LAID UNDER A LOG.

A McDonald Murder Mystery Cleared Up Yesterday by the Discovery of Emma Gross' Body.

BEATEN AND BADLY MUTILATED.

Albert Catlin, Who Did the Horrible Work, Supposed to Be Hiding in an Abandoned Coal Mine.

THE LAST OF A SERIES OF QUARRELS

Ends in a Tragedy, the Details of Which Are Extremely Sensational.

A murder mystery, four days old, has just been cleared up at McDonald, Washington county. The body of a colored woman was unearthed from under a log yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock. Though frightfully cut and beaten it was recognized as that of Emma Gross, who disappeared last Tuesday. Albert Catlin, her colored lover, is hiding in one of the many abandoned coal mines of that vicinity. He is wanted for her murder.

The circumstances developed after the finding of the body yesterday revealed one of the most revolting crimes on the Washington county records, and the indignation of the people about McDonald cannot be suppressed. Locked in a little, dingy room a drunken man and woman curse and rave at each other. The neighbors exchange significant glances and remark: "Catlin is beating her again." Suddenly they hear two wild screams. They do not see the big, burly Catlin press the woman down on the rickety bed, beat and choke her into insensibility, and then slash her throat with a knife. All they can see through the half-open window is Catlin a few moments later lift the woman's body up as if to see whether any life remained.

JUST ONE QUARREL TOO MANY.

The terrible nature of the affair was not suspected by the neighbors who heard the screams last Monday night. Quarrels between the two had been so frequent that little attention was paid. The pair had an upper room in Thomas Rollins' house, situated in a ravine just south of McDonald station. They had been there only a short time, and little was known of them in the neighborhood, except that Catlin had a wife and family in Washington, Pa., and the woman had once been married to a Mr. McDonald, of Washington. Catlin had been employed putting in oil well casings, but was not much of a worker and preferred liquor to anything else. People looked on both with suspicion.

Tuesday morning following the night of the last quarrel the Rollins family went to attend an ox-roast near McDonald. They left about 9 o'clock. Prior to going Mr. Rollins knocked at the door of Catlin's room to find out why he had not made his appearance, thinking he or the woman might be sick. Catlin called out for him to mind his own business and Rollins went away. When the family returned late that night they found Catlin there, but the woman was missing. He said he knew nothing about her. Nothing more was thought of the matter until Wednesday morning, when someone going into the room discovered the bed covered with blood and every indication of a deathly scuffle.

CATLIN CLEARS OUT EASILY.

The alarm was spread and search was started. No attention was paid to Catlin, and before the excited people fairly realized the situation he, too, had disappeared. Search was kept up without even a clew until Thursday afternoon, when a bloody stocking was found at the edge of a wood about 40 rods from the Rollins house. Everybody was convinced then that the woman had been murdered, but what had been done with her body remained a mystery.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Michael Ryan, a boilermaker of Washington, was walking along the ravine, half a mile back of the house, when he noticed some freshly-turned leaves and earth beside a half-rotten log. Scraping away some of the earth he discovered the nude body of a woman. The head was bruised and swollen, the features distorted and the throat slashed several times. The body was covered with blood and had evidently been there several days. Ryan notified the authorities, who recognized the missing Emma Gross.

It is supposed that Catlin remained in the room with his victim's bloody corpse Monday night and all day Tuesday. That evening, prior to the return of the Rollins family, he carried it half a mile up the ravine and buried it under the log, after burning all the woman's clothes.

AN INQUEST NOW IN PROGRESS.

The body, shortly after it was discovered, was carried back to the Rollins house. The Coroner was notified and late in the afternoon started the inquest. A jury was empaneled and viewed the remains, after which the inquest was adjourned until today.

There is but one accepted theory as to how the woman met her death. Mrs. Rammels, who lives in an adjoining house to that occupied by Catlin and the woman saw the pair struggling in their room through an open window. She heard the woman scream twice. In a few minutes all was quiet. Shortly afterward Mrs. Rammels saw Catlin take up the woman's body, which was lying on the bed. He took the body in his arms and seemed to be looking for signs of life. Glaring through the open window the murderer saw his neighbor's wife watching his movements. He sprang to his feet and moved the bed away from the window and into a corner of the room. Mrs. Rammells was unable to see any more of his movements.

Catlin has not yet been captured. He was seen yesterday evening near Venice by Sam Ashbury, a teamster. Later in the evening, about dark, he was seen near Canonsburg. Nothing has been heard of him since. He is supposed to be hiding in some of the unused coal mines near Canonsburg.

THE NEGRO—Clinton Lloyd writes of the first colored man in Congress for THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

PASSENGER AGENTS MEET.

The Monthly Session of the Pennsylvania Lines' Officers Held Yesterday.

A regular monthly meeting of the general and division passenger agents of the Pennsylvania Lines was held yesterday in the company's building. The business transacted was of the usual routine character. Business on all branches was reported as good.

Assistant General Passenger Agent F. Van Duren entertained the following gentlemen at dinner at the Duquesne: J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent at St. Louis; J. H. Luce, Assistant General Passenger Agent at Chicago; C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent at Cleveland; H. A. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent at Cincinnati; J. G. Ruple, Division Passenger Agent at Columbus; W. F. Bruner, Division Passenger Agent at Indianapolis; Colonel Samuel Moody, Division Passenger Agent in this city, and A. Anderson, Division Passenger Agent at Louisville. The party spent the evening at the Alvin Theater.

JURORS WITH CONSCIENCES.

An Attorney Defends Their Scruples—Quakers and Their Belief—One Sure Way of Avoiding the Death Penalty Suggested by a Local Lawyer.

Attorney B. C. Christy comes to the defense of the juror with conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty. Mr. Christy argues that there are men with convictions so strong against the infliction of the death penalty that they cannot conscientiously bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree, no matter what the evidence may be, and in consequence they cannot conscientiously do jury duty in capital cases, as they cannot consent, even remotely, to an act that would tend toward the taking of human life.

Among Quakers, he says, the objection to taking human life under any circumstances has been taught from one generation to the next until it has become ingrained in the mental constitution of this sect. This training has gone on so long that it has become almost hereditary.

George H. Thurston also contends that a man's conscientious scruples on this subject might be so strong as to render him unable to agree to a verdict that entailed the death penality, and yet the man not necessarily be a moral coward.

On the other hand, a minister of the gospel runs the case to the reductio ad absurdum by asking if a man who saw a murder committed were called as a witness whether he would be justified in refusing to testify because he did not think capital punishment right. A court would either make such person testify or punish him for refusal. It will strike the average person that the witness whose testimony convicts a person of murder in the first degree has fully as much to do with his hanging, if he be hanged, as the juror who assists to make a verdict according to the evidence submitted.

Attorney Frank W. Smith suggests a plan for the punishment of murder that might do away with the mawkish sentimentality which enables so many things to prey on society with impunity. It is that the punishment for murder in the first degree be made imprisonment for life, with no power to pardon resting anywhere except in the case of evidence being discovered to prove innocence or mitigating circumstances. Mr. Smith thinks that were such the case, red-handed murderers would not entirely escape, as even chicken-hearted jurors might agree to imprisonment for life as a penalty.

ANNIE FISH IS OUT.

The Girl Who So Frequently Puzzled the Police Escapes From the Reform School a Second Time—Has a Record in Pittsburg.

Annie Fish is out again. The girl who for weeks baffled the efforts of the police to unravel the mystery surrounding her actions, escaped from the Morganza Reform School late Thursday night. Her record in Pittsburg was a notable one. She first made her appearance here about 18 months ago, riding on a freight train from Franklin and attired in boy's clothing. Several nights she slept in Lawrenceville stables and was finally picked up, half starved, by a woman and given proper attire. Alderman McNierney's wife secured her a position with a Butler street family. The girl told a story of brutal treatment and was believed. A few days later she feigned a trance, was removed to the West Penn Hospital, where physicians worked two days to bring her about. She told half a dozen different stories, all equally plausible.

Then she disappeared, but turned up later in Sharpsburg and Agent Dean, of the Anti-Cruelty Society, had her sent to Morganza. She escaped, leaving no trace of her whereabouts. On January 12 last, the officers about Central police station were surprised to see her enter the office. Another pitiful story was produced. This time it was that she had married a young Southsider, who cruelly beat her and then disappeared, leaving her without a cent. But her reputation was too well known for any credence to be placed in her story. She was held over night and the next day was sent back to Morganza, where she has been up to her last escape.

The appearance of Annie Fish has always produced plenty of sympathy for her. She is 18 years of age, slight of figure and graceful, with dark brown hair and beautiful blue eyes. Her home is supposed to be at Oil City, though it has never been definitely determined. The police say she is slightly demented, but there is no evidence of mental derangement in her talk, look or actions.

HE WAS A WINDY TALKER.

Three Pittsburgers Go on to Chicago to Examine a Gas Machine.

Daniel Ripley, Captain Anderson, of the O'Hara Glass Works, and T. B. Lee, representing Carnegie, Phipps & Co., journeyed on to Chicago the other day and wished they had remained at home. Some bright Chicagoan advertised a famous gas-making machine very widely, and the gentlemen mentioned were so taken by the promises held forth that they determined to go to the Windy City and look into it. In their estimation, that city never better earned its title than it did on this occasion, through the hustling owner of the gas machine. The inventor of this patent process, as one of the party expressed it, "talked them blind."

He talked incessantly, and when Mr. Ripley asked him to show them a test of the gas he drew in a fresh supply of atmosphere and began all over again. Mr. Ripley again succeeded in stemming the tide of eloquence for a brief moment and managed to say that the party would like to see a meter test of this great gas. The inventor could not see it similarly, and on his making evident preparations for another flood of words the glass manufacturer left in disgust and took the next train home. His friends heard the man to a finish, and they returned the next morning without the patent process for making gas from wind.

Transferred to Cleveland.

Albert Cline, ex-Grand Secretary of the Railway Agents' Association of North America, is lying dangerously ill at his home, 58 Taylor avenue, Allegheny. Mr. Cline is suffering from cancer, and his condition is hopeless. He is well known in railway circles throughout the country, and has been one of the most active spirits in the Railway Agents' Association, the representative organization of the station service of the railways of this country. His resignation as Grand Secretary took effect September 15, and his successor, R. W. Wright, of Cleveland, was here yesterday and made the transfer of the office to the latter city. Mr. Wright is editor of the *Station Agent*, the official paper of the organization, and is a newspaper and railroad man of wide experience.

The Wardenship Contest.

For a week to come there will be some rather tall hustling by the friends of candidates for the Wardenship of the county jail. Inspector McAleese is still in the lead as far as popular sentiment is concerned. Next to him is ex-Deputy Warden Gang, whose backers claim his chances are of the best. James Williams has withdrawn from the race, but Messrs. Long and Negley are putting in their best efforts to win.

Your Last Chance, Don't Miss It.

On Tuesday, September 29, the last harvest excursion will leave for the West, Northwest and Southwest, via the Union Pacific Railroad. Exceedingly low rates to all points, with stop-over privilege on going portion of the ticket, and a return limit of 30 days from date of sale. For further particulars, rates, pamphlets, maps, timetables, etc., call on or address S. C. Milbourne, Traveling Passenger Agent, 400 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., or R. Tenbroeck, General Eastern Agent, New York.

A PATIENTS' BANQUET.

Peculiar Custom Celebrated by a Southside Female Doctor.

HER BIRTHDAY ONE OF FEASTING

For the Hundreds Whom She Has Benefited in Her Practice.

SHE ONCE TREATED FATHER MOLLINGER

The Southside, always prolific in strange and wonderful developments, has come to the front by degrees with a woman physician whose miraculous cures will turn some manufactured athletes green with envy. The female Good Samaritan who enjoys this distinction is Mrs. Earstine Schwartz, who resides on South Sixteenth street, near Sarah. Yesterday was the fifty-fifth anniversary of her birthday, and also the anniversary of the birthday of her two sons, one of whom is 35 years of age and the other 33. Annually this event has been celebrated by the family with music, dancing and a feast, and the observance of the joyous occasion yesterday was unusually gay and luxurious.

The two sons, who were born on the same day of the month as their distinguished mother first saw the light of day, are the managers of the Schwartz orchestra, a musical organization of considerable merit, which is especially well known on the Southside. They assisted their mother in the birthday celebration, contributing in no small degree to its success.

AN ARMY OF PATIENTS.

Mrs. Dr. Schwartz has been practicing medicine in Pittsburg for the past 16 years, but the phenomenal growth of her practice is the developement of a few months. Mrs. Schwartz is slightly eccentric, but her peculiarities are pleasing, and her army of patients comes from among the most aristocratic people in the two cities. Many of them visit her clandestinely, and the boarding houses within two blocks of her home are crowded with invalids from other cities. She speaks in a charming German accent, and many of her wards understand her orders with difficulty. A DISPATCH reporter called at her cozy home yesterday afternoon and found the place besieged with people, many of whom were among the best known in Pittsburg and vicinity. She was preparing for the anniversary celebration on a magnificent scale, and cordially invited everybody who came to be present. The event was to be celebrated in Saengerbund Halle, and a menu was prepared that would do honor to Delmonico. Upon the table in her front parlor the presents were displayed, amid an extravagant profusion of palms, vines and flowers, and among the gifts were beautiful pieces of silverware, bric-a-brac, cut glass and fancy pieces of needlework.

At 7:30 o'clock a row of carriages drew up in front of her house. They were quickly filled with elegantly dressed ladies. The procession was headed by a band, and the entire party soon arrived at the hall. There were about 200 guests, and Mrs. Schwartz was delightfully happy. She had provided a most elaborate spread, including wines and lager, and she expressly stated to THE DISPATCH reporter that she did not care who knew it.

DANCING AND DINING FOR ALL.

Everybody danced, and the generous hostess, though 55 years of age, whirled in the waltz with the merry nimbleness of a girl of 16. The supper was served in the basement, where she sat at the head of a table surrounded by her most distinguished patients, proud and chipper.

"Is there anything wonderful in her treatment?" was the question of the skeptic. She made no pretence in the direction of the supernatural, and yet, like the patients of Father Mollinger, it was evident that many of them believed she was possessed with some peculiar power not enjoyed by good physicians generally. She told THE DISPATCH reporter that she was a graduate of the University of Berlin, Germany, receiving also a diploma in the department of medicine and surgery. She speaks six languages fluently. She said she practiced in Germany for 15 years before coming to this country. She said also that she was a member of five lodges to which ladies are elegible, and that she belongs to the Presbyterian church. While the reporter was at the house two Sisters of the Catholic church called and obtained medicine. This incident recalled the fact that Mrs. Schwartz five years ago treated Father Mollinger for white swelling in the limbs, and it was stated that the priest-physician was much benefited by her prescriptions.

SOME OF THE CURES EFFECTED.

Among the guests present last evening were Mr. and Mrs. John Rowan, of the Central Hotel. Mr. Rowan said that he had no objection to stating the wonderful cure effected for Mrs. Rowan by Mrs. Schwartz, and for the benefit of others similarly afflicted he consented to its publication. He said that Mrs. Rowan had been an invalid for five years, and that recently five eminent physicians held a consultation on her case and gave it as their opinion that Mrs. Rowan could not recover. They thought she would not live longer than a week. "In despair," said Mr. Rowan, "we went to Mrs. Schwartz, and my wife's health is now better than it has been for 15 years. I have no interest in this woman, and only make this statement for the benefit of those similarly afflicted."

Mrs. Ross Smith, of McKeesport, and her husband, were at the reception. She has been a patient of Mrs. Schwartz, and reports a miraculous change in her condition. Many other well-known people who would not permit the use of their names also testified to the magic of this peculiar German lady.

Mrs. Schwartz told the reporter that she had "bags of money," describing their proportions by a wide spread of her hands, and everything about her house indicated that she was extremely prosperous.

ANOTHER DAY OF TORTURE.

The Extreme Heat Still Keeps Up, With Some Signs of a Change.

Another day of swelter and sweat made many Pittsburgers long for the deserted summer resorts. If intense longing could have carried people to the seashore yesterday the sands would have swarmed with a mass of humanity. As the sun came up in the morning the mercury prepared for a lively day and mounted to the 70° mark. When at 12 o'clock it registered 90°, hundreds of citizens, whose sleep the night before had been full of dreams about brimstone and mosquitoes, looked agonized. Two o'clock brought two degrees relief and at 8 P. M. 80° was the figure. Neglige garments and ice water are favorites once more, and umbrella dealers are closing early.

In the interest of humanity the weather man has spied a section of cooler atmosphere, which may reach Pittsburg to-day. If it fails to connect, the only consolation left the suffering city people is that things cannot be much worse.

Another Postponement.

It is thought now that very few of the window glass factories in Pittsburg will resume before the 10th or 15th of October, and some will not be able to start even then on account of changes in furnaces. The conference concluded that manufacturers might start up at their pleasure after October 1, but this latter decision has been thought the wisest, inasmuch as it would come closer to starting all at the same time. Dealers have been given the assurance that assortments and stocks will not be rounded up much before the new year.

SURETIES DEFINED.

An Important Ruling Affecting Trust Companies—A Knock-Out in Favor of Land Holders Against Natural Gas and Other Corporations.

A modest little entry to be found in the records of Common Pleas Court No. 1 contains a kernel of vast interest to corporations especially, and to the public of this State at large. It reads:

In the matter of the exceptions to the bond of the Philadelphia Gas Company to Mary Ellen McClinton, of Moon township, the exceptions to the bond are sustained.

The case is this: The Philadelphia Gas Company, in laying a 16-inch main from Montour to the Meeks gas field in Moon township, attempted to go through the McClinton property without filing a bond, and thereby became, in the opinion of the exceptant, a trespasser. The McClinton family objected when the company proposed to file a bond, and did so, giving that of the American Trust Company as surety. This did not satisfy Mary Ellen McClinton, and she continued to probe the matter. She was represented by Attorney N. W. Shafer, while Dalzell, Scott & Gordon appeared for the company, and the case has just been argued before Judge Stowe.

Mr. Shafer held that the act approved June 25, 1885, did not govern the case, and on this act the company relied. This act is one to enable certain corporations to become sole sureties for the faithful performance of a trust or duty, and Mr. Shafer held that it did nothing more, and did not give corporations a right to give a bond of indemnity for the condemnation of land. He cited the act giving natural gas companies the right of eminent domain, which, he held, ruled the case. This act requires that a company exercising such right shall give bond with sureties (not a sole surety) for the condemnation of land, and this view was taken in an opinion by Judge Stowe sustaining the exceptions to the bond offered.

The meat in the decision is that millions are involved, some corporations doing business of the land condemnation kind to a very great extent under the act of 1885, which, according to the ruling, will not hold water, and the decision may have the effect to greatly circumscribe the operations of some fidelity insurance companies. A reading of the two acts is likely to convince any layman of the correctness of the ruling without argument, as the English of it is of the plainest kind. It affects this county to a great extent, as in some sections there is scarce a farm that is not traversed by pipe lines, and the arbitrary manner in which the right of eminent domain has been sometimes exercised has been very offensive. Sometimes pipe-laying does very little harm, but in some instances it does considerable.

Attorney Joseph Young required a company going through some land in which he was interested, not only to pay what the company considered a high price, but required that the pipe not only be laid beneath the ground, but so deep as to make it a costly operation. It is out of the way of the plow.

DANGEROUS EXPLOSIONS.

Reckless Quarrying at Schenley Park, Jeopardizing Life and Property.

There is a great deal of just indignation among residents on Oakland square and Boquet street against the reckless and dangerous manner in which blasting is being done in the city quarry in Schenley Park. For some time past immense charges of dynamite have been exploded, far in excess of anything needed for the proper working of the quarry and at imminent risk to life and property in the neighborhood. Some of the rocks in the quarry have been shot across the ravine to points 600 and 700 feet away, lighting occasionally on the roofs of houses and making deep indentations in the earth, and even upon paved streets, where they fall.

Chief Bigelow has had his attention called to the matter, and upon the request of a number of families whose lives are in jeopardy, promised to have the quarrymen use smaller charges. His instructions, however, are totally disregarded, and every day the valley of the Junction road is shaken by terrific explosions.

Experienced quarrymen say that this is entirely unnecessary. People in the neighborhood are looking with dread to some shocking accident if the Chief does not soon give such peremptory orders to the park quarrymen as will prevent this dangerous and reckless way of doing things.

RELIGIOUS—The Rev. George Hodges treats of business principles in religion in his sermon for THE DISPATCH readers to-morrow.

ONE WAY TO GET NEWS.

How a Young Man Secured Tidings of His Long-Absent Father.

For two or three days past a photograph of a young man has been posted up in a Fifth avenue window, with an inscription asking for information as to the identity of the original. This photograph was found among the effects of an old man who died suddenly in a Brooklyn hotel under the name of Mason, and nothing else was found that would lead to any knowledge of him or his friends. The picture bore the name of "Morris, Pittsburg," and was sent here and an effort made to find the name of the original, but Mr. Morris had lost the negative.

Then the picture was placed in the window, and yesterday the original walked in and claimed it. He gave his name as Thomas G. Fortier. He lives at Wilmerding. He identified the picture as one which he had sent to his father in 1889, and when shown the correspondence between Mr. Morris and James Langan, of Brooklyn, who had instituted the inquiries, he said the old man who had been known as Mason was his father, James Fortier, whom he had not seen for 17 years, and had not heard from him for about a year. He would give no explanation of this state of affairs, and did not know why his father had been living under an assumed name.

TAKES LITTLE STOCK IN IT.

General Secretary McGuire's Opinion About Local Carpenters' Affairs.

In regard to the controversy between local union 230, of carpenters, and the District Council of Pittsburg General Secretary McGuire said in a letter received in this city yesterday:

I take very little stock in the talk about an independent organization in Pittsburg. Fully nine-tenths of the men who are connected with our unions in Pittsburg previous to the strike are now in good standing in our organization and are working in its interest. The balance are in arears and will square up just as soon as they can get the means. The Pittsburg unions are now in good working order and the small ripple of discontent in union 230 will not assume the sensational proportions described in some of the papers.

Local union 230 met last night. It is likely the local difficulties will shortly be referred to the General Executive Board for a decision. In the meantime few developments are looked for.

Settled a Difficulty at Wheeling.

Assistant President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association, came home yesterday from Wheeling, where he was settling a difficulty at the Standard mill between the roughers and rollers over a clause in the scale under which the mill is operated. The dispute arose Tuesday and a strike was ordered. Mr. Garland succeeded in getting the matter arranged satisfactorily, but there was considerable complaint from the mill owners on account of the strike. They claimed the difficulty could have been settled without suspending operations, as it was, the mill was stopped with some important contracts unfinished and the firm's business was disturbed.

DR. B. M. HANNA. Eye, ear, nose and throat diseases exclusively. Office, 720 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa. ssu

OPERATORS ARE MAD.

Charges of Injustice and Bad Faith Made Against the Miners

FOR WANTING MORE MONEY NOW.

Ground Broken for a New Tin Plate Plant in Allegheny.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

The reported intention of the miners to ask for an increase in wages has stirred up a hornet's nest among the operators. If present indications count, there will be a strong opposition planned between now and the time their demands are formulated. J. Morton Hall, of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company and secretary of the operators' conference committee, furnished the following yesterday, which explains the terms upon which the wage question was settled last spring:

PITTSBURG, May 2, 1891.

The Pittsburg Coal Operators:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee has agreed with the miners' committee as follows:

Price of mining to be 79 cents for one year from May 1, 1891.

If a Board of Arbitration composed equally of miners and operators decide that the local market (within a radius of 20 miles of Pittsburg) will bear an advance over outside markets, the advance to be divided between miners and operators.

F. L. ROBBINS,
Chairman of Committee.
J. MORTON HALL, Secretary.

DEMANDS OF THE OPERATORS.

In view of the above, the operators propose to demand that the miners live up to the agreement. Upon its stipulations they base the claim that no change in the wage question can be made in any reason for a year from May 1 unless the demand for such change is presented to the Arbitration Committee; and that committee is only authorized to make a change in case of an advance in the price of coal over outside markets.

In this the miners see a "colored gentleman in the woodpile," inasmuch as if they present their claims to the Arbitration Committee, which is composed of an equal number of operators and miners, they would count on the measure reaching no decision. President Rae openly notified the joint conference last spring, that the miners would only accept the terms agreed upon at that time temporarily; that as soon as a favorable opportunity arose, they would demand an increase. They claim they can now make these demands without violating any part of the agreement.

The proposed demand for an advance was a complete surprise to the operators. When Mr. Hall was seen yesterday he said: "On June 22, our Board of Arbitration met and adjourned subject to the call of the miners after July convention. That meeting has never been called. The operators are willing to abide by the agreement and carry it out in good faith, as they have so far done.

NO NOTICE TO THE COMMITTEE.

"The arbitration committee consists of five miners and five operators and if any differences arise they should be brought before the committee. The miners all know the committee is in existence, but to the best of my knowledge they have not been notified of any grievances. Our settlement last spring was a harmonious one, and the men have been supplied with plenty of work right along. I was not aware of any intention on their part to make these demands at this time and I believe it will be unwise for them to do so. I think it would be unfair. As long as the weather keeps warm the gas will hold out, and as long as it lasts manufacturers will use it, and it would not make so much difference whether we suspended business or not. But, if the cold weather comes, the general impression is that there will be a good demand for coal and the miners count upon that as a favorable opportunity for making their demands. The lake trade is opening up and the local outlook is good. It would be taking an unfair advantage of the operators to make demands for an advance under such circumstances, and I have faith in the integrity and honesty of President Rae and the other officials of the United Mine Workers to think that they would not allow such demands to be made."

PRESIDENT RAE'S VIEWS.

Unfortunately for Mr. Hall's implicit confidence in President Rae, the latter gentleman does not seem to have much to do with the case. When seen at the Home Hotel last evening, he said: "Six weeks ago I received a notice that the miners of this district would make a demand on September 1 for an increase. I succeeded then in showing the men that it was not an opportune time for such a move and get them to postpone action. There was some feeling among the men, and whether the officers were here or not the proposed demands would be made. The matter is totally in the hands of the men of this district, and I am only here to see that no irregular proceeding takes place. Whatever demands are decided upon next Tuesday will be indorsed by the organization, and we can give this support without violating any agreement whatever. Our side is not thoroughly understood, relative to that agreement by which the operators will try to bind us to 79 cents, but it will be explained in full at the convention."

President Rae and Vice President Penna are sure to be at the convention next Tuesday, and it was learned from another source last night that the whole executive board of the United Miners will be here. The regular meeting of this board would take place at Columbus just a week later, but it is understood that President Rae will call the meeting here next week in order to act on whatever demands the local miners make, as well as on another difficulty at one of the mines in this district.

ADDRESSES TO THE MINERS.

President Rae was at Lucyville last night and addressed a large mass meeting of miners. He will speak at McDonald this afternoon, assisted by John Costello.

The river mines were started in full this week, and the operators look for a rise toward the end of October, when about 20,000,000 bushels of coal will be sent South. There is some fear that the threatened strike of railroad miners may cause a break among the river miners, and there is considerable uneasiness.

ALLEGHENY CATCHES ON.

The Tin Plate Plant Fever Spreads Across the River.

Tin plate plants seem to be springing up with about the same rapidity that the mushroom Republican clubs did, except that there is an appearance of greater solidity about the enterprises. Right on the heels of the announcement of yesterday that Pittsburg is to have one or two mills came the report that one is to be in operation in Allegheny within the next two weeks. Ground has already been broken on the property of Charles Hartman, where the old Ninth ward wigwam is located. The tin plate problem has been discussed on this site during many a hotly contested campaign.

The capital stock of the new company is said to be $100,000 and the principal stockholders are Charles and William Hartman, W. W. Davis, Benjamin Weaver and Attorney Patterson. Mr. John Jenkins, formerly of Wales, will be the manager, and for the present the company will buy its iron and tin it.

A Boom in Cut Nails.

There is a boom in the cut nail industry. The manufacturers are again becoming masters of the situation, and are expected soon to be on an independent basis, as the wire nail is reported to be going out of favor. The Riverside plant at Wheeling, which has been idle for a year and a half, will resume next Monday.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS FIRM.

They Continue to Refuse the Scale, and Give Their Side of the Situation.

Late Thursday evening a committee representing the job printers and pressmen informed THE DISPATCH that Joseph Eichbaum, President of the Employers' Association, had signed the scale. Mr. Eichbaum emphatically denies that he has signed or will sign the scale. Secretary Holliday, speaking for W. G. Johnston & Co., another of the reported signers, also enters a denial. As to Armer & Suehr, the other firm, he says they are not members of the association, but have agreed to the new demands. Hence, the employing printers are not "giving in," as not one of the 31 firms have signified their intention of signing the scale, according to Secretary Holliday. In this connection a statement of their side of the question was yesterday furnished by the Secretary as follows. The object of the association, as set forth in its preamble is:

To improve the trade, and cultivate a just and friendly spirit among the craft, the employing printers of the City of Pittsburg form themselves into an organization, designed to include the houses in practical business, with the view of exchanging information, of protecting and assisting each other when necessary, and thereby agree to be governed by the following constitution.

A further object, Mr. Holliday states, is to devise ways and means to prevent undercutting by firms located in other cities, notably Cleveland, Buffalo, Erie, Indianapolis and Akron. In some of these places no union exists, and in others the scale calls for a much lower wage than the present rate in Pittsburg. Besides, they have the benefit of cheaper rents and lower taxes. Drummers from these places annually take out of Pittsburg from $300,000 to $500,000 worth of book and job work by underbidding the home employers. Even with this handicap Pittsburg firms say they will pay the present scale, but in order to do so they will be forced to personally appeal to our business men to patronize home industries and urge upon the officers of the International Typographical Union the justice of fixing a scale for the competitive localities which will in a measure prevent the low bidding and cut off the unjust discrimination. The organization is permanent, and its officers say that after a settlement of present troubles, it will go to work on the line outlined above, firmly believing it will benefit employer and employe and guarantee a fair wage and a fair profit.

The new scale presented by the book printers calls for an increase of 20 per cent in the price of composition and a 10 per cent increase by the cut in hours, time work at the rate of 45 cents per hour. The pressmen demand that 53 hours constitute a week's work, and a pressroom foreman. A resolution adopted by the local Typographical Union declares that if union pressmen refuse to work forms from non-union offices they would in turn refuse to work in offices employing non-union pressmen.

The employing printers claim this is unjust, and hold that the job men should be the best judges of the rules for their own government. They also declare that under existing conditions and the narrow margin of profit, it is utterly impossible for them to increase the scale above the present wage and hours. They also emphatically say they will not sign the new scale on October 1, but will close down and await the outcome.

Pleased With Reciprocity.

Senor V. de la Calla, of Matanzas, Cuba, has been in this city for several days. He represents a large commission house in Cuba which has an almost exclusive trade in the furnishing of pumps, engines, etc. Senor de la Calla, like many other West India islanders, is delighted with reciprocity treaty, and says Pittsburg turns out the best machinery made in the world. The magnitude of the sugar interests of Cuba can only be appreciated, he says, by personal observation. Many plantations embrace miles of land under cultivation, and the very smallest are worth $100,000 each. That is the minimum price under which it is possible to engage in the culture of sugar.

FICTION—Edgar Fawcett's latest and best story, AMERICAN PUSH, begins in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. Do not miss the first chapters.

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FOUND A LANDLORD.

Tenants of the Library Hall Building at Last Have a Chance

TO PAY UP ALL THEIR BACK RENT.

The Court Decides It Shall Be Turned Over to Mr. Stevenson,

TO PAY OFF INTEREST LONG SINCE DUE

Another decision was rendered yesterday in the Library Hall case, in the litigation between the Hall Company and the Pittsburg Library Association over the Library Hall property. Both sides now claim they have thereby gained a point. Several months ago each of these bodies notified the tenants of the building not to pay the rental to the other. The tenants are Joseph Horne & Co. and R. M. Gulick & Co. In the face of these notifications the tenants paid to neither company nor association, and the rent is now far in arrears. Consequently the interest on the mortgage has been unpaid.

Attorney A. M. Neeper represented the Library Association, and P. C. Knox, the Mercantile Library Hall Company. After the arguments, Judge Stowe made the following order:

And now, September 25, by agreement of parties the Court do order that the rents now unpaid by the tenants, parties to the litigation, shall forthwith be paid by said tenants to Frank L. Stevenson, and by him at once applied to the payment of the interest on the encumbrances upon the property already due or to fall due hereafter, subject to the further order of this court. This order is made without prejudice to the rights of the respective parties.

CLAIMS OF BOTH SIDES.

Mr. Neeper said last night that the Library Association claims it was the intention of the Hall Company to allow the interest on the mortgages to be defaulted, and thus bring about a foreclosure. In that event the people who are desirous of getting control of the property and crowding out the library, for the purpose of securing a ground floor theater, would be able to do so. In the light of these facts Mr. Neeper considers that the order of the Court requiring the payment of the interest, is in the nature of a victory for the Library Association.

Treasurer F. L. Stephenson was seen last night and said: "This order is most decidedly a victory for the Mercantile Library Hall Company. Both bodies have contended for certain rights, among which was the collecting of the rents, and the fact that the Court, on hearing the arguments, has ordered the Treasurer of the Hall Company to assume that power, is certainly a proof that we were in the right."

"How about the allegation that it is or was the desire of the Hall Company to have the mortgage foreclosed and the building disposed of?" was asked.

"There is nothing in it—nothing whatever."

A VICTORY FOR THE COMPANY.

R. M. Gulick said the order was a victory for the company, as its treasurer had been empowered to collect the rents, and that he was very glad someone had been appointed for that purpose, as he did not like to be in arrears, but for a long time no rent could be paid, because it could not be definitely determined who had the right to receive it. He said he believed that every stockholder and member of the Mercantile Company had the best interests of the property at heart, and would like to see it placed in the best possible shape. The ground floor theater project, he said, had not been abandoned, but was still situated a considerable distance in the future.

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