Talking of Turning the Tables. "This charge of treason," continued Mr. Brenner, "is an outrage. It is nothing nore than an attempt to exhaust bail. I eccived letters from several able lawyers his morning, who urged me to turn the ables on the company. I had been thinking about it, but then what is the use of bringing a lot of suits like this ast one that can't be sustained. we charged the members of the company with treason, it would not embarrass them, or they would walk into court with the bondsmen and walk out again. Still I haven't given up the idea, and we may move haven't given up the idea, and we may move against Frick and the rest of them for treason. The firm sent 300 men armed with Winchesters into a peaceful commun-ity, and if anybody is guilty of treason they

John F. Cox was surprised that Chief Justice Paxson had issued the warrant. "It Justice Parson, I think, has put himself into an awkward position," he continued. "Making the charge in the Supreme Court was done as a grand splurge to impress the public with the gravity of the case, but it is a very foolish piece of business. Should true bills be found against these people and in course of time the cases are taken by allocatur to the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice will discover that he has stultified himself badly."

How It Strikes the Public.

charge of treason in this age is such a rarity that naturally the chief subject of conversation in Pittsburg, if not in the country, yesterday, was the Homestead While only interested lawyers would speak and others declined to discuss the action of the Supreme Court, the consensus of opinion expressed privately by attorneys was that the iron firm had gone too far, and the prosecution of the locked-out men was bordering on persecution. It was freely claimed that the charge of treason would have the course of the course. would hurt the cause of the company. Some ice Paxson, and thought he had made a istake, inasmuch as the cases may come fore him for final adjudication.

Travelers in the lobbies of the hotels, busi-

ness and professional men and the brawny sons of toil discussed the charge in all its details. The view of the average man based on common sense was that the battle on the Monongahela was riot and not an attempt to levy war against the State. The subse quent conduct of the Advisory Board in keeping up the fight by collecting money and speech-making in other States was considered by the general run of men as legitimate and one of the privileges of American citizens.

#### CITES A PRECEDENT.

Mr. McCook Says the Charge and the Procedure Are Not Extraordinary-A Case of Treason Tried Under the Fugitive Slave

Willis F. McCook, the attorney for H. C. Frick, was asked yesterday if a private citizen could enter a charge of treason. "No," he replied, "but any officer of the law can make such a charge. In the Homestead case, the suit is entered in the name of the Commonwealth, and the fact that County Detective Beltzhoover swore to the information does not make him the prosecutor. As for the State authorities, like the Attorney General, making the charge, there is no necessity for it. You understand these people have sinned against the State, and it is the Commonwealth that is

protecting itself.
"It is a mistake for lawyers to say that the charge of treason against the Homestend men is extraordinary, and the only instance like it is the case of Aaron Burr, the was tried for plotting against the Gen-Government. There is a precedent r the fugitive slave law passed in 1850. rsuch, a Virginia minister, organized of men and pursued a runaway slave

where the Abelitionists were strong, prevented the recapture of the A fight ensued in which Gorsuch a man named Hanman, if I remember the right name, and he was tried before Judge Reed, who was afterward elected a Supreme Court Judge, defended Hanman. He was acquitted because the prosecution hilled to prove that he took part in the hattle. Alex. McClure, in his lite of Abraham Lincoln, discusses this case very

"The whisky rebellion is another example similar to the Homestead riot. I don't believe there is a man living who will deny that the whisky insurrectionists were not guilty of treason. They resisted the execu-tion of one law, the collection of the in-ternal revenue taxes. I am convinced the Homestead men are guity of treasonable conduct as much so as if they had put up another flag and raised the standard of re-volt. They established an autocratic domin-ien worse than the Czar's and defied the laws of the State. People had no rights under their rule and Burgess McLuckie was supreme in his authority. If this is not treason against the State under the statute then I would like to know what constitutes the crime. The proceedings are entirely regular, and there is nothing unusual in having the warrant issued by the Chief

#### UNION MILLS BOARD NEXT.

Superintendent Dillon Acknowledges That

the Firm Will Prosecute Its Members. Informations will shortly be made against the Advisory Board of the Union Mills. Superintendent Dillon when asked about the matter said it was true that informations would be made against the men. He said the plans of the firm had not yet been completed, but he was certain the charges would be preferred next week for certain. Attorneys have been consulted but Mr. Dillon said he was not at liberty to tell

anything more. The strikers do not seem to be the least excited over the declaration that they are to be arrested, and say they think it is a bluff of the Carnegie Company. As far as the Advisory Board is concerned, R. K. Warren states it was only a nominal organ-ization and existed about two weeks after the strike was declared. He said that no meetings had been held by it since.

#### NOT A CASE OF TREASON.

Mr. Marshall Says the Charge Won't Am to a Ten-Cent Piece.

Thomas M. Marshall, who is employed on a side of the men, was facetious when asked what he thought about the charge of treason. "What do I think of it?" he replied, repeating the question. "It won't amount to a 10-cent piece. This charge is brought under a statute of Pennsylvania. Why, my boy, treason is punished with death, but in this case the maximum sentence could only be 12 years. or the limit in second degree murder. Are the Homestead men guily of treason against the Commonwealth? Well, if Andrew the Commonwealth? Well, if Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick are the State, then it is treason. If they are not the State, but private citizens like the rest of us, then it is not treason. Now, you have ense in a nutshell."

Mr. Christy Says It Is the Law. B. C. Christy when questioned said he thought the Carnegie firm had taken a correct view of the law. "There is no doubt about, it" he continued, "these people have laid themselves open to a charge of treason."

B. M. HANNA. Bye, ear, nose and diseases exclusively. Office 720 Penn titsburg, Pa.

Deputies Fail to Find the Balance of the Men Charged With Treason.

UNDER COVER AT PRESENT

Their Friends Promise They Will Appear in Court To-Morrow.

ALL SOLDIERS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Big Force of Officers Under Col. Kreps Will Guard the Works.

ROUSING MEETINGS BELD YESTERDAY

Deputies scoured Homestead yesterday looking for members of the Advisory Board charged with treason. None of the men were caught, and some of the officers returned to Pittsburg last evening tired and disgusted. Warden McAleese was prepared to receive them, but no additions were made to the household in the stone building from the Monongahela village.

The strange part about the disappearance of the Advisory Board is that the morning trains were very carefully watched, in the hope of finding the men as they left, but not one was seen to leave Homestead and certainly not one was to be seen there. At nightfall the deputies and detectives were at their wits' end and chagrined that they had failed. Friends of the missing leaders say that they are only under cover until they ascertain when applications for bail will be heard, as none relish incarceration. It is announced that they will all surrender on Monday morn-

The tew soldiers remaining at Homestead will be withdrawn some time during this week and a delegation of deputy sheriffs to be selected with care will be placed in charge of the Homestead mills. The deputies will be under the direct charge of Colonel Kreps, of the Fifteenth Regiment, whose command was withdrawn from Homestead two weeks ago.

Will Enforce Strict Discipline. Colonel Kreps was formerly Sheriff o Mercer county. He is said to be one of best soldiers in the Guard, at his home he is looked upon as a man rarely skilled in the handling of men. His policy at Homestead will be one of vigorous discipline, and the deputies will be expected to carry out his orders

as if they were guardsmen. The town was in a feverish state all day and night over the treason charges. In the morning there was some consternation, but later in the day, upon repeated assurances from members of the Amalgamated Association that the charge could not stand, the locked-out men became indignant and denounced in round terms what they termed persecution of their leaders by the Carnegie Steel Company. This feeling was given vent at a meeting held in the afternoon, when the wildest enthusiasm followed every denunciation of the treason suits. It was evident that if the company expected the men to become demoralized by reason of the arrest of their leaders it will be disappointed, for obscure members took the lead, and showed surprising activity in holding the men together.

Lively Meeting in the Rink. The chief event yesterday was the meetwas killed. A charge of treason for resist-ing a United States law was brought against are presided over by Chairman Crawford and notices are posted the night previous. Owing to his arrest, however, and the sub-Greer, of Pittsburg, in Philadelphia. Mr. Greer was then Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. Thaddeus Stevens and it was noon to-day before there was a rally, and it was determined that a meeting be held at 2 o'clock P. M. It was raining, too, at the time, but this was no damper on the spirits of the Homestead citizens, and they turned out in numbers which have not been witnessed for weeks. Had the hall been twice as large it would not have afforded seating capacity. In addition to mill workers hundreds of business men were there to protest against the new attack on

George Hatfield, of the machinists, pre-sided, and Richard Hotchkiss was Secretary. S. S. Conroy, Esq., of Youngstown, made the first address. He spoke in a general way of the strike, denounced the firm and the Iams affair, and wound up by assuring the men of the financial support of all classes of people in the Ohio Valley iron

Mr. W. A. Carney, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association, made the address which stirred up the greatest enthusiasm. He first congratulated the men upon their manly stand, and then referring to the treason suits, said:

Carney Promises a Stubborn Resistance. "I wonder if there are any more crimes in the calender possible for the Carnegie Steel Company to find out with which it will be possible to charge you? If it is the policy of the company to exhaust your bail, to make it impossible for you to secure bondsmen or furnish a guarantee in your uprightness, I want to tell the company it is laboring under a mistake. The company can imprison the Advisory Board, but others will take their places. If they arrest these others will come to the front, and if necessary the members of the National necessary the members of the National lodge of the Amaigamated Association will resign their positions, come to Homestead to reside and carry on that Advisory Board, and if the Carnegie Steel Company incarcerates all the men there will be women enough in Homestead to prosecute this fight to a successful conclusion. This may seem colored, but it is God Almirchty's truth. Almighty's truth.

"The Carnegie Steel Company has lost over \$2,000,000 and you who are standing out for your rights have not lost one meal's meat. I saw to-day at Jones & Laughlin's, \$10,000 collected, or one day's pay from each man for your support, and it was a goodly sight to see how cheerfully they came and gave it up. If it is a question of dollar against dollar then you men will come out ahead. Is it better to be a serf or a white man getting three meals a day without going into debt? That is your position

A Plea for Patience. "Be patient; look forward and smile, and the day is not far distant when you can laugh at your victory. It is impossible for the firm to stamp out unionism in Homestoad. Stand together! If they place one man behind prison bars, fill the gap. Fight on! The battle is with you; see that you on! The battle is with you; see that you win it. If you lose, such condition as never confronted the slaves in the South will be yours. Treason! You guilty of high treason? Who says so? The very accused would be the first to choolidar muster and march over hill as shoulder muskets and march over hill and dale in defense of this liberty-loving country. If it is high treason to build a town to resist the curtailment of incomes then I don't know what treason is. Here was an illegal body of men gathered from the slums of cities and given muskets to fire on

you. Because they were opposed it is "Finally let your motto be one for all; all for none. Let no cringing creature of the firm come like a wasp among you seeking whom he can sting. Stand together, and remember that the firm has opened the last act of the drama."

F. L. Laughey, a newspaper man, who

had entered the mill in disguise of a workman, assured the men that the place was fever breeding and that no valuable work was being done. A. W. Brown, of Beaver Falls, said the men there are firm and con-Falls, said the men there are firm and confident. They were as heartily in sympathy with the Homestead steel workers as the day they struck out of sympathy. Frank Hogan, a Duquesne striker said there were yet 71 skilled workers there who would not go in. He charged that a workman had last Friday been threatened with discharge because he offered to go on the bail of a fellow workman placed in jail by the company. Several Slavs also spoke and their utterances were received with great applause. When the received with great applause. When the meeting adjourned the men seemed firmer than for weeks.

Three Pinkerton Rifles Recovered. Three of the missing Pinkerton rifles were finally recovered this afternoon. Detectives Walls and Rosello had received information that some of the barge plunder had been secreted in the house of a Slav named Slovoski on City Farm lane. They named Slovoski on City Farm lane. They entered the house unexpectedly and in the garret found three Winchesters and blankets which had been taken from the barges. The detectives could not find the Slav, but will arrest him to morrow. They also searched the house of James Sunley a dairyman at Hardin station, but found nothing.

Eleven Italians struck against paying for their food at the mill to-day, and it was only after a fight with the coal and iron police that they were forced out of the Rev. John A. Danks will conduct services at the mill to-morrow.

Through fear of some uprising owing t the excitement over the arrests all the mill police were kept within the mill inclosure all day so as to resist any attack. Their services, of course, were not needed but they said there was much alarm felt by

#### standing chances of an assault. MANY INJURED OR KILLED.

John Welsh Run Over on the Railroad-George Donahue Seriously Hurt in a Mill-Street Car Runs Into a Wagon-Other Accidents.

the non-unionists, and many who usually ate at restaurants in Homestead contented

selves with mill fare in preference to

John Welsh, aged 45 years, was struck and instantly killed by the Baltimore and Ohio shifter near the Keystone mill about 8:20 o'clock last evening. He was crossing the track from Second avenue to his house and did not notice the engine. His body and did not notice the engine. His body was terribly mangled. The remains were gathered up and taken to Flannery's undertaking establishment, 1612 Second avenue. Coroner McDowell has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day. The other accidents of the day were:

DONAHUE—George Donahue, a laborer employed in the Republica Iron Works, was badly injured yesterday by an iron rest falling and striking him on the breast. He was removed to his home at 208 Harcums alley, where his condition was considered as serious last evening.

ous last evening.

Sanders, a driver on one of Shater's ice wagons, of Mt. Washington, was badly injured yesterday afternoon by being hit by a Birmingham traction car on Carson street. The wagon was badly demolished. Sanders was taken to his home. He will re-

Sanders was taken to his home. He will recover.

FRIEND—Fred Friend, an II-year-old boy, 143 Winslow street, East End, fell from an apple tree about \$39 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His right leg was fractured between the knee and thigh. The East End patrol wagon was called to take him home and Dr. Cathcart attended the lad.

SCREET—Edward Screet, of Cadiz, O., died at the West Penn Hospital last evening at 8 o'clock. He was struck and had his skull fractured on the Panhandle road at Walker's Mills in the morning. His brother claimed the body at the morgue last night.

MCALISTER—Samuel McAlister was struck by a piece of flying timber yesterday and rendered unconscious. He was at work on the Spencer bridge, on Lincoln and Spencer avenues, when the structure collapsed. He recovered soon.

avenues, when the structure collapsed. He recovered soon.

HUGHIS—William Hughes was struck by a Fifth avenue cable car yesterday and had his left leg badly fractured. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

MUNDAY—Joseph Munday was yesterday killed at McCully's glass house on West Carson street, While at work there he lell down 15 feet, alighting on his head. Death was almost instantaneous, His remains were taken to his father's house, at Carson and South Eleventh street.

#### DANGER OF AN EPIDEMIC.

The Spread of Typhoid Fever Exciting Much Alarm in the City.

There are only 28 cases of typhoid feve at the Allegheny General Hospital, instead of 50 cases, as was given out by the authorities of that institution on Friday night. The mistake was made in confounding other cases with the typhoid patients. But from what could be learned from the medical fraternity of the city last night, there is cause for alarm on account of the spreading of the disease in the local-ities of Spring Garden avenue and Troy Dr. J. L. Messels, of 65 Madison avenue, has four cases in "Dutchtown;" Dr. Blume

of 118 Liberty street, seven cases on Spring Garden avenne and Troy Hill; Dr. Joseph Garden avenne and Troy Hill; Dr. Joseph Staybor, of 180 Liberty street, six cases—one on Middle street, one on Third street, two on Spring Garden avenue, two at Herr's Island. Yesterday alternoon a man came into his office very ill of typhoid fever, who said he had no home or friends, and was sent to the Allagheny General Hospital. Dr. E. J. Boneek, of 62 Chestnut street, had two new typhoid cases reported to him from Troy Hill and Dr. J. D. Shanor, of 58 Chestnut street, six—'two on East Ohio street, one on Middle street, one on High street and two on Main street. Dr. Boneek says that a few days street, one on High street and two on Main street. Dr. Boncek says that a few days ago he went to the Bureau of Health and notified the officials that the gutters and sewers along Vera street were in a horribly filthy condition, and that the men who did the work of cleaning up simply shoveled the muck into the middle of the street and let it lie there, and as a result three children on that street died of diphtheretic croup. Dr. Boncek does not consider the filthy condition of the does not consider the filthy condition of the Allegheny water as alone responsible for the great number of typhoid fever cases in the city. It is due largely, he claims to the bad sanitary condition of Spring Garden avenue and other places in the city.

#### THE VETS WILL TURN OUT. Day Arrangements Are Being

Generally Made. Representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic of Allegheny county met in City Hall yesterday and accepted an invi-tation from the Columbus Day Committee to participate in the celebration of the country's four hundredth anniversary. City Treas-urer Joseph F. Denniston presided. The urer Joseph F. Denniston presided. The veterans discussed the question at great length, and became quite enthusiastic over the display they expect to make. Committees were appointed to arrange details and another meeting will be held next week.

Lawrenceville is not going to be behind in the matter of celebrating Columbus Day. Active preparations have been going on for some time and are now nearly completed for an entertainment which is to be given in Union Hall, Thirty-second and Liberty streets, under the auspices of St. Liberty streets, under the auspices of St. Xavier's Union, of St. John's Church. Rev. A. A. Lambing, the historian of Western Pennsylvania, will deliver an appropriate

Other organizations in that section of the city are preparing for the big event.

Councilman William Bader has been appointed chief of staff of the Allegheny division for the Columbus Day parade, October 21

\$10 Missing From a Trunk. Charles Rusmyer, a boarder at 181 Third last night of being robbed of \$40. The money, he said, was locked in a trunk in his room, and he knew it was there last Wednesday, but discovered it gone yesterday. The trunk had not been broken open.

Ask your grocer for a bottle of con-densed coffee. A dry extract of absolutely pure coffee. It makes a cup of good coffee

THE LAW OF TREASON. Based Upon the Old English Statutes

MODIFYING THE DEATH PENALTY.

of Edward III.'s Reign.

A Citizen Can Commit Treason Toward |

the State He Lives in. THE PRECEDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

A prominent lawyer, who did not wish his name used in speaking of the charges of treason brought against the Advisory Board of the Homestead mill, said yester day: "Under the ancient common law the English judges were given great latitude in defining what treason should consist of. The farthest this authority was carried was o declare that even imagining or dreaming of the death of the King, Queen or eldest son of the regent was high treason. It was reasoned that a man whose mind turned to such thoughts must have been contemplating an injury to the monarch. If a man wrote a treasonable article, although he had never given it to anyone to read or published it,

e was considered guilty of high treason. "All these loose laws have been repealed. In this country where the laws are made for the protection of the people treasonable offenses are clearly defined in the Constitution, and an act cannot be construed as trea son by judicial interpretation or extension except it comes within certain lines. In common law treason was always punishable with death, but under the Constitution of the United States a discrimination is made according to the enormity of the crime.

A Legal Definition of Treason. "In Anderson's Dictionary of Law the following definition of treason is given: Treason may exist only as between allies; it is a general appellation to denote no only offenses against a King or Government. but also that accumulation of guilt which arises whenever a superior reposes a confidence in a subject or inferior, between whom and nimself there subsists a natural, a civil, or even a spiritual relation, and the inferior so abuses that confidence, so forgets the obligations of duty, subjection and allegiance, as to destroy the life of the superior. Therefore for a wife to kill her husband, a servant his master, an ecclesiastic his ordinary, these being branches of the lower allegiance of private and domestic faith, are donated petit treasons. But when dis loyalty attacks majesty itself, it is called, by way of distinction, high treason.'
"The old English statutes of Edward III.,

1352, on which the Constitution is based, defined what offenses should be held as reason. In order to circumvent the arbitrary rulings of the judges, treasonable offenses were divided into seven branches. Of these only two are considered treason in he United States. Anderson's Dictionary of Law in commenting upon the third species, levying of war against our lord, the king, in his realm, says: This may be done by taking arms not only to dethrone the cing, but under pretense to reform religion, or the laws, or to remove evil counsellors or other grievances, real or pretended. What Constitutes a Rebellion.

"To resist the king's forces by defending a castle against them is levying war; so is an insurrection with a design to pull down all enclosures, all brothels, etc., the univer-sality of the design making it a rebellion against the State, a usurpation of the powers of the government, an insolent invasion of the king's authority."

"In England now, as well as this country, petit treason is not recognized, it being in-cluded under homicides. 'High treason,' says Anderson's Dictionary of Law, 'is the most heinous civil crime a man can commit. If indeterminate, this alone is sufficient to nake any government degenerate into

arbitrary power.
"The section of the United States Consti-tution defining treason was passed April 30, 1790, and provides that every person owing allegiance to the United States, who levies war against them, or adheres to their ene-mies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason; and shall suffer death, or, at the discretion of the Court, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, to be collected of such property as is owned at the time of committing such treason; with in-capacity to hold office under the United

Treason and Conspiracy Compared. "A man must owe allegiance to a country or State, perpetual or temporary before he can commit a treason against it. Anderson defines the difference between conspiracy and treason by saying, 'a mere conspiracy by force to subvert the established government is not treason. lished government is not treason; there must be an actual levying of war—men assembled with intent to effect by force a treasonable purpose. Then all who perform any act, however minute or remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are traitors. In every case proof of some overt act is absolutely necessary. An in-tention to commit the crime is distinct from the commission.'
"In the above he refers

to the National Government. Continuing he says: 'A person may commit treason toward the State in which he resides, since he also owes allegiance to it. The definitions and laws of the various States follow in substance, the foregoing definition, enactments and constructions. A notable case was the trial, conviction and execution of John Brown in Virginia in 1860' of John Brown in Virginia in 1860. "As to what constitutes an actual levy o

war, John W. May, an authority, writes. There must be an assemblage of persons met for a treasonable purpose, and some overt act done, or some attempt made by them, with force, to execute, or toward executing, that purpose. There must be a present intention to proceed to the execution of the treasonable purpose by force. Must Be Ready to Use Force.

"The assembly must be in a condition to or to accomplish their treasonable designs. If the assembly is arrayed in a military manner for the express purpose of overawing or intimidating the public, and to attempt to carry into effect their treasonable designs, that will of itself amount to a levy of war, although no actual blow has been struck or engagement has taken place."

place."
One of the attorneys connected with the prosecution said yesterday: "We hear a great deal now about the persecution of the poor Homestead men that is going on. If the people of Pennsylvania are content to sit by and let actions such as those at Homestead go past without finding out just he people of peach proceedings would still in the Homestead go past without finding out just how such proceedings would stand in the light of the law, it shows a very peculiar spirit. We certainly have the law on our side. Anything that the State Legislature thinks proper for the safety of the Commonwealth and society can be defined as treason. The section under which the informations were made appears in Purdon's digest in the first section of crimes. It reads: 'If any person owing allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall levy war against the Pennsylvania shall levy war against the giving them aid and comfort within the State or elsewhere, and shall be thereof connected, on confession in open court, or on testimony of two witnesses, to on testimony of two witnesses, to the same overt act of treason whereof he shall stand indicted, such person shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of treason against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$2,000, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding 12 years

12 years. A Far-Reaching Law. "If any person, having knowledge of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the Governor, or Attorney General of the State, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of misprison of treason, and shall be entenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exseeding six years; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the connection of any husband or wife for concealing treasons committed by them re-spectively. This last section is very broad indeed.

The last case of treason tried in Pennsylvania was one that grew out of the whisky rebellion. It was tried in 1794 and, a strange coincident, the action was on Braddock's fields, not a great distance from the scene of the present difficulty. A man named Fries and a number of others surrounded General Neville's house and burned it lown. They were tried and sentence death, but the penalty was never paid, as the President pardoned the men. Difference Between a Crowd and a Mob.

"The distinguishing feature of a mob and a crowd gathered to commit treasonable of-fences is the scope of the operations. At Homestead the men were under what might be termed a military rule. They not only armed themselves, but were also entrenched behind the piles of steel beams. Judge Stewart, of Chambersburg, recently said in commenting upon the character of the gathering at Homestead: "It was not a mob by the quick impulse of passion to execute destructive vengeance, not a starv-ing multitude with the cry of bread or od upon famished lips; not a rising o phood upon famished lips; not a rising of oppressed bendsmen to break the shnekles of their slavery, but an armed and organized body of men acting under an authority—which they themselves had created, independent of law, without the excuse of hunger or oppression, without vengcance to execute, deliberately dethe public peace even to the sacrifice of convenience and to compels obedience to their unlicensed pleasure. Governor Patti-son in an address at the Crawford county fair said the condition of affairs at Home-stead was not mob rule, but treason."

#### A QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT.

How Governor Pattison Viewed the Difficulty at Homestead. Governor Pattison, in a speech at Oil City

on September 10, said, in referring to the trouble at Homestead: "We want to urge on the part of the citienship of America, allegiance to the laws of our country and fidelity to her institutions. We can't fail to contemplate with some degree of fear the outbreaks which have characterized some sections of our In the western part of Pennsylvania people were engaged in rebellion against the Government. It was not a question of capital or labor. It was a question of govern-ment. There can be no labor successful or capital where there is no government.
"When I visited that section there was

no labor-it was idle. There was no capi-tal except that which was idle. Therefore, when the question of capital and labor was presented to me I answered: 'Why, there is no capital or labor here to discusa. What we want more than capital or dabor is government. Restore your government, en-force the law, and then questions of labor and capital can be readily adjusted and set-tied."

#### Murdered by a Woman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.-Frederick Levy, aged 46 years, who keeps a shoe store at No. 33 Frat avenue, was stabbed with a shoeknife in his store, this morning, by Mar-garet Geaghan, who lives with her hus-band at Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue. He was mortally wounded. "TID-BITS."

EXPOSITION. "The soul of man is audible, not visible; a sound alone betrays the flowing of the eternal fountain, invisible to man." A day spent at the Exposition, listening to the sweet music, cannot fail to appeal to our finer sensibilities. Music is an inspiration from the unseen world and appeals to our souls.

EXPOSITION. "Tell me the old, old story,"
it never loses its interest. So it is with
the Exposition; we never weary of
hearing and talking and visiting it. It
deserves all the good things said about
it. Our people always keep a warm
spot in their hearts for a place which
has given them so much pleasure.

EXPOSITION. "All is fair in love and war."
You will find the World's Fair at the You will find the World's Fair at the Exposition every afternoon and evening, enjoying its many attractions. Suppose you go along, gentle reader, and add one more to the number.

EXPOSITION. "Mahomet had to go to the mountain." The mountain could not come to Mahomet. So it is with the Exposition; it cannot come to you. You must, therefore, go to it. It will pay you to make the trip.

Of the way

\*\*\*\*

COMPARE THESE FIGURES:

The Adlets continue to grow, and bring better results to advertisers than ever before.

"Comparisons are odious," so they say,

With pride compare the increase day by day,

When the medium is judiciously selected-

THE DISPATCH of course, naturally occurs to

.......

And suggestive

In general cases—true; but we may

That advertising certainly does pay,

Sept., '90, 3,967. Sept., '91, 5,911.

you as the paper to use?

As progressive,

The Allegheny Congressman Addresses a Meeting at Woods' Run.

WANTS IMMIGRATION STOPPED.

Col. Quay Quoted as Favoring a Ecverely Restrictive Plan.

AMERICUS CLUB ARRANGES A PARADE

Colonel W. A. Stone addressed a large, enthusiastic Republican meeting at Woods' Run, Allegheny, last night. William J. Moore, a prominent citizen of the Eleventh ward, presided, and in a well arranged speech introduced the Congressman. The address of Colonel Stone was devoted to a discussion of the tariff and the other ssues of the campaign. He first explained

the Republican protective tariff, and com-

pared it with the platform of a tariff for

revenue only. "A protective tariff," he said, "has the effect of reducing the cost to the consumer, while articles of necessity are let in free. necessity are A tariff for revenue only taxes everything, including necessaries, and the duty is added to the price charged the consumer. Wire nails to-day can be bought in this country for one-fourth less than the price before the protective tariff was made. Calico has a tariff of 5 cents a vard, and it can be bought in any store in this city at 414 cents a yard. And yet Grover Cleveland is crying that tariff is robbing the poor people. The tariff on a man's shirt is 80 cents and it can be bought here for 69 cents. If a man wants to go to London and pay a fancy price for a suit and a high tariff to bring it over he can do so, yet he can buy a better one for less money anywhere in this country, and then it will fit him better." A Great Piece of Legislation.

The Colonel said the McKinley bill was the greatest piece of legislation ever passed. He discussed reciprocity and the silver question, declaring for honest money, and crediting to the Republican party the country's prosperity and the soundness of the financial system to-day.

"The Republican party, in its State conventions, and in this State in particular," he said, "has declared in favor of a restriction in immigration. We have enough people here now. Our house is full and there is no room for more. In the month of last April 3,000 Russians went to England and stopped there. A member of Parliament asked what it meant. He was told it was thought they were on their way to America, but did not continue. He said he would introduce a bill to see that such a thing did not happen again. Yet in the same month 90,one said a word. There are more laborers in this country to-day than there is work

Believes in Protecting Industries "I believe in the protection of American industries for the benefit of Americans, and why not make the protection complete Put a tax on the workman who comes here. Senator Quay once said he was in lavor of stopping all immigration for ten years. A howl was raised because President Harrison stopped immigration for 20 days. Ohl if he had only stopped it for 20 years!

Colonel Stone ended his address with a highly complimentary reference to President Harrison and urging his re-election.

A. J. Edwards, Assistant Postmaster, followed in a brief, but enthusiastic address, and the meeting closed with three cheers for the Republican ticket.

#### ARRANGING A PARADE

The Americus Republican Club Will Turn Out Next Saturday.

The Americus Republican Club, at its meeting last night, had a communication publicans of the Shenango Valley intend to will go out in a hurry. have a big rally at which Major McKinley will speak, and want the Americus to attend it, but the date has not yet been fixed Two new members were elected and six applications received. Addresses were made by Prof. Jos. P. Andrews, Samuel D. Warmeastle, George L. Holliday, Major A. J. Logan, Dr. A. Æ McCandless, William R. Ford and others, which stirred up considerable anthusissm. iderable enthusiasm.

Particular stress was laid on the parade next Saturday night. From present indi-cations the club will have a good turnout. The route of the parade will be very short. The column will form at Fifth avenue and Grant street, extending towards Sixth avenue. It will move at 8 o'clock down Fifth avenue, to Market street, to Sixth street, to Penn avenue, to Ninth street, to Anderson street, Allegheny, to Cedar avenue, to North avenue, to Federal street, to Robinson street, to Sandusky street, to Seventh street, Pittsburg, to Sixth avenue, to Smith-field street, to the Americus clubhouse and

Major Samuel D. Hubley, who has charge of the marching organization of the Amer-icus Club, has made the following appointments: Adjutant, W. H. Davis; Quarter-master, W. W. Colville; Commissary, John B. Barbour, Jr.; Paymaster, George S. Houghton; Surgeons, George Gladden and Alexander Æ. McCandless; Sergeant Major, George B. Ewart; Quartermater Sergeant, Thomas M. Ulam; Color Sergeants, A. P. Buckholdt and John Douglass; Color Guard; Harry D. Sellers, James Marshall, Florence C. Miller and J. Guy McCandless,

#### SUING ON A NOTE.

The President of the Randall Club Bring

Suit Against That Organiza Frank J. Weixel, formerly president of andall Club, yesterday entered suit against the Randall Club to recover \$933 75. The amount is claimed to be a balance due with interest and protest fees, on a note for \$1,300 given by the club through its president and treasurer payable to H. T. Morris, treasurer. By him it was indorsed and given to Weixel who paid the full amount, \$1,300. The note was not paid at maturity though \$400 was paid on it, and it went to protest. The note was dated Octobor 22, 1891, payable in four months, and was signed by F. J. Weixel, president, and H. T. Morris, treas-

Back With Their Banner

Senator John Neeb, Assistant Postmaste Edwards, E. C. Bishop, R. C. Kimmel, Arch Stevenson and H. M. Dott returned yesterday morning from the club convention at Williamsport. They brought with them the prize banner won by the Young Men's Republican Tariff Club Convention at Buffalo. They were met at the Union station by a delegation of the Tariff Club and were banqueted at the clubrooms. C. L. Magee Guards Adopt a Uniform.

A largely attended meeting of the C. L. Magee Guards was held last night at Republican headquarters, 62 of the 90 members being present. The club adopted a uniform of dark blue coat and pants with white trimmings for privates and gold for the officers. Another meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, and on Saturday the club will make its first turnout.

The Charles Sumner Guards. The members who formerly composed the "Delamater Guards" have formed a club called the "Charles Sumner Guarda." An important business meeting will be held to-morrow evening at Eureka Hall, Law-renceville.

Democrats Going East. To-morrow a delegation of leading Demo-rate of Western Pennsylvania will leave

for New York to attend the National Convention of Clubs to be held there this week. Among those from Pittsburg and Allegheny who will attend the convention will be J. M. Guffey, Ed Wainwright, Frank Marsh, James Atwell, E. S. Kennedy and Alex Wilson. It is probable that the convention will attract more Democrats than ever attended a similar meeting.

SPRECHES AT THE SEWICKLEY PAIR. moreland Republicans Have Prepa

for a Demonstration Thursday. County Chairman Beacom, of the Westnoreland Republican County Committee, was in Pittsburg yesterday. His business here was to arrange for speakers for the Sewickley Fair next Thursday. The management of the fair has given one day to each of the political parties in Westmoreland county.

Mr. Beacom chose Thursday and he intends to have a big Republican demonstration. Yesterday he secured the services of Hon. A. C. Robertson, of Pittsburg, and Henry Hall, of Mercer.

Mr. Beacom did not know whether the Democrats and Prohibitionists would take advantage of the fair management's offer. He thinks the chances for carrying the county for the Republican ticket, national and county, are very good.

Minor Political Notes. The Jacksonian Democratic Club will hold a public meeting Monday evening at the corner of East and Second streets, Alie-

A MASS meeting of the Pronibitionists of mestend will be held on Monday evening. to be addressed by Hon. Lem J. Smith, of Nebraska. The noted singers, Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge, will be present. THE Allegheny Democratic City Commit-tee will meet Tuesday night, at Beilstein's During the campaign they will meet every Tuesday and Friday evening.

DIED IN ALTOONA.

E. T. O'Friel, Well Known in Pittsburg, Passed Away on Friday.

E. T. O'Friel, a prominent citizen of Altoons and well known about Pittsburg, died at his home in Altoona Friday night. At the time of Mr. O'Friel's death he was foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad car shops Last July Mr. O'Friel was elected Presi dent of the International General Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association, with which he had long been prominently asso-ciated. He was also President of the Select Council in Altoona. Mr. O'Friel was 42 years of age and leaves a wife and grown

Dz witt's Little Early Risers. No griping no pain, no nausea; easy pill to tak e.

THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER

VELVET

CARPET

BEST QUALITY WILTON-BACK

AT \$1 A YARD.

Our special bargain for this week will be 6,000 vards of best quality Wilton-Back Velvet Carpet-the newest styles out—at \$1 a yard, the same goods we have been selling all season at \$1.25. Over 40 patterns to choose

#### Borders

To match all patterns. Come in and asking it to visit Greeneville, Pa. The Re- see these if you possibly can. They

> **EDWARD** GROETZINGER,

# MARSHELL,

THE . CASH . GROCER, WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

sion a household proverb with you. believe it is true. Seeing is believing, and if you have ever imported.

will come to our stores and see our prices and our goods you will believe. Or, if you will send for our large Weekly Price List, put down the you will believe. We will show you by our Candy

Department what we mean:

Rock Cady. 1214 Rock Cady. 1214 Lozenges (Wintergreen) 10c Lozenges (Peppermint) 10c Licorice Sticks (large). 15c CARAMELS. Caramel Sticks . . . . . 12c Caramel Sticks . . . . 15c Unwrapped Caramels . . 17c

Cocoanut Caramels..... 17c Perfection Caramels.... 17g

\$4 35 The regular prices average more than twice our prices and if you buy much candy you know many stores charge even more than what we call he regular price.

These prices of ours are not for one good at any time. . and we guarantee there is nothing inurious in them.

We don't believe Eve tempted Adam. We are dead certain Adam beguiled the poor maiden. On the d. q. we believe he did

## MARSHELL,

24 and 25 Diamond Square, Pittsburg. Cor. Ohio and Sandusky Sts., Allegh'y.

Killed in a Runswa The many Pittsburg friends of Captain A. G. Forst, U. S. A., will be pained to learn that a dispatch received last night from Fort Apache, Ariz, states that in a runsinjured and their eldest daughter, Mary, was instantly killed.

DELP & BELL.

Bargains in Furniture

Cabinet Folding Bed at \$18.

We have just placed on sale another

The regular price of this bed is \$25 every-where. They are going fast. Call early and leave your order.

DELP & BELL.

15 and 15 Federal st., Allegheny, N. R.—See the bargains we offer in chan er and parlor suits. se25-www.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, CALLING CARDS, FINE STATIONERY.

W. V. DERMITT & CO.

Engravers, Printers, Stationers, Law Blank Publishers.

### 407 Grant street and 39 Sixth avenue. BIBER & EASTON.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE SALE. FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH AND BEST DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

GLOVE BARGAINS.

Ladies' 5-Hook Gloves at \$1.

Ladies' 4-Button Gloves at \$1. These are in Black, Tan, Brown and Slate assortment, and about perfect as to shades, softness

and quality. Glace Mousquetaire Gloves, \$1.25. 4-Button Derby Kid Gloves, \$1.25.

For shapeliness, pliability and wide range of newest colorings this line will commend itself to

all comers. Chamois Gloves at 87%c. Biarritz Gloves at \$1.

Especially good value.

Full line of Gents' Kid Gloves, \$1 and \$1.50. A Few of Many HOSIERY BARGAINS. Hermsdorf Fast Black Dye, guaranteed not to crack or fade and free

ton, spliced heels and toes, 121/2c, 25c, 33c, 35c, 45c to 6oc. Silk, 87c, \$1, \$1.50 to \$3. Fancy Lisle Black Boots, 40c, 45c,

from all poisonous substance. Cot-

French Lisle Richelieu Rib, 450 to 85c.

Regular Made Fancy, 200, 250, 33C, 40C. Regular Made Fancy, 30c, reduced to 20c.

duced to 121/2c. Misses' and Children's stainless Black Hose, plain and ribbed, with spiced knees, heels and toes, in great variety, at very low figures. Lot Children's Fast Black, regular

Regular Made Fancy, 20c, re-

BIBER & EASTON,

This week we direct special attention to our new lines of Printed French Flannels, high-We want you to make this expres- class novelty designs, The way to do this is to make you the handsomest we

Embroidered Flannels, white and colorprices you are paying opposite our ed, new styles, just received, 65c to \$3.00 a

> Flannelettes, over 100 different styles dark and light colorings, in price from 12½ c to 40c a yard. Eider Flannels in

complete color assort-

40c ment. In the Linen Department we are showing an exceptionally choice collection of day nor for this week. They are D'Oylies, Dresser Our candies are the finest made, Scarfs, Center Pieces, Lunch Cloths, Side-

board Covers, etc., to which we call particular notice. These are hand-worked and prices very moderate.

COB. FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

made, all sizes, 121/2c. HUGUS & HACKE. 627 AND 629 PENN AVE.

vard.