tember 24 to start their factories they would have a good demand at fair prices and the trade would receive an impetus which it GLASS DEAL BROKEN. greatly needs. The Window Glass Men Who Sign THEY CAME OUT. the Agreement Released.

NOT ENOUGH POTS REPRESENTED.

Men in the Forge Department at the Lower Mills Come Out.

OTHER EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

It was decided yesterday by the local window glass men to release all those manufacturers who had signed the agreement not to put their factories in operation before September 24. At the meeting held in Columbus one week ago the agreement formulated and signed at that gathering had a proviso attached which now renders the document void.

This proviso was to the effect that 1,000 pots must be represented in the agreement to give it proper force. If this number was not included the manufacturers who signed would be at liberty to withdraw their names and start their plants as soon as they saw proper. The failure to carry out the Columbus agreement permits all manufacturers to begin operations any day after September 1. It is feared that the sesson will be irregular and may affect prices unfavorably. The market now is much demoralized, probably due to an overstock of product, and a great many manufacturers are sorry to see the agreement canceled.

Would Not Enter the Deal. The object of a late start was to get rid of the surplus glass in the market before any more was produced. Thus a prosperous season and the maintenance of prices would be guaranteed. At the meeting in Columbus, while the Chambers & McKee Glass Company, of Jeannette, were not rep-resented, one of the manufacturers present was authorized by that company to an-nounce that they would start on September 1. The Chambers & McKee Glass Company arrived at that decision previous to the manufacturers' meeting. They determined to put their factories in operation irrespect-ive of what the others would do.

Although this decision of the Chambers & McKee Glass Company did not defeat the McKee Glass Company did not defeat the manufacturers' agreement, it helped very materially. Other manufacturers were positive that the R. C. Schmertz Company would enter the deal. The latter company represent 40 pots. This number added to the 970 pots belonging to manufacturers who had already signed the agreement would have made more than the 1,000 re-nuired. quired.

Why the Agreement Was Annulled.

Following the course of the Chambers & McKee Glass Company, the firm of Will-iam McCully & Co., with 24 pots, also re-fused to sign the agreement. Following this movement, William Loeffler, of R. C. Schmeriz Company, said he did not feel justified in adding his firm's name to the agreement when the Chambers & McKee and McCully & Co. plants were not in the and McCully & Co. plants were not in the deal. This was the cause of the agreement being annulled.

After the manufacturers had signed in Columbus a petition was circulated among the Chicago glass men to also refrain from beginning operations until September 24. This petition met with favor and resulted In spectron met with favor and resulted in seven manufacturers of that city offering their signatures to the agreement. These were: James H. Rice Company, George F. Kimball, Tyler & Hippach, R. W. Eisen-drath & Co., Sprague Smith & Co., F. Brown & Co. and the H. M. Hooker Company. The window place parameters in China The window glass manufacturers in Chicago follow the course of their Pennsylvania and Ohio neighbors. They invariably close down July 1 and do not start up again until between September 1 and October 1. Some time ago they tried to arrange an agreement similar to the one formulated in Columbus, but it was a failure.

The Mechanics Employed in the Forge and Sumper Departments at the Lower Union Mil's Keep Their Promise and Declare a Strike.

When the strike at the Union mills was inaugurated in July the Amalgamated Asso-ciation desired that the men employed in the different mechanical departments should join them. The latter refused to comply, but compromised the matter by promising in case the firm put non-union men in the

works they would leave. True to their promise the men employed in the forge and bumper departments of the lower mill came out yesterday. The new 72-inch plate mill was put in operation early Wednesday morning and four plates were rolled by non-union men. Scarcely had the plates cooled when the mechanics evinced their dissatisfaction. Nevertheless they finished their day's work without demonstration. In the evening a meeting was called at which it was resolved to, stop work if the firm insisted upon working non-union men. They reported as usual yesterday morning, but upon seeing non-union men still at work refused to return to their duties and repaired to their homes. When the forge and bumper hands had departed notices were posted up in the mill that those departments had shut down ow-ing to insufficiency of material. The men deny this was not even intimated to them that there was a shortage in the stuff they lower mill came out yesterday. The new

They say it was not even intimated to them that there was a shortage in the stuff they worked. They think this is a scheme on the part of the firm to make others believe that they did not stop work of their own accord. Quite a number of non-union men are within the Twenty-ninth Street Mill, but it is stated by the Press Committee that very few of them are experienced workers. Special police officers are on guard about the millyard.

the millyard. The strikers and the police are still in-vestigating the dynamite explosion, with little additional evidence to aid them. The strikers still insist the explosion was per-petrated by those inside of the mill, while the firm and the police believe the reverse. The Press Committee succeed each day in inducing some of the non-union men to leave the mills. So successful are they leave the mills. So successful are they that the management threaten any man with discharge who is seen talking to Amalnated men

DEMANDS OF OPERATORS.

They Ask For a Material Increase in Their

Month's Pay. Telegraph operators in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Baltimore, and members of Division No. 17 of the Order of Railway Telegraphers have sub-mitted a new schedule of wages to the company. The schedule asks for an increase of

pany. The schedule asks for an increase of from \$50 to \$65 per month for operators em-ployed in the general offices, and an in-crease of from \$45 to \$50 for the teleg-raphers in the block stations. It is reported the company have consid-ered the demands of the men and are willing to compromise on one-half the advance but the operators are not satisfied. The new schedule is to go into effect September 1. The Vandaha Railroad at Indianapolis, has made a new scale for their operators. The minimum is fixed at \$45 and all salaries have been advanced \$10 per month, making the average about \$63.

THEY MAY STRIKE.

The Roughers Will Not Give in Tamely to the Rollers.

The roughers have practically decided not to accept the proposition of the rollers made last night. The latter promise to concede the 3 per cent as arranged in the graded scale, provided the roughers bind themselves not to ask for an increase in wages next year. The roughers do not want to place themselves in an awkward position by ng any such i the restoration of last year's wages in 1893. The roughers are determined they will not stand any more than their straight cut. The indications are that the roughers will make a strong fight before they give in. They say an important meeting will be held on Sunday evening at which they will take final action. Upon their course in this meeting depends whether they will remain at work or not.



The abandonment of the agreement gave rise to much discussion in window glass circles last evening. While the workers are pleased the manufacturers would rather have delayed operations. Several glass men who were questioned said the change would cause much irregularity in the win-dow glass trade. They said the manufacturers who had signed the agreement, think-ing that the movement would be adopted, had made no preparations to start their plants. This would have a tendency to keep them all back, and it would be a could of weeks before they could make the necessary preparations. William Loeffler, of R. C. Schmertz

Company, last evening said: "It is alleged that the jobbers in Chicago are signing a petition asking that the manufacturers make a late start. If this is true it is a pity that the memorial was not presented at the Columbus meeting because the jobbers always received a respectful attention and the manufacturers try to shape their action to meet their views.

"At that meeting a very prominent manu-facturer stated that he had informed himself carefully as to the condition of the market and the stocks on hand, and that never before was there a better prospect for higher prices, because manufacturers and jobbers, including sash manufacturers, are almost bare of glass. This corresponded with the information I had, and I knew that not a single manufac-turer could fill orders. Even the United Company, of Chicago, tried to buy glass as far back as July.

A fraid of Foreign Importations.

"This condition of affairs indicated famine in American glass in September and it meant to abandon the market to the importers providing the American manufac-turers postpoued starting until September 24 or October 1. Therefore, and for the ad-ditional starting the start of the sector of ditional reason to cheapen production by operating the whole five and to thus be able to compete with foreign glass, R. C. Schmeriz & Co., Limited, favored an early start. However, I am never arbitrary and always willing to make concessions to se-cure harmony of action, and in this instance I proposed in a spirit of compromise to fix September 15 or 17 as the date, but the same was not agreed to and of course when we found that Chambers & McKee Glass Company and William McCully & Co. un-milling to wait until September 24, our firm could not afford to stand idly by and prevent these manufacturers to operate and take our customers away. "There is no sensible reason why all the

glass made this fall should not sell at a fair price. About 800 of the pots will not be in operation before October 1, and some of them not before November or December. Indeed, not one manufacturer will be ready to start September 1, so that the average start will be about September 24. Nor will there be such a large increase in pots as some think. Many of the new pots are on paper and exist only in the imagination of real estate speculators.

Glass May Be Scarce, Anyway.

"Besides many pots operated last year will be idle this year. It is a well-known fact that the blowers make very little glass the first four weeks, and when the trade fully realizes the correct condition of the market both manufacturers and jobbers will take advantage of the situation." The new Chambers glass plant at Ken-sington had fires lighted under the tanks-

yesterday. The company are making all preparations to begin operations as early in September as possible. The tanks were filled with cullet, but it will still be several weeks before they can how the several weeks before they can win still be several weeks before they can blow. In speaking of the situation, H. A. Newkirk, who represents this company, said: "I think I can safely speak for the majority of manufacturers without contra-diction, that if they had put off starting until September 24 it will result in the gen-eral benefit of the manufacturers and job-hars throughout the secure

bers throughout the country. "Apart from two large manufacturers there are several small factories which are

COAL OPERATORS NOT UNANIMOUS.

Not Sure Whether It Would Be Wise to Risk a Strike.

The question of reducing the price for mining coal continues to be discussed by the coal operators along the river. The meeting next Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, promises to be interesting. Final o clock, promises to be interesting. Final action will likely be taken at that time, as the operators will have had time fully to consider the matter. From what can be learned the opinion of

those interested does not seem to be unani-mous. All seem to think that a change should be made, but whether the end would justify such a decisive move as to chance a strike, is doubted by many. The interests of so many of the coal men are so varied that it is thought it will be difficult to get the men to stand together in case of a strike.

AMONG THE IRON MILLS.

There Are Not Over Twenty Under the Jurisdiction of the Amalgamation.

Among the 13 iron mills which are in operation and employ union men, there are distributed 347 puddling furnaces. These are producing daily about 655 tons of muck When all the union mills are running in this district there will be 954 furnaces at work, with a production of 2,000 tons.

Steel taking the place of iron and Amal-gamated mills being changed to non-union, the concerns now remaining under the jurisdiction of the association are not over 20, with less than 700 puddling furnaces.

Another Strike Probable.

Shoenberger & Co. presented their scale of wages to the workmen in the steel department of their works on Tuesday, and they have not heard from them yet. Unless the matter is settled this week it is generally believed the mill will be declared open to any capable workmen to take the jobs. This is not a case of difference with the Amalgamated Association, as the iron de-partments of their works are in full opera-tion. The scale upwork do not be the second do n tion. The scale presented by the company is what has already been acceded to by the workmen in other mills in this locality.

Held Another Conference.

The heaters at Mingo Junction held an other conference with the Junction Iron Company yesterday, but arrived at no conclusion. The company wants to dispense with one helper at a heating furnace. They also had disputes with the men over the price to be paid for certain grades of job-bing iron for which the men have been get-ting price and one-half. The company wants to pay one price.

New Corporations Chartered.

State charters were yesterday granted to the Eclipse Bicycle Company of Beaver Falls; capital stock, \$200,000, and the El-wood Steel Company of Elwood City, Law-rence county; capital stock, \$100,000.

Wire Workers Paid.

The workmen who left the Pittsburg and Braddock wire mill were paid off yesterday. As the will is now running double they have poor hopes of gaining anything by their recent actions.

151, 153 AND 155 FEDERAL SI., ALLEGHENI.

at Montreal, were destroyed by fire Wednes-day evening. The loss is estimated at \$125,-000. For National Officer. The local lodges of the Switchmen's State

Mutual Railroaders' Association in Braddock and McKeesport have indorsed Mr. T. B. Brown, of Braddock, for National Offi-cer of that organization. The annual con-vention will be held in Dallas, Tex., on ence. September 19.

BU22-NWF

FIJI CANNIBALISM.

How a Dainty Dish Is Prepared-English Supremacy Patting a Stop to the Practice-Carlous Mode of Disposing of the Dend. PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., Aug. 25.-[Special.]-A. A. St. John, who, with his brother, owns a large sugar plantation at

Luvan the Fiji Islands and has lived there for over 20 years, has arrived here after a voyage of 45 days on the schooner Peerless, and tells of the horrible scenes of cannibalism he has witnessed. In an interview with THE DISPATCH correspondent he said:

"In early years, prior to 1875, when the British Government assumed a protectorate over the islands, I witnessed many acts of cannibalism among the natives. Since the English have secured a foothold in the country the practice has been al-most wholly abolished, although at the present time an occasional rumor is current that it is still practiced, which I very much doubt. Just back of my plantation in early years was a favorite rendezvous for a human feast. When the rendezvous for a human feast. When the chief or his family was desirous of enter-taining his friends, it was the custom to choose a captive for the dainty dish. A maiden between the ages of 14 and 16 years was preferred and considered quite a delicacy. Two large stakes, about 12 or 14 leet apart, through the top of which were drawn strong cords, were driven into the ground. The helpless victim would be securely bound around the neck and feet and the hody would be stretched out end

securely bound around the neck and feet and the body would be stretched out and tightly drawn by two big, burly natives. A third person would rush in and dispatch the unfortunate by knocking her in the head with a club. The body would then be lowered and properly butchered. It was then placed in an underground 'oven and care ully baked. The flesh looked very juicy and, together with vegetables and fish, the natives would make a grand feast of it.

a grand feast of it. "The natives on Hadder Island have a eurious mode of disposing of their dead. An elegant cance is tastily arranged and the body carefully deposited therein. 'A small square sail is then securely rigged. The mourners, in a semi-circle, chanting mournful hymns, follow the corpse out to sea. The cance with the body is towed out until a light breeze springs up and the circle of mourners opens out and allows the cance to sail out upon the ocean, where it even-tually ovesturns and the sharks have a feast. The proceedings are very solemn and im-The proceedings are very solemn and im-

SIGHT SUDDENLY RESTORED.

pressive."

Peculiar Experience of a Lady Made Blind

by a Flash of Lightning. HARRISBURG, Aug. 25-[Special.]-After being blind one month Miss Blanche Watson, of this city, suddenly recovered her sight on Monday night, and the doctors are puzzled to know the true condition of the young woman's eyes during her temporary

there are several small factories which are anxious to start. The market is much de-moralized, and the general opinion is that should all the manufacturers wait until Sep-

her full in the face and that instant every thing became black before her. a Sne was treated by specialists, but her evesight was entirely gone and she was be-ginning to lose hope of ever regaining it. On Monday night, while rubbing her eyes, her sight returned just as suddenly as it disappeared, and, except a weakness of the nerves in the eyes, she now enjoys the same excellent sight as before her peculiar experi-

PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

Chester W. Thompson, formerly chief clerk to City Treasurer Denniston, but now a resident of San Diego, Cal., is a candidate for County Clerk of that county. He is now Assistant County Clerk out there.

Chief Murphy, of the Allegheny Depart-ment of Public Safety, returned yester-day from his outing, with Mrs. Murphy, at Atlantic City. The Chief is looking well.

S. L. Mestrezat, of Uniontown, who is a candidate for Judge in the Fayette-Greene district, was with political friends in Pitte-burg yesterday. Chief Elliot, of the Department of Public Charities, will return home this morning from his vacation at Mount Clemens.

Mont Null, manager of the Westmore-land Rouse, Greensburg, was with friends in Pittsburg yesterday.

Harry D. Squires left for the East last night, stopping en route at Philadelphia and Newark, N.J.

Mrs. D. B. Ceville, of Clarion, Pa., was a the Seventh Avenue Hotel yesterday.

Judge Kennedy has returned from a va cation spent at Berkley Springs, Va. S. E. Wallace and wife, of East Brady, Pa., are at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

Rev. J. A. Watres, of Uniontown, Pa., was in Pittsburg yesterday.

Addison Thompson, of Blairsville, is at the Hotel Duquesne.

James O. McConnell, of Ligonier, was in Pittsburg yesterday.

H. S. McClure, of Confinence, Pa., is at the Schlosser Hotel. Magistrate McKenna has returned from Mt. Clemens, Mich.

P. T. M. Beckert, of Oil City, is at the

Seventh Avenue. J. P. Hammond, of Bolivar, Pa., is at the

Pittsburgers in New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.-[Special.]-The follow-ing Pittsburgers are registered at New ing Pittsburgers are registered at New York hotels: B. B. Campbell, Fifth Avenue; Miss Jones, Fifth Avenue; W. H. Latshan, Hoffman: W. Montgomery, Hoffman; W. R. Brown, Hoffman; F. I. Bosser, Hoffman; D. E. Mitchell, Hoffman House; Mrs. M. K. Thompson, St. Denis Hotel; W. A. Blakeley, St. James; J. O. Donohoe, St. James; S. H. Hemingway, St. James; W. J. McKuigut, St. James, Hotel; P. O. Broxi, Composition, St. Bemingway, St. James; W. J. McKnight, St. James Hotel; P. O. Boyd, Cosmopolitan; J. Marvin, Cosmopolitan; L. H. Brown, Sr. Stephens Hotel; W. A. Brown, Continental Hotel; A. A. Clark, Hotel Albert; J. Giles, St. Nicholas Hotel; P. Hamburger, Grand Hotel; R. F. Clever, Grand Hotel; J. A. Irwin, Metropolitan; J. Walksweky, Metropolitan; Mrs. E. W. Egbert, Metropolitan; H. J. Heinz Metropolitan Hotel; C. Kanfman, Earles' Hotel; G. Knoepp, Earles' Hotel: Dr. Shirk, Grand Union Hotel; W. W. Howe, Hotel Brunswick; Microsoft, Sturtevant; G. J. and W. Griscom, Murray Hill; W. W. Howe, Hotel Brunswick; Miss. J. McConse, Holland Hotel; Mrs. F. L. Slorgun, Holland Honse; H. Squires, Morton House.

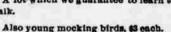
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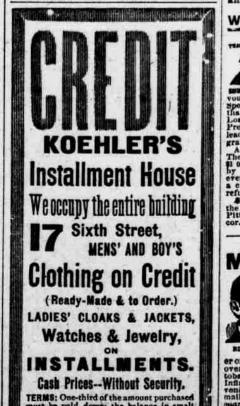
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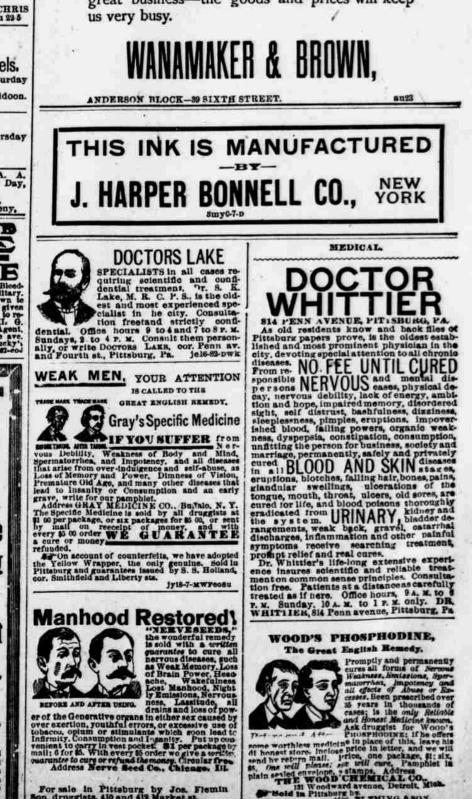
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