Theirs is the really valuable

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PITTSBURG. SATURDAY, JULY 30,

PAGES

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

# DOING WORSE

Personal Quarrels Take the Place of Public Business in Congress.

A DISAPPEARING QUORUM.

Members Adjourning as Individuals to Look After Their Fences.

All Legislation Practically Blocked Except by Common Consent-A People's Party Representative Charges Drunkenness on the Floor of the House-He May Be Censured or Expelled-President Harrison's Veto of the McGarrahan Pill Starts a New Campaign Issue-Powderly's Attack on the Pinkertons Before the Homestend Investigating Committee-Effect of the Dog Days Upon the States-

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, July 29.-Far from reaching any compromise, far from any suggestion of the end, the tangle over the World's Fair appropriation in the sundry civil bill is worse than ever, and no one can see the end excepting Senator Allison, who says, with his usual quiet smile, that the Senate will consider a motion to adjourn whenever the House passes the sundry civil bill. All day to-day the Democrats played the game of breaking a quorum. Upon a call of the House a few more than a quorum could be found, but on every vote it was possible to make the point of "no quorum."

Yesterday there were about 230 members to the front; to-day the highest number responding was much less than 200. A few Democrats have gone home. Most of the new absentees are in hiding to discover if they will be sent for if the House should get in an angry frame of mind. The Senate also is dwindling away, and the prospects are that to-morrow neither branch of Congress will be able to transact business except by common consent.

A Remarkable State of Affairs. If this be the case, all attempt to legislate will have to be abandoned or those who remain at their posts will be compelled to bring up the absentees with a short turn. It is an anomalous, and perhaps unprece-dented state of affairs, which could happen in no other legislative body of the civilized world, and so disgraceful that even the small fry are growing ashamed of it. One who sits, day after day, a spectator of the scenes occurring in the House must find it impossible to believe that aggregation of

persons to be a legislative body.

The lack of dignity and even of ordinary action of members, suggest a congregation of creatures trained to nothing but ness, wholly irresponsible, having no regard for the wishes of intelligent and orderly constituents nor for their oaths of office Of course there are individual exceptions, scores of them, but the ruling spirit is that of disorder and obstruction, the movements of the mob and not of the lawmaker.

Their Own Rules Beld in Contempt

Never has there been a Congress which showed such utter lack of conscience, such utter contempt for its own rules. Member absent themselves without a thought of asking leave. Leaves are granted contrary t rule when it is evident that a quorum will be broken thereby. Dozens of members have scarely shown themselves during this long session, and yet have drawn their pay, contrary to decency, if not to law.

I know of one member in particular, who has not shown his face in Washington since the first week of the session and who has drawn his nearly \$14 a day with scrupulous regularity every month. He has not been sick for a single day, but has been attending to private business affairs.

Both parties have been offenders. Re publicans, overwhelmed by the Democratic majority, say there is no necessity for their presence. Democrats, safe in their num pers, say that a hundred or so of them can be spared at once and they will still have a working majority, and so it is that at the close of the session this disorganization reaches its climax in an atter disregard of rule and obligation.

Acting Like Truant School Boys,

Members who know they will not be granted leave of absence if they ask it, absent themselves without permission, leaving no trace of their movements, that the Sergeant at Arms may not find them if he is ordered to do so. It is perfectly apparent that nothing further of importance car be done except by common consent or by the calling in of absentees and compelling their attendance under a threat of a fine for every failure.

To trust to "common consent" is rather risky when one member may raise the point at any time that there is no quorum, and then stop the wheels till a quorum can be assembled. Possibly there may yet be a compromise on the World's Fair matter, but the prospects this evening are that the Senate will persistently refuse to adjourn until the House agrees to the Senate's

How long the House can hold out against this proposition is the query. A few can do the necessary filibustering, while the others go home or elsewhere to rest, and the 107 Democrats who voted against the Fair appropriation can thus work in relays and have a good share of all the comfort that is going in this piping hot weather.

A Crisis Near at Hand,

A climax will be reached to-morrow in that the appropriations of last year will again have to be extended or the sundry civil bill have to be passed. The time to which the appropriations were extended will expire on Sunday, the 31st. Possibly this exigency may lead to some change in the situation, but the present outlook is that the appropriations of last year will again be extended, and that the disgraceful filibustering will go on.

Whatever may be said of the Alliance of the People's party, "Tom" Watson, of Georgia, is a plucky rellow. "Uncle Joe" Wheeler, of Alabama, has been trying for two days to get the floor on a question of two days to get the floor on a question of in America.

personal privilege to attack Watson, but It was really amusing to see the interest fluctuating accordingly.

was always ruled out because his question was not one of personal privilege. He caught Watson to-day, however, on a passage in a People's party handbook just issued by the latter, which passage attacked the character of the House collectively as being a generally scaly and irresponsible body, even describing members drunk and reeling in the aisles, and drunken speakers becoming so muddled that one of them had to stop his mixed utterances and make the inquiry: "Mr. Speaker, where was I at?"

The Defiant Granger Statesman. General Wheeler had a right to defend the character of the House collectively, and he started out to do so but constantly wandered and had to be constantly called to order. Watson replied by boldly reiterating that he stood by every word and sentence in the book. Of course this raised a great row. Democrats hissed and shouted angrily, but Watson, who is a little, driedup man, shook his diminutive fist at them

and defied them. Objection was made to his language, and it was "taken down," as the saying goes. It was transcribed from the stenographer's was compelled to be seated, and the only way he could continue was by a vote of a majority to permit him to explain. By a large majority he was permitted to explain, for the Democrats have a wholesome fear of the People's party. Watson's explanation was worse than his original words. He floundered about, saying some good things, but at last, exasperated by interruptions and taunts, he ended by reiterating that he stood by every word uttered in his book, and defied the Democrats to do their worst. May Be Censured or Expelled.

Again there was a pretty storm, and Boatner, of Louisiana, came in with a resolution reciting the occurrence and charges and asked the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the whole matter and report to the House whether the charges are true. If the committee find them untrue there will be nothing to do but to haul Mr. Watson up before the bar of the House and censure him or by a formal yote to expel censure him, or by a formal vote to expel him. Mr. Watson told me after the melee

was over that he would face the music.

He realized that, while everybody knew
the persons alluded to were drunk, it would e difficult to prove them drunk on account of a wide diversity of opinion as to when a person under the influence of liquor is really drunk. He was willing to accept whatever might come.

I give so much of the details in this connection because this episode of to-day not

nection because this episode of to-day not only shows the bitterness that is now very aggravated, and which is growing more augry every day between the Democrats of the South and the People's party, but because it may have far-reaching results. Watson is the acknowledged leader of that party in the South, and it has been his deliberate intention during the whole session to arrayle the Democrate to every possible. to provoke the Democrats to every possible expression of hatred for the Third party.

A Third Party Opportunity. He had not hoped, however, for such an opportunity as had been presented to-day. His campaign text book received a tremendous advertisement; he was hissed down by the Democrats, a breach of decorum which I have never seen equaled even in this fla-grantly indecorous House; he is being inestigated upon the motion of a Democrat; vestigated upon the motion of a Democrat; is in danger of censure or expulsion at the hands of a Democratic House, and his book is selling like hot cakes. At the House a bright little son of Jerry Simpson is handling the book, and he tells me he told 16 volumes within a half an hour after Gen-eral Wheeler had read the quotation from it, though it sells at a dollar a volume in

paper covers.
"What more can I ask?" says Mr. Watson. "This will gain us several Congressmen and help us to carry the electoral vote
of several Southern States by larger majorities than we would have had otherwise." Prominent Southern Democrats tell me this evening that they greatly regret the action of the impetaous Wheeler in bring-ing Watson and his book to the front and

dmit that the incident, which will be sown roadcast over the South in the Alliance apers, will have immeasurable influence in avor of the third party. Watson's book is disjointed in construction and reckless in personalities as to the leaders of the old parties, but it is a lively campaign book and baving an immense sale.

A Veto Causes Hard Words. Nothing that President Harrison has lone since his inauguration has got him such hard words here in Washington as his nessage sent to the Senate and House this sternoon vetoing the bill providing for the ubmission of the McGarrahan claim to the ourt of Claims for adjudication. McGarrahan's claim had been indersed by Lincol and other Presidents, and has occasionally and other Presidents, and has occasionally passed one branch of Congress, but a week ago passed both Houses for the first time in all the 35 years it has been pending.

It involved no appropriation, but merely its submission to the Court of Claims, and on this account the veto is denounced on all index as a state of a person process.

sides as a stab at a poor man, a favorite with all who know him, and whose claim has been pronounced good by the best au thorities who have examined it.

The indignation is not lessened by the knowledge that Mr. D. O. Mills, father-inaw of Whitelaw Reid, is the chief stock holder of the New Idria Mining Company, which is the alleged trespasser on the pre-serves of Mr. McGarrahan. Of course, the Democrats wildly charged that the President vetoed the bill at the instance of the son-in-law of Mr. D. O. Mills, and that in return therefor Mr. Mills will come down andsomely for the campaign fund. tainly it must seem strange that Mr. Har-rison could not have permitted the Court of Claims to be the judge in a matter which passed both Houses of Congress.

Powder'y Upon the Pinkertons. The hurried trip of General Maste Vorkman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, to this city to-day to testify before the sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary of the House engaged in the investigation of the Pinkertons and labor conflicts was really hardly worth the trouble. Nearly all he had to say as to the Pinkertons had already been published in the official organ of the Knights of Labor and had gone to every part of the country. It consists of a chapter of outrages perpetrated by the Pinkertons, which Mr. Pow derly thought to be a good answer to the charge of the Pinkertons that, while workingmen were constantly being convicted of outrages, not one of the Pinkerton men

had ever been convicted of a crime. Having this printed statement at their command the committee in a rather perfunctory way pieced out the time until Mr. Powderly asked to be excused, as he wished to catch a train for home. Some of Mr. Powderly's answers seemed very amusing to the committee. to the committee. For instance, in answer to a question of Ray, of New York, as to how Mr. Powderly would adjust the differences between railroad companies and their employes, Mr. Powderly answered that the Government should own the railroads. Mr. Ray then pictured a vast army of rallway employes running elections and making a tavorite administration perpetual, which would control the law-making power. Mr. Powderly said that as to the laws they would have the "reterendum," as they have it in Switzerland. "What is that?" asked

Information for the Committee Mr. Powderly looked slightly surprised but explained that in Switzerland no act of Parliament became a law until it was voted upon by the people and that was called the "referendum." It was apparent that no one of the four lawmakers present knew It was apparent that not that the Swiss people vote upon the laws by which they are governed. Mr. Oates looked doubtful when Mr. Powderly said that the referendum would be perfectly practicable

taken by the members of the sub-committee in the semi-philosophical questions brought up in contrast to the listlessness with which they passed through the Pinkerton phase of the investigation, which had Lecome an old story to them. Mr. Oates said, to me after the hearing closed that there would be no further hearings unless Mr. Powderly, as requested, furnished names of witnesses whom he would like to have examined. As to the report, that would depend on the movements of Congress. If adjournment were delayed for a week he might be able to prepare the report and present it at this session.

LIGHTNER. taken by the members of the sub-committee

#### TARIFF AND FARMERS.

Contradictory Partisan Reports in Congress -Democrats Assert That the McKinley Act Is Detrimental-Republicans Have Figures to Prove the Contrary.

WASHINGTON, July 29.-Representative Hatch, from the Committee on Agriculture, to-day submitted to the House a report prepared by the committee on the effect of the present tariff law upon agriculture. The report says that careful comparison shows that there has been a steady decline in the notes and read by the clerk. Mr. Watson prices of farm property and products under several tariffs in force since the while for a corresponding and under the same law, other interests have been more prosperous and remunerative. The report insists that under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed its greatest prosperity, and holds that the more restrictive and prohibitive the trade with other countries has been the

worse has a griculture fared. The result of the prohibitive tariff has been to prejudice the prohibitive tariff has been to prejudice European nations (our best buyers) against the United States, and in the retailation which followed agriculture was dealt an irreparable injury. The American farmer is now compelled to sell his products in direct competition with the pauper and slave labor of Asia and Africa—labor which manages to subsist on wages averaging less than \$3 per month. The scheme of reciprocity is denounced as a flimsy and bold attempt to deceive the farmers.

Representative White, of Iows, a member of the committee, prepared a paper to accompany the views of the majority. In this report Mr. White says there is probably no class of our citizens who are so thoroughly handicapped by the protective system in the prosecution of their business as the farmers of the Mississippi Valley, who are engaged in the raising of hogs and

Representative Funston, of Kansas, pre-sented a report containing the views of the minority of the committee. This report says the fact that the Democrats in the House, having a majority over the Republicans of 153, are able to adjourn without having 155, are able to adjourn without having made any effort to repeal the McKinley tariff law, should settle the question as to whether or not, in the opinion of the majority of the House, the law is wrong and oppressive. The minority report recites the benefits of reciprocity and asserts that the statement that farms have shrunk in value is a matter of new assertion for which there is matter of mere assertion, for which there is no data. The minority says it has care-fully considered the condition of the farmer under the tariff laws of 1883 and 1890, and finds that in no other age, in no other country, and in no other time in this country, has there been a law passed of an economic character in which the interests of any class of persons were more carefully guarded than those of the farmer were in the tariff law of 1890.

### CONGRESSMAN CRAIG DEAD.

Representative From the Twenty-Fourth District Passed Away Last Night,

Alexander W. Craig, a member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth district, died at his home in Claysville, Washington county, Pa., at 9 o'clock last night. The deceased had been in delicate health for several weeks. His condition, however, was not thought to be serious until yester day morning, when his physician announced that he could not recover.

Congressman Craig was a native of Washington county. During all his life he was an active Democrat, but was little known outside of his own county until he was nominated for Congress against Colonel Andrew Stewart two years ago. On the face of the returns at the general election Colonel Stewart was victorious, but Mr. Craig contested the election and was awarded the seat by the Elections Committee of Congress and Stewart was unseated. Mr. Craig has served in Congress since February. He was about 60 years old and but recently announced himself as a candidate for re-election. He was an earnest, conscientious member of Congress, and he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was especially popular in his own county. He leaves family.

# A MAGNIFICENT HARVEST RUINED

Mud, Hall and Rain Work Immense D

DELL RAPIDS, S. D., July 29 .- At not Wednesday hundreds of farmers were starting in to cut their barley with every prospect of reaping one of the most bountiful parvests nature has ever bestowed on South Dakota. At 3:30 they were in the midst of desolation. A large bluish green cloud, which was seen gathering in the West since morning, swept down upon the ripening grain and left destruction in its wake. The storm of wind, hail an heavy rain came from the Northwest with terrible violence and 45 minutes later the sun shone as brilliantly as on a perfect summer day.

The storm split about three miles north
of the city, the bulk going West and South, though heavy damage is reported from the North and East. Thousands of acres are laid to waste. Many farmers are insured, but many others lose heavily.

# FATAL CANNED LOBSTER.

Death of a Staten Island Bridegro Blood Poisoning.

NEW YORK, July 29.-Charles Newpo was a young Englishman who lived with his parents in Tomkinsville, S. I., and a little while ago he started a saloon. He prospered, and three weeks ago was married to Miss Dora Getze, of Stapleton. Among the dishes served at the wedding dinner was canned lobster. Immediately after eating it he became sick. The young man's blood became tainted, and the hot weather of the past few days turned the scale against him and he died. His bride is nearly dis-

# A VERY INGENIOUS COUNTERPEITER.

How He Neatly Metamorphoses Silv Quarters Into \$10 Gold Pieces. SIOUX CITY, IA., July 29 .- Edward Wolcott, a young man from Omaha was arrested vesterday for counterfeiting. He took the yesterday for counterfeiting. He took the new silver quarters, cut out the letters "quar" and changed the last "r" to "n," making it read "ten dollars." The coins were then neatly plated with gold. He went to stores and bought 5 and 10 cent articles to get the change, and was ar-rested in the set of pession one. rested in the act of passing one.

Wages Fluctuate With Coal Prices POTTSVILLE, July 29.-The mining en ploves of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, for the first time in three years, will be paid at the full \$2 50 basis rate for the last two weeks of July and the first half of August. The rate is sed on the selling price of coal, wages

AN ELECTRIC PICTURE. Lightning Photographs Upon the Body of William Cassell.

IT PRINTS LEAVES ON HIS BREAST.

He and Folomon Richardson Meet Death

Under an Cak Tree.

A STORM THAT DOES MUCH DANAGE

The lightning performed a ghastly freak during yesterday's storm. It struck down two colored men in Highland Park. As they fell the surrounding foliage was photographed on the breast of one of the victims. William Cassell and Solomon Richardson are two employes of the city. They work in the stone quarries at Highland Park. Yesterday afternoon the men were on duty when the heavy storm came on. The only place of shelter offered them from the heavy rain was the forest trees. They sought out a massive oak nearby. Shortly after the pair sought its protection the tree was struck by lightning. The shock was so strong that both men were instantly killed. When the storm was over the men were removed to T. B. Moreland's undertaking rooms on Penn avenue. Here this remarkable piece of electric photography was dis-covered. It was on the body of William Cassell that the phenomena was shown.

Photographed on a Dead Man's Presst. As his clothes were removed an astounding sight met the eves of the undertakers. Across Cassell's broad breast was a picture true to nature. The browned oak leaf of autumn time was there. Twining among the foliage were a number of ferns. These too, with the exception that they, like the oak leaves, were brown, were as natural as their model. So exact were the leaves and ferns that even the minutest vein was

It was 4:20 when the men were killed. At 8 o'clock in the evening the impressions began to fade. Slowly the dark brown gave way to a purple color. After the fading process had been working a half hour many of the leaves were indistinct. An hour later the photograph had entirely faded and only the purple coloring remained. There was another curious thing about Cassell. When his trousers were removed his lower limbs had both turned to an ashen white. They kept this color. an ashen white. They kept this color. This is a greater mystery than the photo-

The men were not really hit by the lightning. The shock caused their death. When the men were brought in from the park there was no noticeable evidence that their leath was due to electricity. Looked Lifelike in Death

The men did not even look to be dead. The faces of both wore a pleasant expression. There was not the distortion that usually follows a violent death. The clothing of the men was not disarranged. It was especially so in the case of Cassell. He wore a heavy woolen shirt. Over that he had a coat; both were buttoned up tight. Richardson was similarly dressed. On the bodies of either, save the impression mentioned, there was not a mark or scar. It is thought very remarkable that Richardson's body was not marked the same as Cassell's.

marked the same as Cassell's.

Cassell was 23 years of age. He boarded with Mrs. Mary Crumpton, at Larimer avenue and Winsles west. His home is in Baltimore. Richardson was 28 years old. He was married. A wite and two children survive him. His home was on Bryant atreet, East End. The men were removed.

to their homes later in the evening. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

A great many people called at Moreland's last night to see Cassell. It was the talk of that portion of the East End. People laughed at the story. But when a visit was made they were fully convinced and went away to spread the news.

Other Sufferers From the Storm. Highland Park seemed to be the came Highland Park seemed to storm. Aside ing ground of yesterday's storm. Aside from the two deaths, a number of people from the two deaths, a number of people and the foregain another than the foregain another than the foregain another than the foregain another than the foregain and the foregain a were stunned. John Cosgrave, another laborer, was shocked by a bolt shortly after the one that killed the two men. He was stunned and badly hurt. He did not recover consciousness for quite a white. A

J. B. Vandergrift's residence on South Highland avenue was visited by light-ning. The roof was badly shattered. A slight fire followed that was quickly ex-tinguished. About \$100 worth of damage was done. The occupants of the house were badly shocked.

W. F. Fundenberger's residence on South Negley avenue was struck, It was badly damaged. A domestic was greatly shocked. She was knocked off her feet. Conscious-

She was knocked off her feet. Consciousness did not return for several hours.

The chimney on the house of Irwin Redpath, of 6222 Broad street, was struck. The lightning run down the flue into the parlor in which Mrs. Redpath was lying on a sofa. She was severely shocked. The mantel and carpet were totally ruined.

A Whole Family Shocked. J. C. Henry, his wife and mother, of 6204 Broad street, were sitting in their kitchen during the storm. The lightning entered the house by the chimney, coming down into the kitchen through the stove pipe. The stove was completely demolished. The lightning then flashed around the room several times. Mr. Henry was badly burned on his hands. His mother and wife were badly shocked. They soon recovered. The houses along Brereton avenue, near the West Penn Hospital, suffered greatly from the storm. Several houses were un-roofed. A number of windows were broken

by the rain. Three houses in the course of construction, belonging to George Gwinner, were blown down. Their demolition was were blown down. Their demolition was complete. It will cost several thousand dollars to replace them. The Penn avenue cars were greatly delayed. The sewers were unable to carry away the water between Thirtieth and Thirty-third streets. The streets were completely covered and the cars could not be moved for a time.

The steeple of the Oakland M. E. Church on Forbes street was slightly damaged by

lightning.

A window in the store of Mrs. Smith on Penn avenue, near Second street, was broken by a bolt of lightning. No other

injury was done.

A Hotel Set on Fire,

A Hotel Set on Fire,
The Pheonix Hotel, on Eleventh street, was fired by an electric bolt. Two hundred dollars damage was done. A panic was created among the guests.

Mt. Washington was also visited by the storm. The Schuck block, at the foot of Boggs avenue, suffered considerable damage from lightning. Three occupants were perhaps fatally injured, while eight other inmates were badly shocked. Mrs. Henry Grimm, 40 years of age; Jacob Kecher, 19 years old, and Peter Ammon, aged 25, are the most seriously injured.

The block is a two-story frame building, owned by Mrs. John Wilbert. The lightning struck the root and run down to the

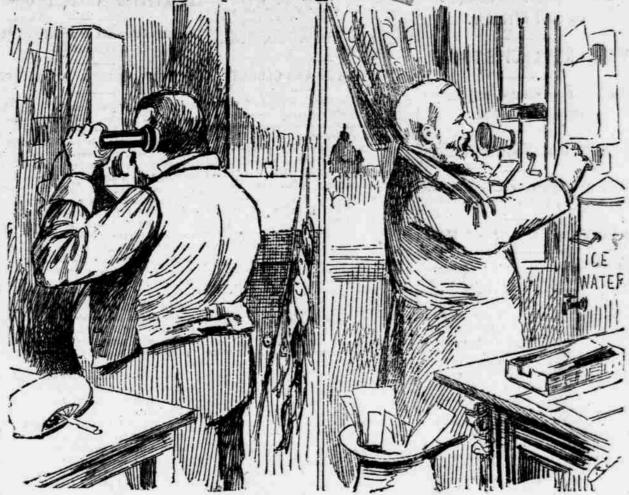
owned by Arra John Wilbert. The light-ning struck the root and run down to the first story. Mrs. Quinn was thought to be dend for several hours. Her condition is still very serious. Kecher and Ammon were both rendered unconscious. Their char recovery is slight.

A Birmingham car was derailed at the Castle Shannon Incline from stones that

were washed on the track.

The hill districts suffered greatly from the storm. The rain poured into hundreds of cellars, doing much damage. The hill districts suffered greatly from the storm. The rain poured into hundreds of cellars, doing much damage.

In the upper part of Allegheny not a rain drop iell yesterday. The lower end of the treaten Iron Works and is worth considerable money. He recently came to this county from Lawrence, Mass.



BY LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE

FROM BUZZARD'S BAY-Hello, White House! It's time use are attracting some notice. The public has not been paying any attention to us for a

FROM WASHINGTON-Keep cool, Grover. Our turn is coming, and the people will hear enough of us before November.

## the city got the full benefit of the storm, A GENERAL UPRISING

1892-TWELVE

redicted as One of the Certain Events to Come in Bolivia-North Americans as Heroes in the Lively Scenes Being En-THE TROOPS NOW AT HOMESTEAD

NEW ORLEANS, July 29 .- [Special.] -The steamship Rover, from Honduras, brings the news that a fight was momentarily expected at Quielva Boliza, where Colonel Pedro Torres has been trying to force his way through, the lines of the Government troops and join the Nulla revolutionary army. All the towns on the North coast, whether in the hands of on the North coast, whether in the hands of revolutionists or the Government, are under martial law. At Ceiba the streets are patrolled by soldiers and barricades are erected on the principal thoroughtares. No one is allowed out of the houses after 8 o'clock. News from the interior aunounces the arrival at Amapala, a town on the Pacific const, of Don Policarho Borilla, whom the revolutionists have

acted There Now.

earho Borilla, whom the revolutionists have proclaimed President. A general uprising in his favor is reported there.

General Solmon Ordenez, Governor and Commandante of Aurapalia, went over to Borilla with all his troops. The Government is now between two fires, with Bonilla on the Pacific and Nuila on the Atlantic

General Manuel Bonilla landed at Ceiba with a number of exited Honduraneans and marched at once to the reinforcement of Nulla.

fruit trade find that the revolution is intertering with the trade, in consequence of the lack of labor for loading the vessels with fruit, so many of the natives having gone

The concentration of the Government troops on Puerto Cortez has resulted in the yellow fever there and at Santa Marta, a place where it has seldom prevailed, but Ceiba and the other coast towns are free

#### AN EXTRA SESSION NEEDED. The Governor of Michigan Has a Job Tha

Needs a Speedy Disentanglement, LANSING, MICH., July 29 .- [Special. Governor Winans spent the entire day considering the apportionment act of 1881, and applying to the districts created thereby the population shown by the census of 1890, in order to determine the necessity for calling an extra session of the Legislature. The comparison showed that this act, if followed, would create much more glaring inequalities of representation than either of the acts which the Court wiped out yesterday, and, furthermore, that a new counties, townships and wards have been created since its passage, it would be rank injustice to hold this fall's elections under its provisions. He therefore decided to call an extra session.

The formal call will not be issued until Monday. The date has not been definitely decided upon, but it will probably be Au-

# SURE OF RECOVERY.

There Is No Longer Any Danger From Chairman Frick's Wounds

This is the seventh day since the attempt was made to assassinate Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie interests. There have been no signs of any trouble, and the physicians now confidently assert that the patient is beyond all danger, and that his complete recovery is only a question of a few weeks Mr. Frick rested well all Thursday night, and yesterday morning ate a hearty break fast. Last night his pulse, respiration and emperature were normal, and he was resting almost as easily as if he had never been wounded. He is in a cheerful mood, and i still exercising a supervision over the affairs of the great manufacturing concern.

PITTSBURG ladies on an outing in Can A BLOODY \$2 BILL

Leads to the Detection of a Tennessee Mu

derer and Robber. BRISTOL, TENN., July 29.-About month ago one Pierce, of North Carolina, watchman on the burning fill on the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Virginia, was murdered for \$6 and a revolver. A \$2 note was among the money. The morning after the tragedy G. W. Dunmick, a section boss on the same road, paid an account at the store nearby. One of the ends of the \$2 he paid was bloody. The bill was sent to a chemist for analysis of the blood. He pronounced it to be human blood. On this avidence, and the fact that Dunmick had Pierce's revolver

and pocketbook when he was will have a Learing to-day. A Jilled Lover Probably a Suicide. TRENTON, N. J., July 29 .- Albert Little, 34 years of age, disappeared from his home yesterday, and letters were found to-day which lead to the belief that he has

# SNOWDEN IS RADICAL In Vindicating the Punishment of

Iams and Denouncing Rioters.

Likely to Stay There All Summer, and Then Others May Relieve Them.

OPINIONS OF THE OTHER OFFICERS

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, July 29.-Major General George R. Snowden and several members of his staff, including Surgeon General R. S. Huidekoper, Colonel G. H. North, Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Cullinan and Colonel Charles Green, returned from Homestead to-day. General Snowden had hardly reached headquarters before he was asked to talk about Homestead and the punishment of Private Iams, of the Tenth Regiment by Colonel Streetor. In regard to the latter he said: "I have no official opinion to give on the matter at this time. I may be called on later to give it. My individual opinion, however, is that the punishment of Iams was inflicted in the face of rebellion, treason, murder, anarchy and to repress a mutiny. The control of enlisted men and the efficiency and discipline of regiment are in the hands of its commanding officer. The trial of enlisted men by court-martial is in the hands of the brigade commander. A report of the circumstances in the lams case was made to me after the event, and I was asked what disposition should be made of him. It was hen that I made the order already pub-

#### lished. I have nothing more to say on the subject. Never Was a Better Camp.

In regard to the camp and the behavior of the State troops at Homestead, General Snowden said: "There was never a better camp that I have seen in war or peace. The officers and men were willing, ready, active prompt and vigilant. The guard duty was never so well done in our service, and never saw it done better anywhere. Officer. and men behaved themselves with great discretion in the face of the greatest aggravation. The food was excellent and bountiful and it was served promptly after the "The troops that I have left at Home

tead are the Fifth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, the Sheridan troop and Battery 3, of the Second Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General John A. Wiley. He and I consider that force ample to pre serve the peace. General Wiley is an efficient officer, and his troops may be relied upon to give a good account of themselves in case of need. Should any disorder arise, however, in that neighborhood beyond the control or limits of General Wiley's command, the rest of the division, as has been shown, can be concentrated there in a few

"The state of affairs in that locality is very bad and threatening. The law abiding citizens of other parts of the State do not seem to realize the condition of affairs either now or before the arrival of the troops at Homestead.

Should Not Be Criticizing Officers "The people may as well make up their uinds that the eruption at Homestead indicates the prevalence of the disease in the body politic, which extends far beyond what they have any conception of, and in-stead of criticising the efforts of spirited and patriotic officers to preserve discipline

in their ranks, the public should do every-

thing possible to uphold them.

"The people of the State are not aware of the condition of affairs at Homestead. The people there organized a revolutionary gov-ernment; they had their officers, their magistrate, their council of ten. They ar-rested citizens without warrant, tried them before this so-called Advisory Committee, exiled them or inflicted such other punish-ment as they saw fit. They established an paper writers were compelled to wear num-bers, like convicts in a prison. They committed murder and they made war. Such was the condition of affairs when I arrived

here.
"I believe that every member of the so-"I believe that every member of the so-called citizens' and Amalgamated Associa-tion committees that called on me on Tues-day morning after the arrival of the troops is under arrest or has had a warrant issued for him for violent crimes from murder down. The man Critchlow, who came to me at Munhall station on my arrival at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, and said if we had not come so soon and unexpectedly the citizens would have welcomed me, is now in wison without bail, for murder. n prison, without bail, for murder. Snowden's Reasons for Astonishmen'.

"As our fathers fought for independence and the War of the Rebellion was waged for union, so, unless all signs fall, we will have to fight for our homes, our liberty and our institutions in the not distant future. I was utterly astonished during my stay at Homestead at the large number of letters

and periodicals which reached me from all and periodicals which reached me from all quarters breathing anarchy and revolution.

"As we came away through the works we saw from our car non-union workmen pelted with stones by the strikers. The bad feeling is suppressed somewhat, but it still exists, and as long as the situation remains as it is now the Second Brigade will

remain at Homestead. It is just possible that if their stay is prolonged other regiments from other brigades may be called up to relieve them, and the First Brigade or some of its regiments may be called out again. The ultimate result will be, I believe, that the owners of the works will regain and operate them entirely with men of

gain and operate them entirely with men of their own choosing."

Colonel G. H. North, who was present, said: "I coincide fully with General Snowden's statement. I deny, however, that he treated the committee of citizens and the Amalgamated Association who called upon us at our headquarters in an uncivilized and discourteous manner, but, on the contrary, he answered them very properly considering who and what they have since turned out to be."

Opinions Upon the lams Case.

Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Cullinan also heard the statement made by General Snowden and heartily agreed with him and added: "The disorderly element is on the run. They have been particularly insulting of late and the soldiers have had to bear many indignities at their hands. Every soldier on the ground has stood untold abuse from the strikers of late and should a collision arise I sm afraid they would get to work without waiting for orders from superior officers."

"What is the opinion entertained by you and your brother officers regarding the Iams

case?" Colonel Cullinau was asked. "If lams had gotten his deserts," was the reply, "he would have been taken out and shot. His punishment was not a bit to severe. His suffering was very brief. I am astonished that his punishment should have met with so much disapproval, but it s evident that everyone does not know the serious nature of the circumstances. Why, in the west of the State there is more sympathy expressed for Iams than for the vic-tim of a deprayed, would-be assassin. Iams may congratulate himself upon getting off so easily.

The Only One to Evidence Disloyalty. "I want also to add there is one thing to be said to the lasting credit of the National Guard, notwithstanding all the influences exerted upon them by word, circulars and newspapers, not a man, with the single exception of Iams, evidenced the slightest disloyalty to the cause he was there to disjoyalty to the cause he was there to represent. It may be added also to their credit as gentlemen and soldiers in excellent discipline that they were not provoked to violence by the persistent taunts and sneers of the rioters and foul names and epithets heaped upon them."

Surgeon General R. S. Hundekoper, who

also returned to-day, said: "Colonel Streator was absolutely right in what he did, and when the public know the facts they will been misrepresented that public opinion is biased as it is to-day. I do not think the trouble is over yet." gree with me. It is because the facts have

# OPINION OF AN OFFICER.

djutant Hayes Thinks lams Got Only What He Deserved-A Plea That the Punishment Was Only Commens With the Crime.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 29 .- [ Special. ] Adjutant Sheldon B. Hayes, of the Tenth Regiment, who was present at the punishnent of Private W. L. Jams for calling on the soldiers of the regiment to cheer the man who shot Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Company, has returned to his home in this place. He gives the following details of the occurrence:

Adjutant Hays begins by quoting the soldiers' oath to defend the Constitution of the United States and the State of Penn. sylvania, and that he would not give aid or comfort to the enemies of either. The workmen at Homestead, he contended, had assumed the powers of government, and any utterances of sympathy for them by the guard was treason and perjury. Iams' self-confessed act, he said, stamped him as a

traitor and a perjurer.

Iams was ordered to be tied up by the thumbs under the direction of Major-Sur-geon Neg and Drs. Ullom and Grim. The order from Colonel Streator was that he be made to suffer, but that no physical injury

made to suffer, but that no physical injury be done him.

Adjutant Hayes, who stood by all the time, says that Iams was tied up, but was not lifted from the ground. He was able at any time, so loosely was he suspended, to have borne his full weight upon the ground. He, however, shifted his weight from one foot to the other, and the punishment simply consisted of the culprit's having to keep his arms suspended. After being strung up he asked one of the After being strung up he asked one of the surgeons for a chew of tobacco, which request was granted, and at the end of 19 minutes, when released, Iams said: "I wish I had not swallowed that tobacco juice; it

has made me sick." Adjutant Hayes says that at no time was Iams unconscious. On Sunday morning Adjutant Hayes read all the communications in regard to the matter to the brigade on dress parade. Colonel Hawkins' general orders defining the acts of perjury and treason and the penalty therefor were also read. He says no trial was necessary, be-cause Iams had confessed. Had he denied the charge he would have been court-

TOLSTOP'S Countees, by Frank G. Car penter, in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

# FIRED TO KILL.

CENTS.

THREE

Anarchist Berkman Says He Wanted to End the Life of Chairman Frick.

HELD ON MANY CHARGES.

The Assassin Given a Hearing Inside the Walls of the Jail.

HE MAKES A DISPLAY OF BRAVADO

Aldermen McMasters and Gripp Fix Bis Bond at \$14,000.

SOUTHSIDE REDS ARE DISCONSOLATE

Berkman, the assassin, was held for court resterday, and over a half dozen commitnents lodged against him. The amount of oail demanded is \$14,000, and he is still in jail. The strange feature of the case was that the Anarchist who attempted to assassi-nate H. C. Frick was tried before two aldermen at once, and he was also given a hearing inside the jail. This is one of the first ever held there. There were only Alderman McMasters and Gripp, District Attorney Clarence Burleigh and the two witnesses present. The witnesses were Vice Chairman John G. Leishman, of the Carnegie companies, and David Fortney, the elevator boy at the Carnegie offices.

It was feared the hearing would attract a great crowd and that the anarchists would make some demonstration. The hearings were, therefore, held in Warden McAleese's private office in the jail. Superintendent of Police O'Mara had lodged an information against Berkman before 'Squire Gripp on a charge of felonious shooting.

No Lack of Serious Charges. Before Alderman McMasters Secretary Lovejoy had entered charges of felonious ssault and battery, felonious cutting and arrying concealed weapons and three charges of entering a building with felonious intent. One was made for each time he went there. Vice Chairman Leishman was the first witness called. He reviewed briefly the

story of the attempted assassination of the Chairman of the Carnegie interests. He said he thought Mr. Frick's wounds were very serious, and declared that if the wound in the back had been deflected an inch it would have produced death. He also told just how the wounds were inflicted.

Berkman was asked it he had anything to say to this, and declared he had no lawyer and didn't wish to say anything. He sat up very straight in a chair, and seemed to enjoy the whole proceeding.

David Fortney was next put on the stand

the elevator July 16 and twice on July 23. Magistrate Gripp asked Berkman what he had to say to this, and he only puffed his cigarette harder and said nothing Wanted to Kill Chaleman Freek.
District Attende Burleigh the plied him with a number of questions, for which

and testified he had hauled Berkman up in

Did you intend to kill Mr. Frick, or just to torture him?" At this the Anarchist puffed out a big cloud of cigarette smoke and in the toughest of tough voices exclaimed, "Wanted to kill him." Then he devoted himself to watch-

amounted to nothing. Finally he asked,

ing the smoke vanish into the air. This settled the Alderman and Berkman was held for court on every charge. He was escorted back to jail and another lot of legal papers were lodged against him. It s not believed anybody will furnish him

with a \$14,000 bail bond.

Berkman's supposed accomplices passed an easy day in Central, station yesterday, and, though the police have been keeping a close watch, there were no more added to the number. The man who accompanied Berkman to the Carnegie offices is still at

The police are also guarding closely the letters from prominent Anarchists found vesterday in Bauer's pocketbook. They refuse to give out the contents, and it is believed outside that they contain very im-

portant information. A Text in a Dry Book.

Of the three prisoners Bauer is the mos t pleasant. He received no one vesterday but his attorneys, Friedman and Meyers. Yesterday afternoon, finding life a trifle irksome, he asked for something to read and was furnished with a copy of the report of the Department of Public Safety for the year 1891. After an examination of the book Bauer started to do some writing, and explained that he was going to write an article for Herr Most's Freheit, and would like as his subject the number of prisoners in the Central station during 1891 who could neither read nor write.

of the Anarchists has been in receipt of many letters, all of them anonymous, telling them to capture all the Anarchists in the land, and how to get confessions from those now under arrest. These letters came from different parts of the country, one of them coming from Minneapolis.

The Police Department since the arrest

The three prisoners will be given a hear-ing to-day before Magistrate Gripp, but just at what hour the officials could not state, as it had not yet been determine d. Turners Opposed to Anarchy. Considerable excitement has been stirred

up on the Southside over the recent movements of the Anarchists. Some days ago an effort was made to secure Druid's Hall for a meeting to be held either to-night or o-morrow. Since the arrest of Fritz Simmenns it developed that it was his group that wanted the hall for a meeting, and they informed the Anarchists they could not have the hall.

The group then went to work to prepare for a meeting on August 14, and in the meantime will look out for another hall, and say that if they cannot secure Druid's Hall they will get one elsewhere. '

The arrest of Fritz Simmenns as an Anarchist, and the fact that he is a member of the Southside Turnverein, has created more excitement. The turners are mad. They are careful in admitting new members to the society, and not desiring to pose as Anarchists, they have very zealously guarded against the admission of Anarchists to their ranks. It is stated that Simmens will be expelled from the turnverein, and an investigation will be held to discover how many more "reds" are in the society. If any are found they will also be arrested.

Word was received yes Jay at Allegheny police headquarters that Paul Eckert and other Anarchists were making preparations for a concert and ball, to rais money for the delegant of their imprisoned com-