

THE LATEST NEWS OVER THE WIRES FROM EVERYWHERE

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.
The sailing yacht owned by Frank Bacon and W. L. Varnum, of Erie, Pa., was wrecked off Dunkirk N. Y. A fishing vessel while going out to raise nets found the spar of the wrecked yacht, to which were clinging the two members of the crew. Captain Thomas Sick was found unconscious and was taken to Dunkirk for medical treatment. He will probably die. His companion, George Granzow, aged 18 years, was dead when found. Both men had been dashed about on the spar for 38 hours before being found.

James and Thomas Shado, of Indianapolis, Ind., aged respectively 7 and 5 years, were horribly burned by natural gas by playing with a gas leak. Their parents were burying another child who had burned to death.

Five workmen were badly burned in a gas explosion on Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The explosion was in a manhole built by the Central Telephone Company for the conveyance of its wires underground.

Coal oil gas, which escaped to a St. Louis sewer, caused an explosion that wrecked a large part of the city's drainage system. Three lives were lost and several persons were wounded.

The steamer City of Concord came in collision off Hyde Park, near Chicago, with a tug. The latter was cut to the keel and sank at once. Oscar Page, steward, and William Kopfer, deck hand, were drowned. The other three members of the crew were rescued.

A search for four missing children in Medford, Mass., Thursday, resulted in finding them in a closet under a sink in an unfinished house, where they had crawled some time during the day. The door was shut in some other way, snapping the catch and making them prisoners. Three of them, all boys, died from suffocation, and the other, a little girl, was slowly sinking.

Chas. Newport ate calmly lobster at his wedding feast, and soon after died of blood poisoning.

At Dell Rapids, S. D., on Wednesday hundreds of farmers were starting in to cut their barley with every prospect of reaping a most bountiful harvest. In the afternoon they were in the midst of desolation. A large bluish green cloud swept down upon the ripening grain and left destruction in its wake. The storm of wind, hail and heavy rain came from the northwest with terrific violence, and 45 minutes later the sun shone as brilliantly as on a perfect summer day. Thousand of acres are laid to waste. Many farmers are insured, but many others lose heavily.

Miss Augusta Regan, aged 19, was killed by lightning while bathing in the Passaic river near Stirling, N. J.

Reduction in wages in these departments will average 10 per cent. There is not likely to be any trouble.

Brown & Co., proprietors of the Wayne iron and steel works, Pittsburgh, Pa., signed the Amalgamated scale with the understanding that if any reduction be made in the scale during the ensuing year they benefit from it. Their 1,000 men have resumed work.

Mexicans driven from home by drought are flooding El Paso and offering to work for 25 cents a day and board.

At St. Louis the Belleville Steel Company has signed the Amalgamated scale and works have resumed.

The two Dunbar (Pa.) furnaces were shut down for lack of orders. About 300 men have idleness forced upon them.

At Martins Ferry, O., the Laughlin Nail Company signed the scale and resumed work.

The 80,000 anthracite coal operatives in Eastern Pennsylvania and the 12,000 train bands in the Philadelphia and Reading system are preparing to organize a union similar to the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association that was disrupted in 1873. 92,000 men will resist the wage policy of the Philadelphia & Reading combination.

Miscellaneous.
The case of young Iams, who was drummed out of the Tenth regiment at Homestead, Pa., on last Sunday, will be taken into the courts by the friends of the young man, who consider that he has been harshly dealt with.

The first armor plate test on the proving grounds of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Company took place on Saturday and was a complete success, the 104-inch Harveyized nickel steel plate resisting the impact of a 250-pound projectile, the velocity of which was 1,700 feet a second. The Government officials present approved the test as highly satisfactory.

The Oklahoma craze has broken out among Tennessee negroes, and they are flocking like sheep to the new territory.

Harry Sullivan, who was fatally stabbed at Denver by an Italian named Augusta, has confessed that his real name is D. C. McLenigan, and that he is the man who betrayed the Pennsylvania "Molly Maguires."

Augusta is thought to be an avenger of that order, who has been hunting McLenigan for years.

Twenty-eight men from the Gem and Burke who were paroled a few days ago were re-arrested and brought to the Wallace (Ia.) military prison.

At Boise City, Id., Judge Betty fixed the bail for the nineteen prisoners from Wallace and the six from Wardner, in jail charged with contempt of federal court at \$1,500 each. None have furnished the required bonds yet.

Political.
W. A. MacCorkle, of Kanawha county, was nominated for Governor by the W. Va. Democratic State Convention.

The Minnesota Republican Convention nominated Knute Nelson, of West Alexandria, for Governor; David M. Clough, of Minneapolis, for Lieutenant Governor, and Fred P. Brown for Secretary of State.

PERSONAL.
The President will leave Washington immediately after the adjournment of Congress for Long Lake, where he will drop all official matters for a few weeks. About the first of September he will go to Cope May Point and remain there till the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, September 20.

The Michigan supreme court has decided that the insurance companies which wanted to pay only cost of production for lumber of a lumber manufacturer which had been destroyed by fire must pay market price.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.
During the opening of the annual fair at Almadado, Spain, a riot arose between soldiers and civilians, and the former fired on the latter, killing two and wounding nine others.

A temporary constructed theater at Burlington, France, collapsed. About 700 people were within the enclosure, and of these 80 were injured, but none fatally.

Ex-President Bogran, of Honduras, has fled to the United States; that Ceiba and Trujillo are still held by the revolutionists, and that President Lewa desires peace at any price.

Eighty Chinese filibusters, after invading Upper Burma, were routed by a small British force. Six outlaws were killed and the rest taken prisoners.

While brigands were raiding Puerto, Mex., they were attacked by troops. In the battle four bandits and one soldier were killed. No captives were made.

Eighty houses and an ancient Capuchin monastery were destroyed by fire at Male in the Tyrol. Nearly 900 persons are made homeless.

The 16 Belgian anarchists who have been on trial at Liege were found guilty on the charges of attempting to destroy property and sentenced to penal servitude in terms varying from 3 years to 25 years.

The four conspirators, Milaroff, Popoff, Ghoorgheeff and Karaguloff, who were convicted of plotting against the lives of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and his prime minister, M. Stambuloof, were executed in Sofia.

Robbers recently entered the house of a Jewish inn-keeper near Warsaw, Russia, and murdered the landlord, his wife, four daughters and seriously wounded a fifth daughter.

There were 2,583 cases and 1,465 deaths from cholera this month in Russia.

The greater part of the town of Sharpburg, New York, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, 500,000 kroner.

A mass meeting in the east end of London was held Saturday to protest against Carnegie and the treatment of Private Iams.

The four Anarchists who stole a lot of dynamite, were sentenced at Paris. Faugoux got 20, Chaleret 12 and Dornet and Entivert each five years penal servitude.

SERVICE IN THE BIG MILL

A SEASON OF WORSHIP UNDER MOST PECULIAR CONDITIONS. INCIDENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HOMESTEAD STRUGGLE.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Chaplain Clarence A. Adams, of the Sixteenth regiment, delivered an interesting Gospel talk to the men inside the Carnegie works at Homestead. The services were held in the big beam mill. Sermons have been delivered in many strange places and under peculiar conditions, but it is a question whether a minister ever before addressed a congregation under such conditions as those confronting Chaplain Adams. The assemblage numbered about 900, and included workmen, watchmen and those whose duty it is to provide for the sustenance and comfort of the others. Superintendent Potter and many of his assistants were also included among the listeners.

It was an interesting picture to study. The bright light of a perfect day was not softened by rose-inked windows nor shadowed by Gothic arches and columns, but streamed in boldly through big skylights and raftering the huge steel beams and girders supporting the big structure, and clearly lighting up the faces of the men. They were intelligent faces, the majority of them, and plainly reflected the varying emotions that stirred them as they engaged in the service of song and praise.

An orchestra rendered "Nearer My God to Thee" as a voluntary, and then every one stood up and sang the Duquessine in a way that made the immense building ring like a concert hall. This was followed by the Lord's prayer repeated in unison. That good old hymn, "My faith looks up to Thee, Thou Lamb of Calvary" was then sung in a way that was most inspiring. A rich, full harmony, such as can only be produced by the singing of a large body of men. A short reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's prayer concluded the service.

A sacred concert in the mill, which had furnished an accompaniment to the singing during the religious services in the morning gave a concert in the beam mill. This Sunday afternoon concert consisted of nine pieces, and rendered a program of sacred, classical and popular selections in a manner that was greatly enjoyed by the men, judging from the repeated rounds of applause. This Sunday afternoon concert differed from most entertainments of that name in that there was no bar attachment. The concert was in a way a strange event, fully as strange as the circumstances surrounding the religious exercises of the morning, and was commented on as such by many in the audience. The concert was held on the hill above and listened to the sweet strains as they were wafted upward on the cooling breezes. Here, in a free country, were men practising prisoners, guarded by the arms of over 1,500 of the finest militiamen, and a diversion as though in some popular park.

OVER 900 MEN AT WORK.
More men were received at the works on Saturday and Sunday. The number of men who were at work Monday morning was over 900. Five bunk-houses are already built and occupied. Another is about completed and more will be built. The number of men now in the mill exceeds the bunk house capacity just at present and some have to place their cots in the different mill buildings after work is over.

The company is preparing to care for its new force for several months to come, till such time, in fact, as they shall be recognized by other people at Homestead and be able to buy and sell undisturbed by any boycotting measures. To this end, in addition to the new houses to be built, on the Carnegie addition on the other side of Eighth avenue, a number of temporary dwelling houses will be built inside the mill yards.

MR. FRICK ON HIS FEET.
THE CHAIRMAN SAT UP AND WALKED ABOUT SUNDAY MORNING FOR SEVERAL HOURS. Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, was able to sit up and walk about Sunday for the first time since his narrow escape from death by the bullet and knife of Anarchist Berkman. His wounds in the back are entirely healed on the surface, and cause him little if any pain. The bullet wounds in his neck are entirely healed.

Mr. Frick wanted to go to his office today but the physician would not permit it. Mr. Frick will not go, however, by Thursday or Friday, unless he has been able to return to his home to enable the chairman to attend to considerable of his regular business this week.

THE DUQUESNE STRIKE.
The eleventh day of the Duquesne strike ended Sunday with but little change in the situation. Supt. Morrison issued a notice to the strikers to the effect that the mill would be started up in one week in all departments, including the furnace and grip, if they do not return to their jobs by the time mentioned. The men say that if non-union men are taken to the mill there will be no trouble, as only moral suasion will be used on them.

AN EXPENSIVE STRIKE

A Review of the Great Lock Out. Its Negotiation Features, Its Cost and the Troubles That Are to Come.

On June 28, the Carnegie Steel Company locked out its Homestead employes because an agreement on the wage scale could not be reached, and then began the most costly and sensational labor dispute the country has witnessed since the great railroad strike of 1877.

The Homestead trouble has attracted the attention of the civilized world, has found its way into the executive, judicial and legislative departments of municipal, county, State and national governments, and is being forced as an issue in the National campaign by free traders and free trade organs. Sensation has followed sensation until the people are even now asking, "What next?"

The appeal to the Sheriff, for aid in recovering the steel works from the locked out men who were in practical possession of the works, by Chairman H. C. Frick, the sending and the return of the Sheriff's deputies without getting inside of the mill fence, was an early act in the great drama, or tragedy. Then followed the Pinkertons, the pitched battle, the death of 10 men, the wounding of a score of others and the awful gauntlet which shocked civilization. The victory over the Pinkertons was followed by a practical reign of mob law in a modified form in Homestead, which soon gave way to martial law.

The main body of the National Guard was on duty 16 days, at an average cost per day to the state of \$20,000. The total cost to date for the soldiers will reach in round figures \$520,000, and the end is not yet. The workmen have lost in wages \$180,000 and the Carnegie Company has lost and spent in getting new workmen an equal amount. If the strike continues another 16 days, 50,000 more Carnegie workmen at Duquesne, Beaver Falls and Pittsburgh have lost about \$100,000 in wages and the firm's losses have been swelled by the idleness of these plants. Workmen in Pittsburgh and other places not employed by the Carnegie Company have also been thrown idle by the strike, but their losses cannot be counted. The county will have to pay a good round sum for deputy sheriffs and for costs in the murder and riot trials to come, not to speak of a possibility of it being compelled to pay for the barristers' barges. The Nation will also have a small bill to pay for the Congressional investigation, and the City of Pittsburgh another for the shutting down of the Anarchists. Already the lockout has cost over \$1,000,000.

Beside the money cost and the loss of precious lives, the trouble stirred up those pests of society the Anarchists and led to the shooting of Chairman Frick. A number of steel workers are under charges of murder and more must defend themselves in court against a charge of aggravated riot. A Lieut. Colonel of the National guard and possibly the Major General will have to satisfy the civil courts that they had authority to string a private up by their thumbs and to shove his head. Demagogues all over the country have found a hearing through the great struggle, both in the streets and in the newspapers. A Pinkertonism has been killed by it, warships have been delayed in construction by it, it has brought sorrow to many homes and is only a month old.

EIGHT HUNDRED MEN AT WORK
IN THE CARNEGIE MILLS AT HOMESTEAD, AND OVER 100 MEN ADDED DAILY.
In order to ascertain the true condition of affairs at the Homestead steel-works, and to learn if the oft-repeated stories published about only a few men being at work and the majority of these dissatisfied had any foundation in truth, a Pittsburgh reporter secured a permit and visited the works Thursday. The result was a most surprising revelation, and plainly indicated that those persons outside the works who pretend to be thoroughly posted on the workings within the mill grounds are either wilfully deceiving the public or they have no knowledge about what they speak.

Not since the company regained full possession of the plant, which for several days was in the hands of the mob, have representatives of the newspapers been admitted to the works until now. The belief has been general that the discharged workmen on one side and the officials of the company on the other have been playing a double game of deception on the public as to the progress of resuming work, for the effect it would have upon those seriously considering the acceptance of employment at the works. Vice Chairman Berkman, who has disproved this assertion admitting representatives of certain newspapers to the works. They were given every opportunity to make a thorough investigation of every department of the plant, even to talking with the men there at work.

The result of this personal investigation proves that there are over 700 men now at work in the mills, exclusive of superintendents, foremen and heads of departments, and an included increase the total number to about 800. The men as a rule are bright, intelligent Americans, a large majority of whom are skilled and experienced men in the departments in which they are employed. The best evidence that they are satisfied may be given in their own words. They say their wages and treatment are satisfactory, and they have no doubt of permanent employment in the positions which they have accepted.

ANARCHISTS ALONE TO BLAME
For the Shooting of H. C. Frick Several Arrests Made, and More to Follow
The Pittsburgh (Pa.) police authorities have placed under arrest Henry Bauer, a notorious Pittsburgh anarchist on the charge of complicity in the attempted murder of H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Co by Berkman. The Pittsburgh Chief of Police, O'Mara, also arrested Frederick Molloy, a New York anarchist, on same charge, and brought him to Pittsburgh for trial. John Most, of New York, is also believed to be implicated in the plot against Frick and his arrest is also contemplated. The Pittsburgh police are active in searching an archist headquarters for proof of complicity in the Frick assault, and already have secured enough evidence to fully prove the shooting of H. C. Frick was the result of a deeply laid plot of the Anarchists and sensational developments are expected. These investigations fully prove that the Homestead strikers nor the Amalgamated Association had nothing whatever to do with the case. The anarchists on several occasions tried to interest the Homestead workmen in their methods, but every time the men sternly refused their co-operation.

BREAKING UP OF THE CAMP.

SOLDIERS LEAVING HOMESTEAD.

The large force of troops that has been maintained at Homestead, Pa., during the past two weeks, is being rapidly reduced. Following the departure of the Eighth Regiment and the Philadelphia City Troop on Tuesday afternoon, the Fourteenth which has been encamped at Camp Rowley, on the hilltop across the river from Homestead, forming a part of the provisional brigade, broke camp Wednesday, and by noon all that was left to mark its presence was a well tramped space of ground and a smoldering heap of straw and other camp rubbish, from which there rose up straight in the heated air of another sultry day a high column of white smoke that hung over the river like an omen of peace.

While the Fourteenth was striking its tents and preparing to move, orders were issued from division headquarters for the withdrawal of the Thirteenth and the Governor's troop. The men yelled and shouted, and other men envied their good luck.

OTHER REGIMENTS ORDERED TO LEAVE.
While the Thirteenth was leaving camp, final orders were sent out from division headquarters. These orders provided for the sending home on Thursday of the Fourth regiment and Battery C of the provisional brigade, commanded by Colonel Hawkins, who will now return to the command of the Thirteenth and the 16th, and also the sending home of the Ninth and Twelfth regiments, which have been quartered at Camp Black. These orders clear out all the troops except the Thirteenth and the Governor's troop, and with this reduction of forces the division headquarters will be discontinued and the control of the camp pass into the hands of General Wiley.

THE TROOPS WHICH WILL REMAIN.
With the Eighteenth and Tenth ordered home the forces on the ground will consist of the Fifth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, Battery B and Sherdan Troop. The infantry men will be needed for provost guard duty, in case of a row, the probability of which is now so remote that it cannot be discovered, though the military commanders deem it best to be on the safe side, those Gallings of the Battery would be wanted.

AGAIN NO SETTLEMENT.
A long-drawn-out conference on the iron scale was held Wednesday at Pittsburgh, Pa., between iron man acturers and officials of the Amalgamated Association. The meeting continued without interruption from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night and nothing was accomplished. The conference was continued.

THE OFFICES GUARDED.
Since the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick, the Hussey building, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, where the Carnegie offices are located, have been guarded by the city special officers. A private detective is constantly on guard during the day time at the Chairman's office. Visitors if not known are carefully screened, and the plainclothes special officers are said to be merely a precaution measure as there are no fears of attempts on the lives of the company officials.

THE MEN PAID OFF.
INDICATIONS OF A LONG SHUT-DOWN OF THE BEAVER FALLS MILLS.
All the satisfied men, such as bosses, clerks and other employees of the Carnegie Steel Company in Beaver Falls, Pa., to whom money was due, were paid off in full Thursday. Superintendent Wrigley states that the company will make no effort to start the works soon, and the plating men bear out his assertion. The strikers maintain that same hopeful view that they had on the first day of the strike, and are apparent firm as ever. The effects of the shut-down of the mills here is being felt already in many lines of business.

CAN GET THE MONEY.
HOMESTEAD WORKMEN TOLD TO WITHDRAW THEIR DEPOSITS.
The Carnegie Steel Company sent the following notice to those of its discharged Homestead workmen who have not gone back to work in the mill:
"THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LIM., GENERAL OFFICERS.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 27, 1892.
"The above statement of settlement covering the special deposit of money made by you with Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, you are now hereby notified that having left the employ of this company, you are no longer entitled to receive interest on said deposit.
"Interest ceases at this date, and the principal will be paid you on demand at the general offices, or on one day's written notice sent in from the works.
"By order of the board of managers,
"THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LIM.,
"H. C. FRICK, Chairman."

MORE STRIKERS ARRESTED
For Wilful Murder and Aggravated Riot.
Constable Morris, of Alderman McMaster's office, (Pittsburgh) was in Homestead Thursday with warrants for 36 men, who are charged by Secretary F. T. F. Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Company, with aggravated riot. The constable arrested six men, all of whom were brought to Pittsburgh. The men were all released on \$2,000 bail being furnished in each case. The rest of the warrants will be served just as soon as the men can be found. But few, if any, are imitating, but they are not throwing themselves in the way of the constable, preferring to let him earn his fee. Bail will be forthcoming in each case, excepting where proof of first degree murder is established.

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

Club	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	9	5	.1
Brooklyn	9	5	.0
Cleveland	8	5	.0
New York	8	5	.0
Baltimore	8	6	.0
Boston	8	6	.0
Cincinnati	8	6	.0
Chicago	6	8	.0
Washington	6	8	.0
Pittsburgh	5	8	.0
St. Louis	4	10	.0
Louisville	3	11	.0

SIX BOYS DROWNED.
They Were Thrown Into the Water by an Overturned Skiff.
Near Winchester, Ky., on Sunday six boys were drowned in the Kentucky river by the overturning of a skiff. Their names are: Kelley Farney, aged 15; Claud Farney, 13; Walter Farney, 11; Charles Farney, 9; all sons of James H. Farney; Algin Brock, aged 16; Winner Brock, 12, sons of Rev. Henry Brock. The boys were bathing in the river, climbing in and out of the boat; and were thrown into a panic by the boat overturning with some of the smaller boys.

AN ENGINEER KILLED AND A NUMBER HURT IN A COLLISION.
CINCINNATI, O., August 1.—A switch engine on the Big Four railroad collided with an excursion train from Niagara Falls at the Evans street crossing of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton track. The switch engine had taken a siding to allow the first section of the excursion train to pass, and on being told the section was an hour late the engineer pulled out on the main track. Just as he reached the crossing the two engines came together with a tremendous crash. Engineer Downs and Fireman Powers, of the freight engine, were caught, the former being so badly injured that he died on his way to the hospital. Powers was seriously but not fatally hurt. A number of passengers were slightly bruised.

CRIME AND PENALTIES.
A. Alexander, a drummer, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, A. H. Jones, at New Orleans. Jones had accused Alexander of abusing his wife.
At Philadelphia, while drunk, Winchester Comfort, a carpenter threatened to beat his wife. When he attempted to put his threat into execution his 16-year-old son struck him on the head with a hatchet, fracturing his skull, and he will die.
Charles H. Page, a Philadelphia stockbroker, was shot and killed by R. Kennedy, a customer, who then killed himself. Kennedy was crazed by losses.
Washington News.
The President nominated Watson R. Sperry, of Delaware, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Persia.
The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Watson A. Sperry, of Delaware, to be minister to Persia; Truxton Beale, of California, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Roumania, Servia and Greece; A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, to be comptroller of the currency to succeed Edward S. Lacey, resigned.
The Weather.
At Chicago on Wednesday 16 persons died from the excessive heat, and 88 more were prostrated. At St. Louis 3 deaths occurred and 90 prostrations. At Reading, Pa., 100