THE LATEST NEWS OVER THE WIRES FROM EVERYWHERE

Capital, Labor and Industrial.

Packer colliery No. 4, Shenanhoah, Pa., one of the largest of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's colleries, employing over 500 men, started up after an idleness of over four months.

The Fulton Boiler Works of Richmond, Ind., employing a large number of hands, has been compelled to shut down entirely, owing to the labor troubles in the East. They are unable to get steel enough to keep their plant in operation.

A strike was inaugurated at Philadelphia, Pa., among the lathers and slaters and plasterers and laborers that will affect nearly all the firms in the suburban wards of the city. The strike is strictly against the employment of non-union men and is not a question of wages or hours. About 1000 men are affected in the three organizations.

The workmen at the Upper and Lower mills in Lawrenceville (Pittsburg, Pa.) and at the Beaver Falls, Pa., mill, both mills owned and operated by the Carnegie Steel Co., Limited, have struck because the management refused to enter into conference or arbitration with the workmen at Homestead.

The men in the Eureka Iron and Steel Works, Detroit, Mich., the largest in the West, struck Wednesday. All the strikers are members of the Pittsburg division of the Amalgamated Association. Boyd's branch of the Pinkerton agency is employing men to send to the works. The strikers are armed and trouble is feared.

The Findlay Rolling Mill company, of Findlay, O., signed the scale of the Amalgamated association. This makes 31 signatures received from iron and steel mills outside of those signed in the sheet mill conference, which was 37, thus making 68 signatures in all.

The 400 employes of the Eureka Iron and Steel Co., Wyandotte, Mich., have struck. They are members of the Amalgamated Association. No outbreak has yet occurred, but trouble is feared if the company should attempt to introduce non-union employes.

The leaders of the locked-out workmen at Homestead, Pa., have decided to turn over to the proper authorities all the rifles taken from the Pinkerton men that they can recover.

The employes in the print cloth manufactories at Fall River, Mass., have had their wages increased 3½ per cent.

All the Covington, Ky., rolling mills have signed the scale and 2,000 men are happy in the prospect of work. The mill men and their employers are under mutual contract to abide by the Pittsburg scale.

Telegrams received by Maj.-Gen. Schofield at Washington, D. C., show that the labor troubles in the Coeur D'Alene (Idaho) mining district are at an end for the present. The rioters have dispersed and the State authorities, aided by federal troops, are in full possession of the field.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

At Portland, Ore., fire destroyed almost a whole block of buildings. The total loss is estimated at $250,000.

Four persons who were injured by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Mont Blanc on Lake Geneva Saturday, died at the hospital, making the total of the dead 26.

A careful estimate of the total loss by the fire at St. John, N. F., shows that the amount will reach not less than $20,000,000, with an insurance of but $3,000,000. Relief is pouring into the burned city. Thousands of homeless people are sheltered under sheds.

While Mrs. Carr, aged 50, and her two little girls, aged respectively 6 and 4 years, were walking on the tracks of the West Shore Railroad, New York City, they were struck by an express train, which instantly killed the woman and one of the children, and fatally injured the other.

A freight train on the Ontario and Western Railroad, near Middletown, N. Y., struck a wagon containing 10 persons returning from a picnic and killed George Walsh, Castle McCoy and Mr. and Mrs. Frank all of New York. Three others were injured.

A cyclone struck the steamer Frankie Folsom on the Illinois river near Peoria, Ills., and the steamer's boilers exploded. The river was filled with small craft and the exact loss of life is not known. Following is a list of those known to have been lost: Mrs. W. G. Wills, Pekin, Illinois; Mrs. Fred Fisher, Pekin, and her daughter, Miss Cora Fisher; John Ahrends, Pekin; Miss Mary Fath, Pekin; Mrs. Henry Druisdecker, Pekin; Rev. J. H. McMien, of Benson, Illinois; unknown body recovered with Initials on bangle, "J. C. M."; Miss Lottie Shade, of Shelbyville, Ills., and Mrs. Kate Beebe, of Pekin, and Miss Hepler, of Pekin. Some of the victims were literally cooked to death by the escaping steam. The river is being dragged for more bodies.

Legislative.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the labor trouble at Homestead, Pa., is now in session at Pittsburg, Pa., taking testimony both from the mill owners and the employees. Their report will be submitted to congress at an early date.

Cyrus W. Field, the famous promoter of the Atlantic cable project, died at his country home in Arusley Park, N. Y. Mr. Field was associated with many enterprises, among them being the elevated railroads of New York City. He accumulated a big fortune, but owing to a series of misfortunes in recent years he died comparatively poor.

Congressman Gillespie is at work on the draft of a bill to be introduced in the next Pennsylvannia Legislature, having for its object the prohibition of armed forces, other than regular soldiers or militia, patroling the streets or entering the State. The Pinkertons are aimed at, but the bill will also apply to armed secret organizations of any kind.

Crime and Penalties.

At Pittsburgh in a discussion over the Homestead (Pa.) strike, Harry Floyd, a horsedealer, was shot and mortally wounded by John Bradford, an amalgamated mill man.

William Harley beat Annie Goodwin to death with a club in Memphis, Tenn., while a crowd watched him, powerless to interfere.

While an excursion boat was coming up the river near Gadsden, Ala., a political row started between two brothers named Dillard and three other brothers named Green, during which Witt Dillard was fatally stabbed, one of the Greens received a mortal wound and another brother lost a finger and an eye.

Sheriff E. L. Dozenbach, of Clayton, Mo., shot and instantly killed Major S. S. Smith, ex-Assessor of that place. The shooting was the result of a political quarrel.

Mortuary.

LONDON, July 11.—William Waldorf Astor, the head of the famous Astor family, died here to-day.

The death of Kate Castleton, the well-known actress, is reported from Providence, R. I.

Baron Winmarleigh, aged 90, died in London. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1868.

Miscellaneous.

Three prisoners in the county jail at Marshalltown, Ia., sawed their way through the roof. One made good his escape. Another dangerously slashed with a razor one of his pursuers.

Two American lepers—one barely living and the other dead—have been found on a ranch near Boise City, Idaho. Their dwelling was alive with vermin.

The President has signed the Indian and Postoffice appropriation bills.

Political.

The Kansas State Prohibition Convention nominated for Governor I. O. Pickring, of Olathe, law partner of ex-Governor St. John.

The ticket named by the People's party of Minnesota is as follows: For Governor, Ignatus Donnelly; Lieutenant Governor, Kittle Halvorsen; Secretary of State, H. B. Martin; Treasurer, P. M. Ringdal.

Congressional Nominations.

H. Clay Snodgrass was renominated for Congress in the Third Tennessee Congressional district. The convention indorsed "free silver."

Captain B. B. Dovenor, of Wheeling, was nominated by acclamation for Congress by the First district Republicans in Wheeling, W. Va.

Washington News.

The President has signed the River and Harbor and the Pension appropriation bills.

Fires

A school building was burned at Berkhamstead, England, and eight children perished.

Sanitary.

Thirty-five deaths from influenza occurred at Valparaiso on Wednesday.

Crops.

Heavy rains have damaged Tennessee wheat.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

The English election returns up to Tuesday evening stands: Conservatives, 194; Liberal-Unionists, 27; total anti-Home Rule, 221; Liberals, 163; Labor, 5; anti-Parneliites, 29; Parnellites, 5.

A French Captain and ten soldiers were killed in a Chinese ambuscade in Tonquin.

Smallpox is epidemic at Victoria, B. C.

Cholera has practically depopulated Baku.

The yellow fever epidemic is getting bad at Vera Cruz.

A torpedo boat named the Rosalis has foundered in a storm off the coast of Uruguay. All the officers were saved, but the crew of 70 men are missing and while some of them may have escaped most are supposed to have been drowned. The Argentine ironclad Almirante Brown and the cruiser Veinticinto, en route to Spain, are missing, and it is believed they are lost.

The latest dispatch from St. Gervais says that 125 bodies have been recovered.

The number of bodies recovered at St. Gervais Les Blaines is 126. Guides ascended up the mountain and discovered that another glacier had collapsed, wrecking several buildings and killing 15 persons.

CROP REPORTS NOT SO GOOD.

If They Were Better Though, Trade Would Be Worse.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Crop reports promise results not equal to last year's, which would be disastrous, but beyond expectations. With the decrease of only 6 per cent the wheat yield would be far beyond the quantity consumed and exported in any year except the last, and nearly equal to last year's consumption and exports. The price dropped below 84 cents, but has since been stronger. Western receipts are large—1,800,000 bushels in three days, and exports 771,000 in the same time. Corn acreage shows a decrease of 4.4 per cent. Oats have declined 2 cents, while hog products are stronger, pork 35 cents per barrel higher and coffee and oil unchanged. The cotton report shows a condition only 2 per cent below last year, and on any estimate of acreage the yield, with the surplus still in sight, will more than meet all demands for the year.

At Baltimore exports of cattle are large and manufacturers make favorable reports, the packers especially realizing large profits. Window glass is fairly active at Pittsburgh, but the iron mills generally are closed. Some improvements is seen in groceries at Cincinnati, and at Cleveland dry goods, hardware, groceries, clothing and cloaks are active, and trade is fair in other lines. Business is good for the season at Detroit, with crop prospects favorable.

Wool is quite active, with prices unchanged. Business is active in dry goods for the season. Cottons are strong. Money markets are abundantly supplied. Banks have been refusing certificates to gold exporters, and redemption of notes has drawn coin from the treasury which, nevertheless, holds as much gold as a week ago.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 190, as compared with 176 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 274.

ALL QUIET AT HOMESTEAD.

WAITER GIRLS ALSO STRIKE.

The Company is Firing up its Furnaces. Non Union Men Expected Soon.

The sight of steam escaping from pipes in three departments of the Homestead (Pa.) Steel works, and smoke issuing from a couple of stacks in another portion of the plant, caused some excitement among the steel workers and was the only event outside of the military camps that caused any talk in the borough Saturday. The steam came from the armor-plate machine shop, the armor-plate press shop and the electric light plant. These are the places in which work will be resumed first, because in the machine and press shops there is three or four months' work on hand. These departments were that much behind the other armor-plate mills when the lock-out occurred.

The fires in the open-hearth mills are under the lime furnaces, where the "bottom" of the other furnaces is prepared. It is necessary to keep these warm, the same as blast furnaces, and this is probably why the fires have been lighted, though it would not seem to be necessary after they had been cold unless the intention is to start the mill soon.

A NOVEL STRIKE.

The guardsmen are still on duty throughout the borough, and particularly about the mill, one company being detailed for duty within the famous fence. The men of the provinsional brigade, encamped across the river, will, beginning to-day, take their share of the patrol work.

Early Friday the help at the Carnegie Hotel, near the works, struck against serving any one but the regular boarders. This action was due to the excitement about the coming of non-union men. The girls did not want to give aid, sustenance or comfort to anyone who would offer protection to the new workmen. They sympathize with the locked-out men, as some of them have fathers, brothers, lovers or something of the sort among the idle ones. General Snowden and staff were caught in the strike breakfastless, but they soon had a meal prepared for them by Battery B's cook. A number of civilians were also forced to seek other quarters and peace now reigns.

FRICK WILL NOT BEND.

The Mills, Where the Men Go Out In Sympathy with the Homestead Men, Will Be Run Non-Union.

H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg, Pa., received from his workingmen at the Beaver Falls mills the following telegram, signed by Arthur Thornton, chairman of the committee:

We, the Amalgamated Association workmen in the rod mill, screw mill and nail mill at Beaver Falls, have come to the conclusion that we will refuse to work until such time as H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is willing to confer with the Amalgamated Association in order to settle the Homestead affair.

Mr. Frick at once sent the telegram to Joseph Wrigley, the superintendent of the Beaver Falls mills, adding:

You will please say to Mr. Thornton, chairman of the committee, and ask him to so notify the men, that if they, composing the Amalgamated Association at Beaver Falls mills, and who signed an Agreement with us for one year, do not go to work on Monday next, or when you are ready to start, we will consider their failure to do so a cancellation of the agreement existing between us, and when those works do resume it will be as non-union, and former employes, satisfactory to us, who desire to work there will have to apply as individuals. You can say that under no circumstances will we confer with the men at Homestead as members of the Amalgamated Association.

The only mills that have so far decided to quit work are the city mills and the workers at Beaver Falls. The largest works those at Braddock and Duquesne, do not seem be in sympathy with the locked-out men at Homestead, and being satisfactorily paid propose to continue at work as long as the mill runs.

LOOKS LIKE MARTIAL LAW.

The Homestead, Pa., High Constable Arrested by the Military and Marched to Headquarters at Point of Bayonet.

Homestead people are waiting and watching for something that did not come. Rumors and reports from a hundred sources that non-union men were en route to the Carnegie mill caused a flutter of excitement, but nothing more, for the town is practically under martial law, and demonstrations of any kind were prevented by the sight of the shining bayonets and the glitter of gold lace. But the steel workers are uneasy. Though the filling of the mill with non-union men seems to be inevitable, the locked-out men are not prepared to bow to it, nor will they until their last hope has been shattered.

The first arrest of a civilian by the provost guard in Homestead was made Thursday night. Amos Stewart, the high constable of the borough, came in conflict with the soldiers and was ordered home. Being an officer of the borough he resented the action of the guard. After some warm words he was ordered to be arrested, and at bayonet point was ordered to the Provost Marshal's headquarters, where he was detained for an investigation. This evidently means that the borough is under martial law.

BRIDGES BLOWN UP.

The Rule of the Military in Idaho Doesn't Stop the Disorder.

WALLACE, IDAHO, July 16.—Two railroad bridges near Mullan were blown up last night, and with them several telegraph poles. The strikers also cut down a number of poles, thus shutting off communication by that route for a time. The Gem and Granite mines are all right. The rumor that the Granite mine had been blown up probably started from the report of the explosion when the bridges were destroyed.

The military investment of the towns is complete. No one is allowed to go out without a pass. It is probable that many union miners will be arrested to morrow.

G. R. Smith, who was sent to this city by the Executive Committee of the Wallace Miners' Union to prevent the importation into that section of non-union men, said that while the origin of the present trouble could be indirectly traced to a demand for increase of wages, which was unsuccessful last year, the direct cause of trouble was the revolt by the men against a hospital tax of $1 per month levied by the company, which the miners claimed was not productive of assistance to them when needed. The unions built a hospital at Wallace and adopted a rule that the $1 per month, instead of being paid to the company, should be paid to the hospital. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company refused to recognize the justice of this rule, and the strike resulted in favor of the miners. Smith claims the reduction in wages then followed.

The Twelfth Body Recovered.

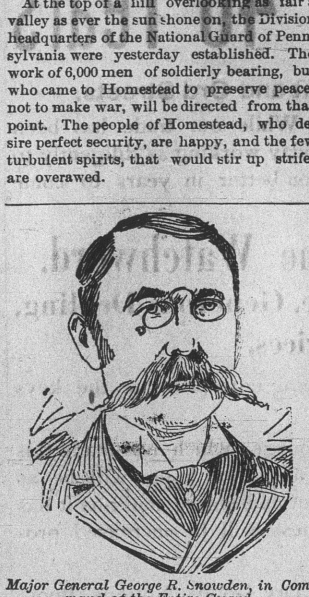
PEORIA, ILL., July 16.—The body of Mrs. Kate Beebe was found floating in the river here. She makes the twelfth victim of the Frankie Folsom disaster and is believed to be the last.

SNUBBED BY SNOWDEN.

An Offer of Aid in Maintaining Order Made by the Steelworkers Was Curtly Refused by the Commanding Officer. Dramatic Scene at Headquarters.

Homestead had three sensations Tuesday, none of them, however, being attended by violence. The first was the arrival of two brigades of the State militia. Then came the refusal of Major General George R. Snowden to permit of a public demonstration in reception of the troops. Later in the day not a little interest was aroused by the circumstance that a rather large number of the militiamen became too convivial and an order was issued that all so found be taken to their respective company quarters by details sent out for that purpose.

At the top of a hill overlooking as fair a valley as ever the sun shone on, the Division headquarters of the National Guard of Pennsylvania were yesterday established. The work of 6,000 men of soldierly bearing, but who came to Homestead to preserve peace, not to make war, will be directed from that point. The people of Homestead, who desire perfect security, are happy, and the few turbulent spirits, that would stir up strife, are overawed.



Major General George R. Snowden, in Command of the Entire Guard.

A dramatic scene occurred at the division headquarters of the military between Major General Snowden and a delegation representing the Amalgamated Association and the citizens of Homestead. It was the first formal meeting of the workmen and those who succeeded them in authority, and its interest was heightened by the absolute refusal of General Snowden to recognize the Amalgamated Association or any other body.

A meeting of leaders of the Amalgamated Association and prominent citizens was held at the headquarters of the workingmen shortly before noon and a committee of citizens and Amalgamated Association men was appointed to call on General Wiley, of the Second Brigade, and tender him the good wishes and co-operation of the Amalgamated Association and the people of Homestead and also to request that the military receive the workmen of the town in a body headed by brass bands. General Wiley was named because it was thought General Snowden was not on the ground.

The members of the committee appointed went immediately to the headquarters of the Second Brigade, but upon tendering their offer, General Wiley directed them to General Snowden, who was quartered at the Carnegie school house on Shanty hill. General Wiley and Sheriff McCleary were there and Captain Kuhn, an ex-militia officer, acting as spokesman, told the General that the delegation represented the citizens of Homestead and the Amalgamated Association, who wished to assure the state authority of their desire to co-operate with it in maintaining order.

General Snowden curtly interrupted Captain Kuhn to say that he did not recognize the Amalgamated Association or any other authority except that of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Sheriff of Allegheny county. The people of Homestead, he said, could best co-operate with the State troops by behaving themselves. Captain Kuhn went on to tender all assistance in the power of the citizens and the Amalgamated Association, but the General again cut him short with the remark that he could not accept any such tenders.

Hugh O'Donnell stepped forward at this point and said that in the name of the people of Homestead and the Amalgamated Association, the delegation wishes to submit to the legal authority of the State after having refused to submit to the illegal authority (meaning the Pinkertons.)

"The gentleman behind you is the one to whom you should submit," said General Snowden, indicating Sheriff McCleary.

"We always have submitted to his authority," said Mr. O'Donnell.

"I beg your pardon," said the General, "but you did not do so at the mill."

"I leave it to the Sheriff if we have not submitted," said Mr. O'Donnell.

"No, you did not," was Sheriff McCleary's reply. "You didn't allow my deputies to take charge of the works."

This rather nonplussed the delegation, and for a minute there was silence. Then Mr. O'Donnell went on to say that the tenders of co-operation grew out of a mass meeting of workingmen and citizens of Homestead and were made in their name, and not in that of the Amalgamated Association. General Snowden said he recognized no citizens but those of Allegheny county.

"Then, as citizens of Allegheny county," said Mr. O'Donnell, "we come here to see you."

"Then I'm glad to see you, gentlemen," was the General's reply. "I am glad that our position here is welcomed by the citizens of Allegheny county."

This gave Mr. O'Donnell his opportunity to say that the men of the town wished to form in a body with four brass bands and pass in review before the troops, but General Snowden refused to consider the proposition. He did not want a reception, he said. He was there to carry out the command of the State of Pennsylvania, and not to have any formality. "If I were in my personal capacity," he said, "it would be very flattering, but I am not."

This concluded the interview, and after some moments of embarrassed silence, the delegation withdrew in anything but a good humor.

The situation was truly dramatic. General Snowden refusing at first to even accept the self-introduction of the leaders, Sheriff McCleary refusing to introduce them, their assumed humility, and the final dignified declaration of the Major General of the division that he was master of the situation, formed a picture of the supremacy of order worthy to set opposite the bloodiest scene of last Wednesday in a comparative display of the power of opposite forces.

The League Record.

The following table shows the standing of the various base ball clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Postponed.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1	1.00)
Baltimore	1	1	0	.500
Boston	1	1	0	.500
St. Louis	1	1	0	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	0	.500
Cleveland	1	1	0	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	0	.500
Louisville	1	1	0	.500
Washington	1	1	0	.500
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	.000
Chicago	0	2	0	.000

THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW SYSTEM THAT DEMAND ATTENTION.

Some of the Important Changes Which It Inaugurates—How Nominations May Be Invalidated—A Review of the Law.

In the discussions relative to the Baker ballot law, the attention of the voters has been principally directed towards the change wrought in the method by which the individual voter registers his will at the ballot box, and the fact that the new law completely revolutionizes the manner in which the voters, in their aggregate capacity as members of political organizations, conduct and determine the preliminary matters necessary for united party action, appears to have been, by the general public, at least, in a great measure overlooked. The importance of these changes is such, that a brief review of them at this time seems pertinent.

WHAT THESE CHANGES ARE.

An examination of the law shows that these innovations relate to the following matters:

First—The method of certifying nominations to the proper officers charged by the law with determining their validity, and, in turn, certifying them to the other officers whose duty it is to prepare and issue the official ballots to be used at all elections.

Second—The manner of testing and determining their validity, the somewhat extraordinary powers conferred upon those who are authorized to decide all questions arising, and the apparently irremediable complications which may result from an adverse decision.

Third—The difficulties which may beset these officers, owing to the peculiar provisions of the law, in the prompt and proper preparing of the lists of candidates and certifying them to the subordinate officials, who must prepare and distribute the official ballots.

THE POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

In this discussion attention is only called to those nominations required to be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by political organizations recognized by the law as political parties, the proceedings in the case of nominations made by nomination papers for these offices being the same, while in the case of county, municipal, borough and township officers they are practically the same, the differences being in the officers to whom they are certified and who shall determine their validity and in the number of days prior to the day of election within which they must be filed.

Section 2 of the Baker law reads, in part, as follows:

Any convention of delegates, or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of a political party, or any board authorized to certify nominations representing a political party, which, at the election next preceding, polled at least three per centum of the largest entire vote for any office cast in the State, or in the electorial district or division thereof, for which such primary meeting, caucus, convention or board desires to make or certify nominations, may nominate one candidate for each office which is to be filled in the State, or in said district or division, at the next ensuing election, by causing a certificate of nomination to be drawn up and filed as hereinafter provided.

POLITICAL PARTIES ARE NOW RECOGNIZED.

The striking feature of this clause, and which works a radical change, is that, for practically the first time in our history, the election law recognizes political parties. Heretofore the policy of the State has been to recognize the units, the individual acting spontaneously through the instrumentality of the ballot, the theory being being that a majority of these political units, or individual voters, acting spontaneously, have chosen our rulers. Of course, this has been but the theory, for since the very organization of our Government the representatives of the individual voters, or of a part of them, have selected the candidates, and their election has been the result, not of spontaneous, but concerted action of individual voters. But the election law has heretofore only recognized the individual.

Now it not only recognizes the party, but prescribes the indispensable requisition for that recognition—that it shall have, at the election next preceding, polled at least three per centum of the largest entire vote for any office cast in the State"—and also lay down the methods by which the preliminary steps necessary for concerted action at the polls shall be taken.

This action also makes another radical departure from previous policy. It practically incorporates the rules of the several political parties into the jurisdiction of the State. All nominations made and filed for a place on the official ballot by certificates of nomination must be made and certified by conventions, primary meetings, caucuses or boards "held under the rules of a political party." If not so made, or if made in violation of these rules, they may, as will be shown hereafter, be declared invalid by those officials having proper cognizance thereof.

WHAT CERTIFICATES MUST SET FORTH.

These certificates of nomination, and this year they include Presidential electors, Congressmen, State officers, Judges, State Senators and Assemblymen, shall set forth specifically "the party or policy which such candidate represents; the name of each candidate nominated thereon, his profession, business, or occupation, if any, and his place of residence, with street and number thereon, if any; and the office for which such candidate is nominated," and shall be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary or secretaries of the body making or certifying the nomination, who shall add thereto their place of residence, and shall be sworn or affirmed to by them before an officer qualified to administer oaths, to be true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief. They shall then be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at least 56 days before the day of election.

These are the specific requirements of the law as to the form, certification and filing of certificates of nomination, and the importance of a strict compliance with every provision becomes very apparent when, as a further perusal of the statute shows, the slightest informality or failure to so comply might result in the nominations being declared invalid.

HOW OBJECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE.

Objections to certificates of nomination, of which there are two classes, must be only made in writing within 30 days after the last day for their filing with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The first class are "objections as to form or apparent conformity or non-conformity to law." These must be considered by the Secretary of the Commonwealth," conjointly with the Auditor General and Attorney General, and shall be decided finally by majority of these officers." From this it appears that on any failure to comply with any requirements of the law relative to the form of these certificates two of these three officers may declare the nomination invalid, and from this decision there is no appeal. Nor is there any provision for amendment, so that the error may be rectified. Neither is there opportunity for new nominations, for the certificate of nomination must be filed at least 56 days before the day of election, except when a candidate dies or withdraws. Thus the mere failure to give "the business, profession or occupation" of any candidate or "his place of residence, with the street and number thereon," or the place of residence of the presiding officer or secretary of the body nominating him, might, at the discretion of two State officers, invalidate in whole or in part the nominations of either or both of the leading parties, and deprive their candidates of a place upon the official ballot. It is true that the voters should "insert" their names upon the blank space required to be provided on the ballot, either by writing them, or, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, by the use of stickers, but when a half million voters had to do this trouble must necessarily follow.

DISPUTES OVER PARTY RULES.

The second class of objections, which, in the case of officers for the State at large, are to be filed and determined in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, and in all other cases in the courts in the districts for which such nominations are made, are "as to the validity of certificates of nomination or papers of nomination other than objections as to form or apparent conformity as herein-before described."

The questions to be determined by these tribunals will, to a large extent, be those arising from disputes relative to party rules. When the number of parties now existing, or that may be formed, is remembered, and the various rules relating to State, congressional, judicial, senatorial and legislative nominations are considered, the almost infinite variety of disputes that may arise will be plainly apparent. And while it is but reasonable to suppose that the courts will be inclined to construe these rules liberally it is not easy to see, in view of the fact that their decisions are final, and not subject to review by the Supreme Court how any uniform construction can be had or uniform practice established. The law seems also faulty in that it provides no method of officially notifying the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the court's decision in any case in hearing.

COMPLICATIONS WHICH MAY ARISE.

As objections of either class need not be filed until 20 days after the last day for filing the certificates, and as Section 9 requires the Secretary of the Commonwealth to transmit, at least 10 days before the day of election, "to the County Commissioners and Sheriff of each county, duplicate official lists stating the names and residences of and parties or politics represented by all candidates whose nomination certificates have been filed with him," there are thus only 17 days in which the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and Attorney General, the Dauphin county court and the several county courts shall hear and determine all contensions which may arise. There are 67 counties in the State, and the certificates of nomination this year embrace Presidential Electors, State nominees, 28 Congressmen, 25 State Senators, and 204 Assemblymen for the two leading parties, and in addition such nominations as may be made by Prohibition and Peoples' parties.

There is yet another provision of the law which might still further complicate matters. Section 7 provides that any candidate may withdraw by filing with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, 15 days previous to the election, a request in writing, properly signed and acknowledged. Consequently the duplicate lists to be transmitted to the County Commissioners cannot be closed until this limit has expired, which practically leaves but five days for their preparation.

AN OBSCURE PROVISION OF THE LAW.

Confusion may also arise under the further provisions of Section 9, directing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to transmit, at least 10 days before the day of election, to the Commissioners and Sheriffs "duplicate official lists stating the names and residences of and parties policies represented by all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him, and have not been found and declared to be invalid, and to have been voted for at each voting place in each such county, respectively, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein." This provision seems somewhat obscure. In many of the counties no one list of candidates can be "voted for at each voting place" in the county. Notably is this the case in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties. The voters of Allegheny county take part this fall in the election of three Congressmen, two Senators and 16 Assemblymen, the latter being chosen from eight districts. Either the Secretary of the Commonwealth must transmit lists properly covering all these sub-divisions, or he must send a mere list of all the candidates, and leave their distribution to the County Commissioners under that provision of Section 13, which says that they "shall ascertain the offices to be filled and shall be responsible for the accurate printing of the ballots in accordance with this act."

These are some of the features of the Baker law which demand the careful attention of the voters, and especially those who are charged by their respective parties with the very responsible duty of attending to those preliminary proceedings pertaining to the nomination and certification of candidates in order that their names may be properly and legally placed upon the official ballot. While it is probable that many of the complications pointed out as possible under the provisions of the law may not arise, yet prudence would indicate that its every requirement be observed.—HENRY HALL, in Pittsburg Times.

ASKED TO RETURN TO WORK.

The Homestead (Pa.) Men Receive Formal Notice to Take Their Old Places.

Saturday was a quiet day in Homestead for soldiers and civilians alike. The most important event among the mill men was a mass meeting at Duquesne in the afternoon. The expected notices to return to work were received by the men by mail. They read as follows:

THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, LTD.
HOMESTEAD, PA., July 15, 1892.

DEAR SIR—Repairs will be resumed on Monday morning, July 18, 1892. We invite you to return to your old position, work to commence at the usual time. Respectfully, J. A. POTTER, General Office.

This notice was supplemented in the afternoon by the posting of the following circular on walls and fences:

NOTICE:—Individual applications for employment at the Homestead Steel Works will be received by the General Superintendent, either by letter or in person, until 6 p. m., Thursday, July 21, 1892. It is our desire to retain in our service all of our old employes whose past record is satisfactory and who did not take part in the attempts which have been made to interfere with our rights to manage our business. Such of our old employes as do not apply by the time above named will be considered as having no desire to re-enter our employment, and the positions which they held will be given to other men, and the first applying will have the choice of unfilled positions, for which they are suitable.

This notice will be the last given to the employes of the works, and after non-compliance with this, places will be filled with non-union men.

Carnegie Steel Co., Lim.,
H. C. FRICK, Chairman.

To these notices the men paid slight heed.

A large mass meeting of the mechanics and laborers of the Homestead mill was held Sunday morning at Homestead to take action regarding the invitation of the company for them to resume their positions in the mill.

There were several addresses made, and everybody was allowed a free expression of opinion. It had been rumored and published in some of the newspapers that when the gates opened Monday morning under military protection a large number of the workmen who are not members of the Amalgamated Association would go to work. The sense of this meeting, however, was decidedly to the contrary. A committee drafted and reported a set of resolutions, and when a rising vote was called every man stood on his feet. It was a unanimous vote in favor of remaining out. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Whereas, We, the employes of the mechanical department and day laborers of the Carnegie steel works of Homestead, in meeting assembled, do offer the following as our views in regard to the labor troubles existing at present:

Resolved, That we are in sympathy with the Amalgamated Association and pledge ourselves to stand with them to the end.

Resolved, That we consider it an injustice to the mechanical department and day laborers and an insult to their manhood to ask them to work under guard, as we belive that in this land of the free all men should be free.

A copy of these resolutions was forwarded to the advisory committee and another given to the press. After the passage of the resolutions a committee of twenty was appointed to take a copy to Superintent Potter and inform him that they would not come back to work until the trouble had been satisfactorily settled.

WHEAT IN STOCK DECREASES.

The "Northwestern Miller," Minneapolis, Minn., reports the stock in private elevators at 1,076,000 bushels, a decrease for the week of 23,000 bushels.