HELD FIRM BY O'DONNELL.

ONLY SEVEN HOMESTEAD STRIKERS GO BACK AT THE LAST CHANCE.

The Leader of the Men Surrenders Himself in Court and Finds Some Difficulty in Getting Sent to Jail—He Reaches There Finally and Probably Will Not Get Bail Until To-morrow—More Non-union Men Start In and the Armor Plate Mill Running—A Stampede for Work Predicted on Monday—Strikers at the Other Mills.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—At 6 o'clock to-night the limit of time fixed by the Carnegie Steel Company in which their old men might return to their old places in the Homestead mills expired. Up to the very last the officers of the company predicted that there would be a stampede, but it did not come. When the works shut down for the night it was authoritatively stated that only seven of the old men had come inside the fence. But at 8 o'clock to-night an officer of the Company, whom THE SUN reporter has found trustworthy, said:

"I predict that by Monday there will be a stampede, and that the strike will be over and work will be resumed with not less than two-thirds of the old men. I think that there would have been more or less of a stampede to-day had it not been for the return of Hugh O'Donnell from New York last night. There were great signs of weakening yesterday and that a sufficient body of men had made up their minds to turn in to-day to start another mill going. But O'Donnell's return and his bluster instilled in the minds of these men the belief that there was still a chance for the Amalgamated Association to win this fight. They will see between now and Monday what a mistake they have made, and then they will rush back."

In strong contrast to this statement is a statement made to a SUN reporter a few moments later by a an official of the Amalgamated Association. He said: "To-day was the test of our forces. The men have stood firm. There may possibly have been one or two desertions, but if there have been I have not heard of it. We did fear a break, but there has been none and there will be none. The company cannot get non-union men. It is now only a question of time when we will bring them to their knees, and it will be a very short time, too."

There have been a great many rumors to-day of more sympathetic strikes. The most likely one was a story from the coke regions. A well-known leader among the Connellsville coke men was in the city, and he talked on the attitude of the coke workers in the present crisis. It is pretty generally known that their sympathies are with the locked-out men of Homestead, and he said this sympathy is now being crystallized into a more material form. An effective organization is being made, but of what nature he refused to divulge. Other reports from the coke regions are that messengers have been sent among them and are making efforts to induce them to come out in a body. If these efforts are successful, the supply of coke would be cut off and the blast furnaces could not be operated.

The railroad men's union popped up again to-day. It was rumored on the Southside this morning that the trainmen employed on the "Pemicky" road were to refuse to handle any freight for the Carnegie interests, and were to hold a meeting to-night at their lodge rooms at Chartier's to draw up a series of resolutions to this effect to be presented to the railroad officials. The trainmen refused to deny or confirm the report. An official in the superintendent's office said he would not be surprised if some such thing was done on account of the strong sympathy for the Homestead men expressed by the railroaders.

A report came from Harrisburg to-night that at the meeting of the National Brotherhood of Switchmen, to be held in a few days, resolutions would be adopted calling on all members to aid the strikers by refusing to handle stuff going to or coming from the Carnegie mills, should they be put in operation by non-union men.

The lawyers for the Carnegie Company prepared eight more informations to-day against Homestead strikers, but no new warrants were issued.

THE CONDITION OF THE STRIKE.

About 100 More Non-union Men Go to Homestead—Other Mills Still Idle.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Nearly 100 more non-union men were sent to Homestead from Pittsburgh on the steamer Tide to-day. The arrival of the new men enabled the company to almost fully man the armor plate mill. Those who had seen the mill at work before the strike said that it was all as lively as when the mills were running at full time. The 600 cots that were taken to Homestead to-day is an evidence that the company is going to do just what its officers have said they would do if the old men did not return to work to-day, namely, man the works at once with new men. There are now accommodations inside the big fence for at least 1,000 men.

The sympathizing strikers at the Lawrenceville mills are getting to be more confident and more arrogant. They believe they command the situation at present. They assert that it is an absolute impossibility for the company to operate the mills without them. A non-union workman arrived from McKeesport and held a consultation with the men. He showed them the offer, they say, that he had received from the company proposing $12 per day for three years if he would sign a contract for that length of time. The firm say they have made no such offer. It took only a short time to convince the visitor that it was unwise for him to accept the offer, and within a few hours he had left the town.

The strikers still maintain the guard that their Advisory Committee ordered out, and several men were held up during the day. The incident of the McKeesport man was only one of a dozen or more. George and Henry Smoulder, iron workers, live in South street. It was reported yesterday that they were going to apply to Superintendent Dillon for places in the lower mills. This morning, when they started to leave their homes, they saw two coats suspended from a tree. The coats were stretched out by means of sticks inserted in the arms. The young men took the effigies as a warning, and they will not apply for work.

There came very near being a strike in the Chartiers iron and structural works at Chartiers to-day on account of the strike at Lawrenceville. The company buys steel from the Carnegies, and a lot of structural iron from the Carnegie works had been received at the place. It was ordered several months ago, but was not needed until this week. No sooner had the men cast their eyes on the Carnegie stamp than each one of them threw down his tools and refused to touch it. Their employer succeeded in giving a satisfactory explanation of the matter, and assured the men that all other recent orders had been cancelled. With this the men took up their tools and resumed work.

The situation at Beaver Falls is unchanged. Business men in the town are apprehensive and fear that the mill will never start again. The buildings are owned by the Harlman Steel Company, and the machinery by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. Some difficulty has existed between the firm and City Council over the laying of tracks, and threats have been made that the plant would be moved. A mass meeting is being arranged for Tuesday evening, in which citizens and local labor organizations will take part.

SEVEN MEN GO BACK TO WORK.

Expiration of the Limit Set by the Company for the Return of the Men.

HOMESTEAD, July 21.—The time of grace in which the Carnegie Company gave its old employees to make up their minds whether they wanted to return to work or not expired at 6 o'clock to-night. Seven men took advantage of the offer. The strikers themselves say that only one man returned to work. The company has received more than a hundred applications from the strikers to keep their places open until Monday. Superintendent Potter said this afternoon: "We received thirty-two men to-day. We have over 300 men now, including more heaters than we know what to do with. To-night we will notify seventy-three of our agents throughout the country to get all the iron and steel workers they can. The truce is over. If our old employees want to come back they will have to take equal chances with newcomers."

The members of the Amalgamated Association say they will stand firm, no matter if the mills are in full operation with non-union men. The armor plate mill was in full operation to-day, and the strikers could hear the sounds of machinery. The return of Hugh O'Donnell made them a little more cheerful, but now that he is in jail they feel very despondent. If fifty men were to come out openly and declare that they were going back to work there would be a stampede. The leaders know this, and are doing all that they can to keep up the men's spirits. They are having a hard time.

Hugh O'Donnell would not tell what he went to New York for, but the general impression is that he went to confer with some Republican politicians to scare them with the political consequences of the Homestead strike, and also to raise money for the strikers. President Weihe of the Amalgamated Association and W. J. Brennan, counsel for the strikers, called on Gov. Pattison to-day, and were with him for an hour. Thirty newspaper men sat on the lawn in front of the house and waited for them to come out. The Governor came to the door with his visitors, and the three men were promptly held up. None of them would say anything about their interview. The Governor said it was merely a friendly call. Mr. Weihe said they had come on private business, and the result was perfectly satisfactory to him. Mr. Brennan would not say anything. It leaked out from various sources later in the day that these two men had come to ask the Governor to try and arrange a conference between the strikers and the officers of the company. It is said that Mr. Weihe has pointed out to the Governor the disastrous effects which a continuance of the strike would have, and remarked that they might have to call out the coke workers employed by Carnegie companies. This, however, could not be confirmed.

The strikers are very indignant at Gov. Pattison and Gen. Snowden. They have heard that the Governor said last night he would bankrupt the State to restore law and order here, and they take it as a personal affront. There were several little clashes between the soldiers and the strikers to-day. Early in the morning the guard at the works was strengthened, and many of the strikers who were in a group on the opposite side of the street cursed the soldiers roundly. A corporal and four men sent these talkers scurrying home. There was a large crowd in front of the strikers' headquarters in the afternoon. A company of soldiers came marching by and some one spat from the window of the strikers' meeting room upon the head of a soldier. The crowd laughed. The Captain halted his men and strode angrily into the building. He found that it was a purely accidental occurrence. When he reached the street he ordered the crowd to disperse. There was some hesitation at first, which the Captain quickly removed by ordering "Fix bayonets."

O'DONNELL'S SURRENDER.

He Complains that He Finds It Difficult to Get in Jail—He is Still There.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—The incidents connected with the surrender of Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross this morning were somewhat amusing. They even led O'Donnell to remark that he was having harder work to get into jail than to keep out of it. O'Donnell and Ross came to Pittsburgh on a train leaving Homestead about 8 o'clock. On a train leaving Pittsburgh at about the same hour Constable Webber started for Homestead to arrest them. O'Donnell and Ross went directly to the office of their lawyer on their arrival here, and Constable Webber went directly to the office of the Advisory Committee on reaching Homestead. Mr. O'Donnell was exceedingly self-possessed and in good spirits. He evidently felt that he would be released on bail without much trouble. He said he was exceedingly gratified with the results so far reached during his visit to New York.

When he heard that a charge of murder had been preferred against him he returned at once to surrender himself as soon as he could do so after finishing his business. O'Donnell said that he intended to return to New York when he got bail, and that he expected that the result of his conference with certain persons there would lead to a satisfactory ending of the strike.

After making this little speech O'Donnell sat back in his chair and thought he was ready to give himself up. Lawyer Brennan was not in his office. O'Donnell and Ross sat around for half an hour, and then went out. That was the last heard of them until about 11 o'clock. By this hour the constable had got back from Homestead, and was making a search for the two men. He skipped right by them in the street once without even seeing them. Judge Magee was sitting in the Court of Quarter Sessions at about 1:30 o'clock, wading through some legal documents, while an attorney was arguing a case, when O'Donnell and Ross came in with Con Hogan, one of the leaders of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to one side of the bench. They wandered about the room for two or three minutes, when they were noticed by some of the court officers. One of the officers approached and asked them to be seated, and then they introduced themselves as two gentlemen who were wanted for murder. The officer looked amazed. Meantime O'Donnell took out a pencil and pad and scribbled this note and handed it to the officer:

"HUGH O'DONNELL AND HUGH ROSS, charged with murder, are in court, and freely surrender themselves to this honorable Court.

"HUGH O'DONNELL,
"HUGH ROSS."

The officer smiled and said, "Be seated, gentlemen." He took the note to Justice Magee. The Justice sat back in his chair and looked over the top of his spectacles and then he rapped for order and adjourned the case going on for a few minutes. O'Donnell stood up and said:

"Your Honor, we freely surrender ourselves to this Court."

"So I see," remarked the Judge, reading over the note. O'Donnell spoke again. He said: "I did not evade arrest. I was in the East when the informations were made and was unable to verify the report until the morning afterward. After that my best to get back promptly. I can prove this by the Western Union and Postal telegrams and by my railroad tickets."

Justice Magee replied: "You can go to the Alderman and give yourself up and stand a hearing, or you can waive a hearing and come here and ask for bail. If you stand a hearing you may be discharged, although it would be unusual for an Alderman to dismiss this charge. But if you do not care to hear the other side you can formally waive the hearing." Then the Justice explained in detail the process in the case of Burgess McLuckie, concluding with the remark:

"I don't see why you men don't follow the advice of your counsel." O'Donnell said he had never been in court before and had no knowledge of legal proceedings, and so he threw himself on the Court for advice. He became emboldened as he talked, and concluded by exclaiming earnestly: "I would have done all in my power to avert that riot. I tried to persuade the men to stop shooting all day. I can prove that it was my moral influence over the men that brought the Pinkerton men out of those barges alive." The Justice said: "I have always found it best to be straightforward. It may inconvenience you a little to give yourself up, but it will come all right finally. When you are committed you can then take steps to get out all right."

O'Donnell and Ross then went away. They stood on the Court House steps a few minutes, and it was then that O'Donnell told how hard he thought it was to get into jail. Then they went to the office of Alderman McMasters, and in two minutes the commitment to jail was made out. The men started off, and on the way Ross confided to a reporter that on night before last he was with Constable Webber for three hours helping him to look for Ross. He said he helped build the jail, and was boss rigger during its construction. There is little probability that O'Donnell and Ross will get out of jail before Saturday. District Attorney Burleigh said that it remained for the Court to fix a time for a hearing in the cases, and it is understood that the Carnegie Company will ask for the usual twenty-four hours notice before the hearing. In the case the application cannot be considered until Saturday morning.

Gen. Butler Says Mr. Carnegie Cannot Be Extradited.

BOSTON, July 21.—To a reporter yesterday Gen. Butler said that, as to the extradition of Andrew Carnegie, he could not see how a man could be taken in a foreign country for acts said to be done in this country during his absence. The General was very strong in expressing his conviction that legislation should be had that would cause the disbandment of the Pinkertons and the prevention of such riots hereafter.

Personally he had had no correspondence with the strikers, and he had heard nothing whatever as to his being engaged as counsel.

They Won't Use Carnegie Material.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 21.—The Carpenters' Union has declared a boycott against material coming from the Carnegie works. Yesterday the carpenters employed by the city to lay sidewalks struck work because the spikes used came from the Carnegie works. New spikes were provided, and the men resumed work.

Was This O'Donnell's Errand?

The officials of the American Federation of Labor professed to be in ignorance yesterday of the visit of Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the Homestead strikers, to this city. A labor leader, who would not give his name for publication, said yesterday:

"Hugh O'Donnell's visit here was a campaign movement on the part of leading Republicans. They sent for him, and he was in consultation with them. That accounts for his keeping away from the labor headquarters."

SOUTHERN IRON SMELTING.

TO THIS ARE LARGELY DUE THE STRIKES AT HOMESTEAD.

Southern Companies to Boom Town Lots Have Built and Run Furnaces Regardless of Profit—This Sent Prices of Iron Down—The Sliding Wage Scale.

Southern competition is causing a great change in the Pennsylvania iron business, and indirectly is the result of a number of strikes. Until the last few years the Pennsylvania iron men had almost a monopoly of the iron business in the United States. Their furnaces had been in operation for forty years under the same owners and the same workmen. The price of iron had varied from time to time, but the owners and the workmen profited or suffered together by the variations in price through the workings of the sliding scale of wages. During the war, and for ten years afterward, owners and workmen made money, as Pennsylvania had almost a monopoly of the iron business, and the demand was large enough to take all the supply at profitable prices. The furnaces were not of large capacity compared with the big furnaces in operation now, and they were scattered through the State instead of being consolidated in small cities and large villages.

Some features of the old-time Pennsylvania furnace corresponded to the Southern plantations of the slavery days. The family or the few families which owned the furnace owned also the ore banks and limestone quarries near by, from which the furnace was supplied, and also usually had an interest in the coal mines which furnished the fuel. The furnace was by a little village near a stream, whence the water supply came. The workmen had their own houses, with half an acre of ground for a garden, and a large front yard filled with flowers. At the head of the street the foreman and skilled workmen lived, while the superintendent had a house and grounds near by, and the owners lived on a big farm within short walking distance. The cost of living to the workmen was not as much as it is now, as they raised their own vegetables, chickens, pigs, and fruit. With their wages they bought their clothes and other supplies which they could not raise themselves. The furnaces had a capacity of fifteen and twenty tons a day, while there are furnaces now with ten times this daily output.

Discoveries of iron ore, limestone, and large veins of coal in the South, combined with the Southern town boom, have crowded out almost all these old-time Pennsylvania furnaces. Southern competition has not interfered with the higher products of manufacture in the iron and steel business, as there are few steel works, structural iron works, or other works which turn out the higher grades of iron and steel in the South, a region which has not yet educated the workmen to this higher grade of work for which pig iron is the raw material. The number of furnaces was increased in the South away beyond the limits of profit, as has been shown by the frequent failure and repeated sales of such properties. Almost all the Southern town companies thought that a furnace was the first requisite for a town, and that as soon as a furnace was built the people would come, yielding a profit from the sale of lots more than enough to make up the possible loss on the furnace. Thus many of the companies laid out their towns with a furnace annex. The result was that furnaces sprang up all over the South without regard to the chances of their proving good business investments by themselves, and they have been kept running at a slight profit, or even a loss, in order to keep up the town, when a Pennsylvania furnace under similar conditions would have shut down.

These town furnace companies have produced so much pig iron that good quality pigs can be bought in the South as low as $9 a ton, a price below the rate at which nine-tenths of the old Pennsylvania furnaces could afford to operate. Even with the facilities and the cheap labor of the South, their prices are less than many of these companies can stand. Nashville has two furnaces which have changed hands three times in four years. Of the five Sheffield furnaces only one is running to its full capacity. In places like Birmingham and the other iron towns of the South, the furnaces are either closed or run below their possible production, the only exceptions being in a few favored localities. Some of the furnaces that are running are making no money.

This Southern town boom business was overdone, and almost all of the booms have petered out, involving a loss to the people who bought the lots at the high prices of a few years ago. Though the demand for iron has been greatly stimulated by the low prices, it has not increased to the point of absorbing all the production of these Southern furnaces if they were to run at full time. Then the failure of some of the town companies has affected the furnaces owned by the men composing these organizations. They need money, and instead of storing their product and holding it for better times, or shutting down for repairs and waiting until the market improved, as the old Pennsylvania companies were in the habit of doing, they have crowded their production and realized for cash as quickly as they could, at the expense of lowering the market price.

This method of business has flooded the pig iron markets, as the local demand in the South was nothing like enough to absorb the supply, and large shipments were made to the Pittsburgh market. Nine dollars a ton at Birmingham and Sheffield meant $12 at Pittsburgh. This reduction of the price of the raw material brought down the market price of structural iron beams, steel rails, and the other more highly manufactured products, and correspondingly, under the sliding scale, reduced the men's wages in the North. Few of these reductions were accepted without strikes. In many cases the wages would have had to be so greatly reduced to make the furnaces profitable to the owners that the furnace was abandoned. At a recent sale a furnace property in interior Pennsylvania which cost over $200,000 was sold for $27,000, and at that price it was bought in by the holders of the first mortgage bonds. In the same neighborhood five furnaces have been entirely abandoned. The premises of one plant have been converted into a stock farm. The buildings are used as stables, the residence of the old furnace owner is occupied by the present proprietor, and the furnace lands are transformed into pastures.

It was found that the furnaces with a large daily production could outcrowd the smaller furnaces, and the fifteen and twenty ton furnaces have almost entirely gone out of blast. It takes fewer men proportionately to run a hundred-ton furnace than a fifteen-ton furnace, and on a sliding scale of wages the hundred-ton furnace would be profitable to the men. The owners' fight has been to get the men away from the sliding scale, or in case of their adhering to the sliding scale, to reduce the minimum.

A sliding scale is not familiar to New York workmen. They are accustomed to be paid by the day, and paid by the piece, but the workings of a sliding scale they do not understand from personal experience. The way a sliding scale works in other businesses might be illustrated by taking a street car for example. The driver and conductor are paid now by the trip or by the day. Payment by the trip would correspond to piece work and payment by the day to day's wages. If, instead of either of these methods, they were paid a percentage of receipts, so that when the car took in $25 worth of fares a day they got $10 and when it took in $5 a day they got $2, they would be somewhat in a similar position to their employers that the iron work men are when they agree to a sliding scale of wages. If the receipts of a street car service were high the men would be well paid; if the demand for rides on street cars fell off they would be poorly paid. The owners furnish the plant; the men operate it, and the men get a certain fixed share of the returns from the use of the plant.

A sliding scale usually has a maximum and a minimum. The men and the owners agree that under no circumstances shall the pay by the piece be estimated on a lower price than a certain minimum or on a higher price than a fixed maximum. That is, that if the owners and men agree that the men shall not, under any circumstances, be paid less than $2 a ton, they should get that minimum pay, no matter how low the price of iron might fall in the market; and, in return for this concession of the owners, if the price rises above the maximum the owners will not correspondingly have to increase wages. Or, to apply the simile still further to street car companies, the owners might agree that the wages should be based on the receipt of fares between $5 and $25 a day. When the receipts were only $4 the men would get as much pay as if the receipts were $5, while if the receipts were $30 they would get no more than if they were $25.

A sliding scale of pay is one form of profit-sharing, as it gives the workman a fixed proportion of the selling price of the product. How that proportion shall be divided is generally fixed by the workmen themselves. What the owners consider most is the total cost to them per ton of labor. To turn out the finished products a number of different kinds of workmen are employed, and the sum total of their pay is the cost of labor to the owners. That sum total the owners naturally want to keep down and the workmen want to increase. Yet it might be decreased without loss to the majority of the workmen if in their dividing it among themselves they should change their own shares so that the reductions would fall on the workmen in some departments and not on the workmen in others. In the same way, if the manufacturers, instead of the workmen's associations, should prepare the detailed scale of wages, they might make changes which would reduce the total cost of labor by decreasing the pay of the high-priced workmen without affecting the others.

It has been customary in the iron and steel business for the workmen to be paid on a sliding scale, based on the price of some standard article manufactured. This criterion may be steel rails, steel billets, pig iron, or anything else of standard demand in large quantities. It would be too complicated to have a separate sliding scale for every article of manufacture, and some standard article has been taken as the measure of value of the others, though the prices of the others may not and rarely do rise and fall in exact ratio.

Both the manufacturers and the workmen adopted the sliding scale to prevent constant labor troubles. The price of iron and steel products fluctuates greatly, and under a system of pay by the day or piece the workmen were constantly striking to get higher wages when the market price went up or to prevent a reduction in their wages when the market price fell. The workmen did not think it was fair that they should be paid no more when the price rose, and the manufacturers naturally sought to reduce wages when the market price of their product fell. The result was a succession of strikes and lockouts, such events taking place at almost every material alteration in the market price.

It was thus that the sliding scale came to be adopted, and its workings, though by no means wholly satisfactory, have been productive of fewer strikes than the old system. There rarely is trouble when the market price is high, as the manufacturers' profits increase at the same time the workmen's wages increase. Recently the market price has been vibrating around the minimum of the sliding scale, and at the time of the Homestead lockout it was below the minimum, so that the workmen were paid in the scale higher than the market price of the product. The manufacturers sought to lower the minimum so as to make the workmen share in the reduction below the minimum market price of the scale. This was one of the points of contention.

It shows the way the United States are linked together that the town booms in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee should be important causes of the labor troubles around Pittsburgh. The town boomers built too many furnaces, the furnaces turned out so much pig iron that the market price fell, and Pennsylvania is now going through the painful process of readjustment to prevailing conditions.

SHE LIVES IN BALLSTON.

Becky Jones, the "Obstinate Witness" in the Hamersley Will Case.

ROUND LAKE, July 21.—One-time famous "Becky" Jones is now living in her own mansion on High street in Ballston, this county. She takes great pleasure in recalling the time when she commanded the whole attention of the country as the contumacious witness in the Hamersley will case, and disrupted all the traditions of Ludlow street jail by her persistence in cleaning up that extremely unwholesome old barracks, much to the disgust of the Warden and all his assistants.

Miss "Becky" treasures as mementoes various souvenirs of her triumph of that day. She has photographs of herself in all the positions which she occupied during her examination, and every newspaper report and comment made upon her, even the most trivial. But Miss "Becky's" great pride in her fame on that occasion is chiefly evinced by her action in another manner. On the family monument in the beautiful cemetery of Ballston, at the place where her name is to be, she has had inscribed the following words:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
REBECCA JONES,
BETTER KNOWN AS THE OBSTINATE BECKY.

Miss Becky is highly respected by all her neighbors, and is proudly pointed out to strangers in the village. She is still hale and hearty, although well along in years. She continues to wear the hoopskirt and wagon-top bonnet which were fashionable when Eugénie was first Empress of the French. She also runs largely to rather vivid colors, and has had her house inside painted in a most stunning combination of reds, yellows, whites, and black. But with all these little eccentricities the heart of the obstinate Becky remains pure golden.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Some Particulars of its Gains, Losses, Income, and Outgo for a Year.

Midsummer finds the Union League Club book for 1892 just distributed. The club gained during the year 91 resident members, and lost by death 32, by resignation 32, and by the process charitably described as "dropping," 10. The club has 1,586 active members, with two qualified to enter and twelve vacancies. The club began the year with a trust fund of only $170, but this, through interest and initiation fees, has been swelled to $23,154. The total income for the year was just short of $302,000, and the total expenses were $274,843. It is interesting to note that the club spent $133,280 on the restaurant, wines, liquors, and cigars, and only $2,080 on "political reform." The restaurant, &c., however, returned nearly $130,000 to the club treasury, while the account of political reform does not appear in the table of receipts.

The necrology shows that the dead are considerably more than one-third the number of the living members. A score of distinguished dead, including three Presidents of the United States and two Generals of the army, have a special page to themselves, and their names and titles are set forth in large type.

A SAVAGE ROOST ROBBER.

A Hoot Owl Reheads 40 Chickens and Fiercely Fights Their Owner.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 21.—James Metcalf of Mount Upton found a new tenant in one of his hen houses the other morning, in which a large family of chickens were keeping house by themselves. Mr. Metcalf had left the drop door of the coop propped up with a stick, which had been knocked down, and inside, neatly trapped, was a monstrous owl of the hoot variety. The brood of fowls were either inside the owl or flying about with their heads bitten off. Upward of forty headless chickens lay scattered in view. Metcalf entered the coop and managed to kill the owl after a lively fight, which caused his face and arms to bear bleeding evidences of the sharp claws of the owl in its fight for life.

Four Bullets in His Head and Still Conscious.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20.—James McCloskey, aged 48, is in the Homœopathic Hospital, this city, with four pistols ball in his head. On last Saturday night he met a young woman at the corner of Third and Walnut streets by appointment. They had a quarrel, and he drew a pistol and shot the young woman under one ear. He then fired four 22-calibre bullets into his head. He did not fail, but after walking several blocks sat down on a doorstep, where he was found by a detective and taken to the hospital. McCloskey never lost consciousness. The doctors cannot find the bullets, and the man seems to be recovering. The physicians are amazed that the man should live and retain his consciousness with the four bullets still in his head.

Funds for the Children's Fold.

ASBURY PARK, July 21.—Nearly $2,000 was realized at a fair given to-day by Mrs. J. N. Butter, a New York cottager here, for the benefit of the Children's Fold of New York. The money will be used to purchase a summer home for children somewhere along the Hudson. The goods sold at the fair were donated by Mrs. Butter. Fabulous prices were obtained for the goods.

Thieves at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, July 21.—Burglars entered the cottage of Mrs. Hirsch of New York yesterday afternoon and stole a pair of diamond earrings, a valuable gold watch and chain, and a sum of money. Mrs. M. E. Emory of Baltimore had her gold watch stolen last night while on her way from the station to her residence.

The Sun's Guide to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next October, a compl te, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be 25 cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to advertisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book Department of the New York Sun.

HE KILLED A NON-UNION MAN

CHARLES REILLY CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Reilly Was About to Apply for Work in a Wood Yard Where a Strike Was in Progress, when Reilly Clubbed Him.

Charles Reilly, the union longshoreman who clubbed to death James Kelly, a non-union man in C. W. Alcott & Son's wood yard, at Avenue B and Eighteenth street, on June 12, 1891, because Kelly was about to apply for work at the yard, where a strike was then in progress, was convicted before Recorder Smyth in General Sessions yesterday of murder in the second degree.

The first witness yesterday was Patrick F. Galvin of 280 Bowery. He testified that he had been employed in Alcott & Son's wood yard about fourteen years. On the afternoon of June 12, 1891, he saw Reilly enter the yard accompanied by "Red" O'Neill, another striking longshoreman. Reilly approached Frederick Barnes, who had been employed off and on in the yard for four or five years, and asked him if he did not think it was "dead wrong" to work there when a strike was on. Barnes made some reply which the witness did not hear, and Reilly knocked Barnes down with his fist. Then he picked up a hickory stick about four feet long and ran to where Kelly stood with his back turned, and struck him on the head. Kelly fell, unconscious. Then Reilly struck a man named Cox with his fists.

In cross-examination Lawyer Purdy, Reilly's counsel, asked Galvin what he did when Kelly was knocked down by Reilly.

"I got up on a woodpile," replied Galvin.

"And didn't you, a big, strong man, have the courage to go to the assistance of your comrades?"

"I hadn't," responded Galvin.

"Why not?" demanded Mr. Purdy.

"Well, sir," replied Galvin, "life is sweet, and I didn't feel called upon to go for a man armed with a big club."

John Crist of 204 Avenue D and other workmen in the yard corroborated Galvin. Deputy Coroner Conway testified that at the autopsy he found that Kelly's skull had been crushed by a blow behind the right ear.

William O'Neill, who had been spoken of by witnesses for the people as "Red" O'Neill, possibly because of the color of his hair, was the first witness for the defence. He said that Reilly and he were walking through the yard when a workman named Frederick Barnes spoke to Reilly. He could not hear the words that passed between them, but suddenly Barnes raised his hand to strike Reilly. Witness then ran away and saw no more. He did not call out, when Reilly was attacking three non-union men: "Give it to them! Kill them!"

Reilly, in his own behalf, testified that he was going through the yard on his return from work with O'Neill, when Barnes said something insulting. Then Barnes hit him with his first, and seven or eight non-union men in the yard attacked him. Kelly was one of these. Kelly stooped down as if to run in upon him and seize him by the legs and throw him down. Kelly was in the position when witness struck him on the head with the club. Witness escaped and went to Baltimore. He returned in March last and was arrested in April. He did not hear of Kelly's death until he was taken to Police Headquarters after his arrest.

Mr. McIntyre's cross-examination was directed to show that Reilly's story as to the position Kelly was in when Reilly struck him was false, because if Kelly had been in that position the wound on his head would have been on the top and longitudinal, instead of behind the right ear and latitudinal.

Then the case was closed on both sides. The jury was out three hours. After the verdict was announced Reilly was remanded until Wednesday next for sentence.

GOMPERS VISITS ELLIS ISLAND.

About Convinced that More Contract Labor Inspectors are Not Needed.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor went over early yesterday forenoon to Ellis Island and had a conference lasting from 11 A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. with Superintendent Weber of the Immigration Bureau about the alleged plan to bring iron and steel workers from Europe to this country to replace the strikers at Homestead. Mr. Gompers had offered to provide two additional men to assist the inspectors in "spotting" the alleged contract workers. He told Col. Weber that there was danger that these men might come in the second cabin. He says that Col. Weber decided to shift the inspectors around and reassign them in such a way as to ensure greater vigilance.

"I believe now that it will not be necessary to appoint the additional inspectors," said Mr. Gompers.

On the staff of inspectors there are already members of the K. of L. of the Glass Workers and of the Amalgamated Association.

BRICK MEN HEARD FROM.

The Manufacturers Declare Their Independence of Trade Union Rules.

The Associated Brick Company and barge owners who started the brick embargo because of a number of strikes last year, were heard from yesterday. They had a meeting in the Astor House, and passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we will not submit to dictation by the Brick Handlers' Union or any other union; that we who are owners of barges or vessels engaged in the brick carrying business will hereafter employ only such men as will unload and deliver our brick to any party or at any place where they may be ordered by their employers or their agents.

"*Resolved*, That we will not employ any brick handlers to help unload our vessels unless we need them, and will pay them only for the brick they actually handle."

Further Building Trade Strikes.

Several new strikes were ordered by the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday against J. B. & J. M. Cornell because that firm supports the Jackson architectural iron workers against the union housesmiths. Leading members of the Building Material Dealers' Association and of the master masons were held in the Building Trades' club rooms yesterday, but it was stated that nothing but routine business was done.

Superintendent Cooper of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works admitted yesterday that 5,000 people might be thrown out of work by the strikes, but said that the situation was improving. Strikers were returning to work every day, he said, and there was little immediate inconvenience from the strikes.

The Knights May Extend Aid to the Strikers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Messrs. Hayes, Devlin, and Wright, of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, have under consideration a proposition to formally recognize and extend aid to the Amalgamated workers at the Carnegie Works in Homestead, Pa. The committee will announce its decision in the matter to-morrow, or rather by that time decide whether they will take any action at all. Members of the committee expressed themselves as very friendly to the Amalgamated workers, and said that there had never been any difference, except in a local way, between the Knights of Labor and that association.

Expected Trouble at Englewood.

HACKENSACK, July 21.—C. E. Hill, a lawyer of 96 Broadway, New York, telegraphed to Sheriff Tennis A. Haring this evening that a riot was threatened at the Caswell Crusher Works, Englewood, and demanded protection for the property. The Sheriff is out of town, and his son, in charge of the jail, could learn nothing by communicating with Englewood.

C. E. Hill, the lawyer of the Caswell Stone Crushing Company, said last night that he had received a telegram at his office yesterday afternoon, saying that about 20 Italian laborers employed at the company's works in the suburbs of Englewood, had threatened to destroy the plant. He therefore notified the Sheriff at Hackensack, asking him to protect the works. He had heard nothing more and supposed that everything was all right.

Grain Shovellers Strike.

BUFFALO, July 21.—There is trouble among the grain shovellers. Fifty are on a strike, and they threaten to make trouble in their union because they believe they have been badly treated. The scoopers demanded $4.50 per thousand bushels for shovelling grain in the steamer Columbia yesterday, because they claimed that the cargo was improperly loaded. President O'Connell of the union decided they were not entitled to the advance, and ordered them back to work. All but ten refused to go, and have called a meeting of the union for Wednesday night, when they will prefer charges against O'Connell.

New route to Paul Smith's, Childwold, Saranac, and Tupper Lake. Sleeping cars through via New York Central.—Adv.

WILL NOT "CONSPIRE" ANY MORE.

Jobbers in Watches to Make Individual Contracts Hereafter.

The investigation into the charge of conspiracy to boycott S. F. Myers & Co., jewellers, of this city and several other firms by dropping them from the membership roll of the National Association of Jobbers in American watches, which has been pending before Assistant District Attorney Simms in the District Attorney's office, has apparently been dropped. At a meeting held last week the National Association restored Myers & Co. to membership. They also restored about all the firms that joined Myers & Co. in their complaint.

The association, it is understood, with a view to warding off future investigations of the kind instituted by Mr. Myers, voted to continue the association as an organization without officers, at least so far as the publication of their names is concerned, except a Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Noyes.

The old rules as to the government of jobbers in the association were not changed, and any member who fails to keep up the prices fixed by the association will be liable to suspension, a fine of $5,000, or expulsion. A new rule, however, was adopted. It was to the effect that each manufacturer of American-made watches, movements, and cases shall make separate contracts with each jobber with whom he deals, and that, for any violation of that contract by any jobber, the individual manufacturer with whom he has contracted shall prosecute him before the association.

The reinstatement of the complaining firms, it was said, was made without their knowledge and consent, and some of them may not continue their membership. The Elgin Watch Company, it is understood, will continue to refuse to deal with some of the reinstated firms. At all events the reinstatement is complete, because Secretary Noyes sent out a new list of the members of the association to every member of the association, and the list includes the reinstated firms. Formerly, the cover of this printed list was ornamented with the names of all the officers, including the twelve members of the Executive Committee, but Mr. Noyes's last list bears only his name as Secretary and Treasurer.

FLOUR MILLS COMBINE.

Five of the Largest Concerns on the Atlantic Seaboard Form a Syndicate.

It transpired yesterday that five of the largest flour mills on the Atlantic seaboard have entered into a combination and formed a stock company. The members of the new company are the Hecker Company, the Jewell Milling Company, the Kings County Company, Holt & Co., and Jones & Co. The first named has the Croton Mill in Cherry street, the Jewells run what are known as the Brooklyn City Flour Mills, Holt & Co.'s plant is on Staten Island, and Jones & Co. have the New York City Roller Flour Mills at 35 Broome street. Altogether these mills are estimated to have a capacity of 9,000 barrels a day.

The financial part of the combination includes the issue of $2,500,000 bonds, to bear 6 per cent. interest and to run thirty years, the company retaining the privilege of buying up the bonds after ten years at 110 and accrued interest. Subscribers to the issues, according to the prospectus, may take the bonds on Aug. 1.

The stock is to be of two kinds, a preferred issue of $3,000,000, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and $2,000,000 of common stock.

The following will be the officers of the new company: John V. Hecker, President; Eugene Jones, Vice-President; Thomas A. McIntyre, Treasurer; Herbert Jewell, Secretary. Among the directors will be David Dows, W. A. Nash, Gen. Slocum, and the officers of the company.

John V. Hecker said yesterday: "The proposed company is in no sense a trust. We have combined in order to do away with the ruinous competition which we made one against the other. The price of flour will not be increased; if anything is done in the way of changing prices it will be in the form of a reduction, as the cost of production will not be increased. Where we now employ five sets of hands, one will be found sufficient, and this will hold good regarding salesmen, bookkeepers, and other employees. Of course the force of men employed will be larger than is now in any one of the mills, but nothing like the force employed in all five mills."

OBITUARY.

E. C. Knight, the Philadelphia sugar refiner, who had been lying ill of pneumonia at his cottage in Cape May for the past month, died yesterday. He was born in Gloucester, N. J