FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1892-TWELVE PAGES

THREE CENTS.

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

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 bearty applause from both sides. About 20,000 men are affected, and will return to work in a few days.

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 renched, and in a few minutes afterward the doors were thrown open and President Weihe 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. The manufacturers were led to believe that the proposition to arbitrate had been voted down, and F. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, said the com-neittee had been denied the second request. Whether this is true or not, the scale was signed, and President Weihe asked if the settlement was not on its face a sufficient answer to these questions. He declined to say what was the vote on the arwould not speak about the second consideration. The result indicates that the neces sarv authority had been granted to the com-

The settlement leaves Homestead as the only place of contention in the Pittsburg iron district. Many of the Amalgamated men said if the Carnegie Company would consent to another conference that the difterences could easily be adjusted. The members would like to see the Homestead affair satisfactorily fixed, and the general opinion is that the signing of the scale will have a good moral effect and have a strong tendency in this direction. The uniform reduction of 10 per cent is not relished by the men, but as Mr. Weihe says, it is the best that could be done and everybody is

Manufacturers Greatly Tickled. Only D. B. Oliver, A. E. W. Painter,

James W. Bailey, F. A. Richardson, Major Laughlins and James Lindsley were present for the manufacturers when the conclusion was reached. With smiles on their faces they made a bee line for their homes to get something to eat and the workmen soon followed. The manufacturers were not prepared to say when they would resume work, but it won't be long. The prospects ahead of the iron business in Pittsburg were never brighter and a prosperous year is expected to follow by everybody. The manufacturers didn't wan to talk and referred the reporters to President Weihe for information. Before the scale was signed Mr. Richardson said the men were a great lot of wigglers, but he felt that everything would be amicably ar-

The signing of the scale will have a good effect on business. President Weihe 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. I am in close touch with the plants, and know that most of them have been repaired and are ready to begin work again."

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. They were willing to make some concessions. One of the members who declined to give his name said that a number of skilled men from the idle mills were employed at Homestead, but as soon as work was resumed they would quit a once. This member seemed to think that the signing of the scale would break up the Homestead trouble by compelling the firm to line up with other manufacturers.

Vice President W. A. Carney said: "We are all delighted over the result. It is not a reduction, but a revision of some parts of the scale. The only man not pleased to night is Superintendent Potter. He knows it is the death blow to the firm at Homestend. It concentrates the fight at this point, and from this time out it will be millions against millions. Our men will now go to work and a tenth of their earnings will be set aside to uphold our people in this strike. This means a lot of and we will be in fine shape to hold out. I feel sure it is only a question of time now

Plans for Homestead.

"The Executive Committee of the Federation of Labor will meet at Homestend to-morrow to decide on a plan of action. President Gompera, Secretary Chris Evans, P. J. McGuire, of the carpenters, and myself as the representa-

tive of the Flint Glass Union, the Broommakers and other organized men in Western Pennsylvania will be present. President Gompers will be in Pitteburg 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 produce a man to whom the company offered \$100 a week to teach the nonunion fellows the secrets of heating iron, and another was offered \$500 per week as a general utility man. Both were skilled workmen, and belonged to the Amalgamated Association. According to the story, they refused the offer.

DETAILS OF THE DISPUTE.

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

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 Amalgamation 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. They claimed that unless some decided steps were taken the long drawn out sessions would continue indefinitely. Accordingly they formulated a set of resolutions, a copy of which they presented to the wage committee. These resolutions, which showed plainly the feelings of the manufacturers upon the subject in dispute, read as follows:

Wanted the Courte Called In. WHEREAS, The Conference Committee of the manufacturers and representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have, after 15 long con-ferences found themselves utterly unable to make a satisfactory adjustment of the differ-ences existing between them, and it being evident that a satisfactory solution cannot be arrived at except through the operation

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:

Resolved, By the combined Western iron scale conference committees that the representatives of the Amaigamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers submit the proposition of the manufacturers to arbitrate to the sub-lodges for authority to apply to the courts of Allegheny county for the appointment of a board of arbitration under the laws of Pennsylvania, and that all points of differences be submitted to said board, whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

whose decision shall be linal and binding on both parties.

This to be understood:

That you give us a final answer not later than Tue-day week, August 9, 1892, at 2 P. M. Yours truly,

W. C. Moreland, Jr., Secretary.

It was also understood and stipulated by the manufacturers that in case any mill be started pending arbitration, the emyloyes be paid on the scale that was in effect July 1. The Amalgamated Association would in its rooms on Smithfield street and die cussed the resolution offered by the manu-facturers. After a long and heated debate it was finally decided to submit the matter to the sub-lodges to be determined by majority vote. Before the meeting ac journed the members of the conference com-mittee of the Amalgamated Association mittee of the Amagamated Association formulated a circular, a copy of which they sent to each sub-lodge. This circular embodied two questions of vital importance. They were as follows: "Shall the questions at issue be arbitrated, or shall discretionary authority be given the conference committee as to the items yet in dispute?"

It was expected that the votes of all subdges would be in by August 8, but such was not the case. A great many votes were held over by outlying lodges and did not reach the Amalgamated headquarters until Tuesday night last. On this account the conference with the manufacturers could not be held. President-elect M. M. Garland of the Amalgamated Association, notified Secretary Moreland, of the Manufacturers Committee, Tuesday morning, that there would be no conference until the morning following. Accordingly at 10 o'clock yes-terday morning the joint committee met in the Ferguson block. They remained in session until noon, when they adjourned for dinner. Immediately afterward the Wage Committee of the Amalgamated Association met at their headquarters, and held a secret session. At this meeting it was practically decided to reach an agreement that night.

An Agreement Beached. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the manu acturers and their workmen reassembled in 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. of agreement remain practically the same in the new scale as in the one recently sub-mitted to the manufacturers by the Amalgamated Association. The price for boiling iron, which is based on a \$5 50 rate, remains unchanged. In the footnotes, how-ever, the clause, "and the two weeks' work shall be averaged," was stricken from arti-cle 1. Article 8 reads: "For half wrought iron turnings and half cast iron swarth, worked on einder bottom, the price to be 50 cents per ton below the straight price paid for boiling." This was subjected to a 6½ per cent reduction, making it 67½ cents per ton below the straight price. There were no changes in the muck or puddle mill. In the scrapping and busheling department the base rate is \$2. This was subjected to a 10 per cent reduction, and the new price is now \$1 80. One of the footnotes in this department was also changed Article, 2 was stricken out and made to con

form to article 3, which causes a 40 per cent decrease in the price of busheling on a Articles Directly Affected.

Knobbling, heating slabs and shingling, ten-inch, hoop and cotton tie mills all suffered a reduction of 10 per cent. The men employed in these departments by the change will lose from 7 cents to 47 cents on the ton. In the plate and tank mills the base rate of the roller was 72 cents and the heater 80 cents. The new scale reduces the roller to 60 cents and the heater to 72 cents, but the prices on extra-remain the same and but the prices on extras remain the same and are governed by the old base rate of 72 renta Rolling pipe iron on sheet and jobbing mills was also reduced 10 per cent. The base rate was \$3 40. This has been changed to \$3 04. The next mills in the scale are the sheet mills, tin and black plate mills, tin house scale and the wire rod mill. These are all settled, having been agreed upon at separate conferences. The prices of work in structural mills was reduced 10 per cent. There was no reduction on roll turning, which still remains at \$3 00 for ten hours

another meeting to take place some time during this week.

President Weihe Talks.

At a late hour last night President Weihe 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 men will undoubtedly accept the scale formulated at last night's conference. President Welhe Talks.

The new agreement affects 20,000 work-men in this immediate vicinity. The new scale is applicable to at least one dozen iron mills in Pittsburg, all of which will begin operations as soon as the proper ar-rangements can be made. Up until last night 89 iron and steel concerns had affixed night 89 iron and steel concerns had affixed their signatures to the regular scale of the Amalgamated Association. Their agreement with the workmen, however, provides that they are to be benefited by any subsequent changes in the scale. They will receive the uniform reduction of 10 per cent granted to the Pittsburg manufacturers. Of the 89 signers 37 are sheet manufacturers. None of these are benefited unless rolling mills are attached to their plants.

A GLASS STRIKE AVERTED.

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

The annual wage conference of the winlow glass manufacturers and workers was held at the Monongahela House vesterday. 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 had been wrestling for several hours . when the window glass workers started in. Their meeting was not long, and it was de-Their meeting was not long, and it was decidedly pleasant. The workers were represented by Messrs. Eberhart, Winter, Coneway, King, Swearer, Unks and Wallace, all Pittsburg men. On the manufacturers' side were Messrs McKee, Thomas D. Catlin, Ottawa; Hart, of Muncie; James H. Chambers, Baker, Scully, Sayres and William Loeffler, Secretary of the Window Glass Association. Without much ceremony Mr. Eberhart was made President, and William Loeffler and Samuel Wallace, Secretaries. The old scale was soon readopted. It is the first time in many years that a settlement was reached in the first conference, and manufacturers and makera alike are congratulating themselves on the harmony and good feeling that prevailed throughout the session. In about 10 days the makers will meet to fix a time for starting the factories. It is supposed that September 20 to October 1 will be agreed upon. Secretary Loeffler and Mr. Hart were seen after the meeting. Both were in a good humor, but they insisted that they should have had a 10 per cent reduction. However, such a proposition was not made to the men, and they were evidently satisfied with the result. Mr. Hart is a Democratic free trader, and he thinks he can give good reasons for his belief. He complained that the profits were amall, but he agreed with Mr. Loeffler that the prospects for business next year are first class. This is the busy season of the trade and most of the stocks are about exhausted. The building trade has been a little slow this year, but great things are expected. cidedly pleasant. The workers were reprethis year, but great things are expected next season.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

B. F. Jones Talks Last Night of the Signing of the Iron Scale. B. 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 comnanies and the Amalgamated Association. The precise terms I have not been told, but take it that there will be no delay beyond

Monday, when the companies generally de-sire to start their mills." "Mr. Jones," the representative of THE DISPATCH, said, "is there any possibility that the wage contention will operate as a

"There is no politics in this," said Mr. Jones. "The question of wages in the iron and steel milis 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. Now, I understand the entire matter has been settled, and I am very glad of it, for the reason that the strikes had unsettled business generally." rikes had unsettled business generally."
"Mr. Jones," the reporter asked, "what reposition did Mr. O'Donnell make to the Proposition did Mr. (National Committe?"

National Committe?"

"He made no proposition to the committee," said Mr. Jones. "Had he done so I would have known it, but Mr. O'Donnell did not come near the

committee."
"I am satisfied," said Mr. Jones, in parting, "that there is yet a good outlook in the iron and steel business, and as to politics I can merely say that I am satisfied that Harrison and Reid will be elected."

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 Frenchmen's mine, which has been lost for 30 years, was found a few days ago 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 working years ago, was located in the Eagle Tail Mountains, not far from a district Tail Mountains, not far from a district that had been carefully prospected by searchers for this treasure. The Mexicans found many rich gold nuggets, but the exact location of the bonauza has not yet been dis-

The history of the mine is romantic. It 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 in Engle Tail Mountains. 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 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 bank in Chicago is importing through the mails large quantities of Italian paper money for sale to Italians to send to triends in Italy, and he asked whether such importations are subject to duty.

Assistant Secretary Crounse 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, wares or merchandise 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 Appea Avalanche, in discus-sing 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 preudice, and yet his authority remains undisputable and supreme, If his determination of the King case is to be taken as a precedeat, then we see no reason why any other criminal should ever be hanged in Tennessee.

"King, in cold blood, after careful deliberation, shot down David H. Posten, unarmed and unsuspecting. It was a high-way assassination 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-Avalanche coninues: "The opinion was welcomed by all overs of law and order. Its effect was not confined to Tennessee. It was felt through out the whole United States, and the Su-

preme Court, of Tennessee gained enduring honor for advancing civilization to that de-"The Court did not overlook any phase of the case. It considered even the excuses 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

made light of the State's highest tribunal granted an absolute pardon. He has acted without the support of the trial Judge, the jury or the prosecutor, usually an essential perquisite in gubernatorial clemency, and it now remains for King's art to solve the question of his freedom."

Cennessee. He has rebuked the jury and

The Governor's Crime Worse Than King's The Evening Scimiter vehemently de-nounces the Governor in a sensational editorial abounding in such sentences as these: "He has spit upon the courts of the State and nation, and held out his hand to save an assassin in whose person we centered and upon whose fate depended th question whether money and influence in the South is sufficient to make a distinction between persons convicted of cold-blooded

"The rescue of H. Clay King from the gallows, to which all of the courts of the country, after a careful review of the evidence, had condemned him, was a crime more damnable even than the murder of Posten. He has risen above all law, all right and all justice. What King did as a citizen he has done as the Chief Executive of the State. He has taken the law into his hands. He has justified the murder of Posten. He has saved the murder of Posten. He has saved the assassin. He has taken the smoking pistol from King's hand, stepped into his shoes, dipped his hands into the blood of his victim and trampled upon the already outraged law. He has turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the victim's family for justice. He has made the Governor of the State the chaupion of murderers.

Aroused Almost to the Lynching Point. "The Governor's conduct tears the bandage from the eyes of justice. It pulls down the pillars 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 the court a sham. It shakes the very foundation of the court and makes every more allow. tion of society and makes every man a law

unto himself.
"If Buchanan be shot down from behind a pillar on the portice of the Capitol to-day, if King should be slain on his 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 have been 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. Dubose 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 bang on the lith 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 county jail of Suelby county, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the Sheriff of Thelby county, without delay, take said King and deliver him to the keeper of the pentientiary at Nashville. in pursuance to the order as made by the Governor commuting his sentence to life imprisonment in the peutientiary of the State.

The Whole South Is Aroused.

The Whole South Is Aroused. King was spirited away this evening and may escape mob violence. The whole country is aroused. Telegrams from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee are pouring in, protesting with fiery indignation against the action of the Governor. The mass meeting to night promise. mass meeting to-night promises to be an immense affair, though several influential citizens are doing all they can to put a stop

Sheriff McLenden 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 lears of an at-

empted escape.
The Louisville and Nashville train leave

IF HE ESCAPES THE ROCKS HE'LL BE WRECKED ON THE FALLS. bled at the corner of Main and Madison streets, the most central point in the city, and after hanging an effigy of Governor Bu-chanan to a telegraph pole, set the dummy after and watched it burn. No speaking was indulged in.

GLASGOW LABOR'S VOICE.

arnegie Thanked for Furnishing an Object Lesson-Hardie, the Labor M.P., Requested to Refund the £100 Contributed by the American Iron King.

GLASGOW, Aug. 10.—At a meeting held -day, the Glasgow Trade Conneil, with only one dissenting vote, passed a resolu-tion declaring that, "While placing Carnegie's name upon the roll of fame with those of Judas Iscariot and James Carr, we feel constrained to tender him our thanks for providing the world with a most powerful object lesson in regard to the relations of capital and labor."

The resolution further deprecated the action of Ayr municipal authorities in conof justice.

"It were infinitely better if the jury of the trial court and bade 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 granted an absolute pardon. He has acted which Mr. Carnegie contributed for his election expenses.

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 upon 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 cabooses went through. The train was in charge of Conductor McMullen, and the crews of Conductors Mangen and Crawford were deadheading back over the road in their cabooses. All three crews went through the bridge in their cabooses. Conductor McMullen was frightfully out

and gashed, but managed to get out and reached the telegraph station at Fabinal and telegraphed for aid. Conductor Mc-Mullen was very badly injured and will probably die. Brakeman Leonard was killed, and his remains brought here to-day. unmarried. Brakemen Raymond Walds, Quick and Goodwin are seriously injured, but will recover. All the injured men live in this city. The bridge was relaced by a temporary structure.

CHILEANS FRIENDLY NOW.

Consul McCreary Says They Are Even Struck on Minister Egan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.-Colonel William B. McCreery, United States Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, arrived in New York to-day on the Pacific Steamship Company's Columbia. Colonel McCreery says:

I can only speak of Chile and Chileans in terms of the highest praise. There is no particle of truth in the stories of till-feeling particle of truth in the stories of ill-feeling on the part of Chileans against Americans. Both Government and people are friendly to Mr. Egan. If there has been any ill-feeling toward him it has subsided. The Chilean authorities afforded every facility for disenterring and shipping the remains of the sailor Riggin, which came on the steamer with me. Turnbull, the other murdered sailor, is buried in the Protestant cemetery at Valparaiso, and a beatiful monument has been erected over his grave by the crew of the Baitimore.

RUN DOWN BY A RACER.

The Transatiantic Steamer Saale Sinks Norwegian Bark in Mid-Ocean.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 10. - Captain Richter, of the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, from New York, August 2 for Bremen, which arrived at Southampton at 9:35 o'clock to-night, reports that at 7 at 9:35 o'clock to-night, reports that at 7
o'clock on the evening of August 4, during
a thick fog, the steamer collided with and
sank the Norwegian bark Tordenskjold,
Captain Ellertsen, which sailed from Dublin July 3 for New York. The bark went
down soon after being struck, but the Saale
succeeded in rescuing Captain Ellertsen and
his entire crew of 18 men.

The Saale received no damage. The
salon passengers of the Saale have signed a
memorial in which they heartily express
tueir gratitude to Captain Richter for his
skill in averting a worse disaster.

The Salvation Army in Camp. CHICAGO, Aug. 10. - The Salvation Army of the Northwest, numbering several hundred members, under command of Brigadier Fielding, began an encampment to-day at Lake Bluff. The encampment will last un-til the 16th inst.

The Louisville and Connects with the train leaves at 10:50 to-night and connects with the train carrying the prisoner at McKenzie at 2.A. M. It is rumored that friends of Poston will take this train and overtake the prisoner, and if they do there will, doubtless, be another tragedy.

At 10 P. M. a severe rain storm set in, which it was feared would prevent the indignation meeting; but at 11:10 P. M., after the rain subsided a crowd of people assembly the contract of the complex substanced injuries.

Fielding, began an encampment to-day at Lake Bluff. The encampment will last until the 16th inst.

Forepaugh's Circus Tents Destroyed.

COHOES, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A tornado here this afternoon destroyed Forepaugh's circus tents. Loss, \$25,000. No one was seriously hurt, although some of the employer sustained injuries.

OUR SAMOAN RIGHTS

Certain to Be Rigidly Maintained by the Administration.

GROUND OF SECRETARY FOSTER.

Action Will Be Taken When Brita in's In-

tentions 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 Eugland's claims to harbor

In the treaty between the United States and Samoa there is no express provision prohibiting the joint occupancy of the harhor 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 will do.

The Secretary does not wish to decide a hypothetical case, but there is good reason stating that he thinks that the re-establishment of a coaling station at Pago-Pago by the English Gov-ernment would be decidedly detrimental to the interests of the United States Govto 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 handle in the argument with a foreign Government.

The mere fact, however, of Great Britain establishing a coaling station in the harbon might in itself not be inimical to American nterests, because there is plenty of room for

two stations. The Right of Absolute Jurisdiction. But it is the opinion of well-posted 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 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 up in support of the claim of the United States.

In this position be has the support of the 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 FOOLISH BOY'S SUICIDE.

He Feared His Lady-Love Was Receiving Attentions 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

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 clares she can give no reason for the boy's desperate act.

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.

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.

Nights of Labor Official ys 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

ISPECIAL 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 owing to the conciliatory policy pursued by General Master Workman Powderly, no attacks have been made by the Kuights 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 workers: "I don't know what the financial resources of the Amalgamated Association may be, but, w hatever they are, this will be practically all that they will be able to de-pend 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 in the main the money for 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, under the circumstances, little short of criminal. 'Why do I say his promises cannot be fulfilled? For the very good reason that the Federation has no such membership as Mr. Gompers claims. For years he has been posing before the public as the general of a grand army of over 500,000 men, when thing of threads and patches, without co-hesiveness or unity of purpose, a lot of skeleton regiments trying to conceal its numerical weakness by noise and bombastic

"Can I 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 head: 'Register of the National Trade Unions of the 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 is the memberthe worst of it. Not only is 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 even less than its
membership would indicate. Let me
prove this: When, in December,
1889, the Federation, with a great blowing
of trumpets and beating of drums, inaugurated the eight-hour movement, it placed
an assessment of 10 cents a week on its entire membership to provide a fund for the tire membership to provide a fund for the support of the carpenters who were to go

out on May 1. This assessment was on for 20 weeks, and yet it only realized \$12,000, have paid it.
"What do I think Mr. Gompers' object is in making such a promise, knowing that he has do means of fulfilling it? Oh, I don't know. I might think from some of don't know. I might think from some of his actions in this and on other occasions that he is in the pay of the enemies of the labor movement, doing his best to bring disaster and heap contempt 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 sething.

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. 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 has ordered the 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, crawled into their holes till the storm blew over, and then crawled out again, changing over, and then crawled out again, changing

over, and then crawled 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 ruifi, beside causing a financial panic worse than what followed Black Friday.' This vile conspiracy was only thwarted by the conservative counsel of the officers of the Knights of Labor, who were abused and villified by this man Gompers for exposing and defeating his knavery.

Gompers for exposing and defeating his knavery.

"Whenever unjust employers have needed the assistance of labor fakirs to help them defeat workingmen 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 organisation to which their men belonged and which had compelled them to pay decent wages and accord decent conditions. No, I don't know whether Gompers is more knave or fool, but his statement 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."

Philadelphia the Hottest City

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—This city was again the hottest in the country to-day.