LEGAL ASPECT OF IT

Condition of the Homestead Trouble as Viewed by the Lawyers.

SHERIFF M'CLEARY IS POWERLESS NOW

There Being No Riot He Cannot Call Out a Posse of Citizans.

FRICK CANNOT SECURE AN INJUNCTION

Peing Constructively and Actually in Possession of the Works He is Cut Off.

WORKMEN ARE NOT EVEN TRESPASSERS

They Are Keeping Off the Company's Premises-Peculiar Turn of Affairs-Results of Several Conferences -Men Uneasy.

FROM TESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Flushed with victory, the striking steel workers are becoming defiant. The leaders are losing their control over the men, who are becoming restless. On all sides can be heard groups of strikers denouncing the sheriff as a political trickster. They are suspicious of the leaders, who at a meeting advised them all to let the sheriff take charge of the mills.

The town has been quiet all day, but the strikers are nervous from the constant strain of watching and waiting for an attack during the last few days, and it would not take much to set the community in an uproar.

Sheriff McCleary, accompanied by Assistant Solicitor Petty, left at 3:30 this afternoon for liomestead for a conference with the leaders of the strikers at that point. The citizens of Pittsburg breathed more freely after that fact became known than they have done for a week. It was the first move made by the authorities which had in it the appearance of conciliation. The departure of Sheriff McCleary was postponed until the hour named for several reasons.

He Couldn't Raise a Posse.

Up to a late hour last night he still had hopes that a sufficient number of citizens would respond to his call to go to Homestead, although he confessed that he believed such a movement would bear no fruit. This morning at 9 o'clock about twenty-four men reported to the sheriff with the information that if he would arm them they would go with him, aithough they had no ambition to shoulder guns or face strikers, who a few days had shown by their organization that they knew how to fight. The sheriff told the twenty-four citizens he had no arms and the law did not authorize him to purchase any, and after an awkward silence of several minutes, during which time the high official of the county looked at the twenty-four as Sir John Falstaff is supposed to have looked upon his recruits, he told them to go home.

The sheriff then sought the consolation of his private room, where he remained until he received an invitation to go to the Seventh Avenue hotel, where Adjutant General Greenland, General Wylie, Cotonels Chambers and McKibben and Lieutenant Rutleage were waiting to receive him. This conference lasted until noon. When the sheriff returned to his office he learned that a meeting of the strikers at Homestead had been held and that Lawyer Brennan, attorney for the Amaigamated association, had advised the men to give the sheriff possession of the property.

He Had No Right to a Posse.

This intimation was a relief to the sheriff who had, after coming from the meeting with the military gentlemen, been advised to issue more summonses and to enfore the law upon those that failed to respond. While he was considering this last proposition and yet pefere he had heard the news from Homestead, he had been called upon by several well known lawyers, who informed him that the time had gone by for a summoning of a posse. They showed him that it was only in case of a riot that a posse could be summoned, and there being no riot today he had no authority to call upon citizens to go to Homestead.

Then the jaded and much criticised official saw a flash of light through the smoky atmosphere of Pittsburg for the first time since last Wednesday.

An hour later there appeared before the sheriff ex-President Weike of the Amalgamated association, and with him were President Garland and Secretary Kilgalion of the association, and Chris Magee, who came in to help out the sheriff. This conference lasted nearly an hour, and before it was entirely over Weike came out and said in response to a query of THE BEE correspondent

"I am well satisfied with my mission and if nothing occurs to disarrange our plans we are now in a fair way to a solution of this question. I cannot at this time tell you any more. The sheriff is going up to Homestead this afternoon, where another conference will be held and after that we will

know more." Result of the Conference.

The conference ended soon after and Sheriff McCleary with Lawyer Petty, made a bee line for the Fourth avenue depot, where they boarded a train for Homestead. Neither Mr. Magee nor Mr. Garland nor Kilgalion cared to say what had been said at the meeting, inasmuch as the whole matter would have to be talked over with the leaders at the mill.

Adjutant General Greenland, who is known to represent the governor in this transaction, was himself noncommittal when asked about the conference held at the Seventh Avenue hotel, but from one of his staff the Intimation was obtained that much would depend upon the results of the conference at Homestead. He said that Governor Patti son was fully advised of the situation, and would undoubtedly act if the sheriff was unable to bring about any satisfactory arrange-

There is no doubt but that the availibility of the state militia was discussed at the Seventh Avenue hotel conference, for a member of Adjutant General Greenland's staff, when asked direct what force could be brought into action on short notice, promptly 16 p led that five regiments, two batteries and one troop were virtually holding themselves in readiness at that moment to murch. Quickly recovering, he said:

"I do not mean to say that any notice has been given for these various regiments to assemble at headquarters, but that a number of men armed and fully equipped can be thrown into Homestead before tomorrow." Within the Law's Limit,

It was learned from a reliable source that G neral Wylie and his staff were at Home-

stead late yesterday afternoon and that they had gone over the ground and were fully advised of the lay of the land, and that the governor had been informed of this. Every phase of this situation from a military and legal standpoint has been thoroughly discussed. General Greenland admitted that he was very desirous of securing a peaceful settlement of the trouble and had avised that every legal resource be exhausted before a cail for militia. It was suggested that the courts of Allegheny county might assist in a solution of the trouble by issuing an injunction restraining the men from retaining pos-

session of the property. This proposition was laid before counsel, who returned the information that before such a proceeding could be had they would have to show that the men at the mills were trespassing. As counsel understood it such was not the case, and this further shows the admirable organization of the men at the mills, as well as the shrewdness of the men who are at their head, for it appears that the men are not in actual possession of the mills, but are patrolling along the track of the road nearby and are picketed on the heights overlooking the steel works and the Monongahela. As long as this state of things exists no injunction could issue.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEWS.

He Asserts That the Carnegie Managers

Have Violated the Law, Boston, Mass., July 8.— | Special Telegram to THE BEE, |-General Benjamin F. Butler has come out in an interview relative to the labor troubles at Homestead, Pa., in which he declares that the Carnegie managers violated the law. After reviewing the case at length, General Butler said: "I have no words of justification of the action of the mob when the invasion took place, but I may be permitted to remark when I see many assertions that the Carnegie company had the right to protect its property, that perhaps that the workingmen, knowing that they were bringing that irresponsible, illegal and murderous organization to shoot them down, might well have believed that they had some right or could organize to protect their lives and drive off the invaders who were acting without right and against law. That question will near argument. Deserted by the state authorities, the higher law of self preservation might be invoked, not in legal justification for what they did, but certainly in palliation

"If the facts are as I have stated them, and I do not well see how it can be a mistake, such occurrences ought never to happen again in this country, and the most stringent laws, as well of the United States as of the states, should be passed to prevent it. Pinkerton's body of cutthroats should be disbanded by law if the lesson they got at Homestead will not disband them. The existence of such an organization under any form or pretext should be made felouies in

whoms over taking part in it.
"I further, as a lawyer, believe fully that
those having charge of the Carnegie company and organizing this riotous invasion
could be indicted and punished with great severity under the present law for conspiracy to break the peace and commit mur-der, and I hope they may be if there is any law or justice in the state of Pennsylvania not overshadowed and controlled by miserable political considerations."

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S POSITION. Pennsylvania's Troops Will Not Be Sent to

Homestead. Pirrsnuno, Pa., July 8 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE.1-Since Sheriff McCleary has acknowledged his inability to cope with the strikers at Homestead he has called upon Governor Pattison frequently to furnish aid in guarding the works of the Carnegie company. The vovernor has as often refused to call out the militia. Tonight was obtained from an emissary of the governor, who is privately in the city, the reasons why the nilitia has not been called out and why the governor considers it will not be necessary

He said: "The Carnegie Steel company, mited, a concern doing business in the state of Pennsylvania, has presented to its men certain wage scales which they have refused o accept. Before the final issue between mployer and his employes, the men were given a certain day to accept or reject the propositions. Previous experience should have taught these men that this firm was an organization of business; that it had adhered to its business obligations. It has always been understood in this country that in case the business of a manufacturer was interfered with by outside persons that it was the business of the sheriff and his deputies to prevent any such interference. The sheriff has endeavored to carry out this idea. has failed. The company asks the speriff to restore its property to it, before the sheriff made a demand of the strikers they, through the advice of able atorneys, voluntarily placed in the hands of the watchmen employed by the company this

same property. "The governor has been advised of this fact. He cannot see, therefore, why it is necessary to call out troops when there is no rebellion and no destruction of property. The governor's position is that the militia was not organized to do police duty. It is not consistent with the purpose of guarding private property and denies that unless there is an assault made upon the property or men engaged at work therein he has neither right nor authority to call on the state troops.

ADVISING THE MEN.

Submission to the Legal Authorities Counselled by Labor Leaders. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 8.—The situation in Homestead has moved one step nearer the next point. In the words of one of the press committee of the labor men: "There is nothing indicating what the next step will be. All there is to do is to watch the strik-

What this will be no one can tell. It may be that troops will be ordered here, but no one can say that such is the case. The sheriff has taken one more step and made one more effort to obtain admission for deputy sheriffs to the works, and one more effort, this time in the town of Homestead itself, to obtain a posse. He has failed in these efforts as he has failed in all his other efforts, and the question arises: "What next?" This is

the question that all are unable to answer. Opinion of the Sheriff's Attorney. The legal adviser of the sheriff, Mr. zine. Petty, says that the firm is not in law or in fact in possession of its works and that it must be put in possession of them. To the strikers a proposition has been submitted JOHN BOWE.

that they permit a deputy sheriff to peacefully enter the works and assume charge. The men held a meeting at which the proposition was considered. It adjourned without reaching a conclusion, though so far as it has gone it is in favor of the proposition and in favor of a submission to the law of the recognition of the regular land, and constituted authority. The men are intently suspicious, and are afraid that the proposi-tion of the sheriff has behind it come sinister movement, that the introduction of deputies is but a cloak for more importations. say that Pinkertons will follow the deputies Both these latter they will resist their force. The men are advising the strikers to permit the deputies to come in peace-ably and take possession of the works, but if it be granted the strikers insist as a condition that the deputies shall be neither numerous nor armed, and that they shall not make a move to protect

[CONTINUED ON BECOND PAGE.]

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE

Explosion in the West Berkeley, Cal., Powder Mills.

OVER ONE HUNDRED BLOWN INTO ATOMS

Force of the Explosion Felt Twenty-Five Miles Away.

COMPLETE DEMOLITION OF THE PLANT

Fragments of the Dead Workmen Being Gathered Up.

STARTLING EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION

Much Damage Done to San Francisco Twelve Miles Away - Narrow Escapes and Hair Raising Experiences of Some of the Employes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9 .- At 9:23 clock this morning this city was shaken from end to end by an explosion. What it was or where it occurred no one could tell. Before the people had recovered another, as severe as the first, again shook buildings and caused windows to rattle. People began to realize that only the explosion of a powder mili could have produced a shock of that nature. This explanation had hardly been arrived at when at 9:30 there occurred a terrific explosin that shattered windows all over town, blew in sky lights, broke plate glass on Montgomery avenue, California street, Montgomery street, Kearney street and thoroughfares, and caused people to rush into the streets as though the convulsion was about to tumble all the buildings about their ears.

Two More Shocks.

The consternation was still at its hight when there followed two more shocks, little less severe than the terrific ones which had just been felt. Glass rattled into the streets all over the city and not a few buildings, according to their inmates, came near collapsing. Men in the tower of the fire alarm station were sure that the structure was going to collapse. At the Palace hotel there was great fear among the guests, and all over the city there was created a feeling of alarm. The intensity of the shock can be appreciated when it is known that it was distinctly feit at Sacramento, eighty miles distant, and that windows were cracked at Napa and other points along the shore twenty-five miles from the scene of the explosion. Along the east side of San Francisco bay there are a number of large powder manufactories which have been scenes of periodical explosions in which a number of lives have been lost.

Where the Explosion Occurred. At Highland about haif a mile from West Berkely and also Berkely and Oakland are located the works of the Giant Powder company, consisting of chemical works, mixing and packing bouses, five large buildings in all, together with three large powder magazines, and a number of smaller ones, and it was here that the explosion occurred the morning. The explosion began in the nitroglycerine works and the concussion soon caused an explosion in one of the magazines. Flames also broke out to add to the danger, and though a wrecking train had promptly been sent from Oakland the efforts of the crew were confined to a large extent to keeping the people back from the scene. About 200 yards back was a large magazine containing 300 tons of black powder, the explosion of which would have caused considerable fatality

Gathering Up the Dead. The work of gathering up the remains of the dead was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but the scene was one of such confusion and danger that the work was slow at the best. The flames at the burning packing and mixing houses were terrific and drove the crowds back repeatedly. Chinamen were huddled together in little knots with scorched faces and hands, and their suffering was intense. Even surgeons were pre-

vented from passing the guards, for the largest of the black powder magazines lav just over the brow of the hill, and flames from the burning wreckage were creeping nearer and nearer. Just about the magazine could be seen evidences of the explosion. On the western slope the scattered timbers of the giant powder house were blazing

furiously, while a vellow stream trickling down toward the bay showed where the contents of the acid tanks had emptied themselves. An the mixing and packing houses of 'be black powder department and sulphur mill were in ashes. The damage to the black powder works alone will amount to over \$75,000.

The first explosion that occurred caused the giant powder magazine to go up. The blacP powder mills lay directly in the path of the explosion, and burning brands were neaped upon the already wrecked buildings and among the frightened Chinamen.

Unnamed Chinamen Missing.

It was for a long time impossible to gain any idea of the number of lives lost. The company declined to give any particulars and as most of the men employed were Chinese the names were not obtainable. However, an estimate was made at 1 o'clock that there were 104, of whom 101 were China men, but there was reason to believe that that estimate was not near the real number. The cause of the explosion is and to have been the upsetting of a bottle of acid in the

office, which set fire to the building. Early this afternoon no one would approach the magazine which had not exploded and which contained over 300 tons of giant powder and dynamite. Fortunately, however the fire kept away from the main maga-

Three White Men Dead.

Three white men who were working in the nitro-glycerine house were killed. They

WALTER DICKERSON

CHARLES GUBERLIGE. The head engineer of the glycerine house was blown twenty feet and knocked senseless. The first explosion gave the men in other departments warning, and they ran in

Mrs. Painter of West Berkeley, who was sick, was so affected that she is believed to be dving. A boy named Borchero was blown through the roof of one of the buildings. He will

The body of a Chinaman was found on the railroad trace half a mile from the works. The remains of a Chinese boy, frightfully mangled, were found near the scene. John Parley, a workman, walking near the mixing house, was blown into the bay, but awam out. The begies of three white men were found in the debris, terribly mangied. Impossible to Estimate the Loss of Life. The accounts confine the list of dead

among the white employes to those three men. It is almost impossible to ascertain the exact number of Chinese who are killed. Only two bodies of Chinamen were found up to this writing. The bodies of the dead are now in Oakland morgue.

One of the most striking features of the explosion was the extent of damage in the way of broken windows that it caused in this city, twelve miles from the scene.

The officers of the Glant Powder company were present after the explosion. As they saw the wreck of nearly every structure they expressed gratification at the extremely small loss of life considering the terrific extent of the explosion and the Isrge number of men employed. They say it is almost impossible to estimate the loss, but say \$200,000 will probably be the outside figure for the damage to the powder works. The San Francisco Chemical works, owned by Egpert Judson and J. L. N. Snepard, were completely destroyed, and their loss is not far from \$150,000.

STILL IN DARKNESS.

Medieval Superatitions Resurrected by a Criminal Triat at Cteves. [Congrighted 1872 by James Gordon Bennett.]
BERLIN, July 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Ber.]—The trial of Wolf Buschoff at Cleves for the murder of little Johann Hegemann last year, has filled almost as much space in the German papers this week as did Prince Bismarck's interviews. It is not the murder itself, though that was horrible; that has caused so much excitement but the fact that the accused is a Jew, while the las, who, is said to have bled to death, was a Chris-

tian. Anti-Semites declare the child was sacrificed, and through their papers have revived the old accusations that the teachings of the taimud tend to justify the offering up of Christians. The court house at Cieves has been crowded every day since the beginning of the trial, and every trifle which seemed to make against or for the prisoner has been duly commented on.

Buschoff is a butcher. His trade, his creed, his supposed dislike for little Johann, the fact that the shed at X inten in which the slaughtered childwas found stood near his shop, the disappearance of six or seven pounds of blood from the body, and the failure of all attempts to connect the crims with any other person, have all been pointed out as proof presumptive of the prisoner's guilt by the anti-Semites. On the other hand the accused and his co-religionists have refuted statements with regard to the instigators of the prosecution, and not only in the press, but in their sworn evidence in the court, have denied that there is any ground for the awful, and one would think monstrous, assertion of their foes that the Jews use Christian blood to their rites.

Suffer Through Intense Bigotry. Few Christians know much about the talmud; fewer still believe that it defends murder, but there are fanatics who hold different views, and do not shrink from proclaiming it. I talked to one myself last week. He was by birth a Jew, had been a rabbi, and after embracing Christianity had endured imprisonment and violence for his

Old Weller would no doubt have put more trust in the alibi invoked by Buschoff than in the evidence of the experts who have naintained that the wound which killed Johann was not made, as presumed, with a butcher's knife, or the scholars who have smashed the anti-Semitic interpretation of the sacred Jewish books. If Buschoff can only prove that atibi-and it looks as if he would-he can escape. Meanwhite I hear from the correspondent who has watched the trial for the Herald that an unpleasant impression has been made at Cleves by the transparent eagerness of certain people to exonerate Buschaff. Whatever may befall the prisoner, until the crime has been brought home to some one else, numbers of bigots will believe as they now do, that the X inten murder was a sacrifice.

Sanday and the Sacred Kaiser.

Germans have been grumbling a great deal this week about the Sabbatarian ordinance, vet it did not inconvenience them so much. The flow of beer went on unchecked, and although the enforced rest in the latter part day slightly lessened the profit of the shop keepers, the employer's loss was outweighed by the employes' gain. The people who seem to have gained the least by the new decree are the clergymen, whose churches are not crowded more than usual. I am told that on Sunday last the Kueiper, on the contrary, was thronged.

By way of contrast to some of the graver recent opisodes I may mention the case of a woman named Auna Meyer, who has just been tried at Hamburg. Anna, who belongs to the class known as the "Unfortunate," had committed the hideous offense of flouting the German emperer one night by singing disrespectful songs about his majesty. In London or New York she might have been bad up as drunk and disorderly. Here they do things otherwise. Anna was arraigned for "Majestuda beleidigung." I may add she was acquitted. MELTZER.

AGROUND IN URUGUAY RIVER.

United States War Vessel Yantie in Danger of Being Damaged.

[Copyrighted 1831 by James Gordon Bennett,] Val.Paraiso, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.), July 9.- By Mexican Caple to the New York Heraid-Special to Tue Bee. |-The Heraid correspondent at Busines Ayres telegraphs that the United States war vessel Yantic has run aground on Paso Marques in Uruguay river. He also reports a furious gale and hurricane, at Montevido. The streets of the city inundated and the docks are flooded over. The gate was accompated by heavy seas. All the telegraph lines northward are down.

The influenza epideptic shows at. immense

Contradictory reports have been received from Yuguaron relative to the rumored surrender of General Tayares; some confirm and others deny the story, but it seems certain that the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul will resist up to the last moment.

The field trials by the Argentine government of the new Krupp rapid firing guns have proved successing Frightful Boiler Explosion Geneva, July 9 .- On Lake Geneva a boller

on one of the steamers at Ouchy exploded Tweive were killed and forty injured passengers were blown into the take and rescued by boats.

The Death Roll. ROME, July &-Cardinal Francesco Bat taglini, archbiahop of Bologne, is dead.

Decrease in the Bank Reserve. New York, July 9 .- The bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$2,510,000 and specie has decreased \$051,000. The banks now noid \$15,576,000 in excess of re-

When you go to Denver stop at the American house. Rates \$2.50 to \$3.50. Remodeled throughout

SOME FRESH FACES

When Parliament Meets Many Old Familiar Forms Will Have Vanishid.

PECULIARITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Incidents of the Hustings Worthy of at Least Brief Passing Notice.

GLADSTONE HAS GAINED BUT LITTLE

His Majority Will Be So Slight that He Cannot Accomplish Much.

MUST GO TO THE PEOPLE ONCE MORE

Home Rule Cannot Be Pashed Through the House at This Session-Another Popular Verdict on the Subject Seems Inevitable.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gardin Brane 1.1 LONDON, July 9 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- Having returned from field of battle unburt, I am once more at liberty to resume dispatches to you as a member of parliament. A good many of my comrades have come to grief, but upon the whole, so far as we have cone, the changes of the personnel of the late House of Commons are not so extensive as we all looked for, and none of them can be described as of the very first importance, for Mr. Ritchie, though a cabinet minister, is scarcely a man whose absence would create a great, irreparable gap; besides he will be provided for by one of those little friendly arrangements which the government knows how to bring about, but it will have to be done quickly, for I judge that the days of Lord Salisbury's power are numbered. He will not be so very badly beaten, but I

cannot see where he is to make up the losses already sustained. As matters stand even now, he could scarcely be said to have a working majority. Well, but does it look as if his rival would get one! I think not. A dead heat is almost impossible, but each party may be left in a practically helpless condition. Some Features of the Campaign.

On the issue of home rule the country is still indifferent or hostile. No enthusiasm for it exists except among the Irish. Many elections have been decided by personal or local causes. In some instances a man has literally bought his way in, not by spending money just lately, but by "salting" his constituency very carefully for a series years. Nothing can stand against that. I observe that rich men who can afford to be generous to their constituencies seldom lost their seats. Blundell Maple, for instance, can count a majority of thou sands. On the other hand one of the London members who has been lavish in gifts has been rejected for a total stranger. All sorts of

unexpected things have happened. Gladstone's influence is certainly waning, even in Scotland and Wales, but his party plus the frish vote is still strong enough to put the conservatives in the minority. That's why Salisbury will have to retire at least for the time.

In many English boroughs there are enough Irish electors to turn the scale. I have about 8,000 of them in my constituency. I always find it difficult to contend against them. They poll their last man, the priests bringing them up to the booths as in Ireland. Not more than 97 per cent of them voted this time. They very nearly got me down, but a miss is as good as a mile, and 776 men out of an electorate of 11,000 are not able to hand over my constituency to the Parnellites. It is not only the Irish vote of Ireland which has to be reckoned within these latter day politics, but the corresponding vote in England. We shall have naturalized Frenchmen in the new parlia ment, and a Parsee from Bombay, a representative of "labour." They may not get on very well, but their intervention cost Glaustone two or three seats, and great is the old man's wrath thereat. One or two of the socialist's craft got in, but they will soon find

their level. Some notorious bores have been swept away, happily for us all. New ones may arise, but at least we shall have a change.

Gladstone Has No Cinch. John Morley may very likely lose his seat if he takes office and has to seek a re-election. He received a severe shaking up this time. Another sign of Gladstone's failing influence is there has been no upheaval. no grand turn over, no such destruction of the unionist party as many predicted. We are about half way through and nothing has occurred to make the world hold its preath. Gladstone at the start had only thirty-four seats to win out of 670 to efface Salisbury's majority and has not done it yet. That is a

good deal to say. Will this election secure home rule! As suredly not. We must have one more fight in the country before Ireland can get a parliament. Gladstone's majority will not justify him in attempting to rush a home rule bill through Parliament. The unionists will be powerful enough to compel him to take the verdict of the people once more. A long vista of years stretches before us to think in before home rule can be decided one way or the other. Gladstone's death would at any time remove the question from the field of active politics and give it a purely speculative interest. Evidently, then, its final success is highly problematical. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON FINANCIAL REVIEW With Few Exceptions Business Has Been Nearly at a Standstill.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett,] LONDON, July 9.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- Except in a few special securities, business has been nearly at a standstill in the exchange. The markets have been without feature. Funds and Indian rupee paper remain unchanged. The principal movement in foreign government securities is a fall of 114 per cent in Greek bonds. The speech in connection with the budget, disclosing the unsatisfactory financial condition of the country, and Paris selling has caused a decline of seven-sixteenths of 1 per cent in Spanish and one-fourth of 1 per cent in Italian, but Egyptian and Portuguee improved onefourth of I per cent. Argentine issues closed dull, one-fourth of 1 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent lower, due to premium on gold advancing to 221 per cent. Home rallways developed no very decided tendency while the absence of business has prevented any important change in prices. A small decline has taken place in Brighton deferred, Southeastern deferred, Northeastern and Caladonians,

THE . BULLETIN.

Weather for Omah & Plainty-Threatening subly clearing; warms

1. Legal Complica . Homestead. Terrible Explosion w. san Francisco. No Home Rule This Time. Britishers Abusing Carnegie.

2. Base Ball Games of Yesterday. Rattling Roadster Matinee Races. 3. Heath's Washington Letter.

Yesterday in Congress. St. John's Baptism of Fire.

4. Editorial and Comment. 5. News from Nebraska Towns. Among the State Chautauquas.

Helfensteinism Receives a Death Blow. About a New Labor Organization. 6. Councit Bluffs Local News,

7. Last Week in Society. Nebraska Manufacturers Notes. 9. Bismarck at Seventy-Seven.

Where Gilbert Got His Pirates. Hitchcock County's Glories. 10. Death Valley and Its Surroundings. 11. Omaha's Trade Carefully Reviewed.

Grain, Providons and Live Stock. Church Announcements. 12. Secret Society News.

What Omaha Teachers Read. 13. Was Mother Eve a Blonde?

More Factories Proposed. 15. A Nebraska Girl in Greece,

16. Summer Sports Reviewed. while Great Western, London, Northwesteru and Metropolitan mark a moderate improvement. American railways have been dealt in to a fair extent for Saturday, more especially as business is so very quiet in

every direction. There has scarcely been

any demand for money. Short loans have

been optained at one haif of 1 per cent. The

discount market has been a shade harder, but bills continued scarce. Those for two

and three months were quoted at seveneighths of 1 per cent. Doctors Are Scarce. St. Perensuenc, July 9 .- The military authorities of Kasan, in the eastern part of European Russia, have sent a number of tents to towns along the Volga for the purpose of providing accommodation for cholers patients. The number of deaths from the disease continues very high, and there are no signs of the epidemic abating. Doctors are scarce, and many of the strickon people

coast of the Casplan sea. Cholera Sure Enough LONDON, July 0.-A dispatch from Paris to the Lancet, the authoritative British medical journal, says: Aiready 150 deaths proves the character of the cholera epidemic here. The official council of hygiene made a mistake in concealing the facts and resorting to the feeble stratagem of secrecy.

are unable to obtain proper attention. Fif-

teen deaths from choiera have occurred in

Enseli, a town of Persia, on the southwest

The Lancet adds that there is no disguising the great extent of the epidemic which is prevailing in twenty-four communities and the suddenness of deaths.

The Lancet concludes: "It is cholers, not

Rioting in Limerick. LIMERICK, July 2.-There has been rioting n this city, during which all the windows of the house of Mr. O'Keefe and other anti-Parnellite leaders were smashed. The rioters were at length dispersed by the officers, Several arrests were made.

IOWA'S OLDEST CITIZEN.

Death of Richard Thomas at Marion-His Personal History. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 9. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Richard Thomas, the oldest man in Iowa, died at his home in Marian today. He has resided in this state for over fifty years. So far as can be ascertained (not knowing himself) Mr. Thomas was born about 1781 in Baltimore, going from there to Wayne county, Ohlo, in 1819. In 1824 he removed to Richland county, Ohio. In 1837 he came to Iowa, then in 1840 he came to his present farm, which adjoins the city of Ma-February, 1865, she being about fifty years than her husband. Mr. Thomas

was in the war of 1812, and was also one of the first settlers in Marion township.

Money Not Essential, CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 9 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Frank Collier, the eccentric Chicago lawyer, arrived here Thursday morning, and although without a cent, proceeded to take the town. After picking up everything he could get hold of and expressing it to himself in Chicago, bargaining for several farms and a large amount of live stock, driving all over the town in a carriage, he was arrested last evening for disturbing the peace and locked up over night. This morning when his trial was called be pleaded not guilty and asked for time summons witnesses and was given 11 o'clock. Nearly every prominent tin 11 man in the city was served with a supposent. When called again the case was continued for ten days and Collier was placed in the enstedy of an officer and permitted to go

where he pleased.

He will be sent to Chicago tonight. He takes everything good naturedly and evidently enjoys the notoriety he has obtained.

Saloon Men Fined.

Cheston, Ia., July 9.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Judge Davis today fined fourteen saloon men \$50 each for violating the

prohibitory liquor iaw News Hard to Get,

HALIFAX, N. S., July 9.-It is hard to get any particulars of the fire disaster at St. Johns, N. F., as the telegraph office has been destroyed. It is stated that two-thirds of the city is destroyed, and it is reported that six children and one man were burned to death. The parliament buildings are among those destroyed. According to the latest ac counts 600 buildings were destroyed. There is nuch suffering among the people, who are iomeless. The mayor has appealed to other cities for aid. A report, dated at St. Johns at 1 p. m., says the south side is now on fire. A big fire is coming down Fresh Wa er valley. The south side cont oil factory and oil stores. dispatch says a fire broke out at the back of the city at a place called Monkstown road. This is the southern portion of the city that scaped last night.

30 p. m. communication again ceased. At 1:30 p. m. communication again ceased. The fire had broken out afresh in two new quarters since noon on the south side in the oil factories and Monkstown, the best residence part of the city. A steamer with relief sails for St. Johns to-night. Twelve hundred people there are

Purchased an Illinois Road. SPRINGPIELD, Ill., July 9.-Under a decree of foreclosure against the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield road under suit brought by the Farmers Loan and Trust company and Atlantic Trust company of New York, representing together \$1,500,000 of bonds, the road was sold here today at master's sale to Henry O'Hara of St. Louis, president of the St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul railroad. consideration was \$1,000,000. H. A. I was appointed general manager of the road to be extended to St. Louis, making 120 miles of road, and is to be put in first-class condition with new equipments

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood, increases the appetite and tones up the sys-tem. It has benefitted many people who have suffered from blood disorders. It will

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla destroys such polsons as acrofula, skin diseases, eczema, rheumatism. Its timely use saves many lives.

CARNEGIE IS SORRY

He Refures to Express Any Opinion Save That He Deplores the Riot.

INTERVIEWED WHILE ON HIS COACH

Caught By a New York Herald Reporter Out with a Pleasure Party.

BRITISH PAPERS ARE ABUSING HIM

Misfortune of the American Manufacturer-Philanthropist Maliciously Distorted.

PROTECTION IS VICIOUSLY ATTACKED

Every Free Trade Paper in England is Now

Laying All the Trouble at the Door of the Tariff-What They Say.

[Copyrighted 1892 by June Garden Rengett.] London, July 9 .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE |-Andrew Carnegie, who received news of the riot at Homestead simultaneously with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen, has been on a two days' coache ing tour with a party of friends, their distinas tion being Rannoch lodge, Carnegie's Scotch seat, which is situated forty miles from Perth. The coach, with its party of occupants on board, rattled up to Dunaiaster, hotel at noon today, when a representative of the Herald approached Mr. Carnegie and asked him if he had anything to say as to the

condition of affairs at his works. "The strike is most deplorable," he said." "and the news of the disaster which reacheds me at Aberdeen grieved me more than I can teli you. It came on me like a thunder bolt from a clear sky. I must positively decline to enter on discussion as to the marits or de-Y merits of the case. All I will say is that the strike did not take place in the old Care negie work, but the difficulty has been entirely in the recently acquired works." One cannot help noticing the keen delight

with which the people of Great Britain view the difficulties at Homestead. This is mainly due to the fact that Carnegie has been looked on as the high priest of American protectionism from a republican standpoint, and that he has always been loudest in his claim that the higher the degree of protection awarded to the manufacturer the higher price he must get for his goods and with the pravalence of high prices must come correspondingly high wages. But the inconsistency of Carnegie's position is made especially manifest in England by the introduction of Pinkerton hirelings to protect his property srom the probable assault at the hands of the very men who were the first to be benefited.

by the operations of the McKinley bill. Down on Carnegie and Pinkerton. British papers have been uncompromise ingly critical of Carnegie's course, some of them going so far as to call him "the blatant" apostle of triumphant democracy." The Chronicle today in a severe arraignment of the course pursued by the management of the Homestead mills, where the slaughter took place, says that it is another evidence of the inability of the American state law to afford adequate protection to life and proporty. Pinkerton's men are denounced in scathing terms, and much surprise expressed

that they should be permitted to carry arms

while the power of the state authorities is

still unimpaired.

profit.19

Among Americans in London is John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, who owns extensive works at Springfield, O. In the course of a conversation today on the subject of the strike he said: "The democratic party could not have prayed for a better illustration of the sham of protection than that which is now held up to view at Homestead. Carnegie has gone before congress for the past twenty years with his doctrine of protection and like a good subservient body congress has always given him what he desired. He has advocated and has received protection, ad nauseam, but his theories, instead of proving a blessing to the workmen who were first and foremost in his " lianthropic mind, have found a lodgement in the bullets of the Pinkerton's Winchesters. I, too, am a manufacturer on a large scale," said Bookwalter, "and send my products to compete in the markets of the world. I am not staggering under the op pression of the protective tariff like Carnegie, but am obliged to pay heavy duties on my raw material. Still I am not called upon to enforce reductions of wages, simply be-

cause 1 am satisfied with a reasonable BLUMENFELD.

FROM THE WORKMEN. They Make a Statement of Their Side of the Case.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 9,-The following statement was given out tonight by the Homestead steel and iron workers: "Homestead employes' answer to the Car-

negie company: "The differences existing between the Carnegie company and their employes at Homestead have drawn from H. C. Frick a statement of the points in dispute which makes necessary a reply in order that incorrect impressions may not be received by the public. It is asserted that the employes combined with others of their trade, forming an Amalgamated association absolute control over the Homestead works. This charge can only be supported to the satisfaction of those who deny the right of the employe to enter opjections to any conditions offered by the employers. The workingmen at Homestead, nor at any other of the hundreds of mills organized into the Amaigamated association, have no desire to dictate the wages they shall receive, but thep see no good reason why they should not exercise their privilege of engaging with their employer in the controversy through which the rate of compensation for their labor is fixed. The workmen are now, as they always have been, prepared to meet the representatives of the company and discuss the provisions contained in the

scale submitted to them." Not the Men's Fault.

held falled to bring about a settlement it cannot be said that this was the fault of the workingmen. The scale under which the men at Homestead were working was arranged in July of 1889. The rate of wages was fixed according to the selling price of 4x4 Bussemer steel billets, the wages advancing and decuning with the selling price of the articles, it was provided that he minimum should be \$35. Complaint is made that no minimum should have been ina sted upon.

If the conferences already having been