IN VERY BAD ODOR.

A Black Eye for Pinkerton Detectives, Turn Which Way They Will.

MR. SCOTT'S LITTLE BILL

Would Prevent Their Travel on Any Railroad or Boat Line.

CONGRESS SORE ON THE SYSTEM,

And Fully Prepared to Pass a Bill That Would Annihilate It.

A NEW MOVE TO AID HOMESTEADERS

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There is every probability that the present troubles at Homestead, however that they may result as far as the dispute between the Carnegie Company and its workmen is concerned, will give the Pinkerton system of furnishing armed guards a black eye that will result in its ultimate overthrow.

Already several of the States have passed laws intended to prevent the use of the Pinkerton guards, and to-day Representative Scott, of Illinois, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives designed to go as far as the national Government can go in the same direction. It is entitled "A bill to prevent the inter-State transportation of bodies of armed men other than those in the military service of the United States, the several States and Territories, or the District of Columbia." It prohibits absolutely the transportation from one State to another of all such bodies of men, whether known as "detectives," "police" or any other title.

A Heavy Fine and Imprisonment.

It provides that any owner, president, manager, officer or employe of any company or corporation convicted of violating the provisions of the act shall be fined not less than $5,000 and shall be imprisoned for one year. Further than this, any person or corporation guilty of violating the law shall be liable for any damage done to any person, either in his person or his property, the amount of such damages to be assessed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

The idea of Mr. Scott was to make it impossible to transport the Pinkerton guards from one State to another. If there had been such a law as he proposes on the statute books when the Pinkerton men were taken into Homestead on Wednesday of last week

The Officers and Employes

of every railway line over which they traveled to their destination would have been liable to heavy fines and imprisonment, and would also have been liable for heavy damages for the men who were wounded and killed in the battle when they attempted to land from their barges.

Mr. Scott takes the ground that the only persons who should be allowed to interfere to enforce order or preserve the peace in any part of the United States are the legally constituted authorities of the Government, whether State or National. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, a sub-committee of which is now engaged in investigating the trouble at Homestead. It is not likely that any report will be made upon it until after the return of that sub-committee, when either the Scott bill or some substitute for it prepared by the committee will be reported. In the present temper of the two Houses such a bill would undoubtedly pass, with little or no opposition. L.

THE SHIP NOT GIVEN UP.

An Eloquent Speech Keeps the House From Surrender—Holman Once More Turned Down by His Friends—The Gallagher Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The smoke of yesterday's battle having been dissipated by the night breezes, the House met to-day somewhat refreshed and ready to dispose of the business which stands between it and an early adjournment. Although the day was given to the Commerce Committee, that committee was unable to transact any business, some of its members being rather indignant and attributing their failures to the opposition of Mr. Holman, Mr. McMillin and other leaders on the Democratic side. The legislative conference report was agreed to without much opposition, as was also the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, and the conference report on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported and the House adopted the McAleer resolution requesting the Department of State to inquire into the circumstances relative to the imprisonment of Dr. Gallagher, an American citizen, in an English prison, and to endeavor to secure his release.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, presented a disagreeing conference report on the naval appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Herbert then moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments which are still in controversy. These are the appropriation of $50,000 for the naval review and the authorization for the construction of a new battleship.

Mr. Holman opposed any recession.

Mr. Fellows made an eloquent speech in favor of recession. With an earnestness which received well merited applause Mr. Fellows pictured the dying Lawrence issuing his command, "Don't give up the ship," and he urged the House, in fervid words, to obey the command of the naval hero. [Applause.]

And the House obeyed the command, and did not give up the ship. Mr. Herbert's motion was agreed to—yeas 146, nays 83—and the bill is disposed of as far as the House is concerned.

The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The House then adjourned.

THE WOMEN AT WORK.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith Keeps Up Her Agitation for the Homesteaders' Wives and Families—A New Step Taken for Their Aid.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The news wired THE DISPATCH yesterday as to the interest in the Homestead affair among the women of the country had something more than the mere word of Mrs. Charlotte Smith behind it. There seems to be no doubt there is a vigorous and spontaneous movement among the wives of artisans and laborers in the United States to contribute aid in some form or other to the cause of the locked-out workmen.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, President of the so-called Woman's National Industrial League, is a well-known figure about the Capitol. Her task, that of attempting to ameliorate the condition of workers, is a self-appointed one. She began by organizing the women day laborers about the departments. Mrs. Smith's unconventionality, her breeziness, energy and fearlessness have made it highly proper to regard her mission with an indulgent smile on the presumption that what she accomplishes compares very insignificantly with her expressed object.

But despite these implied jeers, Mrs. Smith does accomplish a great deal. That fact is evidenced by the increase of wages she has secured for scrub women in the departments and for other women engaged in the lowly classes of labor, and by the wrongs to the female department clerks she has righted and by the wrongfully discharged women she has compelled department officials to restore to peace.

Mrs. Smith Lobbying Hard.

To-day Mrs. Charlotte Smith was bustling about the lobby of the House, buttonholing members. She confined her attention to Democrats and Third party people. She was successful in her mission. To-morrow a meeting of Democratic and Farmers' Alliance Representatives will be held here for the purpose of discussing the possibility and advisability of taking some action indicative of the interest these Representatives feel in the cause of labor. What this action will be has not been decided.

It is unlikely anything definite will be done at to-morrow's meeting. It is difficult to see what can be done. There is some talk of declaring in favor of an arbitration law, broad enough in its scope to exercise a beneficial influence throughout the country, and one that will effectually prevent like troubles in the future.

Representative W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, one of the superior Democrats, cannot see the possibility of enacting national legislation that will prevent struggles between labor and capital. Mr. Wilson has given much attention to the question. He is respected by members of both parties for his manifest fairness and calm judicial mind.

The Proposed Arbitration Law.

"I cannot see how Congress can do anything to prevent conflicts between capital and labor," said Mr. Wilson.

"An arbitration law is suggested."

"Congress cannot pass a compulsory arbitration law. It might direct the appointment of a voluntary arbitration committee by the President. In case of dispute between a manufacturer and his workmen the point in question could be referred to this committee. But its finding would not necessarily be final nor beyond appeal. The workmen might repudiate it; the manufacturer might object to it. In either event, the difficulty would remain unsettled, and the contest would be on as of yore. I don't mean to say such a law would not have a good effect. On the contrary, I think the good effect would be marked. I merely mean there is no system I know anything of that could be applied to the final irrevocable settlement of such disputes. There are arbitration boards in England, but their presence in that country does not obviate labor troubles. The masters, as they are called, appoint certain members of this board, and the workmen appoint other members. The situation is undoubtedly helped by these boards, but the trouble is not entirely removed." M. F. I.

ENTERTAINING DEBATES.

The Senate Considering the Purchase of a Government Printing Office Site—Billy Mahone's Property and Cameron's Scheme to Have It Bought at a Fancy Price.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—[*Special.*]—The debates in the United States Senate during the past few days have been highly entertaining. The debate on the question whether ex-Senator Billy Mahone, of Virginia, would succeed in selling to the Government for $250,000 a piece of ground in Northeast Washington as a site for the new government printing office, is one of the funniest for a long while—and that is saying a great deal.

The facts leading up to the discussion are these: The present Government Printing Office is a dilapidated, dangerous, disease-breeding structure, which is apt to fall down at any time beneath the weight of the great presses that rumble and roar in it day and night. Every person who works in the building is in constant danger of his life. There is no doubt about this, and several Congressional committees have so reported.

A Quarter of a Million for a Site.

In the last Congress a sum of money something like $250,000 was set apart for the purchase of a site for the new building, and the Committees on Printing were authorized to investigate the matter of a site and report.

No definite action has ever been taken looking for the purchase of a site, for the reason that the real estate jobbers of the District of Columbia began such a fight among themselves that it was impossible to choose between them without bloodshed.

At the last session of the Fifty-first Congress Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who is a heavy dealer in Washington real estate, endeavored to pass a resolution taking the matter of the selection of a site out of the hands of the Committee on Printing and instructing them to choose the Mahone property. He did not succeed in this, but while the Committee on Printing was still struggling with the problem this year, Senator Cameron and his friends stole a march on them, the result of which is the present fight of Mahone versus the other real estate speculators of the District of Columbia.

How the Scheme Was Worked.

The Cameron-Mahone combination worked their scheme in this way: During the absence of Senator Stanford in Europe, Senator Quay was the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the leader of the minority on the committee is Senator Vest. There is a rule of the Senate that no amendment can be brought into an appropriation bill that has not been recommended by a standing committee.

The Mahone men, therefore, came forward with a formal recommendation from Senator Quay's committee for the purchase of the Mahone property, and Senator Manderson, as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, at once jumped into the fight. Senator Manderson favors the purchase of another piece of ground known as the Baseball Park, although he has no interest in it, and is perfectly willing that some other site should be chosen, but what made him mad was that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds should attempt to override the Committee on Printing.

A COALING STATION SECURED

At a South American Island Through the Work of Minister Mahany.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A matter of international importance is the rumored securing of one of the Galipagos Islands by the United States as a coaling station. The negotiations are said to have been conducted by Rowland B. Mahany, Minister to Ecuador, and now on his way back to this country. Mr. Mahany, who is from Buffalo, secured his appointment, by the way, through the agency of the same Father Cronin who figured prominently during the excitement attendant on Blaine's resignation of the State portfolio. Mr. Mahany is expected to arrive in New York some day next week.

For years the United States has been trying to secure a coaling station at a point near the South American coast. Mr. Mahany was appointed but recently. On his arrival at Quito he obtained permission from the State Department to take 90 days' leave of absence. Mr. Blount at the time was making furious efforts to abolish a number of Ministers, and that at Ecuador was one. It was during Mr. Mahany's brief stay in South America that he is supposed to have secured the coaling station. M. F. I.

Steel Ties Discarded for Good.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—After 15 years experimenting the Pennsylvania Railroad officials have decided to discontinue the use of steel ties. The steel ties were found to be too light, and they cannot be kept in line nor made to take hold of the ballast firmly. For the future wooden ties will be used entirely on all parts of the road.

LOOK out for fire sale gents' furnishing goods 94 Fifth avenue Saturday.

MORE LIBERAL GAINS,

Which, Though Not Up to Expectations, Make Mr. Gladstone Safe.

BLAKE, THE CANADIAN, ELECTED.

A Rumor That Liberals Will Postpone the Home Rule Issue to

PUSH A BIG NEW ELECTORAL REFORM

LONDON, July 14.—To-day's results have not quite realized Liberal expectations, but they are considered satisfactory, as confirming the steady flow of gains. When the actual number of the Liberal members returned first overtopped the Conservatives, the Liberal Club men indulged in prolonged jubilations. Henceforth Mr. Gladstone's total will be in the ascendant.

If to-day was a shade disappointing, to-morrow will make up for it. Conservatives admit that rural voters are against them. The *St. James Gazette* angrily says that something like a rot has set in among the agriculturalists.

A feature of to-day's contests was the fact that for the first time during the present election, more opposition seats were at stake than Unionist seats. Out of 32 English counties polling, 17 were Gladstonian and 15 Unionists. So far as known at present, the former remain Gladstonian. The contest in two Scotch burghs secured Liberals in their seats, and the polling in eight Irish counties are reported as resulting in the return of McCarthyites. The Liberals thus calculate that to-day's results add 27 to the Gladstonian total.

A New Recruit for Burns' Faction.

Mr. Burkmire, of Ayr borough, who was elected to-day on the Gladstonian ticket, is a pronounced Laborist and will probably join the Burns faction. The Liberal leaders care little for the menased opposition of the Independent Laborist. These cannot count upon more than five men—Messrs. Burns, Hartley, Wilson. Picard and maybe Birkmire.

The returns at midnight showed that the Conservatives had 248 members; the Liberals, 232; the McCarthyites, 51; the Liberal Unionists, 39; the Parnellites, 7, and the Laborists, 3. Ministerial total, 287; Gladstonial total, 293.

Thousands of people gathered around the railway station in Aberdeen to watch the departure of Mr. Gladstone for Braemar, where he will remain for a week's rest after the fatigues of his Midlothian campaign.

The *Times* says: "If the Gladstonians continue to win at the same rate, the result will be disappointing. Viscount Cranborne's defeat in Lancashire is all the more annoying because the majority against him is insignificent.

Gladstone Can Feel for Morley.

"The most notable return is that of Midlothian. Mr. Gladstone is fully qualified to extend to Mr. Morley the sympathy extorted by his similar misfortune. It is idle to speculate upon the cause of the reduction of Mr. Gladstone's majority. His thinly-veiled hostility to the Kirk probably co-operated with the enigmatical home rule policy to produce an emphatic reduction amounting to a defeat.

"The result illustrates, as it did in Oxford, Lancashire and Greenwich, the great characteristic of Mr. Gladstone as a representative, that the more he is known the less he is liked. It is obviously only a question of time when the great peripatetic will seek the hospitality of Archbishop Walsh and be content to sit for Rebel Cork."

It is stated that sermons were preached against Mr. Gladstone in almost every established church in Midlothian last Sunday. It cannot be doubted that the church question was the chief factor in the contest.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the returns from Ireland. In the South division of Longford, Hon. Edward Blake, who came from Canada on the invitation of the anti-Parnellite electors of the district to oppose the Conservative candidate, was successful, carrying the district by a majority of 2,197.

A Powerful Home Rule Champion.

It is expected that Mr. Blake, with his wide knowledge of the workings of home rule in Canada, will prove an invaluable ally to Mr. Gladstone. His attainments are such that he is certain to make himself felt in the House of Commons, and he will always be found in the first rank of those who are battling for the re-establishment of a Parliament in Dublin.

John Dillon, the anti-Parnellite candidate, has been elected in the East division of Mahoby over his Parnellite competitor. Among the better known men whose election is announced to-day, is Sir Joseph Savory, the former Lord Mayor of London, who was returned from the Appleby division of Westmoreland.

The Ayre burgs in Scotland have in past elections shown a wavering political faith, but now it has given a majority of 7 for the Liberal candidate, Mr. Birkmeyre. In 1885 the Liberal nominee was returned with a majority of 342. The next year the district was Liberal-Unionist by a majority of 1,715, and Mr. Campbell was returned. On the death of Mr. Campbell a new writ was issued in June, 1888, and Captain Sinclaire, the Liberal, who was defeated by Mr. Campbell at the previous election, was returned with 53 majority.

The More Recent Fluctuations.

Captain Sinclaire subsequently resigned and a new writ was issued in March, 1890, when the district was contested by J. Somerville, Conservative, and E. Routledge, Liberal. Mr. Somerville was elected by a majority of 130, and he contested the district in this election only to find that the electors had gone back to their first love, the Liberals, and he was defeated by the annoying majority of 7 votes.

Among the cadidates whose defeat is announced to-day is Henry Harrison, who some time ago visited the United States in the interest of the Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary party.

A dispatch from Dublin says: Rival political factions at Portadown are rioting and fighting. They number 2,000 and have twice repulsed the police. Shots are being fired and several are wounded.

The *Independent* (Parnellite) says that at a select circle of Liberals held in London last night, the announcement was made that the home rule bill would be postponed by agreement with the Irish party, in order that some big reform measure may be introduced in the coming Parliament.

HE SAVED A SCORE OF LIVES.

A St. Gervais Hero Refuses Any Reward Except a New Suit of Clothes.

PARIS, July 14.—The bodies of many of the people who lost their lives at St. Gervais-les-Bains, in the terrible disaster that occurred there Tuesday morning, have been claimed by friends. A large trench has been dug in the churchyard to receive the remains of peasants, bath employes and those who are mutilated beyond recognition.

One of the hair dressers, who saved the lives of 20 persons at the Baths, was offered large sums of money by those he removed across the temporary bridge he constructed to a place of safety; but the only thing he would accept was a suit of clothes, his own clothing having been lost in the wreck, while the suit he wore was torn to pieces in his successful efforts to save the lives of the guests.

GREAT RIVERS OF FIRE.

The Eruption of Mount Etna a Sublime but Frightful Spectacle.

ROME, July 14.—The eruption of Mount Etna is rapidly increasing in violence. Immense streams of lava are pouring down the mountain side, and it appears certain that several villages and a number of dwellings will be destroyed. All the craters are active. One is ejecting a continuous stream of lava several yards deep and very wide. This stream presents the appearance of a river of fire, and though very beautiful is bound to ruin much property.

Another of the craters is hurling large incandescent rocks to an immense height, while the edges of the third crater threatens to crumble.

RUSSIAN DOCTORS MOBBED.

Ignorant Peasantry Imagine That Cholera Patients Are Being Buried Alive—Many Killed When They Resist Troops—Ravages of the Disease in Astrakhan.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—Owing to a report that the doctors were causing cholera patients to be buried alive, the lower classes of the city of Saratoff arose in revolt against the authorities and the doctors on the 10th inst. The populace wrecked and plundered the police station, cholera hospitals and the residences of the Chief of Police and physicians. Several persons were dragged out of one hospital to save them, as the ignorant mob thought, from being buried alive. The medical assistants were attacked and two of them were killed.

The rioters threatened to take full possession of the city, and would undoubtedly have done so had it not been for the opportune arrival of the troops, who had been summoned. The mob resisted the soldiers, and the latter were ordered to fire upon them. A volley was poured into the mob, killing three of them and wounding four others. The rioters then dispersed.

The Astrakhan *Messenger* publishes details of the recent riots at that place growing out of the cholera epidemic. It says that the mob held the town for two days. A hospital was burned to the ground, and all the medical staff of the institution were more or less injured. One doctor and his assistant were brutally beaten by the mob and trampled to death. The patients in the hospital were carried to the banks of the Volga and fed with milk, as a supposed antidote to the poison administered by the doctors, and several succumbed to this extraordinary treatment. Only the firing of infantry volleys brought the maddened mob to reason.

Astrakhan has become the chief nursery of cholera on this side of the Caucasus. The epidemic advances more rapidly there than elsewhere. The latest reports of the progress of the disease in Astrakhan say that in one day 235 persons were attacked with cholera and 102 others died from the disease.

HUNTING DOWN THE FAKIR.

The London General Postoffice Assisting Mr. Astor in the Investigation.

LONDON, July 14. — Neither William Waldorf Astor nor Mr. Adams, his agent here, will give permission to anyone to see the dispatch received in New York by Mr. Baldwin, announcing the death of Mr. Astor. They say they are ferreting out the origin of the dispatch in their own way, and that they do not want any further publicity.

Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Postmaster General, has given the Astor people authority to inspect all the cable dispatches that have been filed in London recently. The investigation thus far points unmistakably to the fact that the originators of the plot were in New York. Mr. Astor's representatives have seen the original dispatch that was filed here. It is believed they will be able to identify all concerned in the plot very soon. It is said Mr. Adams has intimated that a public prosecution is imminent. Mr. Astor, though his health is improving, is still confined to the house.

ALL QUIET AT PADUCAH.

After Another Skirmish in Which No One Was Harmed.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Quiet prevailed at Paducah to-day. An investigation was held this morning to determine, if possible, where the arms that the negro mob had are kept and who are the leaders of the mob. All negroes who cannot show that they have a means of living will be compelled to leave town. A judicial inquiry is also in progress to-day to determine who killed Elmer Edwards. Edwards was buried this morning with military honors. Henry Brown, colored, who last January stabbed to death Charles Hampton, keeper of a negro saloon, was, after trial last night, sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

There was another clash here last night between the whites and blacks, but no one was injured. The militia had been relieved from duty, but have been ordered out again. Purvine, the negro shot Tuesday night, is dead, and the negroes say they must have vengeance. Last night a special police force numbering 100 men was put on duty to patrol the city, and every precautionary measure was taken to preserve the peace. At 8 o'clock the squad of men in the northeastern part of the city saw 150 negroes beyond Oak Grove cemetery, and several shots were exchanged. As soon as this word was communicated to the city authorities 100 stand of arms were placed in the hands of determined citizens, who marched out to where the negroes were located. When the citizens reached the place they had retreated.

DISGRACE LEADS TO SUICIDE.

A Young Man Goes Over Niagara Falls to a Certain Death.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 14.—[*Special.*]—This afternoon about 2 o'clock a young man leaped into the river from Prospect Point, and was carried down to death over the American falls. The suicide left a card upon which was written:

Dear Father, Mother, Sister and Brother:

Please pardon me for what I have done, but it is all for that woman.

NOBLE KENNEY.

On the opposite side of the card was the advertisement of "Madame Percy, Dressmaking and School for Cutting and Finishing, 263 Maryland street, Buffalo, N. Y." This is the professional name of Mrs. Bursleim, of Buffalo. Recently Kenney worked for Mr. Bursleim, at the Cafe de Paris, Buffalo. The woman referred to by the young man is probably one with whom he had been living on Seneca street, Buffalo. On Monday she had him arrested for stealing a ring. It seems it was a gift of his, and, needing money, he had borrowed and pawned it. He was 21 years old, good looking, a nice dresser, and it is supposed the arrest preyed upon his mind.

SHORT STORIES OF CITY LIFE.

BARBARA KENT, 24 years of age, fell from the second story of her home at No. 1220 Penn avenue and crashed through a kitchen skylight, sustaining serious injuries.

PATRICK CONNOR, while attempting to jump on a moving cable car yesterday at Forty-second street, fell and cut his head badly. Dr. Beer dressed the injury and he left for his home on Forty-seventh street.

HARRY E. BODINE, an employe of the Duquesne printing office, had his hand caught in the cogs of a press yesterday afternoon and badly lacerated. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital and, after his wound was dressed, left for home.

BARBARA KERN, a young lady, fell out of a window at 1220 Penn avenue yesterday. Outside of a broken arm and some flesh wounds she escaped serious injury and last night at the West Penn Hospital was reported in a fair way to recovery.

Pittsburgers in New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[*Special.*]—The following Pittsburgers are registered at New York hotels: E. Edsall, Continental; Mrs. Hussey, St. James; G. B. Metering, Continental; Prof. H. R. Parker, Grand; J. J. Porter, New York; J. J. Vandergrief, Imperial; J. D. Ward, Imperial; L. Wertheimer, Vendome; F. Wilcox, Grand Union; B. B. Kerr, Gerlach; A. R. Loomis and wife, Grand Union; J. D. O'Bryan, Jr., Sturtevant; H. C. Patterson, Union Square; J. P. Smith, Sturtevant; K. Solomon, Holland.

INCREASE THE BOND.

Officers of the American Window Glass Association Asked to

PUT UP A MUCH LARGER AMOUNT

For the Honest and Faithful Performance of Their Duty.

THE DELEGATES TO TAKE AN OUTING

After the usual preliminary exercises had been completed at the convention of window glass workers in Southside Turner Hall yesterday morning President Eberhart announced to the many delegates that it was necessary for all resolutions touching on the business of the association to be handed in before the close of the day session. Immediately after the President had taken his seat the resolutions began pouring in and there were so many of them that only a few could be acted upon.

The first resolution of any importance was one asking that window glass factories be limited to nine months' work instead of ten months, which is now the rule. Many favored this measure, but after a close and exciting vote it was defeated. Another resolution of equal importance was presented immediately. It was to the effect that manufacturers should be obliged to engage their workmen 30 days before the end of the year's fire. This was also lost. After a vote had been taken upon this measure the noon hour had arrived and an adjournment was ordered.

At 2 o'clock the delegates reassembled and a resolution was submitted that the term of the President and Secretary should not extend for more than one year at a time. This was thoroughly debated, but when balloted upon was defeated.

Resolutions Against Pinkertons.

The next resolution on the programme was carried. It was to the effect that the President and council of the association be authorized to petition the proper gubernatorial officers to take steps to prevent the hiring of Pinkertons or armed detectives by any firm or company, the same to be utilized in a fight with workingmen.

Probably the most important resolution of the day, but which was not acted upon, was the one which asked that the wages of gatherers be advanced to 70 per cent for single and 60 per cent for double boxes on 40x60 glass and to 55 per cent on all double boxes over 40x60. If this measure is adopted it will make an increase of about 10 per cent in the wages of the workmen specified. Another important resolution which was passed yesterday asked that the bonds of the President, Secretary and Treasurer be increased from $3,000 to $10,000 and the bonds of the trustees be advanced from $3,000 to $6,000.

Of all the above resolutions none were of any more prominence than that which requested the re-establishment of the International Glassworkers Union, but it is not expected that any action will be taken upon this particular measure before a day or two.

An Invitation to an Inspection.

During the meeting communications were received from the Chambers Glass Company and the Kensington Land Company asking the delegates to visit Kensington, the transportation and other expenses to be furnished by the hosts. This invitation was accepted. The trip will be made to-morrow afternoon.

Just before the afternoon adjournment the Homestead matter was taken up. The resolutions which were handed in were examined, accepted and indorsed. They read as follows:

The Window Glass Workers of America, in national convention assembled, would most earnestly request that the necessary legal steps be taken forthwith to return to Mr. Andrew Carnegie all the monies or securities which have been received from him for the erection of a public library and other buildings in the city of Pittsburg.

In common with the majority of the people who are the wage workers of Pittsburg we are wage earners and fully appreciate the circumstances under which Mr. Carnegie has accumulated his unearned, collossal fortune.

As an employer he has gradually and surely so managed and conducted the iron and steel industries under his control as to crush the individual manhood and power of his employes, and subject the men who largely contributed to the upbuilding of his possessions to sacrifice manhood and submit to whatever form of personal government he deemed most efficient to obtain absolute dominion over the men who are employed in his works. The time has come when a city composed of workers should speak and act with emphasis in refusing to aid this man to self-glorification. While workers demand in vain security for bread to support their wives and children they will not be satisfied with stones and bricks which are to compose these monuments to the memory of Andrew Carnegie.

Objections to a Change of Date.

The system which Carnegie and his creatures have inaugurated, whereby their employes must abandon all the voluntary associations formed for their protection and for the protection of their widows and children, is heartless and oppressive, in keeping with the proposal to require contracts for labor to end in the dead of winter, thus placing the employes at the mercy of the employer, both as to the price of labor and the privilege of homes for their families.

The importation of Pinkerton thugs with their Winchesters was a challenge to the manhood of free American laborers. It was clearly illegal, and the attempt to make non-residents of Pennsylvania deputy sheriffs, with authority to rule the people of Allegheny county was an outrage upon the law, and an insult to the dignity of the State. As well might Carnegie import original thugs from India, as from Chicago and New York. The wanton importation of Pinkerton thugs, armed with deadly weapons and the consequent bloodshed leaving helpless and hopeless widows and orphans, was a great crime. The iron and steel works of this Carnegie Company, Limited, are largely filled with imported non-English speaking foreigners, employed to occupy the places formerly filled by Americans. Many thousands of those imported foreigners "hear the sound" of prosperity from afar, but know not that they are shipped across the ocean to work for wages insufficient to maintain American citizens. The methods which the Carnegie Company, Limited, have used to accomplish their ends have done more than any other thing toward sundering and embittering the relations of good will and common interest which should exist and prevail between employer and employe.

Exceptions to the Carnegie Library.

Therefore, we earnestly request and demand that no more money or valuable public property be devoted or given to the Jumbo library for the perpetuation of the memory of the little man up in the Highlands of Scotland. If he wishes a monument let him endow it with the unearned millions which he now enjoys. The whole project of library and art buildings to be maintained at the cost of the taxpayer for all time is a fraud on the holy name of benevolence. It cannot by any possibility cost less than $40,000 a year, and if the experience of the past is any guide for the future, will cost ere long several times $40,000 each year. Expenditures from the public purse always grow and fatten with time. This library scheme is not for the people—the common people—it is for the few who bask in the sunshine of suddenly attained wealth.

We therefore humbly and earnestly hope that this petition will meet with your approval, and that by your granting it you will endear your own names to the lovers of right and justice, and lend a new stimulus to the cause of organized labor, the only power destined to solve the vexed question of the harmonizing of the interests of capital and labor.

JOHN P. EBERHART,
DANIEL WINTERS,
A. M. HAMMETT,
PATRICK CLANY,
JOSEPH RIGGINS,
H. C. LANDGRAFF,
Committee.

In addition to these resolutions the convention decided that the defense made by the Homestead workers was a lawful and worthy one, and pledged the fullest support of the window glass workers to the movement.

Copies of the above resolutions were ordered to be presented to Mayor Gourley, City Councils and the Amalgamated Association leaders at Homestead.

ANOTHER SIGNATURE.

The Rome Cotton Tie Manufacturing Company Signs the Scale.

Matters were unusually quiet at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association yesterday. There were no secret meetings nor any conferences; the only thing to relieve the monotony of the day was the announcement that one more iron firm had signed the new scale and the official paper had arrived during the morning.

The new addition to the list of signers was the Rome Cotton Tie Manufacturing Company. The works of this concern were built in the early part of 1889, and put into operation in July of the same year. The plant is equipped with four single puddling furnaces, two heating furnaces, two trains of rolls and one hammer. The product is bar, hoop and band iron with an annual capacity of 3,000 net tons. The firm employ 100 men.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Tradesmen's Assembly No. 4907 Sympathize With the Homestead Workmen.

The Tradesmen's Assembly No. 4907 met in Knights of Labor Hall last night for the purpose of considering the Homestead labor trouble. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and after an hour's work returned with a paper which they submitted to the Chair.

The resolutions, which were accepted and indorsed, with a few changes, are of a red-hot character. While great sympathy is extended to the locked-out men, the officers of the Carnegie Steel Company are denounced for engaging Pinkerton men to protect the mill.

THE DAUGHTER OF ELLIS ISLAND.

A Little Syrian Waif Lands Alone on the Borders of the New World.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A pathetic story which has touched the heart of Colonel Weber and his assistants at Ellis Island is that of a little 3-year-old girl who arrived in this country a week ago alone.

The little wanderer's name is Adene Hana. She has never seen her father. Three years ago he came to the United States. He wanted to make a home for his wife and child. The husband when last heard from was at New Orleans. For almost three years his wife waited for letters from him, but they never came.

Sick and despondent, the poor woman sold her little furniture and decided to follow her husband to the United States and try to find him.

Mrs. Hana embarked on the steamship Cambria with her little girl. Directly on the vessel leaving port Mrs. Hana fell ill, growing weaker and weaker until the third day after sailing, when she died. She was buried at sea.

Little Adene did not know and could not understand what had become of her mother. The passengers told her that she had gone to Heaven.

Ever since her arrival at Ellis Island little Adene has been making friends with everybody from Colonel Weber down, and already she has come to be known as "the daughter of Ellis Island." Learning that no one was likely to claim Adene, Miss Leuddahl, a Swedish missionary, applied to Colonel Weber yesterday and was given permission to take charge of her.

THE BRAIN'S TEMPERATURE.

Various Experiments Which Have Been Made on Men and Dogs.

Youth's Companion.]

Some interesting experiments have lately been made by Prof. Angelo Mosso, of Turin, on the temperature of the brain. It is a common observation that during prolonged mental exercise or excitement the head becomes hotter, but Prof. Mosso has applied very delicate heat-measuring apparatus to ascertain the effect upon the brain temperature not merely of conscious mental effort, but of various stimulants and irritants.

The sensitiveness of the brain may be judged from the fact that during profound sleep a noise produced within the hearing of the sleeper, although not loud enough to cause an awakening, makes a perceptible rise in temperature.

The administration of cocaine was observed to cause a rise of more than seven degrees in the brain temperature. One of the effects of opium appears to be to produce a fall in the temperature of the brain before any of the other organs of the body are similarly affected, and indeed while they are yet rising in temperature.

Great mental activity produces a condition of the blood which appears to be poisonous, especially to the muscular system.

Prof. Mosso has used both human beings and dogs as the subjects of his experiments.

THE CENTER FOR PEANUTS.

Norfolk is the City Which Supplies the Markets of the World.

Philadelphia News.]

Norfolk has a crop which is worth millions of dollars annually—peanuts. Norfolk supplies the civilized world with peanuts. The street corner Italian who empties a pint in your overcoat pocket and the Parisian fruit merchant who weighs you out a quarter of a kilogram of the homely nuts get them from here, for this is the only peanut market in the world.

Smyrna has its figs, Barbary its dates, Bordeaux its grapes and Norfolk its peanuts. What would life be without peanuts? One can scarce picture an existence which would be tolerable under such circumstances.

The peanut magnates grow the edible tuber in Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Surrey and Southampton counties, but the common market is in Norfolk. The rows for the nuts are laid off three feet apart. They are made 15 inches deep, and phosphates are largely used as an underdressing. They are strewn along in these trenches about the middle of April, and mature after the same term which is required for potatoes.

AN UNFORTUNATE FELINE

Which Is Pursued by Sparrows and Made an Object for Revenge.

Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There is a lady living on Banklick street, in Covington, who has a large black house cat of the Maltese species, in which an instance of the laws of humanity conveyed to the lower classes of living objects is shown—that of revenge. There is a family of sparrows living in the trees near by, and for some reason they are the cat's deadly enemies.

The cat has only to look out through the screen door when the birds will fly down and peck at the door as if they would tear the cat in pieces. When the cat wanders around the yard they fly at it from all directions and tear at its hide, but the cat only dodges around and tries to hit them as though in play. The fight is still going on and probably will go on all summer, for the birds evidently have the full spirit of revenge in them, and would make the feline's life as miserable as possible.

A PLANT WITH A MISSION.

It Can Forecast the Weather, and Hardly Ever Makes a Mistake.

Thomas C. Peterson, a farmer living near Woodstown, N. J., has growing in his yard a remarkable floral curiosity. It is known as the weather plant, and from careful observation it very accurately foretells the state of the weather two days in advance, by changing the position of its leaves.

If the leaves stand upward from the twig, making with each other an angle of 45°, the sky will be cloudless and the weather beautiful in all respects. If they stand out straight, changeable weather is indicated. As the leaves drop below the twig the indications range toward rain, until when the leaves hang straight downward water may be expected to fall in torrents.

A local storm is indicated by curling together of the leaves, and a fog by a bending of the twigs. The seeds are the size of sweet peas, round and hard and of a bright scarlet color.

HE EATS RAW WHEAT.

The Founder of the Edenic School Explains the Benefit of His System.

New York Sun.]

A few days ago a tall, clerical looking man, who gave the name of J. B. Rumford, of Los Gatos, Cal., appeared at Parkersburg, W. Va., as an expounder of a new school of health, which he calls the Edenic School. He lives on cereals in a raw or natural state. When asked if it was true that his diet consisted of raw wheat, he said: "Well, yes; I live largely upon wheat, although I occasionally eat other things, but never anything that has been cooked."

He has not tasted a piece of beefsteak for ten years, and he has not eaten eggs, pudding, pie, cake, tea or coffee.

"Everything cooked," he said, "is a perverted nature product, and it should never go into the system. When food is cooked it is devitalized—dead, and physicians will tell you that dead matter is poison."

"How much raw wheat is necessary daily to keep the system in good working order?"

"With from a half to three-quarters of a pound of wheat per day a man can do a good day's work. There is a great amount of nutriment stored up in raw wheat. While at my home in California I ate but one meal per day, but since I have been traveling I have eaten two meals a day most of the time, and then only when hungry. I never eat at regular intervals."

"How much does it cost a day to live on that sort of food?"

"I can get along on 10 cents a day, but that is rather high. I have eaten some days only one or two cents' worth of raw wheat, and five cents' worth of rolled oats will last me twenty-four hours while traveling."

He said that he had practiced his theory for ten years, and that now at the age of 60 years he felt young and vigorous, whereas at the age of 40, after living as mortals usually do, he felt old.

A Mother's Advice for Teething Babies.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

So many little ones are dangerously sick from teething in summer that I feel it my duty to say that my baby has cut six teeth without any trouble during the hot weather, the result of being fed with lactated food. I hope every mother will use it. MOTHER EXPERIENCE.

B. & B.

SKIRTS.

We Mean Petticoats.

1,000 more than we ought to have, and there're going to be sold—made of Seersucker and other heavier striped skirtings, all good ones, neatly and nicely trimmed. 400 of these Skirts (principally 75-cent ones) are to be sold at

45 Cents Each.

200 finer and higher cost ones at

75 Cents.

1 lot Black Satine Skirts, with white line stripes and one ruffle,

75 Cents.

Fine Scotch GINGHAM STRIPED SKIRTS, 10-inch embroidered and scalloped edge ruffle,

$1.25.

1 lot fine BLACK SATINE SKIRTS, with white polka spots, **$1 Each**—a lot of money lost on these.

Fine plain grey and plain Black Mohair Skirts, neatly trimmed,

$1.50 each.

Plain fast black Satine Skirts, summer weight,

75c and $1.

The reason we are stuck on a large lot of skirts is that nearly everybody bought silk skirts and are still doing so—and to make this

SKIRT SALE

More interesting, read this and then see the skirts:

Colored SILK GLORIA SKIRTS with hemmed and corded ruffle,

**$3.