

## THE RACKET STORE

We are now in our new quarters,

COR. SEVENTH AND GARDEN STS.

In the building formerly occupied by the

## SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

We will be glad to have our many friends and customers call to see us

## IN OUR NEW QUARTERS.

may 10-15

## IN A BALL ROOM.

### A Russian Prince Shot by a Jealous Lieutenant.

### Who, a Moment Later, Blows Out His Own Brains.

**The Young Nobleman Had Been Warned Not to Dance With the Young Officer's Admired, But He Refused to Heed It. The Young Woman May Die from the Shock Sustained at the Tragedy.**

**NEW YORK, Aug. 8.**—A morning paper printed Saturday morning the following from Moscow:

At a grand ball arranged by the officers' corps of the czar's body huzzars at the Casino, First Lieutenant Ivan Rattovitch suddenly stepped into the middle of the ball room, drew a pistol from his holster, took deliberate aim, and shot Prince Nicholas Susslovitch, a brother officer. Prince Nicholas was walking with the lieutenant's fiancée.

The prince, who received the bullet in the heart, fell dead instantly, dragging his partner with him to the floor. The assassin, amid wild excitement, stepped over the body of his comrade, raised his affianced's head by her hair, and then blew his own brains out. All this happened in less than thirty seconds. So quickly were the shots fired that interference was impossible. The cries of the terrified woman first gave the alarm to those in other parts of the hall. Medical assistance was at once procured, but was of no avail in the case of Prince Susslovitch and Ivan Rattovitch.

The young lady, who with difficulty dragged from the death grip of her murdered partner. The murder has created great excitement in Russian upper circles where all parties concerned were well known. The czar ordered a special report to be forwarded by telegram. The murdered prince had intended to dance with his intended. It was a clear case of jealousy, though there was apparently no ground for any suspicion on the part of the murderer.

### SUB-TREASURY BILL KILLED.

**Committee on Ways and Means Makes Unanimous Report Adverse to It.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.**—The committee on ways and means, through Mr. McMillan, Friday made a unanimous report adverse to the sub-treasury bill. The report is long and discursive and discusses all phases of the question in comprehensive style. The objections that occur to the committee are briefly as follows:

If there should be a reduction in the value of goods after they are stored below 80 per cent, the government would lose, if the value increased, the government would get none of the profit. The jurisdiction of the federal courts would be increased so as to make them an instrument of oppression of the people. The bill tends strongly towards centralization and interference with individual freedom. Great fluctuation in currency would follow its enactment.

The operations of the bill would not be confined to farmers, but the iron man, the lumber man, and the manufacturer generally would complain until the government fixed a limit to possible loss at 20 per cent to them, and so on. The government would be usurping the functions of the citizens and attending to everybody's business but its own. The inauguration of the scheme would be the specialist's delight; he could carry \$470,000 worth of wheat with less than \$65,000 cash, and pay the government only 1 per cent interest. The great increase in the number of federal officials would make it almost impossible to disclose a corrupt administration.

No provision is made for the redemption of the many millions to be issued under the bill, and banks would have the power to force a destruction of any part of the government's money. The bill is class legislation, and it would be unjust to the day laborer and other toilers. People having a particular kind of property to deposit could get money at 1 per cent, from the government and lend it at a higher rate to other persons. Lastly, it is violative of the constitution, as is shown by citations from the highest judicial tribunals in the land.

### CAN'T BE VERIFIED.

**No Evidence That a Cuban Revolution Expedition is on Foot.**

**KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 8.**—Inquiry fails to reveal any filibustering expedition prepared to invade Cuba from this point. No unusual activity is noticed among Cuban sympathizers other than the frequent holding of secret meetings and raising funds for the future. Federal officers have been advised from Washington, and are taking measures to frustrate the plans and prevent the departure if attempted. The collector of customs Friday dispatched the revenue cutter now cruising along the west coast to return here and strict surveillance

## GREAT DANGER

### To Which the Steel Workers Are Constantly Exposed.

Lives Daily Risked in the Homestead Mills,

Especially Those of the Rollers and Heaters

WHOSE WAGES WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

THE REDUCTION APPLIED TO ALL THE TONNAGE MEN.

**Without Skilled Rollers and Heaters the Company Could Do No Work at All. About 30 Per Cent. of the Skilled Workmen at Homestead Received \$100 and Over Per Month, and About 5 Per Cent. from \$150 to \$100.—A Police Officer on Guard Outside Mr. Frick's Office Last Another Crank or Anarchist Attempt the Life of the Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company.—Secretary Lovjoy Says the Affairs of the Company Are in a Satisfactory Condition.**

**CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.**—The Post publishes the following from its special correspondent in Homestead:

"Just look at my back," remarked one of the skilled steel-workers with whom I was talking in his home, and pulling down his shirt collar an inch or so, he showed where great scars and wounds just healing began. It was literally a cooked back that had been broiled and seared by hot flakes of iron a thousand times. "I've not been working for a month now, and yet my back is still sore. How did it get that way? Why, in dodging the great flakes that came toward me a hundred times every day of my life. I save my face and eyes, but they catch me on the back, and you'll not find a roller in the works with a well back." So far as an investigation was made this fact was established.

Little do those unacquainted with the work in the Carnegie mills know of the danger the men employed in them undergo. It is a terrible work. With furnaces burning in a white heat, and great cauldrons of metal, sheets of heated steel and ponderous machines all around, and cinders and burning flakes flying in every direction, it is little wonder that every day has its records of accidents, and frequently fatalities. In the taking of their lives in their hands when they walk into the big shops in the mornings, and when they come out after their day's work they put it down on the credit side of skill, watchfulness and good luck. The temperature in the plant is so high that it is almost impossible to stand it ten minutes without falling.

"What is it?" repeated a roller. "Well, I'm safe, I think, in saying it will reach 150 degrees, and with some to spare at that. I am putting it at a dead heat."

This is the kind of a place in which the steel workers, who are striking against a reduction of wages, have to work. Men who get \$2 and \$3.50 and less per day put in eight hours in these places just the same as do the men who are better paid.

Very naturally accidents are frequent. One of the immense metals filled with molten metal overturns with a crowd of men around it, a plate of red hot steel slips from the rollers, a burning circular file whirrs or drops, a single wheel or one of a hundred other machines occurs and somebody is injured or killed.

No man knows when any of these things may happen. No man knows when he begins his work in the morning, whether or not he will eat supper with his family in the evening. In the last accident of any consequence there must be fatality to make an accident in the Homestead mills worth noting—six men were horribly burned and injured, and two, Andy Keibler and John Fagin, lost their lives. This occurred in the open hearth department. The converter, where Bessemer steel is made, has scores as its record.

When an accident occurs and no man is killed the company considers itself fortunate. The loss of a hand or a foot or an arm or a leg is to be expected, and excites no comment. In addition to this, the work is injurious to eyes from having to constantly face the terrible heat.

A noticeable fact is that of all the steel workers whom The Post representative met in Homestead there were not two who could be counted as having passed the meridian of life. A physician of the town with whom I talked made the significant remark: "About forty-two or forty-three years generally winds 'em up."

There is one feature of this strike that has never yet been made public, and this information was secured by The Post only by devoting nearly a whole day to it alone, interviewing more than a score of the leading strikers, as well as calling a second time upon the Carnegie officials. The clew to it was a remark dropped in an unguarded moment, and traced only with considerable difficulty. The reduction proposed by the Carnegie company applied to all tonnage men in the four mills. Rolling and heating are the highest branches and best paid of skilled work.

When the conference between the workmen and the company indicated no agreement probable, the announcement was made that a strike would follow. Without skilled rollers and heaters the company is unable to do its work, and to these men in its employ a paper was presented to the rollers, heaters and screw men alone, for them to sign as a guarantee that they would not go out on a strike. It was understood that if they would remain their wages would not be reduced, but the wages of the other men would suffer. Rollers and heaters are highest priced men. So the fact stands that this strike is not to pro-

tract the wages of the highest paid men, but the wages of the men who are paid less.

This is a fact stated authoritatively by The Post, and puts this strike in an entirely different light. All these men belong to the Amalgamated association. They are bound to guard the interests of others as well as themselves, and the interests of this association alone are being guarded in this strike, because the men who are leading it have no personal cause to go out, but are looking solely to the interests of the association. "I would rather go back at \$2 a day," said a member of the advisory committee, "than to go back at twice the amount and feel that my association is ignored."

As stated, there are about 40 per cent. of the skilled steel workers here who charge \$100 and over per month. Certainly there are not more than that number. There are about 5 per cent. who make from \$150 to \$100 per month on an average.

"People outside talk of these as big wages," said a leader. "Do they ever think what it means? Do they ever count the hot, hard work and the danger we face? Let a lawyer or a doctor study hard for ten years, sacrifice his comfort, burn the midnight oil, risk his life and then, after all of this, enter upon a practice work \$175 a month. Does anybody charge him with getting so much and rolling in wealth? Think then of what steel workers must do before they can reach these wages. It takes years and years of work that wears away the life of a man. He must be fitted by nature for the work; every man can not become a skilled steel worker. It takes both mind and muscle; he must have natural executive ability to direct those under him; he has spent years in reaching this state of efficiency; he must be cool and self-possessed; with the turning of his hand he can spend the vast amount of money that is in his hands, and the company's property are ruined; he must be skillful, know what to do, how to do it and do it quickly, and all this he learns only after years—sometimes twenty and more. The company recognized this in the proposition it made to the rollers and heaters, and it is for this proficiency and this alone that the Carnegie company pays higher wages to the very few men who have succeeded in reaching it."

"WONDERFULLY SATISFACTORY"

Is What Treasurer Curry Says of the Work Done by the New Men.

**HOMESTEAD, Pa., Aug. 8.**—Saturday was uneventful. Cash contributions from all parts of the United States and Canada continued to pour in. Saturday committees left for the coal and coke regions to solicit aid for the locked-out men.

At the office of the Carnegie Steel company, Treasurer Curry said: "Over thirty-five tons of first-class steel plate were turned yesterday in exactly the same time that it would have taken our former employees to do the work. We are working on 13-inch beams this morning and with the exception of the Bessemer or converting mill, the 23-inch and beam mills, our entire plant is in operation. There are now five rolling furnaces on, with one furnace in one and four in another, while six additional furnaces will be charged Monday night. The work being done in all departments has thus far been wonderfully satisfactory and there is no longer any ground to be made for the operation of the entire plant satisfactory to our men."

At Duquesne.

Saturday morning Mr. Potter received a telegram from Superintendent Morrison, of the Duquesne mill, stating that all the men employed in the mechanical department had returned to work, and that by Monday morning nearly all the mill men in every department would be at work. He does not anticipate any trouble.

**Grand for Mr. Frick.**

**PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.**—Chairman H. G. Frick arrived at his office as early as 10 o'clock Saturday morning and plunged at once into the mass of correspondence with a vim that put to shame some of his clerks. He remained all day at work. A police officer stood on guard at this big office door to prevent a possible riot of the assault made by Bessemer two weeks ago. The officer kept out of Mr. Frick's sight. The plucky chairman declares he is able to care for himself and does not need protection.

Edward Burke, the Homestead striker known as "Red," was before Judge Ewing on a habeas corpus hearing, claiming a mistaken identity, and that he could prove an alibi. Owing to the peculiar surroundings Judge Ewing decided he could do nothing but admit Burke to \$1,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy, and give him a hearing in the manner usual.

Jacob Steiner was brought from Homestead Saturday morning by Constable Gallagher to answer a murder charge made by Secretary Lovjoy Friday.

Secretary Lovjoy Saturday morning reported all of the affairs of the company in a satisfactory condition.

**Strong Words from a Lawyer.**

**PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.**—Since Hugh Ross swore out warrants against the Carnegie officials the latter have decided to institute further proceedings against a number of the Homestead strikers. Captain E. Y. Bred, one of the steel company's lawyers, said Saturday morning:

"If the constables want the Pinkerton men for whom warrants are issued they will have no trouble in finding them. What is the use of our surrendering men who are right here in the city and can be found at any time? So far as they are concerned we will not surrender any more men. These men are on the principal streets every day and I saw two of them this morning."

The talk of attacking the legality of the Carnegie Steel company is laughable and I can not believe any lawyer seriously contends there is anything illegal in such a company. The other side has not the law with them, and this they discovered in the hearing before Judge Ewing and their information acted like a more and more injured their position.

"More information will be made and more warrants issued as fast as we get the necessary evidence until every man who was active in the Homestead riot and also at Duquesne yesterday is arrested or a fugitive from justice. We are in this fight to a finish."

**Knold's Ball Fixed.**

**PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.**—Attorney Friedman for Karl Knold, the anarchist, asked Judge Ewing Saturday to fix bail in his client's case. The judge said: "I have made inquiries and am satisfied I fixed the ball too small. His case is different from Batters, and he can be released on giving bail in \$2,000 for conspiracy and \$5,000 for being accessory to the shooting of Mr. Frick."

**Anarchists Are Still at It.**

**PARIS, Aug. 8.**—The police of this city have discovered an anarchist placard calling upon anarchists to kill the jurists and judges who have respectively convicted and condemned members of anarchist societies. The authorities have learned that 100,000 of these placards have been printed for circulation.

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**TWO PECULIAR LAKES.**

**Without Known Source or Outlet and with Seasonal Tides.**

**PERU, Ind., Aug. 8.**—Lake Cicott, a small and pretty body of water in Cass county, whose pleasant shaded banks have been used for many years by Logansport people as picnic grounds, has a peculiarity which has of late been proven to be a fact, and which seems a very singular affair. It is that the lake has a septennial high tide, which has been taking place regularly every seven years for a length of time past the remembrance of the oldest residents of the vicinity. At times the water diminishes until one end of the lake is all bare. It then gradually increases until at the end of seven years time from the previous high tide it reaches the highest point, and rises up to its banks in all directions.

The lake is now in a fine condition, being higher than it has been for seven years. Without any known source, nor with no outlet visible, the lake is a singular body of water. It is always clear and pure, and does not resemble a pond in the least. One gentleman of Logansport gives as his opinion that the lake is a crater of an extinct volcano.

Lake Maxinkuckee, the famous resort which is patronized by a number of the most all of the cities in the northern part of the state, is also possessed with a similar unaccountable increase and diminishing in size, reaching its highest point every seven years, as does Lake Cicott. It is also mysterious as having no visible inlet or outlet. On account of its being much larger in size, the increasing and diminishing of its waters are not noticed to such an extent as those of Lake Cicott.

### ENCAMPMENT PREPARATIONS

**For the Veterans Who Will Make the Pilgrimage to Washington.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.**—The Grand Army entertainment committee has begun the erection of barracks for the accommodation of veterans who will attend the encampment next month. These barracks will be made of canvas, one story high, provided with cots and bedding. They will accommodate 17,000 people. A like number will be accommodated in the public school buildings. Preparations are being made to clear the recreation rooms of desks and furniture, and with the aid of cots and mattresses to turn the buildings into large dormitories.

"Everything in the way of bedding, except blankets, will be furnished, and the cots which come in a body will be housed together as nearly as possible. It is thought that about 17,000 men can be housed in this way. No cooking will be allowed in the buildings, but in some cases arrangements may be made to have the meals brought in from the outside by a caterer. The boarding houses of Washington will accommodate 25,000 and the hotels 15,000 more."

### MISSISSIPPI RIVER WORK.

**Report of the Commission Which Allots Ten Millions for Improvements.**

**NEW YORK, Aug. 8.**—The lower Mississippi commission, which has held daily sessions during this entire week, finished its labors late Friday afternoon. It made its apportionment for river and harbor improvements for the next four years.

It has sent to Washington to the secretary of war for his approval the following recommendations:

First—That of the \$10,000,000 placed at the disposal of this commission for the next four years, \$9,000,000 be devoted to the bridging and strengthening of levees on the Mississippi river. Said money to be at the rate of \$1,500,000 a year for the next four years, ending with the year 1895.

Second—That \$4,000,000 be appropriated for channeling purposes, said work to be expended at the rate of \$1,000,000 per year for the next four years.

### ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

**Both Branches of Congress Bring the Session to a Close.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.**—Both branches of congress adjourned sine die at 11 p. m. Friday night.

### Shot a Boy While Hunting.

**FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 8.**—Charles Shannon, a young man residing near Antioch, in this county, Friday shot and killed Mason Warfield, a small boy, while out squirrel hunting. He claims the shooting was accidental, and another boy who was along substantiates the story. The boy was shot in the head and died at once. Shannon came to the city and surrendered himself. Both he and the boy witness are in jail.

### Public Sentiment Changes.

**EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.**—The Holston murder is still the topic of the hour, but the public sentiment has changed and is now with the young man and his family. The evidence given out by the mother and brother showed great provocation. The young man was assaulted by his father and ran from him, and only when brought to bay did he draw his revolver.

## GREAT MISTAKES

Made by the Merchants of the United States

In Not Seeking to Keep South American Trade.

**The People Want Our Goods and Would Buy Them if Properly Packed for Transportation in Those Countries Where Mules and Two-Wheeled Carts Take the Place of Railroads Here.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.**—J. W. Love, consul at San Salvador, is here on a furlough, and will go to his home in Nebraska in a few days. Mr. Love says: "The American merchants are losing a magnificent trade in the South American countries solely because they do not seek to keep it." Said Mr. Love: "We rank third among the people where I have been located when we ought to stand at the front. The people of South America know what the goods of the United States are and want them, and would buy them if permitted a means of transportation to the inland cities in primitive, and all goods are either carried on mules or in two-wheeled carts, so that it is impossible for them to handle freight that weighs over 150 pounds. The English, Germans and French recognize this and pack their freight accordingly. They also protect it from the weather and do a dozen little things that please the natives, while the American ships his goods just as he would from one store to another." Mr. Love says that American goods are so popular in the Latin-American countries that English manufacturers counterfeit them.

### ONE WRECK CAUSES ANOTHER.

**Engineer and Fireman Killed—Several Passengers Injured.**

**ELIZABETH, Pa., Aug. 8.**—A bad wreck occurred on the Lake Shore railroad, eight miles east of here, at midnight Friday night, in which the engineer and fireman of the Boston special passenger train No. 6, east-bound from Chicago, were killed and several passengers injured, only one, Stephen Perry, of Indianapolis, seriously.

The disaster took place at Harbor Creek. A slow freight going west was trying to get into a side track at that point to let the fast freight, also west-bound, pass it, but failed to get out of the way in time, and crashed into it, causing a big wreck, which was thrown over on the eastern track.

A few moments later the broken special No. 6, from Chicago, came along at a high rate of speed and crashed into the freight wreck, wrecking the engine, a baggage car, an ordinary passenger coach and a sleeping car, besides several freight cars. Engineer William Welch and Fireman Burkner, of the passenger train, were instantly killed. They did not see the obstruction in time to stop. Both men were in Buffalo, and the crash is described as fearful, notably among the occupants of the sleeping cars, who were thrown out of their berths. Efforts were made by some to crawl through the windows of the wrecked cars, and injuries from cuts resulted therefrom. The occupants of the buffet car had a miraculous escape, the car being wholly wrecked. The Pullman car Dexter was partially wrecked.

Wrecking trains with physicians were sent to the scene and everything possible done for the relief of the injured.

### Disobeyed Orders.

**PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.**—At 1 o'clock Saturday morning a head-on collision between two freight trains occurred at Indian Creek, four miles east of Conneville, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Two of the trainmen were fatally hurt, two others badly injured and several seriously. Disobedience of train dispatchers' orders is given as the cause of the accident.

One man named Robert Wood, a brakeman, died shortly after taken from the wreck.

Fireman Miller, of English Hill, was caught between the engine and tender. Fireman Bell was taken from the wreck at 7 o'clock. His skull is fractured and head and body badly bruised.

Engineer Johnson of train No. 88 and Engineer Robert Moore, of train No. 77, were both thrown from their cabs and seriously injured.

Five cars were piled up over the demolished engines.

### To Grant Pension Cases.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.**—Pursuant to the resolution passed in the house last night, Speaker Crisp Saturday appointed Representatives Pearson, Democrat of Ohio; Martin, Democrat of Indiana; Wilson, Democrat of Missouri; Flick, Republican of Iowa; and Waugh, Republican of Indiana, a sub-committee of the committee on pensions and invalid pensions to redify the pension laws. The committee will sit during the recess of congress.

### Latest from Venezuela.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 8.**—A leading representative of the revolutionary Venezuelans, now in this city, received a private cablegram from Venezuela Friday saying that General Crespo has entered Caracas by force of arms. The intelligence also announced the utter defeat and route of General Mendoza, of the Villegas government at La Victoria, and the capture of General Betalica and his entire army.

### Who Will Orate.

**CHICAGO, Aug. 8.**—It is more than probable that at an early meeting of the ceremonies committee of the world's fair action will be taken in opposition to congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as orator of the day on the occasion of the dedicatory exercises. Everybody around exposition headquarters is disgruntled by the attitude of Mr. Breckenridge against the passage of the appropriation bill.