

TILL THURSDAY

The Homestead Strikers Will Have Time to Return.

The Carnegies Advertise for Contracts to Build New Houses

For the New Workmen They Expect to Employ—These Houses Will Be Built at Once—There Are a Great Many Applicants for Employment.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18.—The following notice was Saturday posted by the Carnegie Steel Co. at the Homestead steel mill in the vicinity of the works, and was sent all over the country:

"Notice—Individual applications for employment at the Homestead steel works will be received by the general superintendent, either by letter or in person, until 6 a. m. Thursday, July 21, 1892.

"It is our desire to retain in our service all of our employes whose past record is satisfactory, and who did not take part in the attempts which have been made to interfere with our right to manage our business.

"Such of our old employes as do not apply by the time above named will be considered as having no desire to re-enter our employment, and the positions which they held will be given to other men, and those first applying will have the choice of unfilled positions for which they are suitable.

"This notice will be the last given to the employes of the works, and after non-compliance with this the places will be filled with non-union men."

That there are non-union men in the Homestead mill and more coming is evident from what Mr. Lovejoy, secretary of the company, said Saturday. When asked how many non-union men were in the mill he said: "Well, now, really I can not discuss the details of this question, and am not at liberty to tell you how many men there are in the mills."

"Will you say how many men will go up before you get ready to start the mill?"

"No, I can not. There are some things the public has no right to know, and that is one of them. There is not the least doubt, however, that we will have enough men to work the mill in a satisfactory manner. The Homestead mill will be started up July 23, and the notice posted Saturday will be the last."

The men at Beaver Falls and our Union mills will be given until Monday, July 18, to return to work under a new agreement. The Union mills will be started Monday, the 18th, and we will have no trouble in getting competent men to fill the places, in spite of what the men say about no one but old hands being able to successfully run the works."

The Carnegie Steel Co. has advertised for bids for furnishing materials and building 100 houses on the city farm lots at Munhall station. These houses will be erected at once, and will be for the use of the men employed in the mill. The location inside of the enclosure, and protection will thus be assured to the men, even in their houses. The houses will be from six to eight rooms and each will be built separately on a good sized lot.

A prominent and well-informed labor leader explained the smoke from the mill by saying: "The cupolas are filled with dolomite and are lighted to save the burned stone in them. A few furnaces are fired also, this being done to save them from dampness. There are no men in the works, but the regular watchmen and a few firemen. Those people were never stopped going to or from the mill. Our people thoroughly understand why the men are there and are not alarmed about it, nor are they concerned over the lighting of the furnaces."

One of the leading officials of the Carnegie Steel Co. was found at the general office Saturday sorting over a miscellaneous collection of mail, among which were many letters making application for positions in the Homestead mills. Others expressed a dissatisfaction with the strike and were intended to square the writers with the firm when the trouble is over.

Exploding Gas Wrecks a Building.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18.—Early Saturday morning an explosion, presumably of gas, occurred in the tinware manufactory of Fleming & Hamilton, at 61 and 63 Third avenue. The building and contents were completely destroyed. The fire originated on the third floor, in the japanning department. Within five minutes the flames had spread throughout the building. Within three months the building has been on fire three times, each time the work of an incendiary. The loss by Saturday morning's fire is about \$45,000, and is well insured.

Miners Injured by Dynamite.

DAYTON, Tenn., July 18.—Robert Bigriggs, J. W. Young, Charles Gamble, and a man named Stover were seriously, and probably fatally, injured by the unexpected explosion of dynamite in the new mines of the Dayton Coal and Iron Co. They had put some dynamite down, and it not exploding, they went down drilling it out again, when there was a sudden explosion. Bigriggs, who had charge of the work, was holding the drill, and was the most seriously injured of any of the party.

California Fruits Scarce.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 18.—Owing to the shortness of the fruit crop, especially apricots, prices have gone up considerably in the past few days, and orchardists who held their fruit are netting good figures. Apricots which were selling a few days ago at 1 1/2 cents per pound or \$30 per ton now bring \$50 per ton; prunes which sold for \$30 per ton now bring \$50, with corresponding increase in prices for other varieties of fruit.

Gold Cure Death.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 18.—A. H. Jones, an aged inebriate, died from the bichloride of gold treatment. He had been taking the treatment for several weeks, and began drinking again, which resulted in his going violently insane, and dying 30 minutes after the first attack in the most excruciating agony.

WEIRD AND SOLEMN

Were the Rites Held Over the Corpse of Suicide Collins.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Just across the Indiana line, on the shore of Lake Michigan, the body of Morris Allen Collins, who committed suicide in Chicago July 7, was cremated with weird ceremonies by the Whitechapel club, of this city. The torch was applied to the mighty pile of pitch-soaked wood at 10:30 o'clock. During the five hours the body burned impressive ceremonies were enacted about the blazing pile, weird music and recitations, interspersed with addresses replete with personal reminiscences and spoken by friends of the dead man, filled time with deep interest and added to the strangeness of the scene. When at last the consuming flames had done well their work, the ashes of the man who in life had found stony pathways and brier-strewn playgrounds, were gathered together with reverential care and placed in an urn on which loving hands had traced in many hued pictures symbolic of the principles which had once animated the life of him who was no more.

Not since the day nearly seventy years ago, when Byron and Trelawny stood in the glare of blazing driftwood that cremated the remains of their friend, the poet Shelley, has a stranger funeral ceremony marked the flying time. Never in the history of Illinois have the events of last night had their precedent.

Before ending his life, Collins wrote a letter to a friend, concluding with these words: "Please see that my body is turned over to the Whitechapel club, and that that organization incinerate it according to the custom of the boys who have been my friends and well-wishers. It is growing dark; a moment more and all will be light or eternal darkness. Good-by, old friend."

But the poison did not kill him. The drug simply sickened him and drove him to more desperate means. He bought a revolver and returned to his room. He was not there long. Crazed by the effects of the poison, Collins went to the bath-room, and there turned the revolver upon his head. The bullet pierced his brain.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Extensive Works of the Western Linoleum Co., at Akron.

AKRON, O., July 18.—A disastrous fire broke out at 3:30 Sunday morning in the drying room of the Western Linoleum Co.'s works, at Miller avenue and More street, in South Akron, and in an hour one of Akron's best industries and the largest linoleum plant in America was a mass of ruins. The drying room kept at a high degree of heat, and it is presumed that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. The department responded promptly, but on account of the inadequate water supply, was unable successfully to cope with the flames, which rapidly spread through the main building and communicated with the addition to the original plant, which was nearing completion. The fire was, however, prevented from totally destroying the addition, but the main factory is a total loss, with its large amount of valuable machinery and stock. The main building was four hundred feet long and fifty wide, and the addition the same size. The company was organized in 1891, with a capital stock of \$300,000. Dr. A. M. Cole is president; W. D. Hoover, secretary and treasurer, and C. H. Templeton, general superintendent. The loss will aggregate between \$75,000 and \$100,000, and is nearly fully covered by insurance.

CHICAGO LABOR ASSEMBLY

Demands the Immediate Arrest of Pinkerton and Frick for Treason.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Trades and Labor assemblies adopted the following Sunday:

"Resolved, That we demand of the governor of Illinois that he immediately cause the arrest of William Pinkerton, of Chicago, under the charge of murder and inciting riot and insurrection; that we call upon Gov. Flower, of New York, to cause the arrest of Robert Pinkerton, of New York city, upon a similar charge, and we request Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, to cause the arrest of Manager H. C. Frick, of Homestead, Pa., on the charge of treason, murder, inciting riot, insurrection and rebellion, and at this moment trying to deprive American citizens of their homes and the right to earn their living at the homes and in the mills which their labor has built up and created."

A committee of five was appointed to draw up charges of murder against the Pinkertons and Mr. Frick. The following was also adopted:

"Resolved, that the Trade and Labor assembly condemn the movement to make military organizations of our labor organizations."

BISMARCK TALKS.

He Repeats a Compliment Paid Him by a Colleague—His Loyalty to William I.

BERLIN, July 18.—An article is published Sunday in which Count Adolf Westarp recounts an interview he recently had with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichshagen. Referring to the meeting of the czar and the emperor at Kiel, Prince Bismarck said he was always glad when such untoward incidents were over. Referring to his own dismissal he remarked: "When the kaiser ascended the throne, one of my colleagues who hoped to become my successor, said: 'Your majesty, if Frederick the Great had found on his accession a minister of the greatness of Bismarck, and had kept him in office, he would never have acquired the title of "great." I do not yet know what was the final immediate cause of my dismissal.' Alluding to Emperor William I, Prince Bismarck, in a voice choking with emotion, said: "It was a pleasure to serve him, yet he had a high idea of his position as a ruler. For him I would have done anything—even become his valet."

Purchased by the Standard.
NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—The New Jersey Oil Co. has sold out to the Standard Oil Co.

CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered by Telegraph From All Parts of the Country.

Wheeling is bidding for a large cotton mill. Michigan City, Ind., will have free mail delivery.

There are 1,876 prisoners confined in the Ohio penitentiary.

The forest of Bagnot, in France, seven by four miles, is burning.

The first national bank of Ceredo, W. Va., with a capital stock of \$50,000 has been organized.

Henry Jacobs, a farmer, living near Purdan Springs, Ark., was bitten by a centipede while in bed and will die.

The Negroes of northern Indiana and southern Michigan will celebrate Emancipation day at South Bend, August 1.

An express package valued at \$60,000, entrusted to the Adams Co., is reported lost between New York and New Haven, Conn.

Ike Richards and wife, of Clarksville, Tenn., believe mobs are after them and take turns in setting up at night watching for them.

Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the Homestead strikers, went East Sunday night. He would not state the object of his mission, or even his destination.

A Zanzibar correspondent telegraphs that an anti-German rebellion has broken out in Unianombe, and that the natives have taken the field against the Europeans.

Three persons, names unknown, were killed by lightning during a hail storm in Lacquiptare county, Minn., and Paul Unzicker was killed in the same manner near Cottonwood.

It is estimated that 30,000 people saw the dress parade of the militia at Homestead Sunday evening. Special trains brought enormous crowds from Pittsburgh and other points.

Cyrus W. Field gave his collection of medals and paintings, relating to the laying of the Atlantic cable, to the Metropolitan museum of art, several months before his death.

A nugget of gold weighing forty-five ounces, almost pure, and having, according to the assay, a money value of \$845, is on exhibition in Leadville. It was taken from the Gordon mine.

The steamer Enchantress, which arrived Sunday in New York, has been ravaged by "yellow jack." Four of her officers have fallen victims to the dread scourge, and the rest of the crew have had a narrow escape.

The statue of the late John P. Hale, United States senator, and father-in-law of Wm. E. Chandler, which is to be erected in the state house grounds at Concord, N. H., has arrived in Boston from Italy. The unveiling ceremony will occur on August 3.

At Attica, Ind., Mrs. S. A. Thier and her daughter, Mrs. David Brown, were struck by a freight train as they were crossing the track in a buggy. Mrs. Thier was instantly killed, and Mrs. Brown had both legs broken and was so badly injured she will not survive.

Geo. Rutter, a steel worker wounded in the riot of July 6, died at the Homeopathic hospital, Pittsburgh, Sunday. He was 46 years of age, and leaves a family. Edward Speer, a Pinkerton man who was at the West Pennsylvania hospital, died at midnight. This makes eleven deaths resulting from the riot at Homestead.

Judge Packard Receiver.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Judge Jasper Packard, of New Albany is to be receiver of the broken Vincennes (Ind.) national bank. Packard has been a member of congress and is at present editor of the New Albany Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 18.

FLOUR—Winter, patent, \$4.35@4.40; fancy, \$3.85@4.10; family, \$3.00@3.25; extra, \$2.50@2.75; low grade, \$1.85@2.25; spring patent, \$4.50@4.75; spring fancy, \$4.00@4.25; spring family, \$3.00@3.25; rye flour, \$4.00@4.40.

WHEAT—No. 2 red quatable at 79 3/4c, and No. 2 red at 79 1/4c.

CORN—At the close No. 2 white shelled had few buyers at better than 60c, and No. 2 mixed was slow at 40c; prime to choice ear was quotable at 52 3/4c.

OATS—No. 2 quatable at 36 1/4c. Mixed samples were slow and easy, good No. 2 being held at 34 3/4c.

RYE—Was quiet. Old No. 2 nominal at 75 3/4c. Buyers were in the market for new to arrive at 61 1/2c.

CATTLE—Stockers dull and weaker. Shippers. Good to choice \$4.00@4.50; common to fair, \$3.00@3.50. Oxen: Good to choice, \$3.25@3.75; common to fair, \$1.75@2.00; select butcher, \$3.75@4.00; fair to good, \$3.15@3.75. Heifers: Good to choice heavy, \$3.40@3.45; fair to good light, \$3.00@3.75.

HOGS—Select heavy and prime butcher, \$5.75@5.85; fair to good packing, \$5.00@5.75; common and rough, \$3.90@5.40; fair to good light, \$5.00@5.75; pigs, \$5.25@5.55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep—Wethers and yearlings, \$4.75@5.00; best ewes, \$4.25@4.75; common to fair mixed, \$3.25@3.75; stock ewes, \$3.00@4.00; extra, \$4.25. Lambs—Best shippers, \$6.25@6.40; extra, \$6.50@6.60; fair to good, \$5.65@6.15; coarse and heavy, \$4.50@5.50; butchers, \$4.00@5.00; culls, \$3.00@3.75.

NEW YORK, July 18.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, firm, dull, \$4 1/4c; August, \$4 1/4c; September, \$4 1/4c@4 1/2c.

RYE—Inactive; western, 74 3/4c.

CORN—Dull; No. 2, 54 1/2c@55c.

OATS—No. 2 dull, easier; state, 34 1/4c@35c; western, 34 1/4c.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.

CATTLE—Market steady at unchanged prices; three cars cattle shipped to New York.

HOGS—Market slow; corn fed, \$5.80@6.10; grassers, \$5.00@5.00; six cars of hogs shipped to New York.

SHEEP—Market fair at about unchanged prices.

BALTIMORE, July 18.

WHEAT—Steady; No. 2 red and spot, \$2 1/2c@2 3/4c; the month, \$2 1/2c@2 3/4c; August, \$2 1/2c@2 3/4c; September, \$2 1/2c@2 3/4c; October, \$2 1/2c@2 3/4c.

CORN—Dull; mixed spot and the month, 53c; August, 53c asked; September, 53c.

OATS—Firm inquiry; No. 2 white western, 34 1/4c@35c; No. 2 mixed western, 34 1/4c@35c.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, 75c.

CHICAGO, July 18.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Cash quotations: Flour dull and unchanged. No. 3 spring wheat, 77 1/2c@78 1/2c; No. 3 spring wheat, 77 1/2c; No. 2 red, 78 1/2c. No. 2 corn, 42c; No. 2 ats, 30c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23 1/2c; No. 2 fye, 6c; No. 2 barley, 5c; No. 3 f. o. b., 4c; No. 4 f. o. b., 40c; No. 1 barbed, \$1.03.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

WHEAT—Quiet, but firm; rejected red in grain depot, 61c; old ungraded in grain depot, 58c; No. 2 red, 61 1/2c@62c.

CORN—Options steady, but quiet; local ear lots quiet, but firm; No. 1 mixed July, 54 1/2c@55c.

OATS—Car lots steady and quiet; futures dull and a shade easier; No. 1 white, 37c; No. 2 white, 36c; do choice, 36c; No. 2 white July, 35 1/2c@36c.

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