention to the Little Bill. I couldn't see what was being done on the barges. I heard no order given to the Pinker-tons except Superintendent Potter's instruc-tions to the two officers. Broderick-Did you so up the river in the regular way, giving proper signals?

regular way, giving proper signals?

Broderick-Do you know who did the shooting? A. I don't know. Boatner-How do you know who fired the first shot from your position on the boat? A. I saw the smoke, and the firing was sudden and unexpected. Boatner-Then it is only inference. Oates -I guess, Colonel, you have had enough experience in battles to know which way a bullet is coming. I always tried to dodgo them.

At this point the committee adjourned until 9 c'clock this morning. The members expect to conclude the investigation to-day.

A NEW FREE SILVER PLAN.

It Is Now Proposed That All Parties in the Interested States Choose Independent

Presidental Electors, Who Might Hold the Balance of Power. HELENA, MONT., July 13 .- The second day's session of the National Mining Congress effected a permanent organization by

the election of Francis G. Newland (Nev. ) President. On taking his seat Newland made a strong silver speech, urging the mining States to put the in terests of silver before party interests, formulating a plan how party organization could be preserved in each mining State and the people still be able to use their power to advance the free coinage of silver. This could be done by an agreement that the electoral votes of the mining States

should be cast for no person as President who would not agree to permit any silver act passed by Congress to become a law. Newland's view was that all three national parties in the mining States should instruct their electors to act independently in the Electoral College in the interest of the silver cause, rather than in the interest of any candidate; that in this way, whatever

of any candidate; that in this way, whatever party won in these States, their entire vote could be aggregated in the Electoral College and would probably hold the balance of power, which was as strong a position as that of an actual majority; that if, meanwhile, the silver question was settled by international agreements, such electors could cast their votes according to their party predilections; but, if not, could exact as a condition of their vote support from any candidate requiring their vote, the understanding being that the future action of both Houses of Congress on the silver question should stand without executive interference of veto; that the people of the country had a right to demand that after 20 years' agitation and discussion the popular will, as ex-pressed by a majority of both Houses of Congress, should not be opposed and de-feated by the will of one man, even though

the be President. He, also, claimed that even though the election were thrown into the House the cause of silver would not necessarily be lost if the friends of silver would be active and vigilant; that while it is true that the pres-

ent House is Democratic, and would be likely to cast its vote for Cleveland if no precaution were made, yet steps would be taken to prevent his election unless he

agreed not to use his Executive power as heretofore to defeat silver legislation; that neretoiore to defeat siver legislation; that most of the Democratic members of the present House represented Southern and Western constituencies, which are overwhelmingly for free coinage, that they would be candidates for renomination and election at the coming election, and that pledges should be exacted from all such candidates for re-election that they will not in the event of the election being thrown into the House yote for any man for the Presidency unless he gives assurance that the Executive power will not be used against the popular will;

that the Bimetallic League would take this matter in hand and organize action. Newand's speech was received with great ap-

# FAR FROM A SETTLEMENT.

## The Pittsburg Manufacturers and the Wage

Committee Fail to Agree, The Pittsburg manufacturers and the Wage Committee of the Amalgam ated Association held their usual conference yesterday afternoon. The meeting . convened at 2:30 o'clock and adjourned at 6:45. Nothing was accomplished. The entire time was

tine that of

By Judge Parson to Succeed the Late Prothonotary Newmyer.

MR. MAGEE PRESSES THE BUTTON.

And the Rest of the Work Proves to an Extremely Easy Matter.

THE GROWTH OF HARRISON SENTIMENT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]. PHILADELPHIA, July 13.-If advices nold good, Senator Quay will be in the city to-morrow to meet that long promised engagement with city leaders touching the coming legislative nominations, in which

he proposes to have something to say. Mr. Quay has a State campaign outlined, with Frank Willing Leach at the head of the Walnut street bureau, and Colone John A. Glenn, now one of Chairman Reeder's three secretaries, came up from Washington this evening with certain instructions, it is said, for the bureau operatives, as a sort of forerunner to what the Senator will make known more in detail when he gets on the ground.

The Walnut street bureau is already in fighting trim, with decks clear and batteries planted on a number of commanding situations. Secretary Leach divides time somewhat between this city and Cape May, uations. and General Reeder is across the ocean on a European outing with his family, and will not be home again before September, but Secretary Jere Rex reported for duty today, and by August 10 Secretary Glenn will be in the harness, also.

Chairman Wright Makes Hustling. There is no intention to delay things at

all. This early display of energy is due largely to Democratic Chairman James Marshall Wright's vigorous work up at Al-lentown, where a corps of clerks has been hard at it organizing the various counties

since the State convention. Colonel Glenn passed Sunday with Sena-tor Quay in Washington. He has been engaged lately on certain corporation work in Pittsburg, and left for the West this even-ing. During the campaign he will have rooms at the Stratford.

rooms at the Stratford. "I understand that Mr. Quay will be in the city on Thursday," said Mr. Glenn, "as they are expecting him, but I really cannot say how soon he intends taking to his Brigantine Beach cottage. The Senator is looking well, and believes Harrison's re-

election is certain. No mistake about his position. Personally I am very busy just now, but expect to be here regularly after the first of next month."

"The Senator comes to look after the city legislative districts, doesn't he?" "You know more about that than I do," said Mr. Glenn. "His trip is one of his own

making." Magee's Mission to Philadelphia.

C. L. Magee was in town all to-day, but skipped west on a late train. He did not talk politics, but was interested in the appointment of Prothonotary of the Western Pennsylvania district to fill the vacancy arrested. There is talk of lynching.

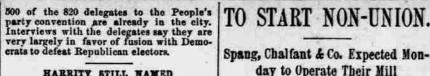
Pennsylvania district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Prothono-tary, John C. Newmyer. The first business of the Supreme Court this morning was the announcement by Chief Justice Parson that George Pearson, of Mercer, had been appointed Prothono-tary. This was the principal end and ob-ject of Mr. Magee's visit, and he left short-ie after in excellent humor. You are going to the seashore, your cloth-ing may need cleaning or repairing. Chas, Picifer, the Men's Clothing Cleaner, does ihis, 443 Smithfield street, Fittsburg, 100 Federal street, Allegheny. Tels. 1264 and ly after, in excellent humor,

Mr. Magee declined to say a word on the Homestead situation, and declared the tele-gram stating that the 11,000 employes of Carnegie's Pittsburg mills would go out on a strike to-morrow was news to him. He

was of the opinion, however, that there was not likely to be any serious trouble.

"The Pittsburg mill men are acting in sympathy with those at Homestead," said though smallest in its apopintments-is the Pittsburg Art School. It consists of little Mr. Magee. "That is quite apparent in the events of the past few days, and it may more than two studios, presided over by Mr. John W. Beatty and Mr. George Hetzprobably work a speedy and desirable set-tlement of the difficulties. It is to be hoped so." el: but the sprit of the work is so thorough-

Harrison Sentiment Rapidly Growing. "And the Harrison sentiment West is all



tions and Reports.

ing their puddling and finishing depart-

ments with non-union workmen on Monday

next. A member of the Amalga-

mated Association, when asked about

the rumor, said. "I hear that

Spang, Chalfant & Co., have made all

necessary repairs about the mill and in all

probability an attempt will be made to start the plate department in a few days,

In the firm's opinion it will be an easy mat-

their mistake.

ter to secure puddlers, but they will learn

"When the scale was presented to the Manager, George A. Chalfant, he refused at first to consider it, but finally remarked that he would get one of the clerks to read it when he had nothing else to do and concluded with asserting positively that he would not sign the scale. He would not sign

This proposition was, of course, made fore the shut-down and not accepted."

An attempt was made to interview George A. Chalfant, the manager of the

Etna Iron Works, but that gentleman was absent and could not be located. It is also asserted that should the management not

asserted that should the management not have sufficient men to run the plate mill they will take the crew from the Spang Steel and Iron Company's works to operate it. This is the same method. Manager Chalfant was about to pursue last year, but the difficulty was contled

The difficulty was settled. The members of the Amalgamated Asso-ciation have called a meeting for Saturday

afternoon, when a line of action will be thoroughly discussed.

A DAY OF RESOLUTIONS.

"When the scale was presented to the

HARBITY STILL NAMED

As the Man to Lead Ex-President Cleve land's Third Campaign.

NEW YORK, July 13.-[Special.]-W. F Harrity, of Pennsylvania, ex-President Cleveland's postmaster at Philadelphia, and at present Secretary of State under Gover-

nor Pattison, has been in town for two days. He did not herald his visit, and no trumpets have been used to proclaim his presence. He came to consult ex-Secretary William C. Whitney and to ascertain Mr. Cleveland's views con-cerning the chairmanship of the National Committee. Mr. Harrity was informed

very plainly that Mr. Cleveland desired that he should take the place, and that Mr. Whitney was in accord with the ex-Presi-dent. In fact, Mr. Whitney has all along favored the selection of Mr. Harrity, and Mr. Whitney's word goes a long way with Mr. Cleveland

Mr. Harrity demurs at his selection. His duties as a State officer might interfere, he argued. He has also a legal practice which he does not want to abandon. But Mr. Whitney insists that Harrity shall be the man. Mr. Whitney made this proviso, that he (the ex-Secretary) shall give all the assistance in his prover. In fact Mr. assistance in his power. In fact, Mr. Whitney is practically to be the head of the committee. It was also agreed that George F. Parker is to be Secretary of the committee. Mr. Parker is the gentleman who for four years has managed the Cleve-land literary bureau at 57 Broadway. asserting positively that he would not sign the scale. He made a proposition to some few of the workmen, individually, that the puddling and finishing departments could continue at work with the verbal under-standing that they would receive the same rate of wages as last year, until the Confer-ence Committee had made their final report. This presentites had made their final report.

## A BOYCOTT ON THE CARNEGIES

# Placed by Philadelphia Carpenters, Who

Also Denounce General Snowden. PHILADELPHIA, July 13.-A meeting was held here to-night of the different building trades unions of the city to consolidate them into one Federation of Labor. A resolution, offered by P. J. MaGuire, General Secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, that the carpenters will not work on any building or job where the structural iron is furnished by the Carnegie

structural iron is furnished by the Carnegie Company, was adopted. A resolution condemning Adjutant Gen-eral Snowden for his rebuff of the Home-stead strikers was adopted, as well as reso-lutions condemning the system of Pinker-ton detectives. The consolidation of the different trades was decided upon, and the mating adjourned to meet next week. meeting adjourned to meet next week.

A Sheriff Murders an Assessor

ART STUDY FROM NATURE.

One of Pittsburg's Points of Supremacy as Recognized Abroad.

The strongest art school at present-

New York Art Amateur.]

#### Five Prisoners Break Jail.

SAGINAW, MICH., July 13 .- Five of the An Attempt Was Made to Curtail the Presiworst crooks confined in the Central police

station broke jail this morning, and are dent's Power-It Failed-The Work Yet still at large. The prisoners managed to to Be Done-Cake's Case Has Not Been still at large. The prisoners managed to unscrew a nut holding the grating down. They then let themselves outside the cell and escaped through a window. All were in jail on charges of larceny. Reached Yet.

The Window Glassworkers' Convention opened for its second day's session yesterday morning. Immediately after roll call President Eberhardt announced that the time would be devoted to receiving resolu-Sr. LOUIS, July 13 .- At Clayton, Mo., tions. At noon the delegates adjourned to o-day, in the Probate Court room, Sheriff reassemble at 2 o'clock. The afternoon was Emil T. Dosenbach and ex-Assessor U. S. Smith quarreled about politics. The Sherentirely taken up with the reports of com-Smith quarreled about politics. The Sher-iff shot and killed Smith. Dosenbach was mittees. The first committee on the programme was the one upon discipline. The report was considered and adopted with few changes. The Committee on Law was

called and was still reporting when the delegates adjourned at 5 o'clock. One of the resolutions handed in yester-day morning was to the effect that hereafter the eight members of the Executive Coun-cil should be elected by popular vote, but when the measure was acted upon it was defeated by a vote of 118 to 48. If this resolution had been adopted the power pos-sessed by the President of the association would have been materially weakened. By the present rules of the organization the chief officer is allowed to appoint four mem-bers of the Executive Council, and the remaining four are elected by popular vote. By the defeat of the resolution President Eberhardt still has the power to appoint four of the men.

ly right that it deserves the heartiest com-During the morning session a communimendation, recalling that of the New York cation was received from William Loefler, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Associa-Art Students' League in its early days. Mr. Beatty studied in the Munich Academy in the halcyon days under Piloty, at the same time as Frank Duveneek, William M. Chase, J. Frank Currier, Frederick Dielman. Walter Shirlay and other now well. known American artists. He is a strong advocate of teaching by the constant study of nature. He conducts the portrait and costume class. Beginners of course work from the cast; but as soon as possible they are advanced to the life class.



# IT'S RATHER STRANGE,

But the fact is that our Homemade Clothing costs less than the foreign-made article. Do you regard that as a surprising statement? Perhaps we ought to have said in the long run. Your immediate expenditure for a slop-shop suit may be smaller, but your ultimate expenditure will be very much larger. It isn't by any means always the case that what you bay least for is the cheapest. The really cheap suit is the suit that can be criticised in neither material, make nor fit, the suit that is faultless in all respects. A clear-headed thing is to buy one of our Home-made Suits. Our price for best in the house is not \$12 nor \$15, but what it's worth. If you select a light suit of \$ 10 it will cost you 10 per cent less, which is only \$9. But we'll not let you go itblindly. We'll stand by every suit with our guarantee.





954 and 956 LIBERTY ST.

jy12-47-TTS



Credenda and Nonpareils,



complete line of Bicycle Sundries

Suits and Athletic Goods, Send for eath logue. A. G. PRATT & CO., Sole Agent Western Pennsylvania, 502 Wood

for cata

Also a complete line Suits and Athletic

effect on the World's Fair. "I have read with some alarm the reports of the spread of cholera in Europe," said he, "but I am in hopes the disease may be checked before it becomes epidemic. The effect of an epidemic of cholera on the Exposition could not be foretoid. It would do harm undoubtedly, foretold and if it should become at all general it would prevent Europeans from visiting Chicago

"Nothing has been done by the World's Fair officials, and I can see no reason why anything should be done at present. Work on the buildings will go on as before. We shall not cross any bridges before we come to them. So far, there has been no news to cause us to fear for next year, except the course the cholera has taken in Europe. Heretofore the spread of the discuse has been comparatively slow, but this time it jumped with lightning-like rapidity. From Astrakhan it has passed to Kostromo and St. Petersburg, a distance of more than 1,000 miles. Then, too, its appearance in 1,000 miles, Paris makes its spread through Continental Europe more probable. If it should once cross the Atlantic and find an abiding place America, then its effect on the Exposition might be great.

#### Little to Fear From Cholera

As to its effects on European travel, I think there is little to fear, at least from a financial point of view. My idea is that the total number of visitors from Europe will exceed the average attendance for one day. The failure of Europeans to come would have no appreciable effect upon the receipts of the Expesition. With the cholera in this country, however, the effect would be to keep many people at home. Any thing that will increase the danger of trayeling will keep the people away from the World's Fair. Exhibits will not begin to arrive before November, however, and if the authorities succeed in checking the ravages of the disease the Exposition will suf-

fer no ill effects from it." When asked for his opinion as to the probable results of a cholera plague on the World's Columbian Exposition Moses P. Handy, Chief of the Department of Pub-

licity and Promotion, said: "The result would be disastrous. The only two things that can interfere with the success of the Fair under present conditions are a European war and an epidemic. A the var ago there was danger of a European war, and a year from now it is hoped cholera will be as far away as the war now seems. Of the two, war would be the more immediate in its effects, using the strength of European Governments and directing the theoretic Governments and directing the thoughts of the people to their home affairs. If cholera se general over the world, Chicago should would be as safe as any other city to live in. As regards attendance there is some danger, for this would be a center to which all countries would come.

Not Likely to Be Cholers People.

"But the people who will come are not of the class to be much affected by this disease, as it is the poorer classes, who live in filth and amid poor sanitary conditions, who will be the ones to suffer. These people would only get here by being under contract to take part in such shows as 'A Street of Constantinople,' 'A Hindoo Village,' or an Oriental entertainment of some sort.

"If there is to be a general spread of cholera it is better that we should have this long notice, as it gives us time to put our houses in order. While there has been a great neglect of sanitary precautions here, as in all large cities of rapid growth, there is no city in the world which a little care would not make safe from epidemics. The broad streets, the numerous alleys, the many breathing places which we have in our boulevard and park system and, above all, the great lake, which tempers the heat, and the lake winds, which ventilate and purify the city-all these are immense advantages. They constitute a combination of safeguards which no city in the world can rival. With these advantages and the care which the mere mention of danger of cholera suggests, Chicago should be sate.

We did derick-Had you lights on the boat? amining the entire new scale of prices and A. Yes: the boat was lighted. The first shot I think came from a sentinel, fully half a mile from town. Broderick-How rapidly did the boat A. Rather slowly, but I noticed we beau

he mole. Broderick-Did you have anything to do with the arms? A. No, sir. Broderick-Who controlled them? A. I suppose the Pinkertons had charge of them them. Broderick-Did you know the men were

Pinkerton detectives' A. Yes, sir. Present to Preserve the Peace.

Boatner-You were there to preserve the peace, you say. What did you do to pre

serve it? A. I advised the men that they had a right only to protect their lives.

Boatner-Did you command the people on shore to disperse in the name of the In w?

A. There was no opportunity given be tween the landing and the firing. Boatner-The Sheriff said this morning

you were sent to order off the Pinkertons in the event of a conflict. Did you do that?

you were sent to order on the rinkertons in the event of a conflict. Did you do that? A. After we left the barges we were forced to go down the river on account of the fring. I hadn't a chance to exercise my autority. Mr. Potter never thought for a moment that we would not get peaceful po-session. He expected trouble as Lock No. 1. After we passed that point he was no appa-rent intention at that time on the part of the people to give us trouble. The Pinker-ton sharp shooters on the barres were watching the men in the pumphouse. Boatner-After the firing stopped, why didn't you inform the people who you were? A. Only a foreigner who couldn't speak English and a few newspaper men were within speaking distance. They sat on the bank and seemed to be sketching the sur-roundings. I had no opportunity to pre-serve peace. captured.

The reference to the newspaper men raised a laugh all around and Chairman Oates remarked that the reporters are always on hand. Colonel Gray described one of the seribes as being tall and well built. Colonel Ontes looked at the slender fellows sitting at the reporters' tables and asked i the newspaper man was present. He is anxious to get his description of the battle The reporter turned out to be R. W. Herbert, of THE DISPATCH, and he will be called this morning.

Breaking the News to the Sheriff. Boatner-When did you get back from Homestead? A. At 12 o'clock, noon

Boatner-Had the Sheriff heard of the at tack?

A. Yes; and I told him something would have to be done at once to relieve the men in

The barges. Boatner-What did the Sheriff dot A. He went to see Mr. Weine to try to stop the conflict by negotiations. Boatner-Did he organize a posse?

Bontner-Did he organize a posse? A. No, sir. Bynum-Where did Potter go? A. He went to Port Perry to report to the firm. He said he wouldn't be responsible for the bloodshed. We intended to take the barges back with us. The people were roll-ing oil barrels down the hil. The truth is we didn't have free access to that side of the hoat next the shore. boat next the shore. Bynum-Did the Pinkerton men signal

Bynum-Did the Pinkerton men signal you to help them? A. I don't think they did. • Bynum-Did you know any of the men on the barges? A. Not personally. Going up a man fell overboard, and a member of the crew that I knew rescued him. Boatner-You say you were kept from helping the Pinkertons by the firing. A. Yee, sir.

A. Yes, sir. Boatner—Did the mob have good arms? A. They had some 45-caliber Winchesters Boatner—Were there any arms on the Lit

A. I only knew of one revolver carried by Pinkerton man. Broderick—What kind of arms did the

Pinkertons have? A. They had Winchester rifles. Broderick-You spoke of Pinkerton sharp

A. The Pinkerton sharpshooters were watching the boathouse. Several shots

discussing the various features. The matter is as far from a settlement as it was at the first conference. At the Amalgamated headquarters last evening none of the officers would discuss he situation. All that could be gleaned

d to the same of

from them was that one more firm had signed the scale, making 72 in all up to the present time. The new concern is the Valley Steel Company. Their plant, which is located in Bellville, Ill., is quite a large

#### SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

Henry Clark Dangerously Stabbed Early This Morning by John Howard, Hazelett's restaurant, on the corner of Water and Ferry streets, was the scene of a cutting affray this morning at about 1:30

o'clock, in which Henry Clark received injuries that may prove fatal. It seems that Howard, a well-known character, came into the place at about that time. He was considerably under the influence of liquor and in a good fighting mood. Clark came down

Words followed, when Howard drew a dirk and made a wicked slash at Clark, who had a gash one inch and a half long cut in his abdomen and way felled to the street He was carried into the restaurant, where his wound was given medical attention. His wound is in a dangerous place, and in all probability will prove fatal. Howard made good his escape and has not yet been

# HIS JAG SPOILED HIS AIM.

A Harrisburg Lawyer Shoots at a Woman but Fai's to Hit Her.

HARRISBURG, July 13.-[Special.]-A lawyer, John U. Comfort, tried to kill his sweetheart to-day. They met in the corridor of the postoffice building, where an excited dialogue took place, the woman's actions attracting the at-tention of several persons. The shoot-ing occurred about noon, but was seen by few people. The janitor of the post-office heard the report of the pistol, and appeared on the scene just as Comfort placed the weapon in his pocket. He said the shot was fired through one of

the open windows of the corridor, and that the woman was standing at the ladies' enof the Gross House on Walnu nut street. There were no arrests. Comort was said to have been intoxicated and his aim was bad.

# CANADA KNUCKLES UNDER.

The Word Canadian Stricken From Cana Rebate Regulations.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 13-An order in Council has been passed amending the order in Council of April 4 last with reference to the rebate on canal tolls on grain from Lake Ontario ports passing through the St. Lawrence canals for export from Montreal. The order, as originally passed, allowed a rebate only on shipments from "Canadian"

Lake Ontario ports. The new order simply strikes out the word "Canadian" so that wheat or coarse grains shipped from American ports on Lake On-tario passing through the St. Lawrence canals and exported from Montreal will get the advantage of the rebate. This has no bearing on the trans-shipment at Ogdens-burg of Western wheat.

Transford In Section of Contract

WE clean and press a suit of clothes in 12 hours by our new quick process. This is done only by Chas. Pieler, the Men's Cloth-ing Cleaner, 443 Smithfield street, Pittaburg, 100 Federal street, Allegheny. Tels. 1284 and

Dr Wirr's Little Early Risers. No griping o pain, no nausea: easy pill to take.

"Exactly. The Harrison feeling is a growing one all over the country, and the Allegheny Republicans are leading it in enthusiasm. We will have a National Chairman by and by, and there is no time lost by not having one now, as the National Committee is entirely equal to the preliminary work of the campaign."

ong out-of-town visitors in the city boday was Major Samuel A. Losch, of Schuylkill Haven, one of Schuylkill's next members of the Legislature, as his district is overwhelmingly Republican. Major Losch has more breadth about him than usual, and he explains the matter as due to a certain contented feeling that the Democratic County Convention at Pottsville, next Monday, will fight like all sin over the nominations, thereby opening the way to Republican success next fall.

"If they nominate Reilly for Congress, said Major Losch, "Brumm can beat him, an if they don't he is certain to win over the fellow they will name. Mr. Reilly is strong man, stronger than any other in the field, but not strong enough, I frankly be-lieve, to win this time."

## BRICE SAYS IT'S WHITNEY

Who Will Succeed Him as Chairman-He Has No Desire to Continue in the Place-He Denies the Briceville State Troops Story.

WASHINGTON, July 13. - [Specia'.]-Senator Calvin S. Brice has no intention of retaining the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee during the coming campaign. He was shown a newspaper statement to-day to the effect that Mr. Cleveland, in order to avoid the difficulty which President Harrison has encountered in selecting a Chairman of the Republican Committee, would probably insist upon the re-election of Senator Brice. "You may say for me," said Senator

Brice to a DISPATCH reporter, as he strolled through the corridors of the Ar-lington Hotel this evening, "that one cam-paign is about as much as I care to serve through; under no circumstances would I serve again, and I have caused that fact to be pretty well understood whenever the subject has been mentioned. If I am not mistaken, early last spring I was interviewed by a reporter on this same subject, and I said then that I would not serve as Chairman of the National Committee during the campaign of 1892." "Who is likely to be selected as chairman

if you will not accept the position?" "Nearly every member of the committee who has spoken to me on the subject is in favor of ex-Sceretary Whitney. No other name has been mentioned that I am aware of. He is the logical chairman, and all of us would be delighted to have him selected. The matter will be fully discussed and settled in New York next week, when the National Committee meets. We will hold our meeting directly after the candidates have been notified, select our executive as little delay as possible. There will be no lack of material from which to make up the executive committee, and there is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Whitney will be elected if he will accept." Some of the Republicans who are troubled

by the political complications likely to grow out of the labor riots at Homestead are charging that the Governor of Tennessee a short time ago called out the State troops to protect the property of Senator Brice at a place called Briceville. The Senator says he does not own any property at the place mentioned. The only conace-tion he has with the town of Briceville is

that while he and Mrs. Brice were visiting Tennessee they became interested in that section of the State and caused to be erected at that point a memorial hall and presented it to the town of Briceville.

Fusion Proposed in Minnesota ST. PAUL, MINN., July 13 -More than

During June the class is taken into the Allegheny Mountains to learn landscape painting under the most favorable condi-tions. Criticism of the school work is given on alternate days by Mr. Beatty and by Mr. Hetzel, who studied at the Dusseldorf Academy. This method of criticism is, it I mistake not, followed in no other city in the United States. In some of the Julian ols in Paris the instructors alternate monthly. Lectures on artistic anatomy are given by Dr. Matson, and china painting is aught by Miss Mary H. Barnet. During out half the year Mr. Beatty gives weekly talks on perspective and composition, and be instructs in etching. But constant study from nature is the thing insisted on above all in the school. Everything else is sub-ordinated to it.

#### TIPS TO THE BARBERS.

#### An Expert Shaver Says That He Once Beceived the Sum of \$20.

New York Herald.] The trouble which occurred between Bar-

bers Duddenhausen and Messerer at Manhattan Beach following the liberal \$10 "tip" given by the irrepressible Count Mitkiewicz to Messerer led to a discussion as to the amount of "tips" received by a shaving expert in this city yesterday. There were a good many yarns spun by chin scrapers as they worked over customers, and sev-eral of them said that there was nothing remarkable in a barber receiving a \$10

It was admitted that such "fees" were, not unusual, but were more frequent than many people imagined. The "tips," it was said, varied from 10 cents upward. Barber Messerer, of No. 421 Ninth avenue, who is an authority on "tips," said: "Yes, it is true; the Count gave me \$10

and remarked as he did so, 'Divide that with the boss.' This I did, and I don't unlerstand what he means by saying I ro him of \$5. Of course I never did anything nim of \$a. Of course I never did anything of the kind. His charge that I drank to ex-cess is equally false and I shall probably sue him for slander. Did I ever get a \$10 'tip' before? Many a time. When at the Imperial Hotel in this city and at the Hol-land House I often received big tips, sev-mat time as his as \$10.00 eral times as high as \$10. Of course a cus-tomer must be feeling pretty good before he gives up \$10 voluntarily, but some of them do it if the barber is a good one and does his work skillfully. Once at the Im-perial I received a \$20 bill from a liberal customer. That's the biggest fee I ever got, and probably is one of the biggest on

#### Benefits of ship Cauals.

At the little city of Newcastle-on-Tyne \$50,000,000 was spent some years ago in digging out a stream which originally in some spots was not more than two feet. The income from that investment has since then been \$28,000.000, while an immensely larger sum has beeu realized by the increase in trade and the enhanced value of property. The Clytle used to be fordable. At Glasgow \$60,000,000 was expended on it and the im-provement has yielded \$40,000,000 in revenue and made Glasgow one of the shipping centers of the world. The same lesson might be deduced from other European examples of ship canal construction, but the two cited are sufficient.

-A resident of Claiborne parish, La., is the possessor of a homespun suit that was carded, spun, woven and made up by his wife and daughtor.

exhaustive paper treating upon a scheme to revolutionize the window glass business. The officers of the convention have not had time to consider the communication. It At the close of yesterday's session, A. M. Hammet, of Pittsburg, a member of the

Press Committee, when questioned con-cerning the day's meeting and the work that had been accomplished, said: "To-morrow will be the last day for resolutions unless something of importance arises. Any resolutions after that time cannot be banded in unless special permission is handed in unless special permission is obtained from the President. It was ex-pected that the Homestead matter would

have been taken up before this but the new committee has not reported. "At the first day's session the committee

appointed by Local Assembly No. 300 of the Glassworkers' Association to prepare suitable resolutions handed in their report. There were some objectionable features in the resolutions, however, and the Chair finally decided to continue the local committee, but in addition to have three more men appointed and make it a national committee. This body is working upon the resolutions and they are expected to

the resolutions and they are expected to report now at any time. Of course, we will extend our hearty sympathy to the locked-out Homestead workmen." When asked concerning the George L. Cake matter, Mr. Hammet replied that the

convention had not even discussed the affair. When questioned relative to the Loeffler communication he said: "Mr. Loeffler sends in a letter to the conven-tion every year, in which he broaches a scheme to raise the wages of the men by increasing the production, We do not want the production increased. Factories are now limited to 48 single boxes and 30 double boxes per week. We now begin to think even this is too much, and there will be a change next year. To make a decrease instead of an increase is our only salvation. From this fact it is very prob able that Loeffler's communication will not

be acted upon."

HORSES. \* Seven match teams, 4 saddle and general drivers. Must be sold at once. COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND 4TH STREET.





A DECIDED BARGAIN

Can be had in any of our many departments.

Bargains in Bedroom Suites.

Bargains in Parlor Suites.

Bargains in Bedding, etc.

Bargains in Stoves and Ranges, the argest selection in the city.

CASH OR GREDIT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

HOPPER BROS. & CO.,

307 WOOD ST.

Bargains in Refrigerators.

Bargains in Baby Carriages.