ROOMS SOON RENTED
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# The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

## NO LEGISLATION NOW EXPECTED.

### The Federal Government Is Powerless to Interfere in Labor Troubles.

### NOT DEMOCRATIC THUNDER

### Homestead Wages Were a Revelation to Free Trade Congressmen.

The Views the Members of the Investigating Committee Expressed on Their Return to the Capital—Chairman Oates Fears More Trouble, but Has No Doubt as to the Maintenance of Law—The Report May Denounce the Pinkertons but Will Hardly Propose Any Practicable Measure Against Them—Southern Statesmen Much Impressed by Their Brief Visit to the Nation's Industrial Center—An Echo From Wisconsin.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Congressional investigating committee has returned from Homestead. The most significant development was the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee except Judge Taylor, who is in Ohio, that the entire Homestead affair is beyond the reach of Federal legislation.

The members of the committee are all exceptionally good lawyers and personally have examined the law and constitution, though as a committee they have not discussed the matter. They cannot see any way by which such troubles can be averted in the future.

The subject of Owen Scott's bill to prevent the shipping of companies of Pinkerton mercenaries from one part of the country to another was broached to Messrs. Oates, Bynum, Boatner and Broderick. They think the bill is clearly unconstitutional.

**No Legislation Likely to Be Suggested.**

The powers of Congress have some limit, they say, and the limit is overstepped in Representative Scott's bill. It is unlikely that any Federal legislation will be suggested in the report. As far as the possibility of future Federal legislation ameliorating the condition of workmen is concerned the investigation has been fruitless. All that it has accomplished is to get the facts involved, but on the confession of the committeemen themselves nothing looking to an improvement can be based on these facts.

The Democratic members of the investigating committee were doubtless disappointed in the meager results of the search from a partisan standpoint. While they were entirely fair and willing to do justice to all parties to the conflict they would have secretly rejoiced had any good Democratic campaign material turned up. This material they did not find.

**A Matter for the Separate States.**

Both Messrs. Oates and Bynum are of the opinion that the States themselves must legislate to affect the questions under consideration. Mr. Bynum thinks a State could enact a compulsory arbitration law, but indorses Mr. W. L. Wilson's view. "Suppose the arbitration board's findings were rejected by the workmen or the manufacturers," said Mr. Bynum, no law could compel the manufacturers to pay those wages, nor could the workmen be compelled to accept them."

Colonel Oates, the chairman of the committee, said: "I think that we got all the facts of the case and went down to the bottom of the matter. We examined Mr. Frick and his superintendent and Mr. O'Donnell and a number of the workmen, as you have seen. Mr. Frick is a remarkably able man, and is a great manager. He has one of the brightest lawyers I have met to advise him. The leaders of the workmen are men of intelligence and capacity, and take the workmen as a body they are the best set of workingmen I have ever come across. The contention is not one between ignorance and power. It is a conflict of strong men, the workmen being keen, intelligent and always wide awake.

**A Surprise for Free Traders.**

"The man who goes to Homestead with an idea that he is going to find a lot of ragged, half starved and ignorant strikers will have a great surprise before him. It is a revelation in the way of a community of workmen. They are men of thought and action and of independence. They have their homes, and the skilled workmen earn from $65 to $275 per month. The common laborers get from $1 to $1 50 per day. It is not a poverty stricken community, you may imagine. But for this unfortunate disagreement between the workmen and the employers the situation at Homestead would be very good.

"Mr. Frick insists that the reduction of wages is made necessary because of the reduction in the price of steel billets, etc. The workmen declare that the reduction is unnecessary, and that the only purpose of it is to put more money into the pockets of the company.

**A Meeting of Two Great Forces.**

"Mr. Frick declined to tell the committee what it cost per ton to produce the steel billets. In this contest neither side is acting on impulse. They are deliberate and guided by intelligence, and it is the meeting of two great forces."

"How do you think it will end?"

"You know how these things end, generally. Law and order must be vindicated in the long run, even if there is a conflict between the statutes and the equities of the case."

"Do you think there will be further trouble?"

"Yes, yes, I do. The workmen know what they are doing, and are acting upon their calm judgment as far as the leadership is concerned, but they are the most determined men you ever saw. They do not claim to have the right of law with them, but insist that they are morally right, and will hold to their position. I think the Carnegie people intend to open their works with non-union men. They will do this under the protection of the militia, and will, I suppose, arm their men. This seems to me to be inevitable in view of the sentiment there."

**Making the Most of an Admission.**

Mr. Boatner, another Democratic member, thought the acknowledgement by Chairman Frick that he had arranged to have the Pinkerton force brought in before submitting the scale of prices to the men was most important and significant. He regarded the situation as yet serious.

Congressman John L. Mitchell to-day received the Pinkerton resolutions adopted by the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee. Mr. Mitchell had been somewhat perturbed over the fact that at the meeting at which the resolutions were adopted debate brought out some of opinions that he might have been an employer of Pinkerton detectives.

"It is all foolishness, such talk," he said. "What would I want them to protect—my farm?"

Mr. Mitchell at once dictated a reply acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions, and, as Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and a probable candidate for further political favors, hastened to put himself right. His letter is as follows:

**A Politician's Idea of Pinkertons.**

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Charles Dipple, Esq., Secretary Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee, Wis.:

DEAR SIR—The copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting of the Federated Trades Council is this moment received. In my opinion the law does not countenance the employment of the so-called Pinkertons. In case of conflict such as the one now on foot at Homestead appeal must be made to the legal authorities of the locality, of the State, and of the nation if need be. If the authorities constituted by law are not able to cope with such troubles, our system is fundamentally at fault.

Aside from the legal aspect, it is mistaken policy to invoke armed assistance of the Pinkerton sort. In the end this will bring disaster to the very interests which it seeks to defend. Personally let me assure you and the members of the "Federated Trades Council" that my sympathies have always been, and always will be, with the workers in the humble walks of life—with those whose lines are cast in rugged places.

I remain, yours respectfully,
JOHN L. MITCHELL.

P. S.—The resolutions will be referred to the appropriate committee of the House.

And so it seems likely that the Pinkertons will be made the scapegoats for the entire trouble, at least so far as Congress is concerned.

**CARPENTER writes from the Czar's Capital for THE DISPATCH to-morrow.**

## THE DALTONS' LATEST JOB.

**They Secure Between $50,000 and $75,000 From an Express Car in Oklahoma Territory—Detectives and Indian Police Are Wounded and Routed.**

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 15.—The M., K. & T. passenger train No. 2, southbound, was held up by a gang of masked robbers at Adair, I. T., late last night. The robbers secured the contents of the safe of the Pacific Express, between $50,000 and $75,000, and made good their escape. It is almost certain, from information received, the robbers were the noted Dalton gang.

The robbery was not accomplished without a hard fight, in which Captain J. J. Kinney, Chief of Detectives of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, L. A. Flora, a member of the Indian police, and two doctors, passengers on the train and residents of Adair, were wounded. None of them are likely to die. When the train was within a few miles of Adair two men crawled over the tender to the engine and ordered the engineer to stop. As the train came to a standstill shots were heard outside. Captain Kinney, Flora and the two doctors rushed from the cars and opened fire on the two men who were standing at the side of the express car. As the firing began several men emerged from the darkness and they also opened fire. A lively fusillade ensued, in which Kinney, Flora and the two doctors were wounded. They were forced to retreat into the cars, their revolvers being empty.

The men who had last appeared kept up a lively firing for the purpose of intimidating the passengers on the train, and with excellent effect, not a soul appearing. The two men at the express car were joined by a third, only one man being left with the engineer and fireman. Up to this time the messenger had persisted in his refusal to open the door. One of the gang then shouted that he had placed dynamite under the car and would blow it to atoms if the door was not opened, firing, by way of emphasis, several shots into the car, which passed uncomfortably near the head of the messenger. At this the messenger gave in and opened the door. The three men sprang into the car, and while one covered the messenger with his gun the others turned their attention to the safe. The work of blowing it open was soon accomplished and the contents quickly extracted. After relieving the messenger of his watch, the robbers bound him and dumped him in a corner of the car. Then they leaped to the ground, and, after firing several more shots, disappeared.

## DEPTH OF JUVENILE SAVAGERY.

**Two Little Children Cut a Baby to Pieces to See If It Is Fat Inside.**

TYLER, TEX., July 15.—The most revolting crime ever known in this section was committed 16 miles northeast of this city. Three children, named Jackson, one about 3 years, and two boys under 8 years of age, were playing in a grove near the house. The 3-year-old was a very fleshy child, and the boys decided to see if she was fat inside like a hog.

With a plow handle they deliberately knocked the baby in the head, as they had no doubt seen their fathers kill hogs. They then secured an old, rusty plowshare and chopped and hacked the child, finally tearing off the legs and arms, and after much hacking and tearing completely disemboweled the child. At last they dragged the body into a clump of bushes and left it.

**PROFIT SHARING, by Manager Chace, of the Bourne Mills, should interest Pittsburg just now. See to-morrow's DISPATCH.**

LIFE IN HOMESTEAD AS IT IS TO-DAY UNDER MILITARY OCCUPATION.

## MEN STILL AT WORK

### The Entire Force Does Not Go Out at the Upper and Lower Union Mills.

### WATCHMEN ARE ON GUARD

### Machinery in Operation and Five Hundred Men at Work.

### MANY REPENT THEIR ACTION.

### Meeting of the Workmen at Beaver Falls and Its Results.

### AN UNCERTAIN FEELING PREVAILS

At the Upper and Lower Union Mills of the Carnegie Steel Company a high board fence, similar to the one surrounding the Homestead plant, is being erected, and at each corner a sign has been placed stating that no one will be admitted inside of the inclosure except employes.

From early morning to 5:45 o'clock last evening the works presented an appearance far different from deserted. The shears, steam saw, crane engine and shifting engines, together with about 500 mechanics and laborers, were at work filling orders and doing odd jobs, while on the outside of the proposed fence there were about 100 watchmen patrolling their beats with apparent unconcern and precision. On every available corner stood small knots of strikers looking toward the mills and discussing the situation.

From what could be learned last evening 2,000 workmen representing the skilled labor are now out on strike. The remaining 500 will, if they want to or not, stop work in two or three days, because at the end of that time there will be nothing more for them to do.

**Prepared to Continue Work**

The action of the skilled labor affects the entire force employed in the two mills. Notwithstanding this state of affairs the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company are not worried. The mechanics and laborers all have orders to report every day and an order was handed to the general engineer yesterday to have every man in his charge on duty to-day.

In a conversation with two or three bosses in the upper mills last evening, it was stated that the firm intended to run the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third street mills at all hazards and in a very short time at that. Said one of these men, who cautioned that his name should not be used: "The Union Mills have always been looked upon by the firm as family works, there having been no trouble and few changes for the past 25 years. Some of the men repent their hasty action deeply, while others state that the only reason they can give for going out on a strike was that they were compelled to it. From the sentiments of many of these employes who have grown old in the service, I will be willing to wager $100 to $50 that at least a few will be at their posts Monday next."

The majority of the men, however, declare they will not return under any circumstances until a settlement is effected at Homestead. One of the rollers said: "We may have acted hastily in going out upon a strike, but now that the firm has refused to recognize our committee we will make no advances to the firm in effecting a settlement. We can afford to stop work for a little while. We will not be harmed by the result, whatever it may be, because there are a few, if any, who can fill the vacated positions."

**Rumor of a Second Committee.**

What the above speaker meant when he said the firm had refused to recognize the workmen's committee is not known. The committee of five who waited on Manager Frick on Monday last were received, but their demands were not acceded to. It is rumored that a second committee from the mills waited upon the firm yesterday to make arrangements for the men to return to work, but this is denied by Secretary Lovejoy.

In answer to several questions yesterday Manager Scott said the shut-down would cause a scarcity of material at the Keystone, Schiffler and Pittsburg bridge works. "The Union Mills furnish considerable of their product to these works," he continued, "and the strike may bother them some."

Secretary Lovejoy, when questioned, was very reticent. He said: "We do not know how matters stand at the Union Mills. We have not been notified officially of the strike. We will take back any or all of the men."

"Will you take them back as an association or as individuals?" was the query.

Secretary Lovejoy hesitated, then said: "Well, that we cannot say."

This afternoon the skilled labor employed in the two mills will hold a meeting, at which some important action will be taken.

**Beaver Falls Millmen Meet.**

The meeting of the men employed in the Carnegie mills at Beaver Falls yesterday afternoon was not a secret session. It was attended by nearly all the local workmen, union and non-union committees from Homestead and Lawrenceville, Burgess McLuckie and two officers from the Beaver Falls Trades Councils.

Nothing official was done, though several speeches were made by McLuckie and other leaders. It was stated that the purpose of the gathering was to give the men an opportunity to meet the visiting committees and get their advice and encouragement. The men are very quiet and do not go near the mills, though they may be seen gathered in knots and discussing the situation. The Carnegie watchmen are in full possession. Another meeting of the lodges is called for this afternoon. The men presented their ultimatum to Superintendent Rigley yesterday, and he said he would send it to the proper authorities.

Although those attending the meeting upon being interviewed refused to talk, yet it has been learned that the men are not in full sympathy with the action taken, and considerable dissatisfaction is expressed. The merchants and other business men here, while deeply in sympathy with the locked-out men at Homestead, depreciate the action of the lodges of this place. They think the action will only result in great injury to the town and to the mill men themselves, while it will do the Homestead men very little good, if any.

**No Profit to the Firm.**

The products of the mills here being rod, wire and wire nails exclusively, the manufacture of them can in no way affect the other mills of the Carnegie Company. It is stated that the mills here have never been the source of much income to the firm, and the shutting down will have very little effect in a financial sense whatever. The above comes from good authority.

Yesterday morning notices signed Patrick R. Dillon, manager, were posted up in the mills stating that they would resume operations in all departments Monday, July 18. It is rumored that in case the men do not return to work next Monday the mills will resume work with non-union men.

The resolutions adopted at the executive meeting in the morning were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the members of Energy, No. 111, Morning Star, No. 120 and Dirigo, No. 123, lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, in joint session agree to present to the Carnegie Company, Limited, the same ultimatum as that presented by the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third street mills of Pittsburg, viz: That we refuse to work until Mr. Frick is willing to open negotiations with the Amalgamated Association regarding the settlement of the Homestead trouble.

## FOR HOMESTEAD WORKERS.

**They Will Be Given a Limited Time to Return to Work.**

When asked if the firm contemplated any new movement in the Homestead matter, Secretary Lovejoy last evening said: "We have said all we intend to upon this subject for the present, and if there are any new developments everyone directly interested will know in good time." This is all that the official of the Carnegie Steel Company would say in reference to the matter but, notwithstanding his reticence, it is stated on good authority that a part of Secretary Lovejoy's time yesterday afternoon was devoted to getting up a new notice for the benefit of the Homestead workers.

It is said that the notice, which is to be printed and placarded in prominent places in Homestead, invited such of the old employes to return to work as desired inside of a limited time and after this period expired the men would not be taken back under any circumstances. Incidental to this it is stated that a large party of colored laborers who hail from Alabama are in the city to take some of the positions vacated by the locked-out workmen at Homestead.

**DAHOMEY and France's war on it in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.**

## HUNDREDS TO STARVE.

**The Floods in the Tombigbee River Causing Widespread Distress.**

CINCINNATI, July 15.—[*Special.*]—There is no longer doubt here that the lives of hundreds are in jeopardy from starvation in Sumter and Marengo counties, Ala., owing to the great and increasing floods in the Tombigbee river.

Private dispatches from known and reliable parties were received here to-day asking for aid. They say thousands have lost their all, and hundreds are absolutely without food. All live stock has perished and crops are ruined. Scores of people have been drowned, and little children are dying in swarms.

## YOUNG BAPTISTS AT DETROIT.

**They Elect Officers and Discuss Sunday Opening of the World's Fair.**

DETROIT, July 15.—At the National Baptist Young People's Union Convention to-day, after some discussion, an amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that the Board of Managers shall consist of the officers of the union and one additional member for each State, Province, Territory and country represented in the annual meeting, these to hold office for three years. A very pretty ceremony was the salutation of flags. The reports of the States and other divisions showed much progress for the year.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John H. Chapman, Chicago; Vice Presidents, first, Rev. J. P. Cranfill, D. D., Texas; second, Thomas Urquhart, Canada; third, Frank Harvey Field, New York; Recording Secretary, Rev. Robert F. Y. Pierce, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Treasurer, J. O. Staples, Chicago. Sunday closing of the gates of the World's Fair was discussed at the evening session.

## STUBBORN RAILROADERS.

**They Still Refuse to Yield Information on Steel Rates to the Inter-State Commission—The Matter Laid Before Judge Gresham—Coal Rates.**

CHICAGO, July 15.—The three members of the Inter-State Commission who have been endeavoring since Wednesday to induce some stubborn railroad freight managers and agents to give them information, will leave Chicago to-morrow night for Omaha. Chairman Veazey grew desperate this morning, and instead of resuming his fruitless probing of witnesses, he and his two colleagues adjourned to District Attorney Milchrist's office and prepared a petition to Judge Gresham, asking the Court to decide whether Vice President Sterling, of the Illinois Steel Company, must answer the questions put to him regarding the ownership of the stock of the small switching roads his company was alleged to possess. Judge Gresham was seen and he agreed to hear the petition in the afternoon.

When the attorneys for Mr. Sterling learned of the move, they held a consultation and requested that they be given until 3 o'clock to consider the petition. This was granted. In the afternoon the attorneys for the Steel Company asked the Commission to postpone the hearing of the petition before Judge Gresham, in order that they might have time to prepare themselves. This was agreed to, and Judge Gresham named September 6 as the date for the hearing.

William Borner, General Western Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, was the last witness examined to-day. He prided himself that his road never cut rates. He did not believe there is discrimination in rates on coal shipped from Pittsburg to Western points.

## BORUP IS BACK AGAIN.

**The Officer Charged With Unsoldierly Conduct Reaches Home Once Again.**

WASHINGTON, July 15.—[*Special.*]—Captain Henry D. Borup, of the United States Army, who was stationed in France on special ordnance duty, has returned to this country to make an explanation of the charges made against him by the French Government, which resulted in his recall. He is said to have left New York to-day for Washington and was due here this evening. Inquiry at all the leading hotels and the Army and Navy Club failed to reveal his whereabouts.

Secretary Elkins, when interviewed by a DISPATCH reporter of the subject on Captain Borup's recall, said: "I did not know he was in Washington. I have not seen him, but I suppose he will report at the War Department to-morrow. It is alleged that he was guilty of conduct which gave offense to the French Government, and he has been ordered to return home and give an account of himself. I suppose he would hesitate to discuss the subject in the newspapers until after he has made his statement to the Adjutant General, to whom he is directed to report."

## A BOOM FOR BRIGANTINE BEACH.

**Congressmen Buying Fine Properties There and Paying Fancy Figures.**

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Real estate values at Brigantine Beach, N. J., are likely to undergo a considerable increase, if the proposed location of a Congressional colony at that point occurs. To-day Representative J. L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, the millionaire and railway magnate, purchased Representative Harmer's cottage and grounds there. The grounds contain a stable and boat house, and extend from the ocean to the bay. Mr. Harmer is said to have received a fancy figure for the establishment, which has frequently called forth enthusiastic commendations because of its beauty.

Mr. Mitchell intends to move his family to Brigantine Beach upon the adjournment of Congress. A number of Representatives are contemplating the purchase of grounds and the erection of cottages at this resort. Mr. Mitchell will be recalled as Grover Cleveland's personal choice for the Democratic Vice Presidential candidacy.

**LABOR in England infinitely worse off than in America. Read Henry Tuckley's letter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.**

## BRIDGES BLOWN UP.

### The Rule of the Military in Idaho Doesn't Stop the Disorder.

### NEW RUMORS FROM OLD MISSION.

### Corpses With Intestines Cut Out Are Found Hanging to Trees.

### THE UNION'S SIDE OF THE QUARREL

WALLACE, IDAHO, July 15.—Two railroad bridges near Mullan were blown up last night, and with them several telegraph poles. The strikers also cut down a number of poles, thus shutting off communication by that route for a time. The Gem and Granite mines are all right. The rumor that the Granite mine had been blown up probably started from the report of the explosion when the bridges were destroyed.

The military investment of the towns is complete. No one is allowed to go out without a pass. It is probable that many union miners will be arrested to-morrow.

All sorts of stories are still being told about the reported massacre at Old Mission. A reporter from Spokane who arrived here last night, says he came through the Fourth of July canon and saw two men with their intestines cut out, hanging to a tree. He says he thinks several others were hanged in another ravine. Reliable information is difficult to obtain.

The Provost Marshal here has sent orders to railroad officials to sell no tickets to and transport no passengers through Shoshone county to-day. A special train has just been ordered by Superintendent Clemet, of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, from Tekoa to Wardner, for the purpose, it is thought, of taking non-union men back into the mines. The men have been at Tekoa since leaving Wardner.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: J. J. Hammond, President of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining Company, is now here. He said the directors of the company had not yet decided what course to take regarding the future working of the mines. The company had gone to great expense in erecting the mill and making other improvements, and the shut-down is much to their disadvantage.

G. R. Smith, who was sent to this city by the Executive Committee of the Wallace Miners' Union to prevent the importation into that section of non-union men, said that while the origin of the present trouble could be indirectly traced to a demand for increase of wages, which was unsuccessful last year, the direct cause of trouble was the revolt by the men against a hospital tax of $1 per month levied by the company, which the miners claimed was not productive of assistance to them when needed. The unions built a hospital at Wallace and adopted a rule that the $1 per month, instead of being paid to the company, should be paid to the hospital. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company refused to recognize the justice of this rule, and the strike resulted in favor of the miners. Smith claims the reduction in wages then followed.

## ROBBIE BURNS' DESCENDANTS.

**Only Three Now Living, One of Them Sick and Penniless in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, July 15.—The only child of the greatgrandson of the Scotch poet, Robert Burns, was buried here to-day by charity, while the father, Robert Burns Hutchinson, lay in a hospital, expected to die any moment. The father, an insurance clerk, was waylaid by footpads some weeks ago, and besides losing practically all the money he had in the world, was made helpless by a fracture of the skull. He has been gradually sinking, and is unaware of the death of his babe.

The only surviving descendants of the poet are the dying man and his mother and aunt, both the latter living in feeble old age in London. Mrs. T. Lovedale, a Scotchwoman who has been helping the Hutchinson family in their misfortune, charges that the Scottish societies of Chicago, though engaged in projects to build a monument here to Burns, have allowed his descendants to suffer from neglect. She expresses the hope that now the patient wife, who it is declared has for weeks divided her watching between husband and child, may have the attention the child might have had.

## A SIGNIFICANT JOURNEY.

**General Stevenson on His Way to Join Cleveland in New York.**

DETROIT, July 15.—General A. E. Stevenson and his party on their way to New York were met at Ann Arbor by a crowd of distinguished Michigan Democrats who acted as their escort to Detroit. Hon. Daniel J. Campau, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, headed the party, and was accompanied by State Committeemen C. H. Bennett, R. L. Newnhauer, T. F. Carroll, C. C. Casterlin, George P. Hummer and Secretary T. H. Hosford. Editor William E. Quinby, of the Detroit *Free Press*, Mayor George D. Jackson, of Bay City, and various other prominent Democrats also accompanied the committee. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railway, took charge of the various reception committees and showed them the same courtesies which tended to lighten the journey for General Stevenson and party. There was quite a crowd assembled at Detroit, but owing to the lateness of the hour no speech making was indulged in.

At Chicago General Stevenson was given a brief reception by the Iroquois Club, just previous to his departure, and Hon. Adlai T. Ewing, President of this leading Democratic club of the West, accompanied General Stevenson to the East on behalf of the organization.

## CULTURE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

**Girls Discuss Topics Inclining to Del Sarte and His Methods.**

CHAUTAUQUA, July 15.—[*Special.*]—The Girls' Club discussed dress reform, this morning, furnishing ideas enough for a score of Mary Walkers. "Is Breathing a Lost Art," was the momenteous question which took the lead in the discussion, and it requires a man several short seconds to find the connection, but one of the young ladies came to the rescue by the assertion that "small waists are a waste of breath." The majority of Chautauqua girls are desciples of Del Sarte, so the discussion struck hard on only a very few.

The balance of the programme was a continuation of the week's list of University Extension lectures. This evening Colonel Parker gave his second lecture on the Civil war, with some excellent illustrations. The New York editors in session at Buffalo visited this headquarters of literature to-day and enjoyed themselves immensely. They took dinner at the Athenæum, and this afternoon entertained each other by making speeches in the hotel parlor. Judge Tourgee talked about the press, saying he cared nothing for the press, but respects the man who wields the pen. Others made interesting addresses.

## ALL ARE READY FOR THE REVIEW.

### Camp Sam Black Awaiting the Coming of Governor Pattison.

### HE'LL BE THERE MONDAY.

### A Sensational Poisoning Story That Is Exploded.

All the Hawkers and Fakirs Have Been Driven Out of the Place and the Quartermaster Will Supply Whatever Delicacies the Soldier Boys Will Enjoy From This Time On — Remarkably Good Health Among the Soldiers and a Plausible Cause Assigned — The Boys Kept Busy Drilling and Parading—Captain Little, of the Eighteenth, Wounds Himself With His Own Sword — A Bishop Addresses the Workers—Preparing to Start the Big Mills This Morning.

Governor Pattison telegraphed yesterday that he would in all probability be at Camp Sam Black on Monday morning. In contemplation of the Governor's coming the citizen-soldiers are hustling about to make a good showing, and in their ambition to shine conspicuously when they are called for grand review they seem to have forgotten the purpose for which they were called to Homestead, and are now devoting themselves to appearing just as peace time soldiers should.

The parade grounds, by no means the best in the world, have been smoothed off, and were in constant use yesterday. The City and Sheridan Troop drilled early in the day. The battalion drill followed, the several regiments paraded, and the whole day's work was concluded by the Second Brigade appearing in dress parade just when the sun was resting its huge disc on the Monongahela and throwing rare colored shadows over the parade ground.

The Second Brigade in this encampment is composed of 2,709 officers and men, and nearly all of them were out to be looked at last night. They form a handsome command, and they well deserved the liberal applause accorded them by the crowd of spectators who watched their evolutions.

**Brigadier General Wiley in Command.**

Brigadier General Wiley was in command. He is indeed a skillful soldier and his deep bass voice rang out clear and distinct over every part of the field. The Third Brigade Band supplied the music for the magnificent exhibition. General Wiley is decidedly friendly in that way. He has moved his quarters up next door to those of General Wiley, and they are now loaning each other everything but money.

The official reports to General Gobin yesterday showed 2,577 men and officers in camp. General Wiley's reports showed 2,709 men and officers. Battery B reported 78 men, Battery C 62 men and each of the two troops 100 men, making a total of 3,627 men and officers outside of Major General Snowden, his staff and signal corps. All of these soldiers are encamped on the Homestead side of the river, save the Fourth, Tenth and Fourteenth Regiments, known as the provisional brigade, in command of Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth, which is located on the shady and commanding eminence just across the river. In this brigade there are 1,441 men and officers, and yesterday for the first time since the camp was opened they were entirely happy. They secured their tents yesterday morning, and Quartermaster Robbins, who is just as good a soldier as he was a Senator when he represented Westmoreland county at Harrisburg, has provided all the supplies that go to make camp life enjoyable.

**A Senator for a Caterer.**

The Senator is somewhat of a caterer when it comes to providing substantials. He had great difficulty in getting supplies at first, but they are coming rather easy for him now, and his command is entirely content and happy.

A sensational story was circulated in and out of camp yesterday to the effect that several soldiers had been mysteriously poisoned yesterday morning. The story had absolutely no foundation, in fact, early yesterday morning several members of B Company, Ninth Regiment, visited a hawkers stand near the camp. They ate freely of watermellon and drank liberally of the circus lemonade. As a result they were confined to their tents all day. The surgeon administered paregoric and other soothing medicines and the patients reported for duty last night. They had been poisoned to be sure, but there was no malice about the affair and suicide could not have been the verdict had any of them died.

The poisoning story and the sensation it created had a striking effect in camp, however, and a general order was issued, requiring that the camp be cleared of all hawkers and fakirs. Additional guard was detailed for the purpose, and in the future the soldiers will enjoy only such refreshments and delicacies as are provided by their regimental quartermasters.

**Hawkers Pay the Penalty.**

The story of the poisoning may have been malicious, it may have been intended as a suggestion, but in any event the hawkers must bear the burden of the suspicion, and they must, as punishment, sacrifice their business at Camp Sam Black.

Aside from the Ninth Regiment men, who suffered internal pains, there is little or no sickness in the camp. Dr. Wiley, Surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment, said yesterday that his men were remarkably free from sickness. Dr. Foster, of the Fourteenth Regiment, has not found it necessary to open his medicine case yet. Last night he directed the erection of a hospital tent, and made full arrangements to care for any sick in his command. Captain Tim and Lieutenant Irwin, of F Company, assisted the doctor in building the hospital, and when they finished the job they were weary enough to be the first patients. It