

THE IRON SCALE SIGNED AT LAST.

After 17 Conferences a Uniform Cut of 10 Per Cent Accepted by the Men.

WILL RESUME WORK SOON.

Base Price of Puddling Remains the Same as Last Year.

Manufacturers and Workmen Pleased With the Outcome—Jones & Laughlins Will Start Their Works Next Monday—About 20,000 Men Ready to Go to Work—The Effect on the Homestead Strike Considered Favorable—The Window Glass Scale Also Signed at the First Conference—A Day of Agreements.

After 17 conferences the Amalgamated Association and the Pittsburg iron manufacturers came to an agreement last night by a uniform reduction of 10 per cent in the scale. It was an occasion for much rejoicing, and employer and employe for the first time since the discussion of the wage question began passed a motion with a unanimous aye, and immediately there was a hearty applause from both sides.

The sound of the hand-clapping was music to the ears of the newspaper men who had languished all afternoon and up to 9 o'clock last night in the cheerless corridor of the Ferguson building waiting for the result. It was a signal that a conclusion had been reached, and in a few minutes afterward the doors were thrown open and President Weibe gave out the information that a scale had been agreed upon.

The Outlook Wasn't Bright. For a time the outlook was blue and stormy. To hasten matters the manufacturers had suggested arbitration, or granting the authority from the Amalgamated lodges to the Workers' Committee to settle the dispute.

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Manufacturers Greatly Ticked. Only D. B. Oliver, A. E. W. Painter, James W. Bailey, F. A. Richardson, Major Laughlins and James Lindley were present for the manufacturers when the conclusion was reached.

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The signing of the scale will have a good effect on business. President Weibe declined to say anything about Homestead, but on the trade outlook he made this statement: "I expect some of the mills to start up this week, but I can safely state that all the works in this district will be in operation next week."

Amalgamated Men Happy. When the news was noised abroad there was a jollification at the Amalgamated headquarters. In the last days of the conference the men fought for recognition for their association.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Labor will meet at Homestead to-morrow to decide on a plan of action. President Gorman, Secretary Chris Evans, P. J. McGuire, of the carpenters, and myself as the representative of the Flint Glass Union, the Broom-makers and other organized men in Western Pennsylvania will be present.

of the Flint Glass Union, the Broom-makers and other organized men in Western Pennsylvania will be present. President Gompers will be in Pittsburg for about an hour to-morrow morning.

Of course the Amalgamated men were interested in discussing the signing of the scale in connection with the Homestead strike and the effect it would have upon the trouble. One of the members claimed that he could realize a man to whom the company offered \$100 a week to teach the non-union fellows the secrets of heating iron, and another was offered \$500 per week as a general utility man.

DETAILS OF THE DISPUTE.

The Pittsburg Iron Manufacturers and the Conference Committee of the Amalgamated Association Reach a Settlement Last Evening After a Discussion of Seven Hours.

The dispute is ended between the Pittsburg iron manufacturers and the Conference Committee of the Amalgamated Association. One matter alone remains to complete the details of the transaction. This is that the manufacturers' committee is required to meet representatives of the Amalgamated to arrange for the printing of the new scale.

Since the inauguration of the present trouble 17 conferences have been held. Every one of these, with the exception of the last, was practically fruitless, and it looked as if a settlement would never be effected. At the sixteenth conference, held two weeks ago, the manufacturers' committee exhibited signs of annoyance.

Wanted the Courts Called In.

WHEREAS, The Conference Committee of the manufacturers and representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have, after a long conference, found themselves unable to make a satisfactory adjustment of the differences existing between them, and it being evident that a satisfactory solution cannot be arrived at except through the operation of a more or less prolonged strike and continued stoppage of work, we, the manufacturers, submit the following:

It was also understood and stipulated by the manufacturers that in case any mill be started at Homestead before the scale was paid on the scale that was in effect July 1. The Amalgamated Association would not agree to have their men go to work, however, before the strike was ended.

It was expected that the votes of all sub-lodges would be in by August 8, but such was not the case. A great many votes were not received by cutting lodges and did not reach the headquarters until Tuesday night last.

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another meeting to take place some time during this week.

President Weibe said: "We will meet the manufacturers again to-morrow to arrange for the printing of the new scale. That will be our last meeting with them for the present at least. To-morrow morning, we will also meet several of the Youngstown manufacturers, who are already in the city. The object of their visit is to arrange for a conference to agree upon a new wage list."

It is thought by many who are directly interested, however, that the Youngstown manufacturers will not ask for more than a formal conference. The terms of the latest scale being entirely satisfactory to the Pittsburg manufacturers, it is said that the Youngstown mills will undoubtedly accept the scale formulated at last night's conference.

A GLASS STRIKE AVERTED.

Window Glass Makers and the Men Come to an Agreement in the First Conference—Prospects Ahead and Everybody Happy.

The annual wage conference of the window glass manufacturers and workers was held at the Monongahela House yesterday. It resulted in the scale of wages of last year being adopted without any changes, and the rules and usages will be practically the same as of yore.

The Amalgamated men and the iron masters when the window glass workers started in. Their meeting was not long, and it was decidedly pleasant. The workers were represented by Messrs. Eberhart, Water, Conroy, King, Swearer, Unks and Wallace, all Pittsburg men.

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NO POLITICS IN IT.

R. F. Jones Talks Last Night of the Signing of the Iron Scale.

R. F. Jones, the senior member of the firm of Jones & Laughlins, said last evening at 10 o'clock: "I have just been informed that an agreement has been reached between the companies and the Amalgamated Association. The terms I have not been told, but I take it that there will be no delay beyond Monday, when the companies generally desire to start their mills."

"Mr. Jones," the representative of THE DISPATCH, said, "is there any possibility that the wage question will operate as a political question?" "There is no politics in this," said Mr. Jones. "The question of wages in the iron and steel mills is adjudicated annually, regardless of elections, and what has occurred this year is the result not of the oncoming campaign, but of the condition of the iron market."

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the manufacturers and their workmen reassembled at the Ferguson Block. The evening session lasted until 9:10 o'clock. It was then announced that a scale had been agreed upon. President William Weibe, of the Amalgamated Association, was appointed by the Joint Committee to furnish the proper information to the public.

AN OLD MINE FOUND.

Lost Treasure to Be Recovered After Lying Idle for 30 Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—News comes from Harrisburg, Arizona, that the famous Frenchman's mine, which has been lost for 30 years, has been discovered by Mexican prospectors about 30 miles from the new camp of Harqua Hala. The news comes from a trustworthy mining engineer, and may be relied upon. The old mine, which showed traces of rude workings years ago, was located in the Eagle Tail Mountains, not far from a district that had been carefully prospected by searchers for this treasure.

The history of the mine is romantic. It was found originally by three Frenchmen who started out from Yuma, nearly 30 years ago. Their outfit aroused the suspicion of several Mexicans, who followed them, but the Frenchmen gave them the slip and disappeared. English Tail Mountain, the only news of them came from a Mexican boy who ran away from home and lived for several weeks with the Frenchmen, doing their cooking. They finally caught him spying on them, and he fled from the camp and they were never seen again. It was supposed Indians killed them.

NOT SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Foreign Money Can Be Imported Into the United States Without Paying a Tax.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Special Agent Hanlon, at Chicago, has reported to the Treasury Department that the Italian bank in Chicago is importing through the mails large quantities of Italian paper money for sale to Italians to send to friends in Italy, and he asked whether such importations are subject to duty. Assistant Secretary Crouse has replied to him that the money in question is not subject to duty under previous decisions allowing free entry to English Internal Revenue stamps and Mexican subsidy certificates, on the ground that they are not goods, and are not within the meaning of the tariff laws.

THE SOUTH FURIOUS

Against Tennessee's Executive for His Mercy to King, the Murderer.

JUDGE LYNCH MAY ACT,

Though His Intended Victim Has Been Hustled Out of Memphis.

THE ENTIRE STATE IS AROUSED.

Worse Than Murder Itself Is Press Opinion of the Commutation.

BUCHANAN TO BE HANGED IN EFFIGY

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—The city was thrown into a state of intense excitement when the announcement appeared in this morning's papers that Governor Buchanan had commuted the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King, who was to have been hanged on the 12th inst., for the murder of D. H. Posten. This morning's Appeal-Advance, in discussing the subject, said: "The Governor's power in the matter is absolute and exclusive. The responsibility is his alone. He is not required to give reasons. He may yield to any passing caprice, to appeal to his sympathies, to prejudice, and yet his authority remains undiminished, and yet his authority remains undiminished, and yet his authority remains undiminished."

"King, in cold blood, after careful deliberation, shot down David H. Posten, a member of the Legislature, and a high way assassin in which the victim was given no chance to defend himself. There could not have been a murder more heinous."

The Supreme Court Commended.

Discussing the review of the case by the Supreme Court, the Appeal-Advance continues: "The opinion was welcomed by all lovers of law and order. Its effect was not confined to Tennessee. It was felt throughout the whole United States, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee gained enduring honor for advancing civilization to that degree."

"The Court did not overlook any phase of the case. It considered every extreme King made for his act. But the Governor has brought all this to naught. Having the greater power to save, he has met the Court's power to condemn, and has whistled the latter's judgment down the wind. With a stroke of his pen he has given hope to every murderer in the jails of Tennessee. He has rebuked the jury and made light of the State's highest tribunal of justice."

"It were infinitely better if the jury of the trial court had been King to go free. We now wish sincerely that it had done so. It were even better if the Governor had granted an absolute pardon. He has acted without the support of the trial judge, the jury or the prosecutor, usually an essential prerequisite in gubernatorial clemency, and it now remains for King's act to solve the question of his freedom."

WRECKED BY A WATERSPOUT.

Peculiar Accident to a Railroad Train Not Far From Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—[Special.]—The section a few miles east of here was visited by a waterspout last night, which was terrible in effect. The Sabinal river became a raging torrent within a few minutes, and the waters swept down the valley, and the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge just as an east-bound freight train was crossing the structure. The engine and one of the cars cleared the bridge, but the rear car and three coaches went through. The train was in charge of Conductor McMullen, and the crew consisted of Conductors Mangen and Crawford were heading back over the road in their cabooses. All three crews went through the bridge in their cabooses.

"The Governor's conduct tears the bandage from the eyes of justice. It pulls down the curtain of the temple. It paralyzes the strong arm of the law. It stifles the cry of the widow and the orphan—makes of the court a sham. It shakes the very foundation of society and makes every man a law unto himself."

"If Buchanan be shot down from behind a pillar on the portico of the Capitol to-day, if King should be slain on the way to the penitentiary, who shall say that the gallows would bear fruit?"

These publications aroused intense feeling. A mass meeting was arranged for to-night, at which Governor Buchanan was to be hanged in effigy. It was given out that the jail would be attacked and the notorious prisoner lynched. So great was the anxiety that Criminal Court Judge J. J. Dumas issued the following order late this evening:

It appearing to the Court that there is now undue excitement in the public mind because of the commutation of the sentence of H. Clay King, who was by the Supreme Court sentenced to hang on the 12th day of August, 1892, and it further appearing that because of threatened mob violence, it is not safe to longer keep said King in the city jail of Shelby county, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the Sheriff of Shelby county, without delay, take said King and deposit him in the custody of the penitentiary at Nashville, in pursuance to the order as made by the governor commutating his sentence to the penitentiary at Nashville.

The Whole South Is Aroused. King was spirited away this evening and may escape mob violence. The whole country is aroused. Telegrams from Duke, Arkansas and Arkansas are pouring in, protesting with fiery indignation against the action of the Governor. The mass meeting to-night promises to be a most important one. It is expected that the citizens are doing all they can to put a stop to it.

Sheriff McLendon took Colonel H. Clay King from the jail this evening and out of the city on the C. & O. Railroad en route to Nashville. The Sheriff is one-legged and unaccompanied. King's son is with the party, and there are some fears of an attempted escape. The Louisville and Nashville train leaves at 10:30 to-night and connects with the train carrying the prisoner at McKenzie at 2 A. M. It is rumored that friends of Posten will take his train and overtake the prisoner, and if they do there will, doubtless, be another tragedy.

Forepaugh's Circus Train Destroyed. CORONER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A tornado this afternoon destroyed Forepaugh's circus train. Loss, \$25,000. No one was seriously hurt, although some of the employes sustained injuries.

The Adlets Dispatch.



IF HE ESCAPES THE ROCKS HE'LL BE WRECKED ON THE FALLS.

OUR SAMOAN RIGHTS Certain to Be Rigidly Maintained by the Administration.

GROUND OF SECRETARY FOSTER. Action Will Be Taken When Britain's Intentions Are Announced.

POSSESSION OF PAGO-PAGO HARBOR

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The widely circulated reports representing the State Department as holding the opinion that the English Government has any sort of right to establish a coaling station at Pago-Pago harbor are entirely inaccurate. On the contrary, it is understood that Secretary Foster has never made a statement that could be properly construed as recognizing in anybody England's claims to harbor rights at that point.

In the treaty between the United States and Samoa there is no express provision prohibiting the joint occupancy of the harbor, but that statement that there shall be no interference in the rights granted to the United States, construed by the State Department officials to mean that if the establishment of a coaling station by the English Government should be deemed to be detrimental to the interests of the United States, this Government would have the unquestioned right to vigorously protest.

Duty of This Government.

In fact, that it would be its duty to do so. This undoubtedly is the view held by Secretary Foster, and although he will not give official utterance to the statement that should England attempt to establish a coaling station the United States would assert its rights, it is understood that this is just what he would do.

The Secretary does not wish to decide a hypothetical case, but there is good reason for stating that he thinks that the re-establishment of a coaling station at Pago-Pago by the English Government would be decidedly detrimental to the interests of the United States Government and that he would therefore resist the attempt to the utmost. The fact that the United States treaty was negotiated long prior to that between England and Samoa gives the United States the whip hand in the argument with a foreign Government.

The mere fact, however, of Great Britain establishing a coaling station in the harbor might in itself not be inimical to American interests because there is plenty of room for two stations.

The Right of Absolute Jurisdiction.

But it is the opinion of well-posed public men here without regard to party that the treaty between the United States and Samoa intended to give the United States absolute jurisdiction over the harbor of Pago-Pago, and any attempt of Great Britain or any other Government to set up a subsequent right would be resisted from the start. Secretary Foster is undoubtedly of this way of thinking also, and can be depended upon to bring the entire influence of the administration to bear in support of the United States position.

In this position he has the support of the President. The policy of the State Department, however, is not apt to develop until England formally announces her purpose to establish a coaling station on the disputed harbor.

A POOLISH BOY'S SUICIDE.

He Feared His Lady-Love Was Receiving Attention From Another.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Reuben P. Gorman, a 16-year-old lad of this city, was found dying from a bullet wound in the head near Collingswood, N. J., to-day and expired shortly after. The boy had evidently committed suicide, but left no explanation for the act.

A letter found by his side, signed by Miss Mamie Davis, who lives in the neighborhood, contained tender expressions and invited Gorman to call on her next Sunday. Neighbors of the Gorman family assert that the boy was in love with Miss Davis, who is 17 years of age, and was despondent because she received the attentions of another. Miss Davis was prostrated by the news, and declares she can give no reason for the boy's desperate act.

Something the Matter in Denmark.

GALESBURG, ILL., Aug. 10.—It is current to-night that Hon. Clark E. Carr, United States Minister to Denmark, to-day received instructions to proceed to Denmark without delay unless it would cause too great inconvenience. His leave of absence was for two months and will not expire for some time.

Philadelphia's Hottest City.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—This city was again the hottest in the country to-day. The maximum of 96° was reached at 3 P. M., and at 8 P. M. the thermometer had fallen 10°. Three deaths from the heat are reported and over 40 prostrations.

GOING FOR GOMPERS.

Knights of Labor Official Says That He Can't Prove What He Claims.

WORDS THAT WILL BURN

Uttered by One of the Lecturers of the Older Organization,

AGAINST THE LABOR FEDERATION.

James Wright Says Gompers Doesn't Stick to the Cold Facts,

SPEAKING OF HIS PEOPLE'S NUMBERS

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—The Knights of Labor to-day declared active hostilities against the Federation of Labor. The two bodies have been antagonistic for the past six years, but during the conciliatory policy pursued by General Master Workman Powderly no attacks have been made by the Knights upon the junior organization, although Mr. Powderly has repeatedly said in private that either the Federation or the Knights must go, supplementing his remarks with the volunteered statement that the leaders of the Federation are nearly all expelled Knights of Labor, striving to build up an antagonistic organization for their own personal benefit.

President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, visited Homestead a few days ago and made the statement that the members of the Federation, numbering 600,000 to 700,000, would contribute to the support of the Homestead workmen. Upon this point the Knights took umbrage, and James A. Wright, one of the general lecturers of the order and one of its primary organizers, was selected to make the hostile declaration provoking the Federation people to answer.

A Red Hot Roast for Gompers.

Mr. Wright, speaking for the Knights, said, referring first to President Gompers' quoted statement to the effect that the Federation of Labor would contribute to the support of the Homestead workmen: "I don't know what the financial resources of the Amalgamated Association may be, but, whatever they are, this will be practically all that they will be able to depend on. Some unions and assemblies may, and probably will, vote money in aid of the strikers, but the sum thus contributed will not be large, and yet it only realized by their support will have to come out of the treasury of the Amalgamated Association. Mr. Gompers knows this very well, and his holding out promises which he knows cannot be fulfilled is a gross deception, without concealment or untruth, a lot of skeleton arguments trying to conceal its numerical weakness by noise and bombastic pretense."

"Why do I say his promises cannot be fulfilled? For the very good reason that the Federation has no promise, knowing that Mr. Gompers is a man who has been in being before the public as the general of a grand army of over 500,000 men, when the truth is, his alleged organization is a thing of thread and patches, without cohesiveness or unity of purpose, a lot of skeleton regiments trying to conceal its numerical weakness by noise and bombastic pretense."

"Can you prove this? Why, nothing is easier. Here is an official book of the American Federation of Labor for 1891. On page 7 I find a table headed: 'Register of the National Trade Union of America, United States, which claims a total membership of 675,117.'"

Figures Brought Out to Prove It.

Mr. Wright then went on to show by an analysis of the figures in the report that the Federation has actually less than 120,000 members, and continued: "But this is not the worst of it. Not only the membership of the Federation less than a fifth of what he represented it, but its ability or willingness to help financially in a case of this kind is less than that of the membership would indicate. Let me prove this: When, in December, 1890, the Federation, with a great blowing of trumpets and beating of drums, inaugurated the eight-hour movement, without an assessment of 10 cents a week on its entire membership to provide a fund for the support of the carpenters who were to go out on May 1. This assessment was \$12,000, so that not more than 6,000 members could have paid it."

"What do I think Mr. Gompers' object is in making such a promise, knowing that he has no means of fulfilling it? Oh, I don't know. I might think upon it, were it not that I don't think anyone would pay a man for doing that which his conceit and love of notoriety would make him do for nothing."

Considered an Enemy of Labor.

"But whether he is paid for doing it, or does it through ignorance, this man is one of the worst enemies that labor has to-day. In 1886 he, with others of the same kidney, caused the futile and disastrous eight-hour fight, resorting to the most reprehensible methods to induce men to enter in a hopeless struggle, even spreading false reports that the general officers of the Knights of Labor had been killed in a strike, and so deluding thousands of Knights into quitting work. When the Knights denounced the fraud they blamed the order for causing the loss of the strike, and then crawling out again, changing the name of their organization."

"Last year they tried by lying promises of support, which they knew they could not give, to induce the coal miners to enter upon a strike which would have involved 75,000 families in ruin, besides causing a financial panic worse than that which followed 'Black Friday.' The vile conspiracy was only thwarted by the conservative counsel of the officers of the Knights of Labor, who were abused and vilified by this man Gompers for exposing and defeating his knavery."

"Whenever unjust employers have needed the assistance of labor firms to help them defeat workmen struggling for their rights, Gompers has always been at their service. Look at his action in the fight with the Rochester combine, for example, where he and his friends have been doing whatever they could to help the employers crush the organization to which their men belonged and which had compelled them to pay decent wages and record decent conditions. No, I don't know whether Gompers is a knave or a fool, but his statements made to the Homestead men for the purpose of holding out false hopes to them is either the acme of folly or the ne plus ultra of villainy."

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