and Lane's story could not be corrobo-

POISON WAS SUSPECTED.

But the Men in Charge of the Mill Commis sary Never Could Detect It-Cooks Were Watched Closely and Different Foods

Dropped. One of the young men who worked in the mill commissary and who had knowledge of every article of food that was given the non-union workers to eat was seen in Homestead last evening. He said that so many men were sick with diarrhos, accompanied with severe cramps, and the disease was so persistent that poisoning was early suspected. The cooks and others who nandied the food were closely watched, and whenever a man was spotted he was promptly discharged. A number of cooks were dropped during the siege, and the greatest diligence on the part of those in charge of the restaurants failed to reveal even the slightest trace of poison. None of the food was analyzed by chemists so far

as he knew. The diarrhea showed itself among the non-union men about two weeks after work was resumed. The disease was at its height through August, and persisted until the frost came, when it died out. Scarcely a man in the big plant escaped an attack. Some cases were severe, others were slight. The clamor for Jamaica ginger and hot drinks was constant, and the doctors were kept busy administering these drugs. Still the men could not obtain relief. The diarrhoa soon soon became chronic, and resembled the disease so common among soldiers of the

The Cooks Were Often Changed.

The company had seven dining apartments, with three cooks for each, making 21 employed at one time. The cooks were changed often, and this would make it difficult for conspirators to keep their people at work. It made no difference at what table a man ate he was sure to catch the disease. A few shrewd fellows noticed that every time they devoured anything fried they got the cramps. The meats were fried in oleomargarine, and it was used for shortening in the pies and cakes. The latter also produced the diarrhoa. They dropped all these articles of food and confined them-selves to boiled dishes like eggs and potatoes. Under this diet they thrived and were not ill. Bob Watson was one of the men, and he thinks the oleomargarine caused the trouble.

As the disease persisted the doctors tried dropping the different kinds of food. First the water was shut off, then coffee and tea, next one vegetable after another, salt meat was exiled from the tables, and still the disease bobbed up serenely and flourished like a green bay tree. This puzzled the physicians more than ever. One of the leading doctors of the the town suggested to the company that possibly the Chicago dressed beet was reonsible. He discovered that a solution of ammonia was poured over it.

Attributed the Disease to Ammonia. In addition ammonia was used in manufacturing the ice, and the general result was to make the meat alkaline. Its effect ald be like the famous alkaline waters of Colorado. However, the doctor changed his mind later when he found the disease had taken hold of a number of people in the town who did not eat a mouthful in the mill, and could not have been within the Carnegie clerks, and others, who did not eat in the mill, were afflicted with the diarrhea. It existed as long as they remained in the place, but after they had been at the seashore for a few days the disease disappeared. For this feason the physician in question thinks the trouble was caused by atmospheric conditions. The sewerage of Homestead is very bad also. Evidence of this could be seen yesterday where green colored filth was frozen in the bottom of the deep gutters. The mystery to most people who visit the town is how anybody

escapes being sick there in the summer.

When the frost came the disagreeable symptoms gradually disappeared. Now the restaurants are located outside of the mill, and many of the men eat their dinners in them. They are fed the same kind of food, change for the better is attributed to the cold weather, and it is feared the disease will break out again in the spring.

Might Have Been Tartar Emetic Another prominent Homestead physician was asked what poison would produce the symptoms noted among the non-union men. He replied that tartar emetic, a mixture of antimony and tartar, was the only one that he could think of without the taste betray Some vegetable poisons could be used, but their bitterness would reveal their presence. Antimony has a color, is about neutral in and it could be sprinkled over food without anybody noticing it. It is a blow poison, and will kill if used long enough. It nots as a powerful irritant on the stomach, causing vomiting, burning pains in the organ and affecting the circulation and pulse. The irritation soon passes to the abdomen and violent diarrhosa follows. In the case of the non-union people afflicted they were weakened rapidly, and in a short time were reduced from strong and hearty men to mere skeletous. The above symptoms were related to the young man in the commissary, and he said most of them were present, but he knows no more about the poison story than the old gentleman whose face beams so kindly in the

LAUGH AT THE STORY.

Very Few Homesteaders Heard of It Yesterday-Supposed to Be an Attempt to Prejudice the Public for Its Effect on the Coming Trials.

The report that members of the Advisory Board and officials of the Amalgamated Association were included in the list of those who will be charged with having a hand in the alleged poisoning of non-union men did not produce a ripple of excitement in Homestead.

When the story was related to a number of the old strikers they laughed at it as ridiculous, and the opinion was general that the Carnegie Company's object was to He visited the Homestead mills to exprejudice the public for its effect on the coming trials.

Robert J. Beatty, the man arrrested in Louisville, is not well known in Homestead. The average citizen never heard of him, and a few were found who remembered him slightly. Dave Lynch was discovered talking to several men on the corner near the P., V. & C. depot. When asked if he had heard of the poisoning story blm, and a few were found who rememner near the P., V. & C. depot. When asked if he had heard of the poisoning story he smiled and said he had read about the arrest of Beatty.

"My recollection of Beatty is very indishe continued. "I remember he applied to me once as a member of the Advisory Board to make some kind of a change in his relief order. I couldn't tell now whether he looked like a workman or not, and I don't know whether he was em-ployed in the mill before the strike. I don't know what evidence the company may have against him, but any attempt to im-plicate members of the Advisory Board or officials of the Amalgamated Association is intended to throw discredit on the men. The treason charges were brought for this purpose, and it was expected that the bail would be put so high that we couldn't furnish it. So far as I am concerned, my home is here, and I intend to live in this town in the future. An innocent man will not run away, and I am ready to meet all charges made against me. I don't take any stock in this poison story. It is too clumsy on its face. I don't believe any man would be fool enough to mix himself up in such a plot. My great regret is that the men ever resisted the Pinkertons. I told them it was a mistake and claimed that if they went home and remained there it would be impossible for the company to start the mill. Then the firm could have put the Sheriff, deputies and Pinkertons in-

side, and it would have been seen what they could accomplish,"
"Is there much suffering in the town?"

"Yes, a great deal. Many of the men made small salaries and used all their money to keep their families. Some of them were in want a week after the strike commenced. Their clothes have been worn out, and they need others badly to keep

GLOSSER DIED OF FEVER,

So Sav the Attending Physicians and the Family-Didn't Know Anything About the Body Being Exhumed-The Grave Had Not Been Disturbed. The statement that Charles Glosser died

from the effects of poison placed in his food while at work in the Homestead mill receives little credence from his family. Last evening his father, Jacob Glosser, said: "I can hardly believe that my son Charlie was the victim of foul play, although such might have been the case. His symptoms were those of typhoid fever, and our family physician, Dr. Petit, treated him for that disease.

"Charlie had been working in the mill only a few weeks. He came home one day and appeared very sick. We called in Dr. Petit and after a thorough examination he said it was a severe case of typhoid fever. To-day when I heard from one of my neighbors that it was now thought Charlie had been poisoned and his body had been exhumed to have a chemical analysis made of

the stomach, I was much surprised and could not believe it possible.

"My daughter went at once to the Allegheny Cemetery and found the grave just as it had been left when Charlie was buried. She is positive her brother's body was not taken up.

Mrs. Glosser was greatly excited over the matter, the revival of her son's death being a painful subject. She expressed the hope that if there was any doubt of foul play that the body be exhumed and examined at

Dr. Albert Petit, of 33 Ninth street, said: "Mr. Glosser was a friend of mine. I watched his case closely and would wager anything I have in the world that he died of typhoid lever, and that he was not poisoned. He had been sick for a week betore he came from Homestesd. He should have been in bed a week sooner. His death occurred on the 19th or 20th day after I beoccurred on the 19th or 20th day after I began treating him. No poison that he could have taken would have killed him after such a long time without giving evidences of it previously. I certainly would have detected any poisoning symptoms. It, was a typical case of typhoid fever without un-

THE CORONER SKEPTICAL

His Official Investigations Throw Disc on the Poison Theory.

Coroner McDowell declared last night that the first intimation he had of the case was on Saturday night. A representative of the Carnegle firm came to see him in regard to the death of Isaac Jury. He said Jury had died rather suddenly and there was good reason to suppose his death was caused by foul play. Homestead men had threatened his life because he had been a witness to the roach of the alleged poison. People like Mr. Burg, the draughtsman, John Whar, ton, the open hearth man, Dovey, the yardmaster, a Mr. Peterson, several of the There was an intimation that someone against Critchlow when he was on trial. There was an intimation that someone would be arrested. The Coroner had investigated Jury's death, and from the evidence decided it had resulted from pneumonia, brought on by excessive and continued drinking.
As to Glosser's death, the Coroner said

that if such a case had been handled as it was claimed, it was rather discourteous to him that he had not been consulted.
"I hardly believe Glosser's remains were

exhumed. A certificate from the court or the Coroner is necessary, unless the family of the deceased have it done. In this case it must have been the court by request of the district attorney who would issue such a certificate. As to the statement that many men were poisoned in the mill and died of it, I am satisfied it is untrue. I watched that closely and am satisfied from cases which came under my notice that typhoid fever was epidemic at Home-

District Attorney Burleighe declared last night he had never heard of the alleged poisoning cases, nor of the taking up of Charles Glosser's body.

NO MURDER CHARGED.

Informations Made Against Two Men for Felonious Assault and Battery.

Alderman McMasters said last night that it was not claimed that any person had died from poison at Homestead, though it charged that several men had suffered from it. Only two informations were made before McMasters. They were for felonious assault and battery against Patrick Gallagher and Robert Beatty, and were made at the same time. Gallagher made sworn statements on which Beatty was arrested. Pat Farrell. one of the Pinkerton detectives, went to Harrisburg last night for requisition papers on which to bring Beatty from Louisville. The affidavits made by Gallagher were taken along as evidence to induce the Governor to issue the papers. What last night, the copies being locked up in Attorney Breck's safe.

Gallagher was never arrested, but has been about the city where the authorities could lay their hands on him when wanted. He was employed at various restaurants around town. Litely he worked as a cook at Porter's restaurant, but on Saturday night suddenly disappeared and could not be found yesterday. One of his could not be found yesterday. One of friends said he had gone down the river.

DR. M'CLELLAND'S STORY.

The Sickness Prevailed Even After Pure Water Was Used.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, Secretary of the State Board of Health, was seen last night. amine into the cause of the illness there. Last night, in speaking of it, he said: 'In the examination last summer we attributed the cause of the sickness to the water. There was nothing else that we could find

drink water from the wells in the mill yard.

This was done, but the sickness still kept
up. The men were all afflicted with diarrhea. They were affected much like a person who had drunk eroton oil. "I attended a number of the men who went from Pittsburg to work at Homestead. T. J. Lane was one of the number, and the disease wasted him away very

NO POISONED PATIENTS

Were Received at the Hospitals From Homestead for Treatment.

Superintendent Slack, of the Homeo pathic Hospital, said last night: "We have had a number of men here from Homestead with various diseases, but I am absolutely certain that none were suffering from poisoning. One man died from a severe attack of cholers morbus in August. We also had several cases of typhoid lever from there, but no poisoning, I am sure. Superintendent Cowan, of the West Penn Hospital, was absent, but the physician in

charge was sure they had no such cases from Homestead.

ASKING FOR REFORM.

The New Platform of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance Causes a

VERY WARM DISCUSSION.

Important Changes Demanded in the Conduct of City Affairs.

WANT TO VOTE FOR THE CHIEFS

Allegheny Republicans Mixed Up Over the

PITTSBURG DEMOCRATS ARE WORRIED

Mayoralty Contest.

The meeting of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance in Odd Fellows' Hall, on South Eighteenth street, yesterday, was well attended. The Amaignmeted Association, Window Glass Workers and Painters' Union were admitted to membership. Many of the members expressed views so adverse to the general purpose of the organization that it was at times difficult for the Chair to maintain order.

The question of putting a ticket in the field for the spring election was warmly discussed. It has been the purpose of the Alliance to adopt an independent course of action, not nominating their own caudidates, but simply indorsing the candidates favorable to the interests of labor, irrespective of party, but many of the members want their own candidates and there is some friction between the two factions. No setion was taken on this question yesterday further than a heated discussion. Another meeting will be held at Third avenue and Market street next Saturday evening. The following platform or declaration of principles was adopted:

A Demand for Municipal Reform. In the interest of good government in this city it behooves every citizen to endeavor to rescue our municipality from the gizantic octopus which has for years past had control, and whose every act has been detrimental to the interests of the taxpayer. Franchises have been voted away indiscriminately, and have never been a source of revenue to the city, but have been instru-mental in making wealthy and unserupulous

politicians who have through their influ-ence secured the coveted concessions. Promises have on or about election been lavishly made to the citi-zens of the municipality. Industries which formerly flourished in our midst are seeking other fields to escape the excessive taxation and are thus depriving thousands of our citizens of their means of ligelihood, and by this mode are retarding the natural development and growth of the community. To perpetuate the power of this system the police, firemen and all other city em-ployes are prizes to be given only on account of the political power that the recipi ents are supposed to wield, and by assessments to the campaign fund from their earnings a corruption fund is raised, which in the past has been able to defeat all efforts of

In addition to this the favored contractors have become wealthy at the expense of the city, using inferior material, doing unsat sfactory work, and their employes to retain their positions must obligate them-selves and friends to assist on election day in the election of people who are favorably inclined to the existing regime.

Thinks It Is Time to Audit. Our city government, which receives and disburses millions of dollars annually, either from laxity, carelessness or fearful that disclosures of a startling nature might be the result, which they deem advisable to keep from the public, have neglected to audit the accounts of this city for the past 30

years.
In view of the above recital of the condition of affairs in our city, it becomes ap-parent to all good offizens who are desirous parent to all good citizens who are desirous of pure government that they must do their whole duty in supporting principles which will bring about the desired result, and men of such sterling and upright characters who, from their actions in the past and pledges given, will bring about the much desired reform and wrest this municipality from the hands of this gang of unscrupplous politicians who have in the past used it for their selfish purposes.

Platform of Principles. A just and proportionate valuation on all taxable properties.

Reduction of taxes to the lowest possible

imit consistent with good government Taxation of all street cars. Franchises to be sold to the highest bid-

ders. Purchasers to keep all streets or high-ways in repair.

Free intercourse to all sections of the city.

The annual appropriation for public improvements to be limited to a reasonable

amount.

All public work where practicable to be performed by the city direct. Taxpayers and citizens to be employed.

Election of the heads of the various departments of our city government direct by the people. he people.

All city employes to be separated from all political influences by civil service law

rigidly enforced.

The city to own and operate the plants for The city to own and operate the plants for supplying light and water.

Investment of the chief executive with the supervision of all departments with full power to enforce obedience to laws adopted for the government of this municipality. An annual audit of the accounts of various departments of our city government.

THE DEMOCRATS WAITING.

Want to Know Who the Republican Candidate Will Be.

One effect of the Republican failure to agree upon a Mayoralty candidate in this city has been to worry the Democratic leaders. They don't know what to expect, or whom they will have to fight. Their latest charge is that the Republican leaders have purposely deceived the people all along, that they arranged from the begin-ning that no candidate should be selected or the present and that none will be selected until the convention meets. Until the Republican delegates gather in the con-vention hall they will not know who they are to nominate, according to the claims of the Democrats, and there they will get the tip and nominate somebody yet unmen-tioned with a great hurrah.

In support of this theory several arguments are used. One is that it is not customary for the Republican leaders to wait in an apparently undecided condition for something to turn up. They generally know what they want a long time ahead and they generally get it. Three weeks ago they said they would settle the question in a day or two. They have been saying so ever since, are saying so now and there seems no better prospect it is being done than there was at the beginning.

Another point mentioned is that the delegates set up by Dr. McCandless are not as steadfast as they were some time are the second of the s

steadfast as they were some time ago. One was heard to remark on Saturday that he "would be one of the few to stick to the Doctor as long as there appeared any show for him in the convention." Another said all the McCandless delegates would go into the convention but they would be uninstructed and free to vote as they pleased. Republican leaders deny all this and re-

peat that within a day or two a candidate agreeable to the party and taxpayers generally will be agreed upon. There was much talk yesterday about the Mayor Gourley resolution in the Democratic meeting Saturday night. Several Democratic said it showed the Mayor had great strength and would result in his indorsement by the Democratic organization.

Candidates for Common Council. W. H. Stauffer is making a lively fight

for renomination to Allegheny Common Council. He was for Kennedy, but is now for Tyler. He claims R. G. MacGonigle is supporting him and Tyler too. Fred Tschume, a brother of the policeman, is out for Common Council from the Fourteenth ward, and his friends say will win.

A MIX IN ALLEGHENY.

Republican Political Workers Divided Between Kennedy and Tyler-Lack of Offices Makes Some Enemies for the Mayor-The Major Will Support the Old politicians in Allegheny say there

has never been a contest there like the present one for the Mayoratty nomination. Men who have worked in the same harness for nearly a decade, and who have heretofore represented the party or the section of it which always comes out on top, are on this contest divided. Of the several candidates there are only two who receive consideration as winners-Mayor Kennedy and Major Tyler. When they ran against each other before Mayor Kennedy relied on the Reform Association and the numerous friends of that popular movement for success. The regular Republican organization supported him on the day of the primaries, though prior to that day it had been half-hearted and inclined more toward Tyler or Braun. Notwithstanding this solid opposition Tyler came in a good second.

Now the conditions have changed. While the Mayor has been in office he has made political enemies. Those who were his supporters wanted a reward in the shape of offices, but there were not enough offices to go around. When the appointments were made both factions were aggrieved. Now many of the Reform Association leaders are many of the Reform Association leaders are opposed to him, some because they accuse him of going over to the enemy, and some because of his appointments. The Mayor's friends, however, assert that he will win easily. George Shiras is managing his campaign and while admitting the conditions have changed greatly since the last campaign, he says the taxpayers will vote for Kennedy almost sayidly. They realize for Kennedy almost solidly. They realize that great care must be exercised in ex-pending the proposed bond issue, he says, and want the Mayor to carry out the scheme

originated by him. Tyler's friends affect to believe that he has the fight won. Even his opponents admit if the primaries took place this week that the Mayor would be away behind, but they claim that they have done no work, but they claim that they have done no work, that when they get down to busineze the whole scene will be transformed. Tyler claims to have a majority of City Councils, all the really strong men in the Retorm Association and nearly all the party workers in the city in his support and pledged. The campaign is not personal. Neither side is abusing the other thanks he will be the company the council he will be the strong that the side is a support and pledged. abusing the other, though both sides are claiming a victory. Tyler was much disturbed yesterday by a report that he would run independently. He says, if defeated, he will give the nominee loyal support, as he pledged himself to the City Committee.

The Democrate are stabling of Alexanders. The Democrats are talking of Alex. Wilson and John Wilhelm as their candidates, but are not apparently taking much

ABOLISHING THE SCHOOLS.

egislators Think the Few Soldiers' Orphans Can Be Cared for Elsewhere.

The Soldiers' Orphan School Commission, of which Governor Pattison is chairman, meets in Harrisburg next Thursday. It will be the regular meeting and the proposed bill to dispense with the State orphans schools will be considered. M. R. Lemon, member of the House from this city, is a member of the commission, and will attend the session. He says a maority of the commissioners are in favor of the bill and it will be shaped up for pres-entation as soon as the Legislature opens. He thinks that the very few soldiers' or-phans who require State assistance can be accommodated with greater benefit to themselves at the various industrial schools and by closing the orphan schools entirely the State will be saved a considerable annual

Mr. Lemon goes to Harrisburg on Wednesday night. On Thursday Senator Neeb and Representatives Lafferty, Culbert-son, Mackrell, Cotton and Muchlbronner will follow to arrange for their winter quarters at the State capital. The party will return home on Friday night, and either on Saturday or Monday will hold a caucus to decide upon a leader for the dele gation and settle upon the candidates it will support for the various legislative

AFRAID OF SUNDAY.

Members of the Citizens' Alliance Want

Meet on Some Other Day. The Allegheny branch of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance last evening held an enthusiastic session at 70 Ohio street. The meeting was presided over by A. M. Swartz. The Chairman, in a lengthy address, laid down the plans to be followed in the campaign by the Alliance. He said: "The organization is open to all and all are invited to join it. The impression is abroad that this Alliance is in the interest of union labor. Such is not the case. who are sincere are admitted whether union or non-union. It is not our purpose to put an independent ticket in the field. When

the Alliance gets more strength we will nominate a ticket in our ranks." Interesting addresses were made by C. Arbogast, President of the Pittsburg branch and by M. P. Carrick, Secretary of the Allegheny organization.

At the close of the session a number of the members protested against meeting on Sunday. They were of the opinion that success could not attend their efforts at reform if they themselves violated Sunday A committee was appointed to engage a hall for meetings during the week.

A HAMMERMAN'S ROMANCE.

Married Beneath Him, Came to This

Country and Died. Coroner McDowell was notified vesterday of the death of James Rimmer, a hammerman at the steel works of Anderson, Du Puy & Co., at McKee's Rocks. He went there in the afternoon, impanelled a jury and held an inquest. The testimony showed that Rimmer had been drinking to excess for some weeks past, and on Saturday night was very drunk. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning he was found in the open hearth arch dead. It was evident that his abuse of himself caused his death, and a verdict was found attributing it to chronic alcoholism, exposure and neglect. Rimmer had been employed at the steel works for about a year. He was 38 years of age.

In investigating the case Coroner McDowell learned that he was a married man, but had left his wife in England, and it was said had deserted her there at the instance of his family. He had married beneath his station and his family would not recognize her, and rather than be harassed by their censure longer he left his home and wife

ROOM and boarding-house keepers, why have vacancies? A few small ads in the cent-a-word columns of THE DISPATCH

Slightly Used "Squares" and "Uprights" At "Rock-Bottom" Prices.

Our unusually heavy Christmas trade has brought to our warerooms a large num-ber of second-hand planos and organs, taken in exchange for new instruments. We are offering them to Christmas bar-We are offering them to Christmas bargain seekers at "rock-bottom" prices and on easy payments. Give your family a plano or organ for Christmas. Here is your chance. These planos have been restrong, highly repolished and finished, and are, in fact, superior to many brands of cheap new planos now in the market. Come early as they will go soon, and remember, easy payments taken. If you cannot come, write us. Open evenings until 9 of clock until the 25th.

MELLOR & HORNE, Founde 1 1831,

Warerooms, 77 Fifth avenue.

TO HELP EACH OTHER. THEIR ANNUAL REPORT.

Builders' Exchanges to Hold a Big Convention Here Soon.

MANY INTERESTS CONCERNED.

Some Weak Points in the Present System to Be Etrengthened.

HOUSES CAN BE BUILT MORE CHEAPLY

The contractors and builders in and around Pittsburg have been laboring under a great disadvantage for some time from the lack of a better understanding between each other. This is becoming more apparent each year; for as the shipping facilities to various points are improved, the contractors of the surrounding towns are brought into such close contact as to make them actual competitors with those of the city. Through the advantage of longer hours and lower wages they are enabled to make their bids at so low a figure that the men actually on the ground can scarcely compete with them. The city builders find themselves taken at such a disadvantage that they are casting about to find some

remedy for the trouble. Accordingly at the last meeting of the Builders' Exchange arrangements were begun for a convention of all the builders' exchanges in the surrounding towns to be held in this city January 17. This move had been contemplated for some time, but until last week nothing definite was done. A committee will have the arrangement of a programme, the securing of the necessary speakers and everything connected with such a convention. The members of the exchange are all greatly in favor of the meeting, and when the motion came up it was passed without opposition.

Formed an Independent Organization The exchange here, with a number of other exchanges in smaller towns in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, severed all connections with the national association about a year ago, and since then have been existing as independent organizations. They include Wheeling, Youngstown, Washington, Ps., Uniontown, Greensburg, with many others. All these will be invited to take part in the convention, and will be allowed representation in proportion to the number of interests represented in the various exchanges, as it is thought it will be necessary to have each trade present the needs of their different in-dustries so as to enable all to be satisfied. The questions that will come up have not all been decided upon yet, but those that

will receive the most attention will be the ones relating to the hours of work and wages. In most of the exchanges in the smaller towns the men work ten hours and sometimes even more for a day's work. The exchange here has taken the lead in a lopting the nine-hour rule, and has been one of the most carnest advocates of the eight-hour law, though not in favor of it now and will not adopt it as long as the other ex-changes work under the 10-hour rule. It is intended at the meeting in January to try to come to a mutual understanding as to what will constitute a day's labor.

The Exchanges Will Aid Each Other. It is also probable that the contractors will make provision to withstand a prom-ised demand from all the labor unions for the eight-hour law during the coming year, and, in case it should come, adopt some plan of action that will enable them to act in unison. They have not heretofore been of aid to each other during a strike and when one was declared in a town, the builders of that place had to fight it out without help. With the coming together of all, and reaching a better understanding, it is thought they will be in such a position as to win the contest that may occur in a short

Secretary McAfee, in speaking of the convention and questions likely to be brought up at that time, said: "One of the most commented on subjects among the builders at the present time is not one of wages or hours, though these oc-cupy a good deal of attention, but the relations between contractor and sub-contractor and the owner of the house. With all the exphanges that come in competition with us coming together and arranging some plan whereby they can work together understandingly houses could be put up much cheaper. As it now is a man must have a large amount of capital on must have a large amount of capital on hand to go into the building business. The house is usually completed before any of the money is paid to the contractor, who, in turn, gives it to the sub-contractor. In small structures it is usually required that the money be paid as the work progresses, but in all large buildings the work must be complete before pay can be asked. Now, when a man has a number of houses on hand, as is the case with most contractors, and goes a whole season without receiving compensation, there is too much capital outstanding to do business without charging a heavy commission.

Getting Money on Accounts. "It is expected that to remedy this an arrangement will be made whereby the money can be paid in at stated intervals, and in this way allow the bills to be dis good deal in large buildings. This rule would have to be general to be enforced. It would make a difference of hundreds of dollars in many cases and that would mean a good deal for contractors. With the present arrangement the sub-contractor has simply to await the will of the chief to get his money. This so badly embarrasses him sometimes that he must borrow money upon which he has to pay interest, and he simply adds this to his bill in making his estimates. In the end the owner of the house has to pay the difference, and the con-tractor is put to no little inconvenience. All these and a dozen other questions can be discussed intelligently during a few days convention and everyone would be the gainer, as with the present arrangement there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the contractors. We want a change and

can have it if we make the effort.' The programme for the convention is ex-pected to be completed and all necessary arrangements made when the exchange holds its quarterly meeting, which will be held in about two weeks. It is intended to take up the work in earnest so as to insure

Sleds, Swing Horses, Velocipedes, Doll carriages, wagons, tricycles, black boards, toy furniture, mechanical, steam and electric toys, iron toys, children's rat-tan chairs, wool and skin covered animals. Every conceivable kind on exhibition at Grove's, Fifth avenue. See them before you make X mas selections.

With every dozen of cabinets at Hendricks & Co.'s gallery, No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny. Cabinets \$1. Three days only. Toys, Toys, Toys, Toys,

Every imaginable kind, and at prices that will surprise you for cheapness as well as the excellent quality. See them before you buy.

J. W. Grovz, Fifth avenue. Fresh New Fancy Goods Opened every day—in all lines. We handle everything found in fine fancy goods stores. Open every evening. Jos. Eighbauw & Co., 48 Fifth avenue.

Peculiar Shades Are matched in gloves at the Louvre, Any style, any price. The only place the Louvre, 24 Sixth street, directly opposite Bijou Theater. Cottlow Plano Recital.

Tickets at all music stores, reserved seats at Kieber Bros', 506 Wood street. DE WITT'S Little Early Risers. Best pill or billousness, sick headache, malaria.

ment of the Poor Show the Amount of Good That Has Been Accomplished Dur-

ing the Year. The seventeenth anniversary of the Pittsourg Association for the Improvement of the Poor was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church. A large number of people interested in the work of the association attended. Rev. J. D. Moffitt opened

ation attended. Rev. J. D. Mointi opened the exercises with prayer, after which W. R. Thompson, the Treasurer, read the annual reports of Mrs. S. E. L. Lippincott, the Secretary.

The report of the society showed that during the past year 1,631 families applied for assistance. Of those 1,297, comprising 4,833 persons, were materially aided. The largest number of destitute esses originated 4,833 persons, were materially aided. The largest number of destitute cases originated from irregular work or insufficient wages. Sickness reduced 558 families to want, and in 535 households occasional aid from the society supported the members. One hundred and eighty homes were wrecked by intemperance, and 23 were left destitute by the imprisonment of the husband and father. father.

The society, although it does not entirely support any family, has chronic eases on its list where, through long illness or enteebled age, help is continuous. The society also made 20,915 visits to people in their homes. The visitors employed by the association have records of 634 cases where people who once received aid are now independent. The once received aid are now independent. The Monday night prayer meeting was the means of inducing 229 children to go to Sabbath school and 145 to day school. The diet dispensary has furnished milk, beef tea, mutton broth, etc., in 2,522 cases.

The report of the Children's Temporary Home shows that it was open nine months and in that time 129 children were cared for. In the report of the Frash Air Fund

In the report of the Fresh Air Fund Mission it is claimed that 74 adults and 324 children were entertained. There was but one death. The "working women's vaca-tions" enabled 56 persons to pass a short time in the country, 550 were given rides and outings and 600 attended a river excursion. Following the readings of the re-ports were addresses by Rev. Mr. Moffitt and Rev. J. C. White, of St. Andrew's E. P. Church.

The total disbursements for the year end-ing November 15 were as follows: War-rants paid by Treasurer, \$15,973 15; amount due dealers, \$760 83; eash given for use in special cases, \$1,144 52; estimated value of groceries, etc., \$2,853 62; estimated value of donations, not including groceries, clothing and Christmas presents, \$3,698 50; donations to children's homes, \$67 05, making a grand total of \$24,497 67. The indebtedness of the association to the Treasurer is \$235 49, and to dealers, \$760 83, a total of

WALKED TO CLEVELAND.

Patrick Kelly's Aged Wife Died in Pitts burg Last Tuesday.

Patrick Kelly, an old man, reached Cleve land on Saturday, having walked all the way from Pittsburg. He was sent to the Men's Home in that city, and was provided with food and clothing. The old man said he lived in Jersey City. He has two sons and a daughter married in Chicago, and he and his wife were on their way to see them when the old lady died in Pittaburg last Tuesday. He was given a pass as far as Sandusky.

Pure Food Products. Miller Bros., 182 Federal street, Allegheny, sell only the finest and purest of groceries and food products. Their prices are always reasonable. Goods delivered everywhere. Send for price list.

This Is Your Chance. Twenty-five dollars cash and small monthly payments make you the owner of a \$150 bicycle, with pneumate tres, Pittsburg 'Cycle Company, 48 Wood street.

SLIPPERS made of beautiful Plush!

Made of handsome Velvet! SLIPPERS made of finest Leather! SLIPPERS at Simen's of an almost

endless variety at PRICES that are one-third less than you can buy elsewhere.

Youths' fancy Velvet Slippers at 50c. Boys' fancy Velvet Slippers at 50c. Men's fancy Velvet Slippers at 50c. Youths' Imitation Alligator Slippers,

65c. Boys' Imitation Alligator Slippers,

85c. Men's Imitation Alligator Slippers, 85c; worth \$1.10. Men's Chenille and Embroidered

Velvet at 75c. See these fancy Chenille Velvet 850 Slippers; sold at other stores for \$1.10.

Men's fineșt Dongola Slippers at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Men's Genuine Plush Slippers at \$1.50; sold elsewhere at \$2.

G. D. SIMEN, 78 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

Leading and Largest

Concededly the largest and finest collection of elegant Diamonds ever exhibited in this

Unusually large purchases of richest and handsome Diamond Jewelry, suitable for gifts, were made especially for this holiday season. .

EAR RINGS PENDANTS NECKLACES BROOCHES LOCKETS BRACELETS HAIR PINS SCARF PINS BUTTONS

FINGER RINGS

STUDS DIAMONDS with Rubies, Emeralds, Sap-phires, Opals, Turquoise and Pearls.

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS, Fifth Ave and Market St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Leading PITTSBURG, PA.,

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVE. STORES.

This is the week to make our Christmas purchases. Next week the store will be packed and jammed, and there will be little pleasure in shop-

Thousands Patterns

And all of the choicest of the season's new goods. The extraordinary popularity of our great Christmas Dress Pattern Sale is entirely due to the fact that the quality and kind of goods we put into them is the very best. We are not in the scramble to put the LOWEST PRICE on the patterns, but we promise the best value you ever bought in all your life in Dress Goods. Thousands have already verified this promise. Here is a partial list of the

> Plain Black and Colored Cashmeres AT \$1.50 AND \$2.00 PER PATTERN.

Fancy Imported Striped Cheviots and Plaids AT \$2 PER PATTERN.

Stripes and Plain Cheviots AT \$2 50 PER PATTERN. Camel's Hairs, in Stripes and Mixtures, choice colors, AT

Fancy Scotch Mixture and

Large variety of imported French Plaids and Cords AT \$4 PER PATTERN.

Fine imported Broadcloths, in

\$3 PER PATTERN.

most fashionable shades, AT \$5 PER PATTERN.

ALL IN NEAT BO XES, Several very large recent purch ases are just put on sale this morning.

2,000 yards of Novelty Came I's Hairs, black grounds and colored grounds with black and white stripes and plaids, 40 inches wide at 50c a yard, These are regular \$1 and \$1 25 quality

2,500 yards of Navy Blue and Black Striped Camel's Hair Suitings, 42 inches wide, at 50c a yard. Have been sold as bargains at 75c. Heavy-weight, strong, wool Serge Plaids, in a variety of patterns, choice colors, 42 inches wide, at 60c

a yard. They have been offered this season as good \$1 quality. Lupin's French Cashmeres, extra heavy, superior in fabric, finish and dye, 46 inches wide, have never sold under

\$1 25. Are made a Christmas Dress Goods leader at \$1 a yard. Fully forty shades to pick from. 38-inch all-wool Cashmeres, in 25 fashionable colors, at 50c a yard. Were

A SILK BARGAIN:

never below 65c.

5,000 yards of rich, elegant Glace Silks, plain stripes, figured stripes and fancy figured, beautiful colors, and quality that never before sold below 81 25 and \$1 59, are 85c and \$1 a yard. The biggest purchase of the sear Just on sale to-day.

You still have a large choice of those bargain India Silks at 50e and 65e a yard.

BLACK SILK PATTERNS

In all the handsome, rich Black Silks, including the newest and most fashionable weaves; all prices FROM \$10 TO \$25 EACH.

100 leaders in Men's fine Umbrellas on sale to-day—good silk, natural wood han-dies, best paragon frames, at \$2, \$2 25 and \$2 50 each. Real bargain prices. New tight-roll Umbrellas for Men, nat-

ural wood sticks, at \$4, \$5 and \$6. Umbrellas for Ladies and Children by thousands—handles of wood, Dresden, ebony, gold and silver. Prices from \$1 00 to \$25.

Choicest assortment of Men's House Coats and Dressing Gowns—from the collection still here you would not think we've had three weeks of the smartest Christmus buying our Men's Department has ever seen.

Plenty of presents for the Children in the Children's Department of the pleasing practical kinds

Infants' White Flannel and Cashmers Shawls. Infants' White, daintily embroidered Wrappers.
Infants' Robes, in China Silk, Nainsock and fine French Lawns. Infants' Toilet Baskets, variety of shapes, gold with pink and silver with blue. Children's and Misses' Dresses, Jackets, Coats, Ulsters and Mackintoshes. Boys' Velvet Junior and Reefer Suits and Chinchilla Reefers.

Upholstery Department offers Fancy Down Pillows by hundreds; Piano and Table Covers in Chenille, Velour and Tapes-try; Oak Screens, 3 fold, 5 feet high, at \$1 75, a bargain; Japanese Screens, \$3 to \$9 -all sizes.

Beautiful Drapery Silks, 75c quality at

45c a yard.

Our great display of Christmas Fancy Goods in the center of store augmented this morning by more beautiful goods of all kinds than we've had at any time yet—Silver, Leather and Novelties.

JOS. HORNE & CO., 609-621 Penn Avenue.