# ONE FIRM PROTESTS,

But Manufacturers Generally Approve the Signing of the Scale.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION

Is the Reason Given by One Concern for Shutting Down.

BUSINESS MEN ARE GRATIFIED.

Amalgamated Association Expects Other Firms to Come In.

THEY WILL FIGURE OUT THE CHANGES

The agreement of the manufacturers' and Amalgamated committees on a scale was received with universal satisfaction by the business men of the city. Some of the manufacturers expressed some little dissatisfaction but only one firm has so far made formal protest against it. Several of the most prominent iron and steel manufucturers were seen by a DISPATCH reporter last night. They expressed their belief that it was about the best arrangement which could be expected under the circum-

The only firm so far that has made a formal protest against the scale is the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company. Secretary F. E. Richardson, of this company, sent word vesterday to Mesers Oliver and Bailey that his firm could not operate under the scale agreed upon, and they would therefore not sign it. Mr. Richardson was seen by a DISPATCH reporter yesterday, and when asked what prompted this action, said: "It would be utterly impossible for us to work under the scale as agreed upon. I had no idea that such a scale would be signed, nor did I know that the committee had power to sign any concessions.

Discrimination Claimed. "The reduction granted is so small to us that it is hardly worth considering. What we object to is the unjust discrimination against Pittsburg. In the East the manufacturers get their boiling done from \$3 25 to \$4. In fact, the latter price is the scale offered by the Amalgamated Association to manufacturers east of Altoons. When we take exceptions to this fact we are met by the reply that Pittsburg has better natural resources in the way of fuel, etc. Why should not manufactures have the advantages of the natural facilities when they locate and put the capital in this city?

"As I said before, the reduction is so small that it is not worth considering. Take the bar mill for instance. Bar rolling by the old scale was 70c per ton. It was reduced to 63c; bar heating from 70c to 63c; bar catching from 43%c to 39%c. This would make the total reduction per ton as per scale on the labor cost just 18%c. In the guide mill the base price was formerly \$2 90 for rolling. This was reduced to \$2 61, being a reduction of 29c per ton. In the scrapping furnace, which does not amount to much with us, the reduction amounted to 20c per ton. The puddling price remains the same, and in order to get the slight reduction in the finishing we must run it through our puddling department, where the scale is a direct exscrimination against Pittsburg manufacturers."

themselves, as far as they are concerned, in not granting concessions on their scale. Of course iron has to be used for a great many purposes, but it will be found that the production of iron will materially decrease, inasmuch as steel, which can be made cheaper, will be run in wherever there is a chance. The mills which will sign the scale will run their puddlers half time, and those having steel plants back of them will not run them at all. Any mill which does not possess a steel plant will be in as bad a condition, if

John Jarrett, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of Iron and Steel Sheet Manufacturers, when asked if he could tell the number of men affected by the scale and the amount of money which will be put in circulation when the mills start, said: "That is a big question, and I doubt if there is a manufacturer or an Amalgamated man in the city who can answer it correctly. In fact I have not been paying much attention to the general scale, as all my time is taken up with looking after the sheet iron

not worse, than before the agreement was

Jarrett Non-Committal. "You are in favor of arbitration, are you

not, Mr. Jarrett?"
"Well, I don't care to say anything about that now, but at some future day I will give you my views at length on the subject. However, I am pleased to see that a settlement has been arrived at."

George McMurtry said: "Our interest in

the scale terminated last July when we signed for our mills. Any work I am now doing is of a philanthropic nature."

Joseph D. Weeks, in answer to a query

of the reporter as to how many men are affected by the scale, said: "I am at work upon that subject now and find it a very difficult thing to get information upon. The manufacturers have never divided their men into the different departments, so it is impossible at present to ascertain how many men have been at work.

In regard to the effect of the puddling scale I think it will be very disastrous. You can to-day buy steel billets for \$1 25 less than muck iron, and the price of billets

is unusually high, now caused by so many of the mills being idle.

'Taking the market in its normal state there would be an average difference of \$2 per ton in favor of steel. As a result of this steel will be substituted in a great many places where iron was used, and the puddlers will soon find that they have not as much work to do as they had. The puddlers are

A Reasonable Settlement. Henry W. Oliver when asked what he thought of the scale, said: "I think it a reasonable settlement. Of course we did reasonable settlement. Of course we did not get what we wanted, but it was a great deal better to make some concessions than to have a long drawn out fight such as this threatened to be. I don't think a puddler gets any more than he should as compared to other workmen, but I do think it a bad policy for the Amalgamated Association to discriminate against Pittsburg. The effect of this upon the production of iron in this city depends entirely upon the conditions of the market. If there is enough going to fill up the Eastern markets, then the overflow will come to Pittsburg. Of course, the highest priced man will have to bring up the rear of the procession. If the puddlers by their discrimination prohibit the entering of Pittsburg iron into the market, the results are something they will have to answer for themselves."

That the iron masters and the Amalgameted Association had made an amical

mated Association had made an amicable adjustment of their differences was the talk of the streets yesterday. Everyone had some view or opinion to offer upon the all-absorbing topic. The manufacturers exhibited no little conservatism when questioned relative to their views, however. All are making preparations to operate their plants with as little delay as possible. Before the end of next week nearly every iron works in this immediate

vicinity will, it is said, be running full turn to make up for the time lost in fruitless

Outsiders Expected to Come In. It is expected by the officials of the Amalgamated Association now that the iron troubles are settled that a number of the concerns in outlying districts will sign the new scale immediately. The Shenango and Mahoning Valley manufacturers will likely remain idle for a time. The majority of steel masters throughout the country have thus far refrained from committing them-

selves in any way.

The Illinois Steel Company, the Oliver Iron and Steel Company and the Belleville Steel Company are the only firms up until last night that have signed the steel scale for the ensuing year. Among the Shenango and Mahoning Valley men there is also quite a number of representa-tive firms. All of these joined forces at the beginning of the recent trouble and inwage Committee of the Amalgamated Association met them once or twice, but owing to the enormous reduction demanded in the acceleration. in the scale no agreement was reached.
After the last meeting the Ohlo manufacturers disappeared from the city. Since then they have remained quiet. Another Firm Signs.

The Akron Iron Company, represented in the conference by Captain Baldwin, have signed the iron scale, and the Brilliant Iron Company, it is alleged, have affixed their signature to the regular Amalgamated rates. James H. Nutt, the representative of the Shenango Valley Manufacturers' Association, was in Pittsburg yesterday. He made arrangements with the Amalgamated men to hold another conference next Wednesday. No trouble is anticipated in arranging the scale in the Ohio district. The manufacturers were opposed to the scale before the 10 per cent reduction was accepted in this city. It is thought the iron masters will be ready to waive their demand for a reduction in pud-

After the Youngstown manufacturers have been disposed of there will be little work for the Amalgamated Association to perform. Their efforts will be confined to reaching an agreement with the steel manufacturers, prominent among whom is the Carnegie Steel Company; Limited. The latter company have formulated a new iron scale of their own. This they have agreed to continue for 18 months. On this account they are greatly affected by the settlement of the Pittsburg iron manu-

dling since the local manufacturers took the

facturers. Secretary Lovejoy Talks.

Secretary Lovejoy, in speaking of the agreement entered into by the Amalgamated Association and the local iron men, last evening said: "This agreement both aids and injures us at the Upper Union Mill. Our scale is almost the same as the one first proposed by the Amalgamated Association. This will hurt us to the extent that we will have to pay 10 per cent more in the finish-ing departments than the manufacturers who sign the revised Amalgamated scale This may also injure us, because it means work for thousands of men who will pay increased benefits to the strikers at our

Homestead and other mills.
"On this account it will postpone the time when our old men will return to work. On the other hand the agreement to a reduction of 10 per cent should help us. I think the fact that we pay 10 per cent more in the finishing departments more than other manufacturers should attract to our mills all men who are auxious to secure the

best wages."

Besides obtaining a settlement with the valley manufacturers and the steel men the Amalgamated Association are interested in the settlement of the jobbing mills. The jobbing mills form an important item in the Amalgamated scale. For some reason, however, the officials of the organization syreed to allow the workmen directly conagreed to allow the workmen directly concerned to settle that matter with their emoloyers. Already one conference has been held without any result.

A Conference Postponed,

Another conference was to have been beld on Tuesday last, but as it conflicted with the plans of the Amalgamation it was postponed. The jobbing mills are a part of secrimination against Pittsburg manufacturers."

Steel Will Replace Iron.

The puddlers have certainly burned

possponed. The jobbling mills are a part of the regular sheet and mill scale. The latter has been signed. Among all the sheet mills, however, there are five that roll ten gauge and heavier and 48 inches wide or more. Therefore in the jobbing only the five mills are represented. Yesterday representatives of the companies owning these mills met in Secretary Jarrett's rooms to arrange for another conference. It was deeided however, that no discussion would be held this week unless something unforseen

transpired. Before th re the close of the conference with the Pittsburg manufacturers, Wednesday evening, President Weihe and Presidentelect Garland, of the Amalgamated Association, were appointed on a committee with D. B. Oliver and James Bailey to figure out the changes made in the scale by the 10 per cent reduction and arrange for the printing of the new wage list when completed. President Weihe said last night that this com mittee would meet in a day or two.

Charles Zug said: "I don't care to express any views on the subject, for I think that too much has been said already in the papers. The action of the men in refusing to reduce the price of puddling will un-doubtedly have a material effect on the production of iron in this city. We start up Monday.

Concessions Should Have Been Made. President Brown, of Brown & Co., in-corporated, said: "It was ill advised in the committee not to make a concession in the puddling scale, as the discrimination against Pittsburg will have a ruinous effect upon the iron production of the city. As far as the scale is concerned it is not what we wanted, but as the committees ap-pointed to settle the question decided so we will have to abide by their decision." A. E. W. Painter said: "Being one of sanction to it. It is not what we wanted, but it was the best way out of a difficulty and we desired to get our men off the streets and at work again. The puddlers are certainly driving the nails into their own coffins by refusing to make a reduction in their scale. They are doing themselves a great harm beside caus-ing others a great loss of money. Take our plant for instance. We have a forge of 67 furnaces, which until recently has never been out of operation except for holidays With the new scale we will find very little work which can be turned out profitably in this department. The puddlers will find that there will not be so much work for them as has been heretofore. The little boom for puddlers occasioned by the great demand for pipe iron will be found to be dying out. Steel is even creeping into use in this branch also. We argued with the men on all these points, but they could not be brought

to see it in the proper light, so we were compelled to let them go as they wanted." What B. F. Jones Thinks. B. F. Jones in reply to a query of the re-porter, said: "Although we did not get what we wanted still we thought it better to compromise rather than have a pro-tracted fight. The puddlers are making a great mistake in the stand they are taking don't think they are paid any more than their services are worth, but by their dis-crimination against Pittsburg they cer-tainly are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Puddlers have always been the backbone of labor organization; in fact, they were the nucleus of the formation of the iron workers. the backbone of labor organization; in fact, they were the nucleus of the formation of the iron workers. It is a peculiar fact that puddlers' wages have only increased 37 per cent above the lowest salary ever paid for puddling, while the workmen in other branches have doubled their wages. This is due to the antagonistic position they assume. They could have been making double their wages also if they had permitted the mill owners to put in the improvements and run the de-

scale would have on business generally, said: "It will have a very beneficial effect upon business and the money market. We have a large number of workingmen for our depositors and it will stop the drain upon their accounts. Money seems to be plenty in all the banks, but we are pretty well loaned up now. The iron firms are reducing their liabilities with the money they are getting in They have no money lying their liabilities with the money they are getting in. They have no money lying idle. We usually have a great deal of paper which we discount for manufacturers, but everything has been lifted now."

John Holmes, the banker, said: "We hope it will stimulate trade, but hardly think the effect will be felt for some weeks."

weeks.

weeks."
Cashier Geo. F. Wright, of Iron City
National Bank, said: "We are well loaned
up. If the iron men did come in now and
want paper discounted, we would have to
shut off the other people."
Cashier Herron, of Ft. Pitt National
Bank, said: "The iron manufacturers are
using up all the money they collect in paying off their liabilities. Money is very
plenty throughout the country and we are
receiving very little discounts for that reaplenty throughout the country and we are receiving very little discounts for that reason. The firms doing business with the manufacturers of the city discount their paper at home and send cash. Money is particularly plentiful in Westmoreland county, where the recent large purchases of coal lands has set a great deal of money in circulation among the farmers who do not know what to do with it.

Henry M Long the broker said: "To-

Henry M. Long, the broker, said: "Today we have taken more orders than for any day for two weeks. This is partly owing to the settlement to-day. It would be a good thing if Homestead matters were settled, for then business would resume its normal condition, which is very good at this time of the year. Money is very plentiful at the

#### GLAD THE TROUBLE IS OVER.

The Settlement of the Amalgamated Ass cistion Scale Discussed From the Manu facturers' Standpoint-Probable Result of a Disagreement-Taking Care of Homestead.

Joseph D. Weeks discusses the Pittsburg wages settlement in the editorial columns of the current number of the American Manufacturer. He says:

The wages difference-it can hardly be called a strike or lockout-in the Pittsburg iron mills has been settled by the signing of compromise scale after some six weeks idleness, and after some 16 fruitless confer ences. \* \* \* The only unsettled labor differences at Pittsburg, therefore, are those at Homestead, the sympathetic strikes at the Carnegie mills, and the troubles at certain mills that run non-union, though there can hardly be said to be any unsettled quescan hardly be said to be any unsettled ques-tions at the latter, as they are in operation under agreements of their own.

In agreeing to this reduction the Amalga-mated Association has shown its wisdom and its appreciation of the situation. We regret that it has not shown equal wisdom in connection with other difficulties. The indications were that it had before it a bitter struction had it declined to make concessions.

indications were that it had before it a litter struggle had it declined to make concessions, and a struggle on different lines from those it has been called upon to meet heretofore. In general strikes in Pittsburg the milis have usually remained idle, no general attempt having been made to run them non-union. Probable Result of a Disagreement Had the conference of August 10 ad-journed without a settlement it is probable that conferences, for the present at least, would have been ended and an attempt made to run some of the mills non-union The results of the attempts that have been The results of the attempts that have been made to run mills in the Pittsburg district with non-union men have been such pronounced successes recently that there would have been but little difficulty in starting up several of the mills. With the exception of puddling, the amount of skill required from the "skilled" workmen is vastly less than it was ten years ago, and consequently the prospect of success in the effort to run mills without Amaigamated labor vastly increased.

The controlling motive that led the Amal-The controlling motive that led the Amalgamated Association to consent to this reduction of 10 per cent is probably not a belief in its fairness, but a conviction that at last the manufacturers means to fight. As we have so often pointed out, the Amaigamated Association's strength in past contests has been not so much in its own numbers and wisdom as in the weakness of the manufacturers. The association has not believed for many years that the manufacturers were honest or in earnest in their claim ers were honest or in earnest in their claim that they could not and would not continue to pay the wages demanded. It must be confessed that they had ample reasons to doubt their word. This time, nowever, they have at last come to the conclusion that the manufacturers meant to have a reduction.

Must Take Care of Homestead.

Even then the question if they would have conceded the 10 per cent reduction without a much longer contest had it not been for the burden of the Homestead and the sympathetic strikes. Under the rules of the association these men must begin to receive benefits in September, and there was no way to pay them unless the men went to work. Homestend must be supported by the Amalgamated Association, as it is evident that the company will win and that many of the old men will not have their old places. It was the height of wisdom therefore to end the difficulty at the iron mills. The trouble has ended just as we have all along believed it would, and as we believe it could have been ended weeks ago. Had the manufacturers not suggested a reduction on puddling our information was that a 19 per cent concession on finishing would have been made weeks ago possibly without any stoppage at all. The demand for the reduction in puddling, whatever might have been the reason for it, and there were cogent ones, was a tactical mistake. It the association these men must begin to re cogent ones, was a tactical mistake. It would not have been granted under any circumstances and should not have been made. But whatever may have been the mistakes made, and whatever may have been the reasons for the settlement, it is a source of congratulation that the trouble is over.

### LAWRENCEVILLE MEN PLEASED.

They Are Gratified That the Iron Scale Has Been Arranged.

Workmen at Lawrenceville are very well pleased at the result of the general conferthe committee, of course I am satisfied with the scale, or I should never have given my will aid them in effecting a settlement they think. During the morning the men held a secret session at their headquarters but what business was transacted was not made public.

The Press Committee report that they succeeded in getting two furnace tenders, a catcher on the 20-inch mill, one roller on the 18-inch mill and ten mechanics to leave

the Upper Union Mill yesterday.

The roller is from Philadelphia and is a thorough, practical man. He gives the name of Charles Jeffries. He says: "I was induced to leave my position in the Pencoyd Iron Works by Florence Sullivan, one of the agents of the Carnegie Steel Company. When I asked Sullivan if every-thing was all right in Pittsburg, meaning whether the mill was union, he answered 'Yes.' When I reached here I found it was not and waited my chance to leave. I am going back home."

#### THE FIRST TO BEGIN.

Two Furnaces Heated and Others Getting

Ready for Work. Two glass houses of the Southside were lighted up yesterday and the first heat run off at midnight last night. Many of the glassworkers returned from camp yester-day and prepared for work i mmediately. The two works started are the Hogan Evans & Co.'s, on Twenty-second street, and the Thomas Evans & Co.'s, on Eighand the Thomas Evans & Co.'s, on Eighteenth ereet. Each plant only makes lamp chimners, and has been idle for six weeks. Preparations are being made to start up all the other plants on the Southside. They are all expected to be running by the first of next week.

#### THE FIRMS REPRESENTED

men Present at the Conference, also if they had permitted the mill owners to put in the improvements and run the details as they wished. For instance, there is no reason why a puddler could not make six heats a day instead of five or why they could not turn out 650 pounds instead of 500, an amount they only agreed to recently."

George Sheppard, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pittsburg Bank for Savings, when asked what effect the signing of the The more prominent iron concerns which

### DISPATCH FRIDAY. TWO NEW PIPE LINES

Offices Opened and Construction About to Be Commenced.

EX-STATE SENATORS IN CHARGE

They Will Re the Producers' and Refiners' and the United States.

BOTH ARE OFFSHOOTS OF THE P. P. A

The new pipe lines which were describe n THE DISPATCH last week are beginning to assume definite shape. For severa months the men who have been engineering them have been lying low. All the time, however, they have been hard at work and are now ready to make their intentions public The new lines are the Producers' and Refiners' Pipe Line Company and the United States Pipe Line Company. W. L. Mellon has his line, the Crescent, more than half completed, and is now pumping oil to a point south of Harrisburg. His line will traverse the southern part of the State, having its terminus at Marcus Hook, below Philadelphia on the Delaware.

The Producers' and Refiners' Company roes from Corsopolis, on the Ohio, to Titusville, where it will join the United States. Although they will be separate corporations many of the stockholders in the one are in the other. These two lines are an offshoot of the Producers' Protective Association.

The Producers' Oil Company Organized

When the Crescent line was commenced last fall the P. P. A. decided to go into the last fall the P. P. A. decided to go into the pipe line business. Accordingly it got \$600,000 subscribed among its members, and the Columbus Oil Company was organized. Then the Producers' Oil Company constructed a small line from the McDonald field to Coraopolis, where it built four tanks, each of 38,000 barrels capacity, and proceeded to do business on its own account. Tank cars were chartered and the crude was shipped by roundabout ways to the refineries in the vicinity of Titusville and Oil City, but the rates were so high and this method of transportation so unsatisfactory that it was almost abandoned. Then the P. P. A. sent a committee to W. L. Mellon and tried to induce him to enter into an agreement with that organiza-tion to take its oil at a stipulated figure. Mr. Mellon flatly refused to negotiate with the P. P. A. as an organiza-tion, but offered to contract with them individually. This was unsatisfactory to the committee and it evidently reported adversely, for there was soon quiet activity manifested in another direction. Commit-tees were sent to New York, where enough capital was pledged to build a line to the seaboard, or as near the seaboard as they could get.

Couldn't Reach the Railrosas Arrangements were made with the Lehigh Railroad to haul the oil of the I P. A. at what it considered a reasonable figure, and like terms were made with the Ontario and Western. Where to reach these lines was the next question. It had been previously decided to build a four-inch line rom Coraopolis to Titusville.

Then a novel scheme was devised

by one of the managers. It was the piping of refined oil. From Titusville they perfected a plan to lay two four-inch lines from Titusville to Bradford, and from Bradford through the northern tier counties to Green Isle on the Susquehanna river, where they would strike the Lehigh Valley. By extending the lines, one of which is to be used for crude, the other for refined, to Hancock, just over the line in the Northeastern corner of Pepnsylvania, they would come in contact with the Ontario and Western. From this point they can extend the lines to Newberg on the Hudson if

Will Commence Building at Once. The Producers and Refiners Pipe Line Company has opened its principal office at 114 Fourth avenue in Pittsburg, and will mence immediately to lay a four-inch line from Coraopolis to Titusville. The rights of way have all been taken from Coraopolis to Hancock. There will be four pump stations between Coraopolis and Titusville, and be-tween the latter place and Oil City they will soon begin the construction of half a dozen large iron tanks. The independent refineries around Oil City and Titusville have a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day, from which they can get 80 per cent refined. There are 11 refineries as follows: The There are 11 renneries as follows: The Continental Refining Company, the Independent Refining Company, the Valley Oil Works, and Wright & Fassett, at Oil City; A. Y. Ramage, and A. L. Confer, at Reno; and Stevenson & Co., Swartz & Co., the National Refining Company, the International Refining Company, and Tiege & Co. at Tituscille.

Co., at Titusville. The general office of the Producers and Refiners' Company will be at Titusville, where it has filed a statement with the Recorder showing that it has a capitalization of \$250,000. The managers are J. W. Lee, Chairman; S. T. Ramage, Secretary and Treasurer; George H. Torrey, John Swartz and A. D. Wood. Messra. Swartz and Ramage will represent the refiners on the

Another Pipe Line Projected. A notice was published at Bradford yesterday that an application would be made on September 6 for a charter for an intended corporation, to be called the United States corporation, to be called the United States
Pipe Line Company, to transport, store and
ship petroleum, and for that purpose to lay,
construct and maintain pipes, tubing tanks,
offices, machinery, and to take hold and occupy land. This notice was signed by exSenator Lewis Emery, Jr., W. R. Weaver,
W. H. D. Chapin, L. E. Hamsher, Robert
Roy, of Bradford, and Charles H. Rathbone, of Kane, Pa.

bone, of Kane, Pa.

This company will take the refined from the refiners at Oil City and Titusville, and any surplus crude, and pipe it to Eastern markets. Lewis Emery's refinery at Bradford will contribute its share to the ship-These two new lines will traverse the

whole length of the oil regions of Pennsyl-H. W. Breckinridge will be the Superintendent of the Producers and Refiners' Pipe Line Company. He came from Wellsville, N. Y., where he was for ten years in charge of pipe line interests in the New York fields. He expects to be pumping oil from Coraop olis to Titusville by November 1.

#### WORKMEN THUNDERSTRUCK.

They Reported for Duty but Were Not Allowed to Work. It was generally expected that the Jefferson Iron Works at Steubenville would resume operations yesterday. The workmen employed in the plant are all members of the Amalgamated Association.
They reported for duty at an early hour and
found the mill was in readiness to make a
start. The fires in the furnaces had been

lighted and charged:
Just before the men started to work the manager appeared upon the scene and an-nounced that the scale had not been signed, and furthermore the company had con-cluded not to treat with the Amalgamated Association. The workmen were thunderstruck at this statement. After recovering themselves they retired from the works in a body. A long lock-out is anticipated.

A Stubborn Prisoner. Mrs. Harry Shelhorn, wife of the Law and Order agent in jail charged with assault and battery, should have reported at Alderman Richards' office yesterday to answer a similar charge. When she did not put in an appearance, Constable Sherry was sent atter her. She informed the officer he would have to carry her as she would go no other way. She was removed in a patrol wagon. At the jail, where she was subsequently committed, she became so violent that Warden McAleese placed her in the dungeon.

# GLASS WORKERS TAKE ACTION.

A Committee Appointed to Have the Carnegie Free Library Gift Refused by Councils-Each Councilman to Be But-

tonholed-Som . Votes Promis Local Union No. 5, of the Flint Glass Workers' Association, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in its hall on Fourteenth street, Southside, and took a new step in the opposition to the acceptance of the \$1,000,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie for a free library by the city. There were about 300 at the meeting. A committee, consisting of George Krouse, John Klump, James Wheeler, William Crook and George Shaf-fer, was appointed to call upon each Coun-cilman and try to secure his pledge to not only have the question of the acceptance of the gift brought before Councils, but to vote to have the gift refused, when the question came to a vote. The committee went to work immediately after the meeting adjourned and waited upon several Council-

men from the Southside men from the Southside.

John Klump, in speaking of the work accomplished, said: "The committee called upon E. H. Donley, of the Twenty-fourth ward; H. W. Eiler and Herman Robrkaste, of the Twenty-fifth ward, and James E. Flinn, of the Twenty-eighth ward, this evening and followed its instructions in securing the pledges of votes against the Car-negie gift. Our success was all we expected, and in all but one case we received assur-ance of support. One gentleman refused to give a definite answer at once, but talked favorable. We intend to call upon each Councilman personally and ask the same support. The other local unions will hold meetings within a few days and appoint like committees. This is a general move among the glass workers and will be fought to the end. We are the first to take a move of this kind, but I believe it will be far

reaching."

Councilman James E. Flinn, when the subject was broached, said: "I was waited upon by a committee from the glass workers this evening and asked to give my support to have the Carnegie gift refused by Councils. I promised them my vote and intend to act accordingly. I do this for several reasons, but need not give them just now. I might say, however, that I do not think in the council to the horizontal it just to the taxpayers to fix this burden upon them, and then the members of the committee which called upon me have po-litical influence and can easily defeat a candidate in some of the Southside dis-tricts. I do not know when Councils will meet, but do not think it too late to take action on this matter."

It was understood that this step is simply

carrying out the resolutions adopted re-Y., and that it is the first move to be taken by all the local unions of the association.

#### A BRAVE LITILE BOY

Works His Passage Across the Ocean Visit His Parents.

Joseph Stralka, aged 10 years, went to Allegheny police headquarters last night. He was unable to speak any language other than Polish, and could find no one present who could ascertain what he wanted. He carried in his hand an odd-shaped satchel and when he reached the hall he opened it and produced a letter waitten in the Polish language. A postscript at its close was "Send him to 619 Ohio street, Allegheny City."

Several Germans were called and also a Frenchman, but the boy could not understand their language. Councilman Martin Rippey was present and offered to take the Rippey was present and onered to take the boy to 619 Ohio street. Later it was ascertained that the boy had come direct from Poland to meet his parents who live at the address given in the letter. His parents left their native country one year ago and came to Allegheny, where the father worked as a shoemaker at 619 Ohio street. They left their son in care of an aunt in the old country. A short time ago the boy pined for his father and mother and worked his way to America. In New York he was given passage to Pittsburg by a benevolent society and last evening made his appearance in Allegheny and greeted his parents,

Police Captain Denniston Locates a Family That the Humane Society Wants.

Police Captain Denniston yesterday unearthed a case of human depravity that is sad in the extreme. The case is that of a family named Miller, living at 65 Pride street. The case was called to the attention of the officer by some neighbors, and when Captain Denniston visited the house he found a 13-year-old boy in a bed surrounded by filth. The boy was suffering from blood poisoning, and both his legs were swollen to twice their natural size. In the house were also found two girls, both of whom were too young to help either themselves or their suffering brother. The house itself was in a horribly neglected condition, and there was not a bite of food for the children to eat, or a spoonful of medicine for the

sick boy.

Captain Dennistan, upon inquiry from the children, learned that their parents were addicted to drink, and that both of them were intoxicated yesterday mornin and started out together, leaving the chil-dren unattended. The attention of the Humane Society was called to the matter, and Agent Adams had the sick boy removed to a hospital and then took charge of the other children. Agent Adams will prosecute the inhuman parents.

#### A YOUNG BRIDE DESERTED.

Mrs. Kate Mills Abandoned by Her Husband and Left Destitute.

Mrs. Kate Mills called at the Twelfth ward police station house last night and asked to be taken care of for the night. She is 27 years of age and a rather handsome young Irish woman. She said she had been married about five months, and had lived with her husband at the corner of Fortyeighth and Railroad streets.

A short time ago Mr. Mills was sent to jail for five days, and when he got out he did not return home. Mrs. Mills made in-quiries and learned her husband's wherequiries and learned her husband's where-abouts, but failed in her attempts to get him to go home, or to do anything for her support. She then made an information before Alderman McPike, charging Mills with desertion and non-support, but when he heard of this he left town. Mrs. Mills has exhausted all her means.

A civil service examination of applicants for positions in the Interior Department was conducted yesterday by B.

Civil Service Examinations.

H. P. Pool, of the Postoffice Department, at Washington, and W. C. Bryant, Secretary of the Postal Board of the local service. To-day an examina-tion for railway mail service will be con-\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# THE SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Are continually increasing. Comparison with July last year shows a gain of 2,523 for the month. The figures are:

servedly popular than now.

# A MURDERER CAUGHT.

Edward McAllen, the Colored Man Who Killed Gabriel Moseby,

CAPTURED BY WHEELING POLICE.

He Will Return to Pittsburg Without Requisition Papers.

BROOKS AND HIS FAMILY ARRESTED

Edward McAllen, the colored murderer

of Gabriel Moseby, was captured at Wheel-ing last night. Detectives Robinson and

Shore went after him last night and will bring him back this morning. McAllen has agreed to come back without requisition papers. Belf-defense is the plea he makes for disemboweling and killing Moseby, and he says that if he had not killed th man he would have been murdered himself. McAllen refused to tell last night how he made the trip to Wheeling. The police here were watching for him within the city

limits, though a number of men were sent to other points where it was expected he would go. Superintendent O'Mara believed the murderer was hiding in the city until the news came from Wheeling of his arrest. Within a few hours after the mur-der and McAllen's escape all the principal points in the country were notified by tele-graph to be on the lookout for him. As showing the activity of the Wheeling police the man was arrested before he had been in the town an hour. It is believed he spent vesterday in hiding not far from Steuben-It is expected to have the murderer here

It is expected to have the murderer here in time to testify at the Coroner's inquest this morning at 11 o'clock. Edward Brooks, his wife and his daughter, Mary, were arrested yesterday and locked up to await the inquest as witnesses. There is much unfavorable criticism of the action of the Brooks family, in whose house the murder converted in retarding and the believe the second of the second to the secon occurred, in not sending word to the police. The officials knew nothing about it until after McAllen had escaped from the scene, McAllen's record seems to be against him in this case, no matter what may be his defense. It is said of him that he has always been free with a knife, and that when only 10 years old he seriously stabbed

#### LOST THEIR LEADER

Messenger Boy No. 30 Is Discharged for Establishing a Union.

Messenger boy No. 30 of the Western Union Telegraph Company is in trouble. Last evening he was summarily discharged for trying to establish a labor union among his companions. No. 30 has been a close observer of the recent strikes of other messenger boys all over the country, and his sympathies were with the strikers. Like them, he thought that messenger boys should receive 3 cents for messages in-

For several days past he has been formu-lating his plans to make the Western lating his plans to make the Western Union Company meet an increase of one cent on every trip made by the boys. On Tuesday he appeared at the office with a new scale which he secretly presented to his companions for their signatures. Up until last evening out of 89 boys he secured 18 signers. It is very likely he would have brought the entire 89 into line if he had been given time, but his plans were discovered by a clerk in the office and No. 30 was speedily discharged.

was speedily discharged.

The messenger boys' scale provided that unless the company met the increase of 50 per cent the boys would all go out on a per cent the boys would all go out on a strike. The messengers, having lost their leader, are in a quandary and do not know how to act. A Ways and Means Committee was appointed, who asked the manager to take No. 30 back in the employ of the com-pany, but he refused. The boys are now contemplating going out on a strike

ontemplating going out on a strike.

Mr. Shade, Chief Clerk, when questioned concerning the discharge of No. 30 last night, said: "There is more or less talk at all times among the boys about strikes, labor unions, etc., and No. 30, I believe, is one of the prime movers, but he was discharged principally for throwing paper balls."

BEAUTIFUL DIAMONDS RINGS AND MANY COLORED OF THEM

STONES May be seen on the hands of aimost every lady; it is the fashion; a lady cannot have too many rings. Formerly it was only a solitaire or cluster diamond, but now it includes combinations of rubles, emeralds, sapphires, opals, pearls and turquoise. We have some superb zems exquisitely mounted. \$25 to \$500 so invested will bring much happiness.

AND

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS. FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST. 808-MWF

# HUGUS & ACKE.

Summer reduction sale of Black Goods, Lightweight Fabrics, Nun's Veiling, Tamise Challi, Clairette, Crepon and Mousseline, all wool and silk and wool, at greatly reduced prices.

Extra qualities of and 75c each. all-wool Crepon and Battiste at 50c a yard.

In medium and heavy-weight Wool Armures, Chevrons, Diagonals, etc., we offer now some exceptional values.

JUST RECEIVED-1,000 6-4 Chenille Table Covers, which we COOL SOFT LIGHT AND FLEXIBLE mark to sell quickly July, '92 6,040 mark to sell quickly at \$1.25 each, about Increase half actual value. See THE DISPATCH WAS NEVER MORE de- Fifth avenue window.

Formally Opening the Campuign. The campaign in this city will be inaucurated to-day by the opening of the Demoeratic headquarters in the old University building. Next Thursday evening a meeting will be held to outline plans for the county, State and national campaigns.

Friday, Aug. 13, 1892. The Leading Dry Goods House.

Jos. Horne & Go.'s

Penn Ave. Stores.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Bargain

Sales

Waists, Suits

Ladies' and Misses'

Wrappers. The "lowest prices" are made lower still, and these prices will certainly clean out completely these large lots of very choice goods. You'll be

wise to come early if you want a

#### choice of these bargains. Ladies' Waists.

Fine White Cambric Waists, plaited, well made, that were bargains at \$1,

reduced now to 75c each. Extra fine White Cambric Waists. tucked back and front, collars and cuffs finished with colored embroidery, that were a bargain at \$2 each. are now reduced to \$1 each.

Extra fine quality White Cambric Waists, tucked back and front, collars and cuffs finished with fine Val. Lace, that were before \$3, are reduced now to \$1.50.

Also, extra fine White Lawn Waists, with Lace Jabot, that have been \$4 until this sale, are reduced now to

# Ladies' Wrappers.

The best Calico Wrapper ever offered at this price-75c. A lot of them, good styles, must go quick today and to-morrow.

A good Century Print Cloth Wrapper, that was \$2, you can buy today for \$1. Printed Lawn Wrappers, good dark colors, good styles, that were

\$2.50, are \$1.50 to-day. And all our \$3 and \$3.50 Sateen and Gingham Wrappers are reduced to-day to \$2.

# Ladies' Wash Suits.

Good quality Printed Lawn Suits, light colors, best designs, that were

\$2.50, are to-day \$1.50. Printed Cotton Bedford Cord Suits, good styles and colors, all reducednow one price, \$3 each. And a full line of White Swiss and

new designs, now \$8, \$10, \$15 and \$17 - former prices were nearly double these. Fine \$10 and \$12 Gingham Suits

are all now \$5. All sizes-choice

India Linen Suits, stylishly made, all

# Children's Waists.

A special bargain lot of Percale Waists, all sizes from 3 to 14 years, at 50c and 75c now-former prices were \$1.35 and \$1.50.

# Children's Wash Dresses.

A good assortment to-day of Gingham Suits, in sizes 2, 3 and 4 years, good styles, well made, that were \$2 and \$2.25, to be closed out at 50c

And a lot of 8, 10, 12 and 14 year sizes Gingham Dresses at \$1.50, \$2 and up to \$5-all greatly reduced. Don't miss this chance-stylish and good garments ready-made at lower prices than you ever paid before.

and Storm Serges, Jos. Horne & Go.,

609-621 Penn Ave.

MEN'S Kangaroo Shoes.

Just the shoe for hot weather.

All Sizes and Styles at \$2.50 AND \$3.50

SIMEN'S.

Cor. Fifth Ave. and Market St. 78 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA