

WATCH AND WAIT

For the Next Step at Homestead, is all That Can be Done.

NO MAN KNOWS THE OUTCOME.

Efforts by the Leaders to Avoid any Further Bloodshed.

BUT THE MEN ARE SUSPICIOUS

And Express Their Distrust of the Sheriff, While at the Same Time They are Inclined to Grant Him the Privilege of Taking Charge of the Mill Under Certain Conditions--No Conclusion Yet Reached--A Hope That Peace May Prevail--An Attempt to Introduce Non-Union Men Will be the Signal for Another Riot.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 8.—The situation in Homestead has moved one day more, one step nearer the next point. Beyond this there is absolutely no change. In the words of one of the press committees of the labor men: "There is nothing to-night indicating what the next step will be. All there is to do is to watch and wait."

The legal adviser of the sheriff, Mr. Petty, says that the firm is not in law, or in fact in possession of its works and that it must be put in possession of them. To the strikers a proposition has been submitted that they permit deputy sheriffs to peacefully enter the works and assume charge.

The men are intensely suspicious and are afraid that the proposition of the sheriff has behind it some sinister motive, and that the introduction of deputy sheriffs is but a cloak for more important action.

One of the locked out men followed Mr. Bronnan in a speech of the same tone. There were some others among the men who were not of the same mind as these speakers and the slim attendance at the meeting is probably due in part to the funeral and in part to the fact that other men were opposed to the proposition.

Talks with a number of the men show that the conservative element and the leaders in the Amalgamated Association are decidedly in favor of giving way to the sheriff and good sense would indicate that they must control, though a great number of the younger and hotter element are opposed to any yielding.

At one o'clock a. m. everything was quiet and there were no indications of any trouble in the near future.

Three funerals, making the interment of the last of the victims among the strikers, have taken place; a fruitless mass meeting of the locked out men has been held and the sheriff came here and held a brief conference and departed.

The town is under what is known as the borough system of government and the chief representative of the state is a burgess. His name is McLuckie, but from him can be obtained no news of official, nor does he visit here. All inquiries he refers to headquarters, a large room in the third story of the brick structure owned by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, where around a table laid in shavings and sawdust, orders are given by the advisory committee of the workmen of what shall be done.

Many of the men, however, with no special leadership of the locked out workmen undertake to assert their right to question the proceeding of people in the town to ask of them the object of their presence, and to insist on an explanation. These explanations are usually accepted, but the fact remains that this is probably the one place where to-day an American citizen is not free to go and come as he pleases.

Order has been strictly maintained, however, and to the credit of the locked out men it can be said that they have not committed any act of violence or of plunder and that beyond taking exceptional precautions against Pinkerton men gaining an entrance, or obtaining valuable knowledge, they have not done anything.

The men are very reticent, and they are moreover intelligent and well behaved. None of them have been seen

drunk. At regular intervals the scouts and pickets are relieved and the guard is maintained constantly. The mass meeting and the visit of the sheriff were the principal events of the day. The former was called at the suggestion of the sheriff and some of the business men who are anxious to see a termination of the present state of affairs, which is injurious to trade and is deemed likely to permanently injure the town.

To-night Hugh O'Donnell and others returned from Harrisburg, bearing with them a proposition from Sheriff McCreary, asking that the works be turned over to deputy sheriffs, whom he would appoint to take charge of them and hold them for the firm.

Retiring President Weihe, President-elect Garland, Secretary Kilgannon, of the A. A. of I. and S. W., and G. W. Brennan, secretary of the workmen, arrived here during the morning. They were strongly in favor of the men giving the deputies freedom of admission and so were the advisory committee. Mr. Weihe declined to talk to reporters. Word was passed around that there would be a meeting, and soon in the afternoon about 200 men had assembled in the rink.

President Weihe presided over the meeting. He had previously urged a number of legally constituted authority and to endeavor to so conduct themselves as to retain the sympathy of the public, which was now with them and must be retained if the men wanted to win. He represented to them that the state was compelled to enforce observance to the law, and could not stand by and see a government here unrecognised by law. The firm must be given possession of the works. If the sheriff's men are not allowed to come in and peacefully take possession, resort must then be had to the next means, which was the sending of troops by the governor. Mr. Weihe made no public address, however, simply introducing Attorney Brennan. No reporters, known to be reporters, were admitted to the building, but what Mr. Brennan said was substantially this:

"If the sheriff's officers are not admitted to the works and the property turned over to the firm, the militia must be summoned and it is their duty to obey orders regardless of their sympathies or of the results. The present condition of affairs cannot be allowed to continue when the militia come. They will be here in force and well armed. They will surround the works. New men will be put to work under military guards and if anyone attempts to interfere with them he will be shot, for the militia must do their duty. Bloodshed and conflict with the troops must be averted. If any man imagines that the state troops will be brought here to stand around like posts or be on dress parade that man is mistaken. They will be brought here to act, and the men will act as they are directed to do. They will shoot you down. The history of the riots in the coke regions shows this to be true. The owners know that whatever may be the moral position of the men they have the law on their side, and that the sheriff must put them in possession of their property. The people are against the Pinkertons, but they will not be with you in resistance to the sheriff. He and his posse are the legal representatives of the peace and are not, like the Pinkertons, a hired band who are to act as their employer directs."

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THAT SHERIFF'S POSSE

Out of Five Hundred Summoned but Twenty-three Responded. PITTSBURGH, July 8.—This morning at 9 o'clock was the hour set by Sheriff W. H. McCleary for the assembling of the 500 men summoned by him to act as deputy sheriffs at Homestead. At that time not more than thirty had appeared.

The majority of these came with excuses of various kinds, some had a doctor's certificate setting forth they were physically unable to go. One after another was excused until a stack of excuses had been filed that showed the sheriff that he was not going to have a very large force to take to Homestead. Shortly after 9 o'clock he took up the long list to whom summons had been issued to appear, and began calling the roll in a slow, deliberate voice as though reading a list of vice presidents at a political meeting.

Page after page was called off, and no responses until the name of R. M. Holland was reached, when he announced "Here." The next to respond was Thomas G. McClure, and then W. J. Maize and F. M. McElroy answered to being present. Altogether there were twenty-three names responded out of a list of 500.

After a consultation with his deputies, the sheriff made the following statement: "After calling the list of summons sent out, and waiting a considerable time for responses, only twenty-three have signified their willingness to go to Homestead. It would be useless to go there with this small number of men. I thank you all for coming, and ask you to hold yourself in readiness to answer any call. I may call on you for assistance. I am going myself. None of those who appeared here are armed, and I have no arms to give you. I will, therefore, not ask you to go along, and excuse you for this morning."

The twenty-three men who were ready to go to Homestead as deputies are all prominent business men and professional men.

PINKERTONS MUST GO. The Governor of Colorado Refuses to Renew Their License. DENVER, Col., July 8.—Governor Rout yesterday refused to renew the license of the Pinkertons. The use of the Pinkertons at the Crested Butte strike and the Burlington strike aroused the feeling of the Colorado workmen against their employment in this state.

Men were sent to Colorado from other states by the Pinkertons during the strike at Crested Butte and also at the time of the Burlington strike. One Pinkerton killed at the Homestead riots is said to have been in Denver at the time of the Burlington strike.

The trades assembly of this city has also been considering the question and recently appointed a committee to wait upon the governor and urge that the license to the Pinkertons should not be renewed. It is said that the Pinkertons will to-day make another attempt to have the license granted.

PINKERTON CHIEF'S ANGRY Because the Names of Their Wounded Were Given to the Newspapers. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 8.—Two chiefs from the Pinkertons' agency at Chicago arrived in this city this morning and called at the West Penn hospital to arrange for the removal of the injured to their home to-night. They were very angry because the names of the wounded had been given to the newspapers, and hotly denounced the hospital authorities. It is stated that the men are here for the special purpose of arranging for another delegation to go to Homestead.

The rumor says that the men will arrive here to-night. Adjutant general spent the day in conferring with the sheriff, Amalgamated officials and prominent citizens. The state authorities are desirous of settling the trouble without resorting to an armed force and every effort will be made to bring the opposing parties together.

If it is demonstrated that the civil authorities have exhausted all their resources to put down the disorder and that if the trouble cannot be amicably settled, it is probable that the governor will order out the national guards. Up to the present time, however, the efforts of the sheriff to secure a posse have been very feeble.

O'Mara Don't Believe It. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 8.—Superintendent of Police O'Mara says there is nothing in the rumors about more Pinkerton men coming here. He does not think there will be any further attempt to get possession of the Homestead property in this way as it would only result in another loss of life on both sides. He had no communication with the Pinkerton headquarters and he doubts if they would advise him in case they thought of bringing more men here, but he doubts if any attempt would be made in that direction.

IN CONGRESS. The Homestead Case in Both Houses—A Lively Tilt Occurs. WASHINGTON, D. C. July 8.—In the senate to-day, the resolutions as to the Homestead conflict were not reported back from the committee on contingent expenses, but Mr. Gallinger, who offered the first of them, obtained the floor and made a speech in defence of the policy of protection. The Associated Press interview with Mr. Frick was presented by Mr. Quay and read so as to secure its publication in the Record.

The sundry civil bill was then taken. After a dispendy of twenty pages of the bill, it was laid aside. The hour bill to reduce the duty on tin plate was laid before the senate and referred. Adjourned.

A TILT IN THE HOUSE. During the debate on the tin plate bill in the house to-day, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, referred to the occurrences at Homestead. These occurrences, he said, showed that the present tariff instead of increasing the wages of labor,

as had been claimed by the Republicans had decreased them. Did any man deny it?

Mr. Dalsell, of Pennsylvania, most emphatically denied it. Mr. McMillin again declared that the wages of labor had decreased, and again Mr. Dalsell entered a denial, supplementing it with a declaration that the gentleman did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. McMillin referred the gentleman to the statement made by Mr. Frick to substantiate his statement and added that it was the gentleman himself who did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. Dalsell responded that he understood to satisfy any fair and intelligent man in the house that the unfortunate affair at Homestead had nothing to do with the tariff question.

GROWS WARM. Mr. McMillin retorted that the Republicans had promised that wages would be increased. That this promise had not been fulfilled had been shown, and the Republicans were sensitive when the failure was commented on. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania desired to maintain that the promise had been fulfilled why had he not got up and done so when he had an opportunity to talk?

Mr. Dalsell replied that he had not done so because he had believed that there was not a man so mean as to gloat over the dying men at Homestead.

Mr. McMillin retorted that any man who accused another of gloating over the affair at Homestead could be truthfully accused of falsehood.

This dialogue did not last over half a minute, but it was a half minute of a good deal of excitement and threw the house into much confusion.

DISASTROUS FIRE. Destroys the Business Portion of the Town of Troy, Gilmer County. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 8.—The town of Troy, in Gilmer county, suffered heavily from fire last night. One store, a hotel, the postoffice and four dwelling houses burned. The fire broke out in Wiant & Pulliam's store. That building and its contents were destroyed.

Also M. Sisk's hotel, the postoffice, kept by Mrs. Diddo, Mrs. Money Penny's residence and Mr. Taylor's residence. The total loss is reported to be about \$30,000, with no insurance except on Wiant & Pulliam's store. They have no means of fighting fire there and the flames licked up the best part of the village.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS. Little Possibility of Gladstone Obtaining a Working Majority. Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press. LONDON, July 8.—Out of the twenty-four county constituencies contested yesterday, the Liberals lost two and won two. These results dispose of the last possibility that Mr. Gladstone will obtain a reliable working majority.

Even with the support of both the Irish sections, it is improbable that Mr. Gladstone will have more than a majority of 50.

At the Conservative headquarters a majority of more than 20 is held to be improbable.

The Conservatives regard with malicious equanimity the prospect of Mr. Gladstone in power with the sole prop of the Irish vote between him and collapse. Among the certainties of the future, nothing is so certain as that a long period of political turmoil is before the country.

The Cholera in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—At a meeting of the government ministers to-day it was resolved to elaborate a general plan to cope with the cholera epidemic. Among other things it was decided to issue minute instructions to locate officials as to how best to combat the disease.

The prevalence of cholera in Astrakhan has caused a panic in that city. A large number of workmen, after receiving advance of their wages to induce them to remain in Astrakhan, made preparations to desert their employers, urged the workmen to fulfill their contracts and the result was a serious riot. The police could not handle the mob the military were summoned to assist them. The rioters were not dispersed until a number of them had been killed or wounded.

Blaine's Congratulations. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—The following is one of the many congratulatory letters which Mr. Foster, the secretary of state, has received since his appointment:

BAR HARBOR, ME., July 6, 1892. MY DEAR MR. FOSTER:—I ought to sooner have written you a word of congratulation on your appointment as secretary of state, which I most heartily do now. I am very glad you are appointed. You will be able to do better service than any man new to the department.

Very truly and cordially your friend, JAMES G. BLAINE. To Hon. J. W. Foster, secretary of state.

Changed the Date. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Senator Hill introduced a bill changing the date for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition from the 12th to the 21st of Oct. 1892, and after a statement by Hill as to the reasons for the bill and one from Mr. Callom, assenting to it, the bill was passed.

Steamship News. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8.—Arrived, Indiana, from Liverpool. BOLOGNA, July 8.—Arrived, Odbam, from New York. QUEENSTOWN, July 8.—Arrived, Germanic, New York for Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON, July 8.—Arrived, Fuorst Bismarck, from New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, increasing cloudiness, followed by light rain during the afternoon or night; slightly cooler in southern Pennsylvania and western Ohio.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY. As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets. 7 a. m. 64 3 p. m. 64 9 a. m. 67 7 p. m. 68 12 m. 62 11 p. m. 62 Weather—Fair.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Great International Convention in New York City.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PRESENT

Making the Largest Religious Conference Ever Held in America--Remarkable for the Fact that it is a Union of Thirty Denominations. The First and Second Days' Proceedings Notable--Statistics of the Organization--Astonishing Growth in the Past Year--Impressive Services.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The second day's proceedings of the great convention of the Christian Endeavor Society began with early going prayer meeting at 8 o'clock, which was attended by about 2,000 delegates. The regular session opened at 9 a. m. At ten o'clock over 12,000 delegates were in their seats.

After the usual prayer and praise service conducted by Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, of New York, came the feature of the programme termed "The Pastor's Hour." This consisted of two minute addresses on the relations of the Christian Endeavor societies to the different denominations to which the members belong. The speakers were as follows:

Disciples of Christ—Rev. H. O. Bredon, of Des Moines, Iowa. Friends—Rev. Levi Rees, of Indianapolis. United Brethren—Rev. L. F. John, of Johnstown, Pa. Methodist Episcopal—Rev. A. L. Kynett, of Philadelphia. Cumberland Presbyterian—Rev. J. E. Clark, of Nashville, Tenn. Methodist Protestant—Rev. J. F. Cowan, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Baptist—Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Topeka, Kansas. Lutheran Methodist Episcopal South—Rev. C. E. Dowan, of Savannah. Episcopal—Rev. I. O. Rogers, of Arkansas.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Then the roll call of states, territories and provincial unions was called, and representatives from societies all over the world responded, telling of the progress of Christian Endeavor in their respective places. An Alaskan active Christian Endeavor named Edward Marsden received with great applause as he told in very good English how the society was prospering in his land. Christian Endeavor from England and Canada, Africa and other countries, as well as from all the states of the union, also reported amid much applause.

Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, delivered an address on the subject of watchwords for the twentieth century. After Mr. Cook's address, recess was taken till afternoon.

Half minute "testimonies" opened the afternoon session. A delegate from California was the first speaker. He said: "We have the most flourishing Junior Christian Endeavor Society in the country," and this was an index of the "testimony" that followed during the hour given to this feature.

Mrs. Francis E. Clark, of Auburn, Mass., wife of the president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, next read a paper on "Junior Christian Endeavor," in which she explained the purpose and methods of the junior society.

WHITELEW REID SPEAKS. Whitelaw Reid, Republican candidate for Vice President, came upon the platform at this point wearing a badge of the Christian Endeavor Society. He was introduced to the convention by President Clark and was received with waving of handkerchiefs and cheers. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—This is a most inspiring sight to which your committee has invited me. [Cheers.] Such an organization as you are here displaying and animated by such purposes is an incalculable force for good, not merely in the thousands of individual communities which are here represented, but in this metropolis honored by your presence throughout this broad land. [Loud applause.] You will exceed no further remarks from me, and yet I cannot resist the temptation to thank you for the opportunity and for the privilege of witnessing this magnificent spectacle and of seeing something of the enthusiasm which you have brought into your great work, and of expressing my own sympathy, and more, my admiration. [Applause.]

"Our fathers, who laid the foundation of civil and religious liberty we enjoy were men who planted their fortifications on every hillside as they advanced to the conquest of the continent. You all know what those fortifications were—the school houses and the church. [Applause.] Let us guard them as our fathers guarded them, and we shall preserve the fair heritage we have received and transmit it in our turn, grand and beneficent beyond their thought or ours to the latest generation of men." [Loud applause.]

At 5 o'clock banners were presented to the states for their progress in Christian Endeavor during the past year by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn.

This closed the most interesting session thus far of the convention. The evening session began promptly at 7:30 o'clock. The convention hall was packed in every part with delegates, July 16,000 people succeeding in getting into the garden. The praise service was led by Mr. L. F. Lindsay, of St. Louis, and Mr. Sankey sang as a solo "Ninety and Nine" amid great applause.

Postmaster General John Wannamaker came upon the platform at the conclusion of prayer by Rev. Dr. Black, of Missouri. He was received by an ovation from the delegates, and bowed and smiled in acknowledgement. Mr. Wannamaker became the presiding officer of the session, and occupying the president's chair in the centre of the platform. When President Wannamaker stepped up to address the convention he was again greeted with long continued applause. Among other things he said:

"Men are asking what is this movement. It is the brightest star that has risen in the christian world in this century for the benefit of the young who come under christian influences."

A GREAT CONVENTION. The eleventh annual International Young People's Society of Christian

Endeavor Convention is the largest religious conference ever held in America. Fully twenty-five thousand delegates are present and the convention which is in session in Madison Square Garden represents twenty-one thousand Christian Endeavor societies in various parts of the world, with an aggregate membership of 1,250,000 young people, and 10,000 evangelical churches of thirty denominations.

Arrangements for receiving and caring for the army of delegates have been under way for more than six months. Half a score of sub-committees of the general committee, known as the "Committee of '92" have been in almost continuous session for the last month, and for six weeks Mr. W. F. Stevens, chairman of the hotel committee, has devoted his entire time and the service of six clerks to the stupendous work of billeting twenty-five thousand people at the hotels, boarding houses and private residences to which they were assigned. As long ago as last January preliminary arrangements were made with about forty of the principal hotels.

Thirty special trains, laden with delegates, left Niagara Falls via the Central road, and the Pennsylvania, Erie and West shore roads have been subjected to almost equal pressure. The supply of available palace cars has actually given out.

Admission to the Garden during the three days of the convention will be practically by badge only as there will be little or no room for anybody else when the delegates are seated and the doors thrown open to the public, as the will be at 9 a. m., 2 p. m. and half-past seven p. m. each day. The ordinary seating capacity of the Garden, nine thousand, has been increased to fourteen thousand by the addition of extra chairs and the temporary enlargement of the stage.

THE WELCOME. Yesterday at the opening session Dr. Chas. F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, delivered the address of welcome. In closing his address, Mr. Deems said:

During the lifetime of our young society, the question of Christian union has attracted more interest than ever before since the Reformation. The ecclesiastical projects have all been cold, faulty, pragmatic and impracticable schemes, working from without and binding people together with eternal cords.

This work has been more effective than all other things combined, because it has been spontaneous, without plan or purpose, unworried, spiritual and Christly.

The address of welcome from Brooklyn was delivered by Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D. The response to the address of welcome, in behalf of the Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the delegates present, was given by Dr. Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst College.

Rev. Mr. Pratt, pastor of the Williston church, Portland, Me., addressed the conference, saying his church is the birthplace of the first Christian Endeavor Society and he is the bearer of the greetings of that mother church to the delegates of the multitude of Christian Endeavor Societies throughout the world now assembled in convention. Mr. Pratt concluded by presenting to President Clark, chairman, a gavel made from the pulpit and corner stone of the Williston church. President Clark accepted the gavel in a brief speech.

The annual report of General Secretary Baer stated that the regularly reported number of societies was 21,080, while there were others not yet reported that would bring the total up to 22,000. Last year, at the Minneapolis convention, the reported number was 18,274.

DIVIDED AMONG SEVERAL SECTS. The total number of societies covers thirty evangelical denominations, the Presbyterians leading with 4,806; Congregationalists, 4,495; Baptists, 2,736; Methodists, 2,335; Disciples of Christ, 1,557. The total membership is 1,370,200. New York leads all states, territories and provinces in the number of societies, having 2,533; Pennsylvania is next with 1,829; Illinois third, with 1,447; Ohio fourth, with 1,363; Massachusetts fifth, with 1,035; Iowa sixth, with 1,024.

The banner for the greatest proportionate increase of societies made this year goes to Manitoba. The banner for the greatest absolute gain in the number of societies goes this year to the province of Ontario. There are 2,674 junior societies. The banner of the junior societies goes this year to Illinois, having 266 junior societies. Pennsylvania is a close second, with 267, while New York is third, with 214.

There are in Canada 1,377 societies, an increase of over 500 during the past year. The five provinces having the greatest number of societies are as follows: Ontario, 830; Nova Scotia, 298; Quebec, 97; New Brunswick, 67; Manitoba, 42. In Australia the growth has been phenomenal. Last year 82 societies reported, to-day there are enrolled 232 societies, and more are forming each week. England now has 300 societies; India has 32; Turkey, 20; Mexico, 19; the West Indies, 15; Samoa, 9; Africa, 9; China, 9; Japan, 6. The total from foreign and missionary lands is 648.

SANKEY, THE SINGER, TAKES PART. Ira D. Sankey, of Brooklyn, next made a short but spirited address eliciting great applause. He then sang "Throw Out the Life Line," the great assemblage swelling the chorus.

President Clark here announced that an out door meeting would be held this evening. President Clark announced the personnel of the committees as follows:

Business—Rev. W. T. McEwen, New York, chairman; V. Richard Foss, Maine; C. B. Holdrege, Illinois; Edwin B. Hayes, California; Horace Breed, California.

Resolutions—Rev. J. T. Beckley, Pennsylvania, chairman; Rev. N. Boynton, Massachusetts; Miss Elizabeth Wishard, Indiana; C. A. Hardy, Ontario; S. V. Karmaker, India.

Telegrams and Meetings—Rev. B. W. Brokaw, Massachusetts, chairman; Rev. George B. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Rev. Howard B. Grosey, Massachusetts; Mrs. H. W. Lenson, New York.

Nominations—Rev. H. W. Stewart, New Jersey, chairman; G. R. Light-horn, Quebec; William Blencoe, Oklahoma; Rev. H. H. N. Kinney, Connecticut; Miss Esther Clark, South Dakota.

A Very Aged Man. MERIDEN, Miss, July 8.—A remarkable case of longevity resulted yesterday by the death of Addison Moore, a colored man who claimed to be 151 years old. His appearance and conversation on bygone days gave credit to his claim.