A FAMOUS TRIAL.

Preacher E. B. Flemon Makes a Great Fight for Liberty.

A LIVELY LEGAL BATTLE.

Governors Beaver and Richardson's Actions Questioned.

JUDGE EWING IS ON HIS METTLE.

He Doubts That the Act of Assembly of '78 is Constitutional.

A DECISION EXPECTED THIS MORNING

The legal wrangle over the extradition of "Preacher" Flemon has narrowed down to the question: Who is the "biger" man, as the well-remembered Texan once said, Judge Ewing or Governor Beaver?

The Governor has issued a warrant for Flemon's arrest and delivery to the South Carolina authorities, but after the events of yesterday there seem to be good grounds for the supposition that Judge Ewing will refuse to accept the action of the Governor of this Commonwealth, and that the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina will go unhonored. A Governor often refuses to honor the requisition of a fellow-Governor, but the intervention of a Judge must be a great rarity, judging from the scarcity of precedents cited by counsel.

At all events, there was a great legal battle fought yesterday over the body of the colored minister, F. E. Flemon, who is alleged to be John Yeldell, of Edgefield county, S. C., a murderer under indictment, and therefore supposed to be subject to a requisition from the proper authorities.

Hon. Charles F. McKenna, counsel for Flemon, found himself debarred from the privilege of consultation with his client by the officers of Central station. He immediately availed himself of the right of habeas corpus, and Flemon was produced yesterday morning in Common Pleas No. 2 before Judges Ewing and Magee. The courtroom was jammed by sympathizing members of the prisoner's race, and all were evidently in a white heat of excitement. The prevalent idea seemed to be that if Flemon is taken back to South Carolina it will mean his death, and it was plain to be seen that South Carolina justice is

HELD IN MEAN ESTIMATION

in this community. While in the courtroom a deputy sheriff of Allegheny county arrested Flemon on the strength of a warrant issued by Governor Beaver, the latter being based upon the honoring of the formal requisition made upon the Pennsylvania Executive by Governor Richardson, of South Carolina. Flemon maintained his cool imperturbability under this fresh evidence of the fact that the machinery of extradition had been put into motion. The action of the habeas corpus was then vacated in order to settle legally the point involved in the whole case, namely: Should Flemon be surrendered to the South Carolina deputy sheriffs and United States marshals?

In order to still further aid his client Hon. C. F. McKenna renewed the habeas corpus for the purpose of forcing the issue of improper restraint from liberty under Governor Beaver's warrant upon the counsel for the South Carolina authorities. This action was considered a shrewd move, as it placed a further burden of proof upon counsel for the prosecution that Flemon was really the man wanted by the South Carolina people; but it still further complicated the situation, as it arrayed the Constitutional rights of the citizen against the Legislative act of 1878 concerning requisitions. Having now thrown all possible legal entanglements around the case, the examination of the witnesses was proceeded with. Both of the South Carolina detectives testified that they had frequently seen Yeldell, alias Flemon, in South Carolina up to and during the years 1883 and 1884. They also detailed their identification of the prisoner at the county jail.

Inspector McAleese detailed the circumstances of Flemon's arrest upon the famous "letter," and also testified that a letter from an Edgefield county man was found in Flemon's pockets. Both sides then asked for an adjournment in order to prepare arguments.

A CROWDED COURTROOM.

At the afternoon session excitement in the courtroom was at fever heat and every point made for or against the prisoner evoked such noisy ebullitions of feeling that the tipstaves had to rap sharply for order. The habitues of the courtroom had given place to a motley crowd of colored citizens, who lined the back rail and looked at the counsel and His Honor with eyes all whites. There were not a few faces which looked as if mischief was meant. Inside the rails were a number of colored women who buzzed busily and looked with encouragement upon the prisoner and his counsel. Hon. C. F. McKenna wore his usual debonair appearance, and the form of Hon. Thos. A. Marshall towered above the large sprinkling of lawyers present. These two appeared as counsel for the prisoner Yeldell, who sat in a capacious armchair, quite at ease. Opposite were Colonel John W. Echols, Clarence Burleigh, Esq., and Mr. Marland, counsel for the prosecution. Back of them sat two Southern-looking gentlemen, the deputy sheriffs who are making a vigorous fight for Flemon's extradition. The colored contingent glared ferociously at these two worthies and made audible remarks about "pore white trash." Judge Hazen, of Butler, entered with Judge Ewing and sat silently beside him, paying undivided attention to the case.

Clarence Burleigh, Esq., opened in a brief argument, in which he took up Judge Ewing's comment of the morning upon the absence of the date of the murder in Governor Beaver's warrant, and also the absence of the name of the murdered man, Deputy Sheriff James Blackwell, of Edgefield county, S. C. Mr. Burleigh claimed that the warrant was complete so far as judicial jurisdiction was concerned. He then reviewed the facts presented in the case and admitted that the letter upon which the arrest was based might have contained erroneous information. Judge Ewing said that the counsel for the prosecution

HAD HAD AMPLE TIME

to verify the facts stated in the letter, and should have done so. Mr. Burleigh argued that the action of Governor Beaver in issuing the warrant made the necessary steps complete.

Judge Ewing—Have you any authorities for your proposition?

Mr. Burleigh—We have some.

Colonel Echols—I have here some authorities upon habeas corpus.

Mr. Marshall—Well, read them. We want to know what they are.

Judge Ewing—Are they not in a brief?

Colonel Echols—I found the authorities but a few moments since.

Mr. Burleigh—Your Honor, all the necessary papers, including a copy of the South Carolina indictment, are on file at Harrisburg. Inspector McAleese was right in arresting the man even on vague information, and the subsequent identification was complete. There is no question but that Governor Beaver is satisfied that Flemon is the man wanted. The defense have no evidence to offer in contradiction to the identification or proving that Flemon is not Yeldell. I therefore demand that Yeldell, alias Flemon, be delivered to the representatives of Governor Richardson.

Colonel Echols then read a number of extracts which seemed to indicate that the warrant of the Governor was mandatory upon the judiciary, even overriding the habeas corpus. The law of 1878 concerning requisitions was also quoted from liberally, with the intention of establishing the principle sought to be established by the prosecution, to the effect that the papers from Harrisburg supported by the identification were sufficient.

JUDICIAL DOUBTS EXPRESSED.

Judge Ewing—I have thought the matter over, and have come to the conclusion that the act of 1878 has no effect on the writ of habeas corpus, which is too deeply grounded to be changed by legislation. I have no doubt that the legislative limitation is unconstitutional. Some other reason should be advanced.

There was a sensation among the legal fraternity at this statement, and murmurs of "Supreme Court" were heard.

Hon. C. F. McKenna then arose and said: May it please the Court: This case has attracted wide attention by reason of the wrong manner in which the city police officials have acted. The State of South Carolina has commenced the whole matter wrong. Our client was arrested in violation of all law, upon the slender evidence of a letter——

Mr. Burleigh—Last Sunday's papers printed our evidence.

Mr. McKenna—The Court will take judicial cognizance of newspaper publications.

The speaker claimed that the testimony of the deputies from South Carolina constituted a strong alibi for the prisoner; that the papers were faulty and full of flaws, and that the liberty of the citizen was above the tampering of the Legislature.

GLORIOUS OLD TOM SARCASTIC.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall arose in his most sarcastic manner and wanted to know what murder had been committed, and when? There was nothing proving the commission of any murder at all so far as Flemon was concerned. He asked for Governor Beaver's warrant, and proceeded to tear it to tatters, and remarked that it looked like a mortgage instead of a requisition. Judge Ewing said it was not a requisition, but a warrant. Mr. Marshall blandly charged the other side with reading extracts from a "peddler of law." (Church, of the New Jersey Chancery Court.) He paid his respects to Governor Beaver, whom he characterized as a great General, a wise Executive, but a poor lawyer. Mr. Marshall said that the chain of evidence was too slender to drag a man to South Carolina to be hung and quartered.

Judge Ewing—Is this requisition prima facie evidence?

Mr. Marshall—Not unless properly made out and accompanied by something more tangible than "official information." It's all the opposite side have in evidence, whether it be warrant or requisition.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSES.

Colonel Echols' closing speech was forcible and dignified. He hinted that in the absence of law or facts the next best thing was to raise a dust and an army of trivial objections.

A trial by a jury of his peers will not disgrace Flemon. I admit that it is a grave question. Society demands retribution for such a crime as murder, and if this man is rightly charged and legal steps have been properly taken, he must face the consequences. Mr. Marshall seems to think that Flemon is to be deprived of his rights. It is not so. The opposition has limited itself to an attack upon Governor Richardson, but Governor Beaver must have proceeded rightly. At least it is always presumed that an Executive is right until the reverse is proven. The copy of the indictment is on file at Harrisburg. Must it be sent around from place to place? In a somewhat extended experience I never saw the indictment presented in court in a case like this. We have made out a prima facie case——

Judge Ewing (quizzically)—Have you?

Colonel Echols—We think so. The requisition demands the return of a fugitive from justice——

Judge Ewing—Yes, but is he a fugitive from justice? Where is it said that he is a fugitive? This man is young. What date is given me to base my judgment upon? How do I know some other John Yeldell did not commit the crime charged in 1786?

Colonel Echols—The fact that this man is in another State, under an alias, goes far to show him to be a fugitive. Where is anything to the contrary?

Judge Ewing—We are not going to ignore the fact that we have held this man over a week. The prosecution has had ample time to bring enough witnesses here to prove Flemon's identity with Yeldell.

THE COURT AND THE COUNSEL.

Colonel Echols—Our papers are evidence enough. We have positively identified the man. Of what use would further evidence be?

Judge Ewing—It was an effort to hold back testimony much as is done in divorce cases of the present day.

Colonel Echols—Everything has been presented by us that we deemed necessary to extradition, and the defense simply stands in the light of a demurrer.

Judge Ewing—They have a right to require you to make out a case. The copy of the South Carolina indictment should accompany the warrant.

Colonel Echols—I have never seen it come down with the warrant.

Judge Ewing—Then the rules of practice should be amended.

Colonel Echols—We conclude the case here, Your Honor, and stand or fall upon this warrant from Governor Beaver.

This closed the case; and the Court asked for briefs, remarking that the decision would be forthcoming this morning. Mr. McKenna asked that the police be admonished to leave the prisoner free from arrest or further molestation until the decision be made.

Judge Ewing said sharply: "It will not be safe for anyone to molest the prisoner."

Taciturn Roger O'Mara made a speech to the Court. He said: "Your Honor, the Chief of the Department of Public Safety says that no further proceedings will be taken against the prisoner. It all rests with the Court."

Judge Ewing: "If I had believed one-half of what has been published, I should have taken a hand long ago. If anyone interferes now it will be made unpleasant for him."

Colonel Echols said laconically as the crowd drifted out of court: "This case is famous. If Judge Ewing refuses to accept Governor Beaver's warrant it will become—well, still more famous."

SOLDIERS GOING TO-MOREOW.

The Eighteenth Regiment Are Ready to Leave for Their Camp.

To-morrow morning the boys in blue of the Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., will leave for their camp near Uniontown. They will assemble at the corner of Fifth street and Duquesne Way at 10 o'clock, and march to the depot. Six hundred and forty-eight men will go. They will consist of 540 privates, 40 officers, 40 members of the drum corps and the new Eighteenth Regiment Band of 28 men.

The camp, which will be known as Camp Ripley, is situated about two miles from Uniontown in a section of very beautiful country.

On the 24th the Governor and Adjutant General will inspect the troops and camp. The regiment will be in camp eight days.

STILL CONFINED.

Mr. Klages, Who Was Struck With a Stone, Has a Very Sore Face.

Undertaker W. A. Klages, who was struck in the face with a stone, at the corner of Pennsylvania and Allegheny avenues, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, by William Wilson, is confined to his home on Liberty street, Allegheny. The cut on his face is proving a very sore wound. Charles E. Klages, a son, made an information before Deputy Mayor McKelvy yesterday charging Wilson with aggravated assault and battery. The defendant is confined in the Allegheny lockup, and will have a hearing as soon as Mr. Klages is able to be present.

The Rumor Not True.

A rumor was afloat yesterday that James S. McKean had received the appointment of postmaster. No information relating to the matter has been received from Washington, and Mr. McKean said the rumor was without foundation.

THE CHIEFS DEBATE.

Messrs. Bigelow and Brown Differ About Awarding a Big Contract.

FORBES' IMPROVEMENT DELAYED

A Very Lively Session of the Board of Awards Yesterday.

MANY CONTRACTS LET BY THE BOARD

There was another squabble in the Board of Awards yesterday afternoon. The opening of bids occupied nearly an hour, and just as everything was well finished up, Chief E. M. Bigelow said:

"Mr. Chairman, I move that the bids for street improvements be let to the lowest bidders, as follows: For paving Forbes street, from Boyd to Brady streets, with asphalt, to the Warren Scharf Asphalt Pavement Company, at $3 23 per square yard; for grading Keystone street, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth streets, John Pirt, at 46½ cents per cubic yard, and from Stanton avenue to Fifty-second street, to K. Bracken, at $1 40; for paving Dresden alley from Fifty-second to McCandless streets to Booth & Flinn, and from Stanton avenue to Fifty-second street to K. Bracken; for paving, grading and curbing Allen street to Ott Bros., at $1 68 per square yard, with irregular block stone; for paving with asphalt No. 2, at $3 40 per square yard, to Booth & Flinn, the following streets and alleys: State alley Scott alley, Church alley, Slocum's alley, Corday alley, Strawberry alley, Larkin's alley, Mawhinney street for 510 feet south from Forbes street, and South Twenty-eighth street from Carson to Jane streets, the price per yard for the last two mentioned being $3 30 and $3 10 respectively."

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

Mr. J. O. Brown—I second that motion, but reserve the right to vote "no" as to the Forbes street contract.

Mr. Bigelow—Then I withdraw my motion.

Mr. Brown—Well, I understand that the advertisement for the Forbes street contract called for No. 1 asphalt pavement. Is that not so, Mr. Bigelow?

Mr. Bigelow—Yes, sir, it is.

Mr. Brown—Well, I can't vote that way.

Mr. Bigelow (rising)—I will state that in regard to my withdrawing my motion I do it simply because I know the vote will be two for and two against it, and there is no use in wasting time with it.

Mr. Elliott—Oh, hold on there, you have no right to anticipate how I am going to vote. You haven't any absolute information as to how anybody will vote except yourself.

Mr. Bigelow—Well, you'll see I am right.

Mr. Brown then suggested that as they could not agree to the Forbes street matter that the contracts for all the streets but that one be voted on, but Mr. Bigelow refused to allow this, but afterward renewed his motion to award all the contracts to the lowest bidders.

Mr. Brown—I second the motion with the same reservation as before.

Mayor McCallin then repeated the motion and called for the ayes and nays.

Mr. Brown was first called and answered: "Aye, to all except Forbes street."

Mr. Bigelow answered "No."

Mr. Elliott—Why, you are voting against your own motion, Mr. Bigelow!"

Mr. Bigelow—No, I am not. He has split my motion, which he has no right to do, and I voted "no" on his amendment.

A TRUCE ATTEMPTED.

Mr. Elliott—Oh, that's all wrong; we are voting on the contracts now, and there's no amendment before us.

Mr. Brown (with emphasis)—I seconded the motion with the reservation to vote "no" on that portion of it, and I had a right to vote that way.

Mr. Bigelow (equally emphatic)—Well, I object to doing business that way.

Mayor McCallin—Well, gentlemen, rather than get into a wrangle or quarrel about this matter, we can take up the streets separately. There are a large number of contracts here that should be let at once. I think they could be let separately in a few minutes, if Mr. Bigelow will withdraw his motion.

Mr. Bigelow—Well, I withdraw my motion. Anything to have peace in the family.

Mr. Brown also withdrew his second to the motion, and the Mayor was about to put the motion to let the contracts separately, when Mr. Elliott objected loudly, saying that after two members had voted a motion could not be withdrawn. Mayor McCallin rapped for Mr. Elliott to sit down.

Mr. Elliott—Well, you can't do it.

Mayor McCallin—I'm in the chair, sir, and I rule that you can.

Mr. Elliott, (laughing)—Well, all right, if you rule that way, let 'er go.

THE WOUND REOPENED.

The Mayor then called for the Forbes street contract.

Mr. Bigelow—I move that the contract for paving Forbes street be awarded to the Warren-Scharf Company, they being the lowest bidders.

Mr. Brown—I second the motion with the reserved privilege to vote "no."

On the call of the roll Messrs. Brown and Elliott voted no, and Messrs. Bigelow and McCallin aye.

Mr. Bigelow (excitedly)—There, I told you how it would be, two and two. What becomes of that contract now, Mayor? Does it die?

Mayor McCallin—I guess it will have to go. I can't help it, I have done all I could.

Mr. Brown—I move that the contracts for all the other streets be let to the lowest bidders, as read off by the Chief of the Department of Public Works.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Elliott and unanimously agreed to. The contracts for sewers were then let as follows:

Sewers on Brooks, Bates, Zulema and North streets to M. Gallagher, on Penn and Braddock avenues to E. J. McIlwaine, on Hareum's alley to P. O'Donnell, on Fox street to M. Golden, on Miller street to Ott Bros., on Twenty-second street to E. J. McIlwaine, on Wallingford street to Mr. Rodd.

Mr. Brown then moved to award the contract for altering and repairing the Eleventh ward patrol stable to B. F. Anderson & Bros., the lowest bidders, at $1,863. The motion was seconded by Mr. Elliott. When it came Mr. Bigelow's turn to vote he said:

"Mr. Chairman, I don't see why I should vote aye on the gentleman's motion; but as the Chief of the Department of Public Safety has gone over these bids, understands the work, knows what he wants, and, therefore, knows what he's going to do, I will give him credit for knowing that much and vote aye, though I must take his word for it that it is right. I can't tell."

No one made any reply, and the motion was adopted. The contract for altering and repairing the Twelfth ward station house was then awarded to B. F. Anderson & Co., also, at $1,938. There were three bidders for the new Thirty-sixth ward police station, but they each bid over $15,000 on the contract. Mr. Brown moved that inasmuch as the appropriation ordinance only allowed $11,000 for the work, and as all the bids were above that figure, that all the bids be rejected and, that the contract be readvertised, which was agreed to.

THE AFTER EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Bigelow explained the reason of his difference with Messrs. Brown and Elliott by saying that the Warren-Scharf Company had put in a bid of $3 23 per square yard for a No. 1 asphalt pavement on Forbes street, while Booth & Flinn had bid $3 40 for No. 2 asphalt. On the contract there would be 23,217 square yards of paving, and the difference of 17 cents a yard would amount to considerable. He said he wanted to get the best he could for the money, and at that difference in price the Warren-Scharf was the best for the city, whose interests he was considering.

Chief Brown said he had opposed Mr. Bigelow's motion because he thought the No. 2 pavement of Booth & Flinn was superior to the Warren-Scharf pavement, even at the difference in price. And further, the specifications for the Forbes street pavement called for No. 1 asphalt, which (there being only one company in the county that controlled the materials necessary to make it) was unfair to the other bidders.

AMICABLY ADJUSTED.

P. & W. Engineers Settle Their Grievance With Manager McDonald—New Running Arrangements to Chicago.

The reported trouble between the officials of the Pittsburg and Western road and their engineers and firemen has been satisfactorily settled, and the friendly relations existing between General Manager McDonald and the men will be continued. The conference between them was settled last night, and the engineers and firemen were happy in consequence.

The conference began on Monday afternoon and continued until 7:30 o'clock last night. Those present were General Manager McDonald, Superintendent C. E. Doyle and Master Mechanic John Quinn, representing the company. There were six representatives from the engineers. They consisted of one passenger and one freight engineer from each of the three divisions of the road. The firemen had no representatives present, but their interests were looked after by the engineers.

The men are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and comprise Division 411, which takes in all the P. & W. men. They made the demand for an increase of wages under the seal and authority of the Brotherhood. It was stated by engineers in this city that if they did not get what they wanted they would "tie up" the road. After three days' figuring with them, General Manager McDonald gave them what they considered better wages than were paid by the other roads competing with the P. & W. The wages were changed from a trip schedule to a mileage basis, and will date from July 1. There are many different runs and conditions that a fair standard can not be given. On an average, the freight engineers will be paid about 4¼ cents per mile, while the passenger men will receive 3 cents. Some of the former will be paid as high as 5½ cents. These latter run local freight trains, and are required to do a considerable amount of shifting. None of the runs have been shortened and the man making the shortest run will receive the least pay, no matter how long he may be out. This only applies in cases of delay where the trainmen have to lie on sidings waiting to get through. The average increase will be about 8 per cent. Some of the men have been advanced as high as 12 per cent. The conference committee will make their report to the engineers at a meeting of the members of Division 411, to be held at Mahoningtown Sunday next. There are 80 locomotives on the road and about 200 engineers and firemen.

The Pittsburg and Western road have been offered a through train service from Allegheny to Chicago that will shorten their line considerably. At present they have a shorter route to Chicago than the Fort Wayne, making the run in about one and one-half hours less time, on ordinary express trains. Their present route is from Allegheny to Orville over their own line, thence via the Wheeling and Lake Erie to Monroeville, then back to Chicago Junction over the Lake division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and from there to Chicago over the Chicago division of the same system. By the new route they can run trains from Allegheny to Kenny, over their own line, then over the N. Y., P. and O. to Marion, O. From Marion they would go over the Chicago and Atlantic a distance of 269 miles.

The officials of the P. and W. claim the B. and O. people have never given this Eastern business the attention they should and may drop this route. At present they only run a sleeper through, but over the new route they will run solid through trains. They claim they will be able to make the run about two and a half hours shorter than via the Fort Wayne.

NO INJUNCTION SUIT.

Mr. Henderson Will Sue for Damages if His Boats Are Injured—The Lake Erie Will Narrow the Channel Temporarily.

Mr. James A. Henderson, of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet Line, was busy yesterday interviewing lawyers and railroad officials about the closing up of the Lake Erie bridge at Phillipsburg and a Panhandle bridge at Steubenville. Both railroads have commenced work, and the rivermen claim they are obstructing navigation. A protest signed by coal men and river operators was sent to the Secretary of War, and his answer is expected to-day. It was the intention of the Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet Line to sue out injunctions against the roads pending the decision of the Secretary, but this will not be done.

Mr. Henderson said yesterday that if any damage were done to their boats the Lake Erie would have to pay for it. As the Lake Erie proposes to close up the spans, Mr Henderson claims that a boat as large as the Hudson cannot pass through if it is a little foggy, or the wind is blowing. Sometime ago the Scotia was wrecked at this point by running into a pier in windy weather.

Superintendent Holbrook, of the Lake Erie, when seen about the matter, said:

I suppose all the talk about bringing injunctions suits is a lot of wind. We intend to rebuild the bridge at Phillipsburg, and the only way it can be done is by putting two temporary piers under the long span. The span is about 450 feet wide, and when divided by the piers will leave a channel 125 wide. I admit this is narrow, and if the river got high or the weather was bad navigation would be dangerous, but as we expect to have the span completed by October, and there is little coal to be taken out, I don't think much harm can be done. The bridge was built originally in this way.

IT IS GOING UP.

The New Government Building is Making Some Progress at Last.

Another cargo of granite for the new post-office building is on the ocean, from East Blue Hill, Me., on its way to Baltimore en route for this city.

The schooner M. B. Miller left the coast of Maine last Monday with 550 tons of material, which is expected here within two weeks.

The work on the building is now progressing very rapidly, there being on the average 600 cubic feet of stone laid every day. There are over 100 workmen employed on the building, 50 of whom are stonemasons and the rest bricklayers.

Not a Case of Suicide.

In relation to the death of John McShannic, who was drowned at Zelienople, Butler county, the evening papers were in error attributing it to suicide. Mr. McShannic was at Zelienople on a visit and just before returning home he concluded to take a bath. While in the water he was seized with a fit, to which he had been subject, and before aid arrived he was drowned.

Their Tracks Extended.

The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company commenced work yesterday extending their tracks from their present terminus on the Sawmill Run Plank Road, to Valley street, to Shaft avenue, to Howard street extension, to Howard street and to North avenue, where the road again connects with the present tracks of the company.

The Force Doubled.

The force of men working on Power Hall was doubled yesterday. The foreman thinks with this force he can complete the building by September 1. The building was to have been of iron and glass, but the pillars are oak. It is thought oak would answer all purposes better than iron.

MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Shoenberger & Co. Ask for a Scale Similar to the Carnegies'.

A HITCH IS LIKELY TO OCCUR.

Master Workman Ross Reports D. A. 3, K. of L., in Very Good Shape.

SOME INTERESTING GLASS GOSSIP

All but three iron and steel firms in this vicinity have signed the Amalgamated Association scale, and there may be some trouble before the wage scale is satisfactorily arranged at these mills. They are Shoenberger & Co., A. M. Byers & Co., and the Linden Steel Company. The first named firm has announced that it will not sign the steel scale unless it is made to slide the same as the one agreed to for the Homestead mill of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. This firm is willing, it is said, to sign the iron part of the Amalgamated scale, but if Homestead has any benefits in its steel departments, it wants to enjoy them also. The Linden Steel Company is in the same fix, and is holding off for a while to see what arrangements can be made. A. M. Byers & Co. have some serious objections to the scale proposed by the workers, as it affects them in a number of departments. A conference has been held by the mill committee and the firm, but no conclusion has been reached. Another conference will be held to-day at which a settlement will likely be made.

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

The objection to the steel scale made by Shoenberger & Co. may cause considerable trouble in the Amalgamated Association. The firm wants to be placed on an even footing with the Carnegie concern. Although the scale agreed to on Sunday does not change the wages paid at present in the converting, blooming, armor plate and basic departments, the system is different and there may be a change after January 1. This change may give an advantage to the Homestead workers or it may give an advantage to the workers in the departments named above in steel mills not governed by this special scale. The firm of Shoenberger & Co., it is understood, do not want to take any chances. If they sign the regular Amalgamated Association steel scale they will be compelled to pay it until June 30, 1890, the same as Jones & Laughlins and other steel concerns.

As has been stated, Carnegie, Phipps & Co. will pay the same wages as are paid in other mills doing the same kind of work until January 1. After that date the wages will be based on the selling price of billets. If the price drops the Carnegie firm will have an advantage over their competitors, and if the prices advance the other firms will have an advantage over the Carnegie firm.

ONLY ONE DISSATISFIED.

None of them have expressed any dissatisfaction over the settlement of the Homestead trouble except Shoenberger & Co. They will not sign the Amalgamated scale, but insist upon a sliding scale similar to the one in force at the Homestead plant.

This will result in a conference between the firm and the Amalgamated Association officials on this matter.

When a DISPATCH reporter mentioned the difficulty to Secretary Martin he declined to talk, saying that President Weihe had his hands full with the Homestead scale. He was busy yesterday arranging the details, and has no time to respond to the request of the Shoenberger & Co. people.

Several officials of the Amalgamated Association were spoken to on the subject yesterday, but they declined to talk. They desired that nothing be said on the matter, as it might prevent a settlement.

An effort was made to see some of the members of the firm of Shoenberger & Co., but without success. General Fitzhugh, one of the leading members of the firm, is enjoying a tour through Europe.

FOUR MORE SIGNATURES.

There were four new signatures to the iron workers' scale yesterday, making 73 in all. They are the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, of this city; Trumbull Iron Company, of Girard, O.; Reeves Iron Company, of Canal Dover, O.; Apollo Iron and Steel Company, of Apollo.

Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, in the official column of the *Labor Tribune*, in speaking of the settlement of the Homestead trouble, says:

It is but just to say that Sheriff McCandless, of Allegheny county, was the mediator through which the conference was brought about, and by the happy termination of the trouble those who were ready to accept unconditionally the company's scale, and be protected therein by the Sheriff, at the expense of human lifeblood, are disappointed. They are usually men who, in times of trouble, like to carry a few favors, but who, in times of peace and prosperity, don't want work.

A REAL ESTATE BOOM ALSO.

"We venture the prediction that the averting of the trouble and settling of the wages question at Homestead will give the little burg the greatest real estate boom it has experienced since the steel works were built.

The bitter feeling that has existed between the Amalgamated Association and the Knights of Labor is evidently at an end, as will be seen by the following public and official announcement made by Secretary Martin:

For valuable and timely pointers given pending the difficulty at Homestead the general office of the K. of L. has placed the A. A. of I. and S. W. under obligations, and should like opportunity present itself, the latter will not be slow to reciprocate. Many thanks, brethren.

APPRENTICE LAW CHANGED.

There Won't be Any Necessity to Import Glassblowers Hereafter.

The Window Glassworker's Convention adjourned at noon yesterday, and the delegates spent the afternoon in visiting the points of interest in the city.

At the evening session the report of the Committee on Apprentices was approved. It provides for an increase of apprentices, and the President is given the power to make any further increase necessary that it will not be necessary to call on Europe to furnish workers to fill vacancies in this country.

A communication was received from the Green Glass Workers Convention in session at Atlantic City, asking the assistance of window glass workers in making all non-union factories union. The communication was favorably considered, and President Campbell appointed Messrs. William A. Wallace, Joseph Riggins and Emil Gaertiere a committee to confer with a committee of the green glass workers.

A lot of routine business was disposed of and the convention adjourned.

A DIFFERENCE IN WAGES.

The Men at Braddock Paid Less Than Those at Homestead.

The settlement of the strike at Homestead on such favorable terms to the men, has set the workers at the Edgar Thomson works to thinking. One of them said they have come to the conclusion that they did a very foolish thing when they quit the Amalgamated Association, and wish they were back again.

A member of the association in speaking of the matter said:

When they were in the association they wanted the earth with a neatly painted fence around it, but we could not grant their request and they left the organization. We are willing, however, to take them back again, but they are tied up in an agreement they cannot honorably break, and we can do nothing for them.

It is said that the wages at the Edgar Thomson are from 10 to 20 per cent lower than those paid at Homestead.

MORE TAX ON LIQUORS.

The Green Glass Vial Blowers to Ask Congress to Put a Tariff on Bottles Imported by Americans.

The convention of D. A. 149, K. of L., green bottle blowers, at Atlantic City, adjourned last night. District Assembly 143 will finish its business to-day when the delegates will leave for their homes. The most important business yesterday was the adoption of a resolution withdrawing their indorsement of the glassworkers' official organ on account of its course in the Campbell importation matter. A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee of five members from each of the two districts to meet in Buffalo, N. Y., November 10, to confer on the question of consolidation, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted in joint convention Monday. At the Buffalo conference, the plan of organization will be perfected. The officers suggested that this matter be referred to the different locals throughout the country, and if they receive a two-thirds popular vote in the locals the districts will be consolidated.

Another resolution, appointing a committee of five to attend the next meeting of Congress to ask for the passage of a bill taxing imported bottles filled with wines and liquors, by the importers of the United States, was adopted. If this bill is passed it will materially affect prices of imported liquors.

The apprenticeship rules were left exactly the same as last year, as was also the base scale of wages throughout the country. At the close of the convention of District No. 149 John Coffey was unanimously re-elected Master Workman. At the meeting to-morrow No. 143 will also re-elect Louis Corrington, whose administration of affairs has been satisfactory during the past year. When the consolidation is effected Coffey will undoubtedly become head of the Association in the United States and Canada.

A THREATENED MINERS' STRIKE.

Railroad Men Want a Conference at Everson and Want an Advance.

The following telegram was received last night from Scottdale:

The delegate meeting of the organized and unorganized coke workers held here to-day, was well attended. The greater part of the time was occupied in discussing the question of an advance in wages. The following resolutions, which indicate the feeling of the men throughout the region, were passed:

WHEREAS, The workmen employed by the coke manufacturers of the Connellsville region, feel keenly the unjust and unfair manner in which they have been treated by their employers in the past, in refusing them a conference upon the wage question, and while we regret that our employers fail to realize that a conference by mutual consent would be best for all concerned, their indifference to our petitions calls for decisive action on our part; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this joint convention, that the Conference Committee selected by this body, be authorized to demand a conference with our employers, said conference to be held at Everson on Saturday, July 27, 1889.

Resolved, That if our employers ignore our committee, that we call upon all workingmen in the region to be prepared to lay down their tools and quit work on the first day of August, and be it further

Resolved, That a convention of delegates representing the employes of the said coke companies be held on the day appointed for the conference at Everson.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that the following should be the minimum rates of wages for the different classes of work:

One dollar per 100 bushels for mining room coal; $1 20 per 100 bushels for mining heading coal and all other narrow work; $2 10 per day of eight hours for drivers, cagers, horsebackmen, timbermen, trackmen and rope riders; chargers, 4½ cents per oven; 60 cents per 100 bushels of coal charged for coke drawing; 10½ cents per oven for leveling; blacksmiths, $2 50; carpenters, $2 25; helpers, $1 85; car greasers, $1 75, and all other work to be paid in proportion to the above prices.

Resolved, That these resolutions be submitted to the rank and file, and that we call upon all employes to hold meetings at their various works and elect delegates and instruct them upon the resolutions submitted. Each pit and yard is entitled to one representative.

OVER 4,000 MEMBERS.

An Important Meeting of District Assembly No. 3 of the Knights of Labor.

The third and most important quarterly convention of D. A. 3 K. of L. of the year began yesterday. Fifty-three delegates were present. Master Workman Ross read his report, which showed that the district was in better financial condition and stronger numerically than at the last quarterly meeting. The amount in the treasury is $1,323 42, and the membership is 4,121.

There are between 500 and 600 members in bad standing, and if they had paid up the district would have been entitled to two delegates to the General Assembly. Under the present conditions only one delegate will be elected.

The reports of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer were also received. The seat of W. D. McAuliffe on the Board of Trustees was declared vacant, and James Musgrave was chosen to fill it.

COLLIERS' CONVENTION.

N. T. A. 135, K. of L., Shows an Increase in Membership of 3,000.

The semi-annual convention of Sub-Division 25, N. T. A. 135, K. of L., composed of railroad coal miners, was held yesterday at K. of L. Hall. No special business was before the body, and the store order system was not discussed. The report that some of the assemblies proposed to withdraw from the National District was denied. Only 16 delegates were present at the meeting.

National Master Workman John B. Rea was present and made an address. He said that N. T. A. 135 had increased about 3,000 in membership during the past six months, and is now in a very flourishing condition.

Thomas Paxon was elected a delegate to the annual convention of 135 to be held at Wilkesbarre next September.

THEY DID NOT QUARREL.

Chairman Abbott and General Manager Jones Upon Very Good Terms.

It was reported yesterday that Captain W. R. Jones, General Manager of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, and Chairman W. L. Abbott, of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., had had a quarrel.

The former, it was said, contemplated resigning his position.

Mr. Abbott was seen yesterday, and said the report was utterly false, and he could not command language emphatic enough to contradict it. Their relations, he said, are very pleasant.

At Valley Camp.

At Valley Camp the Hamilton cottage is occupied by C. T. Flaccus and family, the Hays cottage by Messrs. Collins and Wallace and their families, and the Keally cottage by Dr. Staub and family. The camp is filling up rapidly.

Colorado, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast Excursion

Tickets over the Union Pacific Railroad via Council Bluffs and Omaha, or Kansas City, are now on sale by all ticket agents. Following are names of points reached best by the Union Pacific Railroad: Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, Col.; Cheyenne and Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Soda Springs, Pocatello, Beaver Canon, Shoshone Falls and Boise City, Idaho; San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal.; Portland and Ontario, Oregon; Tacoma, Wash. Ter.; Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and Sitka, Alaska. Excepting to Sitka, first and second-class tickets, one way, are sold to all of above-named points; also to Salem, Olympia and Astoria, Ore., Seattle and all towns in Wash. Ter. Trains of the Union Pacific Railroad are equipped with Pullman buffet sleeping cars, Pullman tourist cars for second-class passengers, free reclining chair cars and through coaches; also dining cars to Denver.

For rates of fare, maps or any information call on or address H. E. Passavant, or Thos. S. Spear, T. F. & P. Agts., 400 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa. TRFSSuwk

HE WILL GO IT ALONE.

Mr. Thompson Couldn't Get Two Men to Help Him at Johnstown—The People Would Not Distribute the Funds.

Treasurer William R. Thompson went to Johnstown yesterday afternoon to begin the work of distributing the $500,000 to-day. Mr. Thompson tried hard to secure two competent men from the local banks to assist him, but he had to go alone. Before leaving he said:

My business has been greatly neglected, and I really haven't the time to spare to go to Johstown, but I am doing it, to keep up the record of Pittsburg and show the people that this city is kindly disposed. I will do the work if I have to do it alone, and remain up half the night to make the entries. We will commence to pay out the money in the morning.

From an authoritative source yesterday it was learned that Judge Cummin had offered the $500,000 to the Johnstown people to distribute it, but they refused to handle the money.

Both of the banks claimed they couldn't do it, and yet Mr. James McMillan, the President of the Financial Committee, is President of the First National Bank. Finally Judge Cummin had to fall back on Mr. Thompson, who consented to do the hard work for the suffering people.

The gentleman who furnished the above information thought the facts should be made public to show the people at Johnstown, who complain of not having the privilege of handling the money, that they decline to distribute the funds when they are offered to them.

The same man thought the $150,000 distributed by the Johnstown Financial Committee should have been held to even up matters. He claims that the committee has nothing to show for the money.

A temporary bank will be established at Johnstown. Checks will be drawn by Judge Cummin for those who have a claim on the fund,