

FREAKERY IN BUCKEYEDOM

Bitter Democratic Fight on Platform.

Split into Factions

Attempt to Make Jones-Johnson Radicalism Conspicuous.

WHAT THE CONSERVATIVES SEEK

Ohio Democracy May Lead the Way in the Reorganization of the Party.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Monday, July 1.

Washington, July 1.—The Ohio democrats will have a bitter fight on platform when they hold their convention. The party is divided into two pretty evenly balanced factions, one of which, the radical faction, is dominated by Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland and "Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo; and the other, the conservative, is led by John R. McLean and his captains. The radicals will want the platform to declare for municipal ownership, the single tax and Bryanism in its most exaggerated form; while the conservatives will demand moderation and insist that the peculiar views of Johnson and Jones have no place in a formal statement of party principles. The conservatives will also demand that Bryanism be treated judiciously. They will want the platform to be very general in its references to national democratic principles as formulated at Kansas City. Should they win, the Ohio democracy this year will have the honor of leading the way towards the reorganization of the party, regarding which so much has been said and written since last November.

While it is generally understood that the republicans will carry the state by the usual "off year" majority, the democrats will poll a much larger vote if they accept the platform of McLean and his followers than they will if they follow Johnson and Jones. The radicals are anxious to conduct the campaign along the 1900 lines, with the memory of their defeat in that year still fresh in the public mind; the conservatives want to get as far away as possible from 1900, and present the issues in a way that will command the confidence rather than excite the distrust of the thousands of voters who have been surprised by the "floating" or independent vote. It is this vote which always determines an Ohio election, and for years it has been with the republicans. McLean thinks there is a good chance to get back a part of it in this campaign.

The State Ticket.

There will be no contest over the nominations. Killbuck will be nominated for governor. He is a big manufacturer, employing hundreds of men. His factories are at Columbus, and it is said that, notwithstanding his immense wealth, he has always had the sympathy and good will of his employees and of organized labor generally. He will conduct a dignified campaign, and will have the personal respect of men in all parties. It is not known whether he will take any hand in the contest over the platform. His leanings, however, are toward the conservatives. He has none of the eccentricities of Johnson and Jones, and is in no sense a political freak like Lentz. It is said that he will be in every the strongest man who could be nominated in opposition to Governor McKinley.

For ten years last past Ohio has been safely republican after every election, by majorities and pluralities ranging from 40,000 to 50,000. Before that time it for twenty years straggled between a republican and a democratic in the year immediately following each national campaign, and on some of the other years as well, and had one democratic United States senator, Foraker and Sherman gave Ohio republican votes in the senate, and Hanna, in succeeding Sherman, has continued this condition of affairs. This suggests the fact that in the past the state has voted in Ohio this year will be of vastly greater importance than the election of a governor. The governor there possesses very little power. From a few minor appointments he has no real power to do. He does not even possess the veto power. Ohio, in narrowing the scope of the governor's authority, is in strong contrast with her sister state, Indiana, whose governor is loaded with responsibilities and work beyond the capacity of the average man almost. The sad death of Governor Mount, due to overwork and "overstrain," is a case in point. The legislature to be elected in Ohio this year will not only choose a United States senator to succeed Senator Foraker, but will elect the greater part of the congressional party. In the past congress the state had only six democrats out of a total of twenty-one members. Under a democratic administration made a number of years ago the legislature in the state this year had only five democrats out of eleven members at that time.

Prominent Ohio republicans who are in opposition to business say that the republican majority in the state this year could be at least 40,000, which is quite large for the off year. They say that the legislature will also be republican, insuring the return of Senator Foraker, who has already suggested the republican majority will be larger than otherwise it would be if the radical democrats have their way at the forthcoming state convention in the matter of platform building.

WOULD TAKE DAVIS PLACE.

Senator Lodge, who is anxious to become the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, is opposed to reciprocity. He has joined with other senators from New England during the last congress to defeat the French reciprocity treaty, because it was supposed to be against the interests of certain New England manufacturers of cotton goods. Senator Culbuck, who also is anxious to be the chairman of this committee, is friendly to reciprocity, and as the head of the committee could be depended on to do all in his power to bring about the ratification of the treaty. The contest between these gentlemen for the chairmanship will be watched with interest, in view of the promised contest in congress over the tariff and related questions. At this distance it looks as if Culbuck would win, for the reciprocity senators would hardly consent to placing the foreign relations committee in the hands of a man who is their avowed enemy.

FOREIGN TRADE AND RECIPROCALITY.

The reciprocity declaration in the Ohio platform is believed to reflect President McKinley's views and there is a growing impression that he is likely to recommend the ratification of the long-neglected treaties in his message to congress in December. Should he do this, the important work of the session will be cut out for it in advance, for there will be enough friends of reciprocity in both houses to compel a respectful treatment of the president's suggestion.

This whole question of foreign trade is becoming of the first importance to the United States. The great commercial nations of Europe, to which we now dispose of our surplus products each year, are becoming very restive under our policy of taking all we can get and giving nothing in return, and after 1903, when the present trade treaties expire, there is likely to come another period of financial depression, unless something can be done by congress in the way of partially opening our doors to foreign goods. The continuation of American prosperity depends wholly on our ability to dispose of our surplus products. Europe sees this and will not allow us to continue to make such an attack. The ratification of reciprocity treaties, it is pointed out, will not impair the doctrine of protection to American industries. That doctrine will remain intact, no matter what nations we may favor. Its occasional temporary abandonment in part, in the interest of larger trade relations, will only emphasize our determination to maintain the high protective wall against nations which are not inclined to deal fairly with us. Such is the explanation of the meaning of reciprocity by its chief advocates.

PERSPIRING POPULAR

No Amelioration for Suffering Easterners.

Torrid Wave General East of the Rockies Excepting the Northwest.

Washington, July 1.—The hot wave in Washington shows no signs of breaking. At 8 a. m. the downtown thermometers registered 85 degrees and at 9 o'clock the mercury had climbed up to 92 degrees. This is seven degrees hotter than it was at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The weather bureau thermometer at 9:30 this morning recorded 91. It was 86 at 8 o'clock and the mercury rose to 90 by 9 o'clock. The hot wave is general east of the Rockies and there is no immediate prospect of relief.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the temperature was 100. Twelve prostrations have been reported in twenty-four hours. One will die.

New York, July 1.—The weather, which has caused such suffering in this city the last week, continued to-day. At 9 o'clock the weather bureau thermometer showed a temperature of 87 degrees as compared with 83 at the same hour yesterday. At 10 o'clock the temperature was 89. The humidity early to-day was 45 per cent. Yesterday it was 56. Between 1 and 7 a. m. seven deaths due to the heat were reported in this city.

Six deaths to-day were reported from Brooklyn between midnight and ten a. m.

St. Louis, July 1.—Intense heat continued here to-day. At 5 a. m. the lowest point reached during the past twenty-four hours was recorded. The thermometer then registered 80 degrees and two hours later it had risen to 82. There were eight deaths and twelve prostrations yesterday.

The dead: Edward Conrad, John B. Ward, Anthony Slegmaszki, George Overstreet, James Monahan, Henry Miller, Peter Melvin, Mrs. G. Siebolt.

Up to noon four more deaths had been reported. At 1:30 p. m. the mercury registered 95. Four deaths and four prostrations have been reported.

Louisville, July 1.—At 8:30 a. m. the mercury on the street registered 87.

Cincinnati, July 1.—At 8 a. m. the mercury was 82 above and 2 to 5 degrees hotter on the street level.

Three deaths and sixteen prostrations were reported to-day. The record at 8 o'clock was 89 and during the next hour a rise to 89 was noted. The humidity intensified suffering, the air showing 85 per cent moisture.

At noon the official temperature was 91 degrees. Instruments on the street level at the same hour marked 96.

At 12:30 p. m. the intense heat was dispelled by a sudden drop in temperature to 74, shortly afterward by a heavy fall of rain.

Boston, July 1.—There was little promise of a change in the weather conditions early to-day. The record at 8 o'clock was the same as it was on the hot days of last week, 88. The wind was very light from the westward.

Philadelphia, July 1.—To-day opened hotter than any day during the past week. The temperature, according to the weather bureau officials, was 86 at 8 o'clock, two degrees hotter than at the same hour yesterday and at 9 o'clock had risen two degrees. The humidity registered 61 per cent.

The official report at 2:10 p. m. was 96 degrees, a fall of 2 degrees since noon. Two deaths and twelve prostrations were reported.

At 2 p. m. the police and hospitals reported seven deaths to-day from heat. There have been twenty prostrations thus far.

Buffalo, July 1.—The thermometer at the weather bureau registered 77 at 10 a. m., with a breeze from the lake.

Rochester, N. Y., July 1.—The thermometer at 8 this morning stood at 86, with indications that it would reach 90 by noon.

Kansas City, July 1.—At 9 a. m. the thermometer here was 87 degrees. No relief is predicted for the present.

Cleveland, July 1.—There was no abatement in the heat in this city to-day, the mercury hovering around 90 during the morning hours.

Pittsburg, July 1.—Last night was one of the hottest in years, and at 8 o'clock this morning the mercury registered 84 degrees.

Two deaths and eight prostrations were reported up to noon. The dead: SAMUEL JONES, aged 68 years. EDWARD J. BOWEN, aged 25 years.

The greatest heat played havoc among the mill men and many prostrations were reported. Oliver's puddling department at South Tenth street, the puddling department of A. M. Byers' mill and the Pennsylvania Car Wheel Works were forced to suspend operations. In the latter plant 400 men and boys are thrown out of work. The Pittsburg Forge and Iron Works, Allegheny, are closed down, throwing 500 men out of employment. The temperature at noon was 93 degrees. The temperature at 2 p. m. was 96 and rising. Three deaths from heat were reported, making twelve in twenty-four hours. Eighteen prostrations also were recorded.

Detroit, Mich., July 1.—The temperature at 8:30 a. m. was 78 and Forecaster Conger prophesied that it would pass 90 before the day was over. Last night was the hottest of the summer, with 76 as the minimum temperature.

In New York, Sunday, there were sixteen deaths and twenty-six prostrations from heat and in Pittsburg eleven deaths and fifteen prostrations.

CHURCH DEBTS

President Schwab Will Not Help Pay Them OR.

New York Sun Special Service. Braddock, Pa., July 1.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, will however lend no aid to the churches that have debts. He thinks that if a congregation is old enough to have a church and a church debt it is old enough to have paid off the debt, or at least old enough to have had better judgment to contract a debt it saw no means of paying except in distant years.

Read our fashion "ad" on 3d page to-day's Journal. S. E. Olson & Co.

DESTRUCTION ON A DOCK

Fire in Boston Ends Up Property Worth \$200,000.

Boston, July 1.—A fire which for an hour threatened to do great damage, broke out on pier 5 of the Hoosac Tunnel docks in Charlestown to-day. The pier, which is the Boston terminus of the Warren line steamship company, was destroyed, with a large quantity of merchandise. Six freight cars on the dock were consumed. The loss is placed at \$200,000.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia. It makes life miserable. Its sufferers eat not because they want to, but simply because they must. They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise. They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffiness, headache, heartburn and what not. The effective remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Turned Hose on a Collector

Special to The Journal. Des Moines, Iowa, July 1.—Whether a man has the right to turn the hose on a collector is a question. The Des Moines police court is called on to obtain payment of one William Smith, a fireman at the Iowa laundry. When Burton presented his bill, William replied with ridicule and ribaldry, and when Burton pushed the bill in his face he turned the hose on the collector. Burton was arrayed in a starched shirt and his good clothes, but he was sadly bedraggled before he could escape from the reach of the pitiless stream that pursued him. He hastened to the police court and swore to an information charging Smith with assault.

THE NEW STORE

Keep Cool. We are doing our level best to help you. Shirt Waists

as you have never seen them before and NEVER WILL AGAIN---thousands of them, all this season's choicest styles and newest fabrics, actually worth to \$2.75---six lots:

Lot 1. Ladies' fine colored lawn and madras laundered Shirt Waists, soft collar and cuffs. Worth to \$1.25.

Lot 2. Ladies' Waists made of French gingham, percales, lawns, etc., in all the latest coloring, full fronts, pleated and plain back, bishop sleeves, worth to \$1.50.

Lot 3. Ladies' Waists of fine white and colored lawns, percales, dimities, gingham, etc., made with full fronts, tucked end, hemstitched or insertion trimming, pleated backs, bishop sleeves, narrow band cuffs, worth to \$1.75.

Lot 4. Ladies' Waists, mercerized chambrays, lawns, gingham, linens, etc., tucked or pleated styles, also a lot of white lawns, lace or embroidery trimming, worth to \$2.

Lot 5. Ladies' Waists, silk striped gingham, mercerized chambray, lawns, etc., pleated, hemstitched and lace insertion trimmed fronts, fancy stock or soft collar, worth to \$2.00.

Lot 6. Ladies' fine sheer imported white lawns, pleated or tucked, lace or embroidery trimmed fronts, soft or stock collar, narrow trimmed cuff, worth to \$2.75.

25c 39c 49c 89c 98c

Men's Furnishings.

Men's and boys' plain blue bathing trunks, all sizes. 15c

Men's fancy percale Neglige Shirts, with cuffs to match, worth to 75c; special. 49c

Wash Goods

Foulardines—Fine sheer cool fabrics; pretty dark Foulard silk styles, worth 15c yard. Tuesday, special. 5c

Linens, White Goods.

Toweling—Unbleached, made of pure flax yarns, regular price 8c yard. 5c

Batiste—30 inches wide, sheer Swiss finish, always sold at 20c yard. 12 1/2c

Music

1,000 sheets of 10c Music, all popular pieces. 3c

Drug Department

Odds and ends in Perfumes; regular price 15c and 25c, special, bottle. 9c

Bathing Caps—Regular price 60c, special. 39c

Parasols for Derby Day

Choice of our entire line of high class Novelty Parasols, worth to \$10.00, each. \$4.75

White Gloves for Derby Day

White Kid Gloves, from best makers, extra values, in right styles, pair \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00

White Silk and Suede Finish Lisle Thread Gloves, best goods at lowest prices.

White Ribbons for Derby Day.

Crepe de Chine, Satin Taffeta, best plain Taffeta and Novelty White Ribbons, for neckwear and sashes, at lowest prices.

Special—White Wash Taffeta Ribbons, 3 1/2 inches wide, with black, blue or brown polka dots—yard. 25c

Ladies' Neckwear.

White Pique Soft Stocks with Mull Ties, cool and neat for summer neckwear, each. 25c

Notions.

Clark's 100-yard best spool silk, black and colors, worth 10c. 3c

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EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

FIGHT NOT FOR WAGES

Continued From First Page.

strike the company has ever seen, involving several hundred thousand men.

Men Must Have Rest.

For the first few weeks the situation will show the strength of the association. Almost all the plants of the company, union and non-union, will be compelled to shut down during the early part of July to give the men a rest. They have been working steadily since the first of the year, many of them without a week's cessation. Union and non-union alike, they are demanding a short vacation, and the prediction is made that the companies will be unable to keep anyone at work for two or three weeks after to-morrow. The heat is intense and the men, one vice president said to-day, are almost in a state of revolt.

It will, perhaps, be after the 1st of August when the combine makes a serious attempt to start up in full, that the real battle will begin if no settlement has been reached at that time. The company can't well delay operating longer than that on account of the present flood of orders. In fact the urgent orders now on the books can hardly wait through July. Thus the association has almost a month more to prepare for the coming struggle. It is the boast of the Amalgamated association officials that by that time they will control 80 per cent of the capacity of the combination plants.

Plans of the Amalgamated.

Gradually the plans of President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated association are being uncovered, and the trouble in the W. Dewes Wood mills at McKeesport, a few months ago, the Amalgamated association has been breaking up the present arrangements of the combine in operating parts of their plants with non-union men and the others with union men. Mr. Shaffer says that if this is not corrected the life of the Amalgamated association is threatened, for the combine will always work its union mills last and the union men will be sufferers by the discrimination.

It was believed by the Amalgamated association that the promptness with which the sheet steel combine came to its terms in the McKeesport trouble and allowed the union to exist in that plant would prove a boon to further aggressive action on the part of organized workmen. Taking advantage of the new United States Steel Corporation as the parent head of all the other combines with which the Amalgamated association has to deal, it was felt that by a threatened strike of all the union men in all branches of the steel bus-

iness would so frighten the combine officials that they would give in and allow every one of the non-union plants to be unionized. The strike order against the American Sheet Steel company has been ordered because this portion of the United States Steel corporation has thus far stood out against the increase in union mills, now recognized as union, to remain so. The American Sheet Steel company stands in the same position. Thus are arrayed against the union organization the two branches of the United States Steel Corporation. The scale for the American Tin Plate company, also a part of the greater corporation, has been signed. It is said, however, that in case of the struggle continues the Amalgamated officers have the power to call out these tin plate workers as a means of defense against the parent organization which they hold responsible for all disagreements.

Enormous Strike Propositions.

The strike now threatened in the bar mills, following so closely upon that of the sheet mills, has therefore a most serious aspect and may spread to enormous proportions. Indeed, in some circles it is predicted that the gigantic struggle that has been talked of since the organization of the United States Steel Corporation was formed is on the eve of breaking out, and that it is coming much sooner than many believed was probable.

"The position that the greater combine was formed to practically free the independent plants from completely in the battle. The fight is not for wages, but for organization. Either the Amalgamated association must bow to the will of the greater combine or else the greater combine will have to give up its non-union mills.

Members of the advisory board of the Amalgamated association declare that the association has a surprise in store for the combine.

"We have not been idle during the first half of the present year," said one. "We have strong lodge organized in several non-union plants in which the combine imagines it has absolute control. We are in better shape for a strike than we ever were before. Our membership among the sheet workers is stronger than it has been for many years. A party of the combine members of the Amalgamated association all endorse the stand taken by President Shaffer, and predict that unless the company signs the scale the mill cannot be started. The Amalgamated people say new men are joining their organization every day.

The clerical department in all the mills

Silks

100 pieces brand new Wash Silks; just off the train, finest all silk, correct shades; cheap enough for 39c yard. Tuesday. 19c

Corsets, Undermuslins

Great Fourth of July Sale Now On. 100 doz. Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers. Sanitary made, fine lace and embroidery trimmed, all sizes, in two big lots, worth to \$1.25, choice. 69c and 49c

Corsets—Latest straight fronts and girdles, batiste and satens, plain and satin strip, G. D., J. B., R. & G., and American Lady, worth to \$2.00. 49c and 98c

Petticoats—The latest glass silk and mercerized black and colors, plaiting 98c and ruffles, worth to \$1.75, choice. 98c

Extraordinary Shoe Sale

For Tuesday price cutting on many regular lines of high grade footwear. Be on hand. See the bargains.

Women's Oxford Ties, good styles, worth to \$2; at. 98c

Women's \$2 and \$2.50 Oxford Ties; kid & pat. leather \$1.49

Women's Oxford Ties, many styles, worth to \$1.50, at. 79c

Women's Serge Slippers, easy and comfortable, at. 29c

Children's Slippers, red, black and tan, at. 75c

Boys' Tennis Shoes and Oxford, at. 39c

Women's Strap Slippers, vici kid and patent leather; every size; every width; only. 89c

Women's \$2 and \$2.50 strap slippers; they are beauties, at \$1.49

Women's Slippers, many styles, worth 75c and \$1, at. 49c

Women's Bathing Slippers; rubber soles. 39c

Misses' Strap Slippers, red, tan and nobby, at. 98c

Boys' Tan Shoes, neat and nobby, at. \$1.39

Colored Shoe Lacing, in red, blue, green and oxblood, only, per pair. 7c

Camera Dept

Complete Stock for the Fourth.

Monarch Paper, 4x5; doz., 15c; 2 doz, 25c

Measuring Glasses, 1 dram to 4 oz., 8c

60c Glass Toning Tray, 8x10. 27c

40c Candle Lamp, with candle. 25c

Best Blue Print, 4x5, 2 dozen. 20c

Angel Platinum Paper is the kind for prize winners. Try it. Full and complete line of chemicals.