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GREAT STRIKE INAUGURATED AT HOMESTEAD

Which May Rival the Battle Between Capital and Labor Seven Years Ago.

THE MEN WERE DISCHARGED

Because of Their Affiliation With Newly Formed Amalgamation Lodges.

MANY FIRMS SIGN THE SCALE

But 50,000 Workmen in the Tin Plate Mills Will be Idle This Morning.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30. — The Post to-morrow will say:

A strike was inaugurated at the Homestead steel works to-day, which may rival the famous battle between capital and labor which was fought on that famous spot seven years ago.

The discharge of fifteen men at the plant during the past week is at the bottom of the trouble. These men were discharged because of their affiliation with the newly-formed lodge of the Amalgamated Association.

The strike, of whatever proportions it may be, was precipitated to-day, when a committee of nine men, who sought the reinstatement of the discharged men, were also discharged for the same reason.

Superintendent Corry informed the men that no organized men would be retained, though it became necessary to close down the entire plant.

At a recent meeting of the men held on Thursday it was decided to stand by the organization, and in the event of the discharge of any of their number all would strike.

When the nine men were discharged to-day they were not permitted to return to the mill, and the walk-out was not immediately carried out, but eventually one of the men gained access to the workmen, with the result that late to-night (according to the president of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead) that 2,000 men have quit, and all departments are more or less crippled.

"And by noon to-morrow," said the president, "the big works will be closed as tight as in 1892. The skilled men are all organized," he continued, "and the laborers are entirely in sympathy with the movement."

There are 4,000 men employed in the big works, and the company says there are only about 250 or 300 of them who are skilled in the usual acceptance of the term.

Scales Presented.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30.—All the annual scales of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers of the United States expire at midnight to-night, and if operations are continued with the present employes, the new schedule of wages prepared by the Amalgamated convention at Detroit must be accepted before that time. However the situation turns out in the end it is certain that not all of the mills will be concerned in a stoppage of operations. A number of manufacturers have already stated their intention to sign the scale, and the workers believe that before midnight others who have not made any declaration will accept the terms and renew relations with the organization.

From the attitude taken by some of the manufacturers it is sure that some of the mills will not work after to-day with the present employes. At some of them the scale of the Amalgamated Association has been paid, and the manufacturers are willing to pay the new rate, but with the association itself they will have nothing to do. This may cause trouble, but as work is so plentiful it is thought the men will quietly seek employment elsewhere, as they did at the Moorhead plant, when the firm refused to recognize the organization and discharged the puddlers, replacing them with negroes.

Sanguine of Success.

Secretary John Williams, of the Amalgamated Association, was sanguine to-day that matters would come out all right, but was not bound by predictions or promises. He said the association is on a sure basis, especially in the Pittsburg district, and that the lodges which had gone to pieces during the past few years had been reorganized and would present the iron scale to their employes individually. Continuance of operations will not depend upon single plants as heretofore, when the scale was accepted or rejected in conference for all mills.

Work will continue at the mills which accept the scale and labor will cease at the places which refuse recognition. This programme, he said, would apply to all mills, whether now classed under the name of union plants or non-union. Mills that are non-union to-day will appear as union plants to-morrow after the scale has been presented. Secretary Williams said the scale would be offered at almost every mill, but exactly how many he declined to say. He said that the association had been assured by a number of manufacturers, some of whom have not been union manufacturers, either, that they would sign the scale, and from that he believes the situation will be handled without any trouble.

In the matter of the tin plate factories a general shut-down would take place to-night pending the action of the lodges on the scale rejected by the manufacturers.

Many Firms Sign the Scale.

The Amalgamated scales were signed to-day by John Jarrett for the Association of Iron and Sheet Steel Manufacturers, employing 50,000 workmen; Jas. H. Nutt, for the American Steel Hoop Company, and Republic Iron and Steel Company; Zug & Co.; Keystone Rolling Mill Company, and the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company.

Those expected to sign by Amalgamated officials before night are Brown & Co., Howe, Brown & Co., Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Company and Phillips, Nimick & Co.

The scales have been presented at the mills of Moorhead Bros. and Co. Spang, Chalfant & Co., and may be presented at the Oliver Iron and Steel Company. These mills have been operated by non-union men for several years, but the employes recently joined the Amalgamated Association. The latter has no control at the mills of the William Clark Sons Company, the Park Steel Company and Singer, Nimick & Co.

The Sheet Workers' scale, which was signed by Secretary Jarrett, advances the wages of 25,000 skilled workmen ten per cent. and about 25,000 unskilled men 15 per cent.

The sub-lodges of the Tin Plate Workers will meet to-night to act upon the proposition of the manufacturers.

It is believed that the majority of the workers will insist on the original demand of a 20 per cent. increase.

All of the tin plate plants throughout the country under the jurisdiction of the tin plate trust shut down at midnight and will remain closed until an agreement on the wage scale is arrived at. This alone will throw out of employment about 50,000 men.

Struck at Midnight.

At Etna the Spang, Chalfant & Co. men struck at midnight, claiming they would not return until the scale was signed. This mill, with the Moorhead Bros. & Co. plant at Sharpsburg, where negroes were substituted for white men, two days ago, are expected to be battle fields, and a crisis will probably be reached to-morrow or Monday.

As to the report that it is probable agents will be sent across the Atlantic to secure workmen, the labor leaders say manufacturers would be foolish to import workmen of whose capabilities they know nothing. It has been proven, they say, that the European skilled mechanic cannot compete with the American, and just at this time the manufacturers cannot afford to experiment.

The workmen in general assert that they were never in a better condition to suspend. Their organization is in a good condition financially, and work can be procured for the asking. They seem unanimous in their demand and have no fear for the future.

THREATENED STRIKE

Of the Street Railway Employes of Brooklyn—Their Grievances.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Leaders in the movement to organize the street railway employes of Brooklyn assert that if the Rapid Transit Company does not accede to the demands of the men a strike on the entire system will be inaugurated at 7:30 a. m. on Sunday.

A meeting of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be held to-night, to discuss grievances.

The men complain that under the present system of paying by trips they cannot make living wages.

The employes have been organized by the Knights of Labor. It was said to-day that while the company was willing to confer with its men as individuals, it would not recognize the labor organization.

Will Fight the Union.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30.—The Pingree & Smith shoe factory lockout is in full force to-day. Frank C. Pingree, brother of Governor Pingree, who is manager of the business, said to-day: "We have stood a great deal from the unions on account of Governor Pingree's position in politics. No, there will be no decrease in wages if the men return. It is simply a question of who is going to run this business. We have not heard from the men yet."

BUSINESS MEETING

Of Saengerfest—Next Gathering will be Held at Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, O., June 30.—A business meeting of delegates of the Saengerfest was held this afternoon in Turner hall.

Reports of officers were read and the proposed new constitution was taken up. One or two paragraphs were adopted, one of which prohibits the use of proxies for delegates, from societies whose singers do not attend the Saengerfest.

A section was under consideration to change the rules so the Saengerfests should be held but once in four years. The consideration of this was laid aside in order to choose the place for the Saengerfest of 1901.

Mayor Diehl, of Buffalo, presented the claims of that city so effectually that no other city was mentioned and Buffalo was chosen unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday.

Federal Steel Company Enjoined.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Judge Edward B. Thomas, in the United States district court for the southern district of New York to-night granted two injunctions restraining the Federal Steel Company from paying dividends on its stock—one of 1¼ per cent on its common stock and another of 1½ per cent on preferred stock—both payable July 20.

Killed His Wife.

LOWELL, Mass., June 30.—William Kelly shot and killed his wife while she was passing along the street early today. Kelly then ran away. Mrs. Kelly, who works in an all-night restaurant, was on her way home when her husband, with whom she had not lived for some time, confronted her and asked her to return to his home. She refused to do so and the man fired three shots, killing her.

THE CABINET DISCUSSES PHILIPPINES.

General Satisfaction Expressed in the Administration's Plans for Reinforcements

TO BE SENT TO GENERAL OTIS.

Nearly Four Thousand Have Already Been Dispatched, and More are Ready.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The situation in the Philippines was discussed at the cabinet meeting to-day and general satisfaction was expressed in the administration's plans for the reinforcement of General Otis, which contemplate the reopening of active operations on a large scale when the rainy season closes, September 15.

Secretary Alger reported that enlistments were coming up to expectations. With a view to officering the regiments raised under the volunteer provisions of the army bills, the records of the officers of the volunteer organizations which saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico, and which are now serving in the Philippines, are being carefully examined in order that recognition be given to such of them as may desire to reenter or continue in the service according to their ability and merit.

Some of the meritorious non-commissioned officers may also be recognized. State lines are to be ignored. Some regular officers are also to be commissioned as volunteer officers. Secretary Gage expressed the opinion to his colleagues that the deficit for this fiscal year would fall below $90,000,000.

REINFORCEMENTS

For General Otis—Nearly 3,000 Dispatched This Week and the Same Number Ready to Sail.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A statement prepared in the office of the adjutant general of the army shows that with the departure of the Pennsylvania from San Francisco about 3,500 reinforcements were dispatched to the Philippines this week. These troops are carried on the transports Zealandia, Sheridan, Valencia and Pennsylvania, and include 59 officers and 3,444 enlisted men. About half of the troops are recruits intended to fill gaps in the regiments in the Philippines caused by deaths, disabilities and discharges. There are about 3,000 recruits at San Francisco, which are also intended to recruit the regular regiments in the Philippines up to their maximum strength of 128 men to a company.

Including the Nineteenth infantry, under orders for Manila, and troops at San Francisco, there are 4,000 ready to start for Manila as soon as transportation can be provided. The war department is awaiting advices from General Otis before proceeding actively with the enlistment of volunteers under the recent decision of the administration to organize nine regiments of three brigades each, including the three skeleton regiments in the Philippines, amounting in all to about 10,000 volunteers. Everything is in readiness for the proposed increase in the army and the entire machinery of enlistment and organization can be put into operation at a moment's notice. The necessary orders will be given as soon as the information desired from General Otis is received.

INSURGENTS ACTIVE

At San Fernando—A Collision Between the Rebels and Insurgents Momentarily Expected.

MANILA, July 1, 10:40 a. m.—A collision between the two armies at San Fernando seems inevitable soon. The insurgents are active all around the town, and can be seen working in the trenches to strengthen their position. Day and night forces are at work. It is estimated that three thousand men were seen marching in the road north of the town yesterday morning. The Americans turned out and manned the defences, expecting an attack. The soldiers sleep in their clothes and breakfast at 4 o'clock in the morning, so as to be ready for another daybreak assault.

The commission of three Spanish officers who entered the insurgent lines a fortnight ago to make a final attempt to arrange for the release of the Spanish prisoners have not returned. Their long absence has occasioned alarm.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS.

They Raid a Saloon, Wreck the Bar and Steal the Liquor.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., June 30.—Last night a special train containing members L and M, of the Twenty-fifth infantry and company E, of the Twenty-fourth colored regiments, arrived in Winnemucca. A number of the men left the train and raided a neighboring saloon. They wrecked the bar and stole what liquor there was in sight. Chris Deiss, the bar-keeper, was shot down by one of the soldiers. Those who committed the outrage then fled to the train.

The alarm was given at once and before the train could draw out of the station it was surrounded by the excited citizens of the place. Sheriff McDeid and District Attorney Vanduser would not permit the train to leave until the guilty parties were given up.

Major Noble, who was in command, while not recognizing the authority of the local authorities to delay the expedition, consented that the train be delayed until a thorough search could be made. The three companies were ordered out twice for the inspection and citizens who were present when the shooting occurred, closely inspected each man. But one was identified, a sergeant named Smith, who gave a satisfactory explanation of his presence in the saloon.

In this point a recruit gave out that in daylight he could identify one of the men connected with the robbery.

Mr. Vanduser insisted that the train remain here until daylight so that the identification could be made. Major Noble would not consent to this. At 1 o'clock this morning the district attorney and the major came to an issue and the major gave orders to have the train start. A writ of attachment was then secured on the local ticket agent, prohibiting the moving of the train from Winnemucca until 5 a. m., or until the soldier had been turned over to the officers. Major Noble claims that by delaying the train the expedition, which was to leave San Francisco tonight for the Philippines, has been delayed.

At half-past one this morning District Attorney Vanduser consented to the release of the train.

ALL ORGANIZED LABOR

Of Pittsburgh Extends a Warm Greeting to General Miles—His Address to Labor Societies at the Opera House.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 30.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, who is in the city the guest of "All Organized Labor," had a busy time to-day sight-seeing, holding receptions and addressing meetings. In the morning the general was taken through the Homestead armor plate works and other mills, and in the afternoon he held a public reception and in the evening he addressed two large audiences in the Grand Opera House and Avenue Theatre. Preceding the evening entertainment, General Miles was escorted through the principal streets by several of the local military organizations. The route of parade was lined by thousands of people, anxious to see and cheer the distinguished guest.

Mrs. Miles was entertained to-day by Mrs. Dr. Daly and other prominent ladies by a drive over the boulevard and through the parks, after which she was greeted by many visitors at the Schenley. The party left for Cincinnati late to-night.

In the course of General Miles' address at the Opera House he said: "I may say on this occasion and in this presence repeat what I stated years ago in a public document, at a crucial time in the history of labor, that 'so far as I am concerned, I believe that I can sincerely say that my sympathies have been from boyhood, to the present time, with the men who labor in an honest and honorable occupation.'

"From the earliest records and traditions we find that the people who have been industrious, prudent, temperate, have been prosperous, happy and strong.

"Labor has been gradually ascending to a higher mean, to the clear sunlight of reason and progressive thought. It is being more intelligently directed, and better utilized; more generally respected and more highly appreciated. There was a time when there was a far wider gulf between him who toiled and him who did not, than there is to-day.

"It is possible that sometimes our advantages and institutions may not be fully appreciated. If there is any body of people in the United States that constitute the strongest patriots it is that body of men who toil and seek honest occupation for the benefit of themselves and their families. They cherish the institutions of their country, and I have witnessed the grandest manifestations of their patriotism.

"While the republic has in a hundred years vastly outgrown the proportions and conditions anticipated by its founders, the priciples of government, the responsibilities of citizenship and statesmanship remain the same. While there are new and complicated problems without that must be settled on principles of justice and humanity, there are still mighty interests and responsibilities within affecting you, your children and your childrens' children, requiring the most earnest and unselfish wisdom and patriotism on the part of all its citizens, and no national duty is of more vital importance than that to protect and promote the toilers of this great nation in all that contributes to their welfare and their prosperity."

RATHER DISTRESSING

Crisis in the Negotiations on the Alaska Boundary Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—The negotiations in London looking to the arrangement of a modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary, have again nearly reached a crisis. The several conferences that have taken place recently between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate have been signally disappointing in results. At moments it appeared that a basis of understanding, having, as it was thought, been reached, the details could be easily arranged, but it now turns out that these very details cannot be agreed upon without the sacrifice of the interests of many American miners, mainly those who were driven out of the Atlin district by the severe and discriminating laws enacted by the legislature of British Columbia, and this the state department is determined not to sanction.

The United States ambassador has come to the end of the concessions he is authorized to offer, and therefore the prospect of a successful outcome of the negotiations is rather depressing. Meanwhile nothing is said on either side of a reconvention of the high joint commission at Quebec, although the date set for the meeting at the last adjournment is rapidly approaching.

The President Firm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Since the announcement that about 10,000 volunteers were to be mustered into the army for service in the Philippines the President has been deluged with applications for commissions. Almost every congressional caller has one or more applicants whom he presses upon the President's attention. The President requests all his visitors to file their applications with Adjutant General Corbin. At the same time he makes it clear in a general way that the policy of the administration in granting commissions will be to give preference to volunteer officers who showed ability and who performed valuable service during the Spanish war.

Mrs. McKinley Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Mrs. McKinley continues to improve slowly and to-day received General and Mrs. Wood. General Wood was Mrs. McKinley's physician before the Spanish-American war. There is no truth in the stories that Mrs. McKinley is seriously ill and that the President has abandoned all his summer plans in consequence.

Mrs. Southworth Dead.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, died at her residence in this city at 8:20 to-night.

PEACE AND QUIET

Now Reign in Samoan Islands—Mataafa Gracefully Bows to the Inevitable.

APIA, Samoa, June 16, via San Francisco, June 30.—Peace and quiet now reign in Samoa, in marked contrast to the warlike scenes of two months ago. The arrival of the auxiliary cruiser Badger on May 13, with the international commission on board, caused a distinct change in affairs here. The commission lost no time, but went to work immediately, electing Mr. Tripp chairman and Mr. Morgan secretary. The commissioners held interviews first with King Tanu and then with Mataafa. Tanu was not at first recognized as king by the commission, Tanu and his chiefs readily agreed to give up their arms and stated that they were prepared to accept any formal government the commission might recommend, even if the kingship was abolished.

The following day Mataafa and his party came alongside the Badger, singing songs and flying the Samoan flag. The rebels were ordered to lower their flag, which they did. The commissioners explained to the chief that they had come to make peace. Mataafa said he and his chiefs were tired of fighting. He said his party would recognize any government fixed by the commission, but he hoped to have a king in Samoa, as it was an old established institution. Mataafa readily agreed to give up the guns held by his party, but insisted that as the weapons were the private property of the natives they should receive compensation for them. The commissioners issued a proclamation stating that the guns would either be returned or proper payment made for them after all troubles had been settled.

This, of course, means that payment will be made, as it would be folly to return the weapons.

Mataafa's party also asked to be represented by attorneys before the commission, but the request was declined.

After Mataafa's men had turned in 1,800 rifles and the Tanu supporters 2,000 more, Tanu was invited on board the Badger. There he was informed that the commissioners supported the decision of Chief Justice Chambers and that Tanu has been king of Samoa ever since the decision had been rendered. Tanu said that he was willing to do anything for the good of Samoa, and at the request of the commissioners resigned his kingship to them.

The commission is now engaged in formulating its report. The abolition of the kingship will be a feature of the report, also the abolition of the office of president of Apia.

Some of the rebels, dissatisfied with the proclamation providing for a provisional government, have declined to give up their rifles. Mataafa disclaims any responsibility for this action.

BELGIUM'S CAPITAL

The Scene of Many Disorders—Troops Assailed—Lively Session of the Chamber of Deputies.

BRUSSELS, June 30.—The rioting here was continued until 2 a. m. at various points. The gendarmes charged fiercely several times on the boulevard Auspach, and authorized ball-cartridges on the Grande place. One rioter was bayonetted, and two reporters were seriously injured. Sauce-pans and other domestic implements were thrown from windows, during the night, at the troops.

The Gazette says one hundred persons have been injured during the rioting, and that of this number eight were seriously wounded.

At the opening of the chamber of deputies to-day a motion was introduced amending the rules so as to allow the expulsion of any deputy causing a disturbance. The socialists vigorously protested, and violently anathematized the movers. M. De Lantsheere, rightist, defended the proposal, and delivered a caustic indictment of the socialists, who interrupted him by whistling, hooting and banging their desks.

When quiet was restored the socialists drew moving pictures of the victims of the repression lying wounded in the hospitals, and demanded to know who was responsible for such "unjustifiable horrors." The premier replied: "It is I who caused the strength of the gendarmie to be increased on legal requisitions made before the repression commenced."

This statement drew forth a storm of invective and socialist cries of "Murderer."

It is believed the premier's declaration will appease the public.

During the night bricks were hurled at the windows of the premier's residence, the porter of which was hurt and blood was smeared on the pavement in front of the house.

Free Fight in Italian Chambers.

ROME, June 30.—In the chamber of deputies to-day, the socialists and extreme leftists recommenced their obstructive tactics, and created an immense uproar. The president of the house combatted the efforts of the obstructionists, and finally the deputies left their seats, crowded on the floor and there was such an uproar that the sitting was suspended. When it was resumed similar tactics were carried on by extreme leftists, who crowded the floor. The tumult was deafening, and eventually a free fight ensued, and the sitting was again suspended.

MUCH MYSTERY

Surrounds the Landing of Dreyfus. Excitement at Fever Heat.

BREST, France, June 30.—A dispatch from Rennes says the police are taking up positions around the railway station there, and that everything indicates that Captain Dreyfus is already en route. It is reported that he will reach Rennes at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is not known here where the landing was effected. The weather is very heavy and it is impossible to see two hundred yards from the shore along the coast in the vicinity of Brest, in consequence of the rain and dense mist. Excitement was at fever heat this evening, when it was reported that the cruiser Sfax had already entered the harbor and was lying off the arsenal. Scores of journalists immediately put off in boats to investigate, but they failed to find the warship.

RENNES, July 1.—5 a. m.—Captain Dreyfus has arrived.

Declined a Sinecure.

WASHINGTON, June 30. — General Leonard Wood has declined the presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, of this city, and will return early next week to his post as military governor of the province of Santiago. The offer was a very flattering one, but General Wood, after considering the matter for a week, decided to decline it. In view of the outbreak of yellow fever at Santiago he decided that it was his duty to return there at once.

THE BIG BOOM IN BUSINESS CONTINUES.

Remarkable Record for the Country in the Way of Decreased Failures for Second Quarter.

DEMAND FOR IRON AND STEEL

Seems to Have no Limit -- The Boot and Shoe Industry Passes all Records.

NEW YORK, June 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow.

Failures for the second quarter of 1899 have been 2,080 in number, against 3,055 last year, with liabilities of $20,259,000, against $36,602,252 last year, and for the first half of 1899 failures were 4,552, against 6,796 last year, with liabilities of $48,711,000, against $71,246,783 last year. Nearly half of the June liabilities are due to one failure, not strictly commercial, covering some banking concerns, a promoter and a railway equipment company for $5,126,000, in essential features, a loan and trust concern. With it banking failures amount to $6,436,000 for the half year, leaving for commercial failures $42,275,053, against $67,444,639 last year. Manufacturing were $16,900,000 for the half year, against $30,768,144 last year, and trading were $23,000,000, against $32,956,626 last year.

Demand for Iron and Steel.

The demand for iron and steel seems to have no limit. Scarcity of pig has raised the price a dollar per ton for local coke at Chicago, $1 10 to $19 75 for Bessemer at Pittsburgh, and $1 75 to $17 75 for grey forge, and 75 cents to $19 25 for anthracite No. 1 at Philadelphia, with some iron selling above these quotations at all points for early delivery. Efforts to get foreign contracts out of the way are met by fresh orders from Europe at last week's prices. Some furnaces have started with contracts for their whole year's product, but others are yet delayed. Prices of pig average higher than at any other time since February, 1890, and prices of finished products higher than since March, 1891. Billets are hardly obtainable, bar and plate orders are refused quite largely because works are overcrowded, sheet mills have much stronger demand at the west, but less at the east, and structural works report 26,000 tons required to save new eastern contracts. The continuing demand in spite of rising prices astonishes everybody. Coke ovens, 17,453 at work, put out for the week 181,852 tons, the heaviest week's work ever known at Connellsville. Tin is stronger at 26 cents, and copper at 18 cents for lake, but lead is dull with hope of an end to the Colorado strike.

Passes all Records.

Another industry passes all records, boot and shoe shipments from the east, 400,813 cases, exceeding those in any other month of any year for four weeks, and the demands for speedy delivery show enormous distribution in all directions. New orders are large, and several months ahead. Wool sales, 36,179,900 pounds, of which 20,865,900 were domestic, reveal a speculation scarcely less obtrusive than in 1897, when 41,197,000 pounds were sold in the same weeks, against 23,768,200 in 1898, when the mills were well employed. Cotton mills are doing well.

Wheat receipts at the west in four weeks have been 21,691,536 bushels, against 4,111,625 last year, and western receipts in June have ranged between 5,794,528 bushels in 1894 and 9,551,278 in 1896. Beyond question the farmers and the speculators and elevator owners in farming regions believe that about 80 cents here is as much as the old wheat will fetch, although exports have been for four weeks 8,949,838 bushels from Atlantic ports, against 15,012,687 last year, and 2,445,749 from Pacific ports, against 1,829,709 last year. It is not surprising that, with such receipts, the price has dropped 1⅞ cents, and corn also fell 2 cents, with exports in four weeks 11,485,596 bushels, against 12,076,703 last year.

B. & O. RECEIVERSHIP

Terminated Last Night—Company in Stockholders' Hands.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 30.—The receivership of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad terminated at 12 o'clock tonight and the property was turned over to the stockholders without formal ceremony. The new officers are: President, John K. Cowen; first vice president, Oscar G. Murray; second vice president and general manager, Fred. D. Underwood; treasurer, W. H. Ijams; secretary, C. W. Woolford; general attorney, Hugh L. Bond, jr.; board of directors, William Salomon, chairman, New York; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; James J. Hill, St. Paul; Edward R. Bacon, New York; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; James Stillman, New York; Edward H. Harriman, New York; J. Kennedy Tod, New York; Charles Steele, New York; Alexander Brown, Baltimore; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; H. Crawford Black and John V. L. Findlay, Baltimore. The executive committee is composed of William Salomon, chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, Edward R. Bacon, Norman B. Ream, Edward H. Harriman and Charles Steele.

For the reason that reorganization was possible without a foreclosure, the original charter of the company remains in force and the next annual meeting of the stockholders will be the seventy-third. The new stock of the company is held by interests which cannot fail to be of great help to the property, much new capital has been invested in the securities and there is a sufficiency of money for still further improvements, which are in progress with a view to still further reducing the cost of transportation.

President Cowen has issued a circular announcing the retention of all the employes of the receivers in the service of the company. No official changes of importance are contemplated.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

In Session at White Sulphur Springs. A Very Interesting Programme Carried Out—Musical Features.

Special Correspondence of Intelligencer.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 29.—The West Virginia Educational Association met at 9:30. After singing "Scatter Smiles and Sunshine," Professor Anderson, of Alderson, led in prayer. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung earnestly by all, after which the regular exercises of the day were carried out. Round Table discussion was the first topic.

Superintendent George S. Laidley, of Charleston, spoke on the subject, "Is a Knowledge of Psychology Necessary?" He said yes, but all the knowledge of psychology will not take the place of a practical knowledge of the child.

Prof. U. S. Fleming, of Parkersburg, then read an able paper on the subject, "Supplementary Reading," or rather supplementary work in the school room. He suggested a long list of supplementary readings for the different grades of a primary school. The paper was discussed by F. H. Crago, G. S. Laidley, Miss Leasure, Superintendent Anderson, Principal Holden and others. The discussion was full of life and created quite an interest. A recess of ten minutes was taken, after which a short time was spent in discussing the place of next meeting. The session was then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon "The West Virginia Hills" was sung, with vim by all present. Mrs. Mary McGuigan, of Charleston, read a paper on the subject, "Moral statistics and kinetics in education." There are two forces in education, one at rest and the other at work or rather there is one force, which with some lies still, while with others it is active. The latter is what moves the educational world. The writer of the paper struck hard blows at the condition of our land morally to-day. Sabbath breaking, whiskey selling and all the many ills the body politic is heir to were handled without gloves. Especially was she severe on the man who sells his vote. She spoke of the great influence the teacher ought to exert over her pupils. In teaching morals, we are teaching good citizenship, hence when we make good citizens we are making good moral men and women.

"My Old Kentucky Home" was sung, after which the subject, "The schools for the deaf and blind," was treated by James P. Rucker, principal of the Romney school for these unfortunates of our state. He gave a history of this school and made the statement that there were in the various schools of this kind in our country 12,000 pupils, who are taught by 1,200 teachers. He showed the method of teaching the deaf. This part of the talk was very interesting to all. Mr. Rucker gave it as his opinion that the oral method of teaching the deaf would soon supersede the teaching by signs. There are 190 pupils at Romney, including the blind. The board of regents are among the very best men of the state. They are all thoroughly imbued with the importance of educating these unfortunates. By request, Mr. Rucker gave a number of the signs used by the deaf. The members of the association asked him many questions, all of which he kindly answered. It was a most interesting discussion throughout. "Twilight is falling" was sung, after which the association adjourned until 8:30 o'clock. Fully one hundred persons were present during the afternoon session.

New State Charters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 30.—Charters have been issued by the secretary of state to the following concerns:

Shanklin Construction Company, of this city, with a paid-up capital of $250, and an authorized capital of $100,000. The incorporators are J. R. Shanklin and Clark Howell, of this city, and J. R. Spencer, W. R. Gunn, and W. R. Howard, of Point Pleasant.

Braxton Oil and Gas Company, of Braxton Court House, with a subscribed capital of $350 and an authorized capital of $100,000. The incorporators are John C. Berry, of Sheater; John G. Morrison, of Flatwood; John I. Bender, of Gem; William O. Harrow, W. C. Hefner, H. H. Coberly and W. H. Gough, all of Burnsville.

Ballinger Coal Company, of Ballinger, W. Va., with a subscribed capital of $500 and an authorized capital of $100,000. Incorporators, W. H. Holland, George Holland, W. H. Holland, jr., of Ballinger, and L. A. Barber and T. B. Kaufmann, all of Charleston.

Hancock Oil and Gas Company, with principal office in this city, subscribed capital, $500; authorized, $500,000. Incorporators, George W. Connell, Peter Silman, E. B. Dyer, L. E. McWhorter and C. E. Champe.

Murder Mystery Exploded.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 30.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Isaiah Martin, a Fayette miner, who was supposed to have been murdered by Frank Samples, has been cleared up and the charge of murder against Samples dismissed at the suggestion of Prosecuting Attorney Dillon. Through the efforts of Samples' friends, Martin was located in Nicholas county, where he had been since his disappearance. Samples was released from jail, but held under bond to answer a charge of assault. Martin bears the marks of his treatment by Samples.

Third District Miners Hospital.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 30.—The board of directors of the Kanawha and New River miners' hospital selected as a location for it, McKendree, Fayette county, a station on the Chesapeake & Ohio seven miles east of Thurmond. The hospital will receive patients from a coal field one hundred miles in length. The location selected was petitioned for by operators representing 4,700 miners.

The State Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 30.—The monthly report of State Treasurer Kendall shows a balance in the treasury of $1,061,626 37, distributed among the different funds, as follows: State fund, $397,351 24; general school fund, $358,821 79; the school fund, $395,465 24. Disbursements were $83,329 33; receipts $84,341 01.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania: Fair and warmer Saturday; fair Sunday; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Ohio: Fair Saturday, with warmer in northern portion; fair Sunday; variable winds, becoming southerly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by G. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	58	2 p. m.	82
8 a. m.	71	7 p. m.	81
12 m.	80	Weather: fair.	

LAST OF THE FAIR.

Sixth and Closing Day of the Oriental Carnival Should

DRAW THE LARGEST CROWD

Of the Week, and Preparations are Made to Accomodate all.

YESTERDAY "CHILDREN'S DAY

And the Little Ones Were There in Force as Were Their Grown-up Brothers and Sisters—The Boxing Match was an Enjoyable Special Feature Last Evening—The Attendance for the day was Nearly 7,000. Another Blaze in the Midway that was Easily Disposed of—Events of the Fifth Day of the Fair.

"Children's day" at the Elks' street fair and oriental carnival was a day of good weather, large attendance and general and huge enjoyment all round. Nearly 7,000 people passed through the gates during the day, and although the management expected a larger attendance they are very well satisfied, and if the public will get together to-day and wind up the affair with an attendance record-breaker the charity fund of Wheeling lodge No. 23 will have achieved generous proportions.

The afternoon crowd was rather small comparatively speaking, numbering probably 2,000, but those who were there didn't lose any time in kicking over the absentees, for there was plenty of room in which to move around, and the various attractions were enjoyed more than when the grounds are packed, as they were on Thursday, for instance. As usual, the Midway was the point where the larger part of the crowd congregated.

At night the crowd numbered fully 5,000 people, and the scene from the elevated stage at the lower end of Exhibitors' row while the crowd was pouring into the Midway was one of great interest. Before entering the Midway, however, most people stopped midway between Exhibitors' row and the Midway to witness the boxing bout between the brothers Gardner, which was undoubtedly the best special of the week.

THE NIGHT CROWD

Numbered 5,000, and All Enjoyed the Many Attractions.

As usual the night crowd was the largest for the day, and 5,000 people enjoyed the sights after darkness fell. Many of the crowd had "been there before," but familiarity with the fair breeds no contempt. On the other hand, the fair improves on acquaintance, and if you have done the Midway and the other attractions there is some fascination in noting how your neighbor is getting along.

The special feature, aside from the regular amusements, was the boxing exhibition by the Gardner Brothers, which was greatly enjoyed, not excepting Councilman Phil Maurer's refereeing. Following this, the throng patronized all in sight and merchants having placarded "these goods for sale," they did the best business of the week. The various tents were filled at each performance and the delightful atmosphere added further charms to the evening.

THE BROTHERS GARDNER

In a Six-Round Scientific Boxing Bout Were a Fine Feature.

The best special feature of the week arranged by Chairman Tracy was the six round scientific boxing match between the brothers Gardner, Oscar and Eddie, the former the featherweight champion.

It came off at 8 o'clock on the elevated stage at the lower end of Exhibitors' Row, and was witnessed by a crowd that packed the large enclosure facing the stand. Undoubtedly no other pugilistic event in this section ever had so many spectators of the gentler sex, and the comments of the ladies were really as good as the boxing. When Oscar caught Eddie on the point of the chin and sent him spinning half way across the ring, there was a general chorus of disapproval from the fair ones. "Oh, that bad man; I'd like to get hold of him," was the way one pretty matron expressed it, but when Eddie came back at Oscar with about as good a minute later she was among the most enthusiastic of those who applauded.

The bout ended with the honors with Oscar. Phil Maurer officiated as referee. The feature was so well received that the Elks would have done well to secure the Gardners for this evening.

SOME FAIR VISITORS.

A host of fair visitors from out-of-town points was in evidence last night, as will be seen from the following gleanings:

Stamm—J. F. Koen, Mannington; Maggie Fries, New Martinsville; Mrs. S. W. Mum, of Mannington; Mrs. Lilian Campbell, Mannington; H. Myers, C. W. Greer, M. A. Sybert, J. W. Boyer, Sistersville; H. L. Huff, James A. Davidson, Parkersburg; Frank S. Clark, St. Mary's; John J. Kenney and wife, Sistersville; P. D. Leap, New Martinsville; John Norris, Sistersville; John M. Crawford, J. W. Lalley, E. F. Lathrop, W. S. Carens, Parkersburg; G. B. West, Sistersville; G. L. McKann and wife, Salem; P. Carroll, Charleston; J. B. Barnes, Mannington; G. W. Nealey, Parkersburg; J. W. Henderson, Sistersville; O. B. Hitchcock, Sistersville, and J. W. Bradshaw, of Grafton.

Howell—A. A. Staekpole, Kenton, E. W. Scheehle, Parkersburg; S. Prichard, Mannington; T. L. Dunlap and wife, New Martinsville; Charles Koontz, New Martinsville; W. O. Donley, Sistersville, E. D. Thompson, E. E. Mooney, Okey Watson, Woodsfield.

Windsor—S. L. Baker, Beverly; F. W. Vanhern, F. M. Pearson, H. S. Cushrew, Martinsburg; George Camp, C. F. Myers, Mannington; M. R. Fitch, New Martinsville; J. Hogan, G. E. Weehle, F. C. Murphy, G. M. Allender, W. G. Allender, Mannington; J. J. Donnelly, Shirley; W. O. Agnew, Sistersville; Miss Sarah Agnew, Sistersville; J. N. Curry, Alma; J. M. Poole and wife, B. H. Dawson, Mannington; D. M. Baird, Wellsburg; D. S. Mackey, Eureka, John