ONE MILL HAS RESUMED

NONUNION MEN QUIETLY TAKEN TO LEECHBURG.

Potters at Wellsville May Go Out in Sympathy With the Steel Workers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Just a faint glimmer of hope that the great steel workers' strike would be settled was embodied in a statement given out by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, tonight. When asked if he would pursue the same policy in ordering a strike in the mills of the Federal Steel, the National Steel and the National Tube Companies, as he did in calling out the men in the mills of the American Tinplate Company, he replied:

"If it had not been for this determination on my part, the general strike would have been ordered Saturday night."

Before calling out the tinworkers, and after failing to get any satisfaction from the officials of the American Sheet Tin Company and the American Steel Hoop Company, President Shaffer sent a telegram to Vice-President Warner Arms, of the American Tinplate Company, notifying him that under article 19, section 35 of the constitution of the Amalgamated Association, he would be obliged to call out the tinworkers in all of the mills owned by the United States Steel Corporation unless the difficulty was settled within a period of 10 days. As a result of this notice, Mr. Arms succeeded in getting together another conference, and a vain attempt was made to settle the dispute and prevent a strike, which would involve the tin mills. That conference was the one that broke up in the Hotel Lincoln three weeks ago last Saturday. In order to be equally fair to the other constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation and accord them the same treatment, President Shaffer has sent a similar notice to the officers of the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company and the National Tube Company, giving them the same time in which to make any effort they may desire to bring about a settlement, or he will put in force this same clause in the Amalgamated constitution. It is presumed that the delay in issuing the general order will be at least until the end of the present week. In the meantime the men in the mills of these three companies will be prepared to come out when the strike order is issued.

The possibility of a settlement of the strike is based on the bare hope that the officials of the three additional companies will bring to bear sufficient influence to urge an adjustment of the difficulty before the strike order is issued. President Shaffer did not express any hope that this would be done, nor did he even discuss the matter, but the inference was quickly seen that there was such a probability in sight.

The strike history of the day in Pittsburg itself is not prolific of results. Considerable, however, was doing in towns surrounding. In this city all of the idle mills are in the same condition as before the failure of the conference to settle the strike, and no apparent move is being made by the manufacturers to start the mills, consequently there has been no break in the strikers' ranks.

The most important strike points tonight seem to be Leechburg and Wellsville, with McKeesport a possible trouble center. From Leechburg this telegram was received:

"At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Hyde Park mill, which has been idle since the first of the year, was started. At 3:45 P. M. a train arrived at Hyde Park from Saltsburg, Vandergrift and Apollo. The train stopped at the works, and 55 men, clad in working garb and carrying dinner buckets, left the train and hurried into the works. There was no excitement, and the millowners and managers tonight claim that they now have enough men to operate all of the five plant mills. Sentinels are out, and no one is allowed to get into the mill without a password. Late this afternoon six millmen from Leechburg sauntered down toward the mill, passed the guards, and walked into the mills, where tonight they are at work. This makes 61 men now employed at the works. The mill is running tonight. The Amalgamated men, however, are on the ground, making desperate efforts to keep all union men out. They make the bold assertion that in two days after President Shaffer issues his general strike order, not a wheel will be turning in Vandergrift, Apollo or Hyde Park."

From Wellsville, O., the following report is made:

"Four new men were brought into the mill from Scottdale today, and four of the strikers deserted the union and went back to work. Five mills were working today, and four are working tonight, the largest number run any day since the strike began.

"Vice-President John Chappelle, of New castle, was here today between trains, and said that all the steel mills belonging to the United States Steel Corporation would be called out this week. Further than that he refused to talk."

Condition at McKeesport.

The condition at McKeesport at 10 P. M. is reported as feverish. Many strikers are on the streets around the National Tube Works. The men announce that they are only waiting for orders from headquarters before going out. Organizer Flynn, of the Federation of Labor, was here today looking over the situation, and conferring with the local leaders. Persistent rumors are to the effect that the mineworkers will refuse to furnish coal for the trust coke furnaces or mills. An ordinance has been drawn by Common Councilman James M. Wumpler, of the Fourth Ward, appropriating $500,000 for additional paving and sewering in McKeesport. Only taxpayers are to be employed at the work. It is intended for the benefit of the strikers in case the struggle is prolonged. Labor leaders will bring pressure to bear on Councilmen to have the ordinance passed. It would furnish work for most of the strikers for almost a year.

President Shaffer arrived at headquarters at 11:45 A. M., and 15 minutes later called the newspaper men to his private office. When asked if a settlement could have been reached in New York Saturday had they waived their rights at the Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon and the Wellsville plants, he said:

"The Amalgamated Association could have settled in New York if we had given up these mills, but we could not do that. Just as long as we can fight we are going to fight for them. They are as much of us now as any of the other lodges. Their fight is ours and our fight is theirs."

"When will you issue the call for a general strike?" was the next question, and his answer was:

"Within a week."

"How many men will be affected?"

"I do not know how many men the strike order will affect."

"Will the board be called for any more conferences?"

"No; the board has been dismissed and will not be called unless the other side wants peace. They have declared war."

President Shaffer said that the statement in the papers of his stop-off at Washington was true, but that he did not see President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, as he was not in town. Secretary Morrison was seen, however, and he assured Mr. Shaffer that the Federation of Labor would give financial support.

"I have requested President Gompers to come to Pittsburg this week for a conference," said President Shaffer, "and I expect him here."

President Shaffer recently explained that before an order for a strike is issued a circular letter will be sent out from the general offices to all lodges of the organization explaining the situation fully. The strike order will then be received without the least misunderstanding on the part of the members.

Doubt is expressed in some quarters that the strike will spread further. It is suggested that the employes of the Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company and National Tube Company are the strikers' main source of revenue, and to call them out would deprive the association of the funds necessary to carry on the strike. Another reason given is that the Amalgamated Association having signed contracts with all these companies for one year beginning with June 1, 1901, would be violating these contracts, giving Mr. Morgan and his associates trump cards they would not hesitate to use.

The Chronicle-Telegraph says this afternoon: "One of the officials of the Lafayette Lodge, Lawrenceville, of the Amalgamated Association, this morning announced that there would be no general strike ordered. He is authority for the statement that the directors of the steel corporation are dissatisfied with J. P. Morgan's attitude, and are making every effort to open negotiations with the strikers. The official is one of the leading steel workers of the city, and the inference is that he has received an inside tip from the higher officials."

An intimation has been made that there is still one hope of ending the strike soon, and that is by the return to work of the men at the Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon and Clark mills. These mills were nonunion last year. The men went out when the strike was ordered, and they are now members of the Amalgamated Association. In the efforts to secure an adjustment of the strike, however, their status has been an embarrassing factor. It is said that 30 men in these mills desire to go to work. The immediate effect of such a move would be to eliminate them from consideration of any basis of settlement. Such a course would leave the Amalgamated officials in a position to accept Mr. Morgan's terms with honor.

The steel strike, though only begun, is already being felt in Pittsburg. Many leading business houses have found business dropping off, so as to make the removal of clerks imperative. Two days last week the clearing-house reports showed a decrease compared with last year. The situation at the local mills is unchanged.

Interviews were had today with local and national officials of various labor organizations on the Amalgamated strike. Simon Burns, president of the Window Glass Workers' Association said:

"The Glass Workers' Association is in thorough sympathy with the Amalgamated men. We will give them substantial aid, when it is necessary."

I. R. Thomas, president of the Patternmakers' League, said:

"We will give the Amalgamated Association all the assistance in our power. At a recent meeting of the Metal Trades in St. Louis, at which I was present, a message was sent to President Shaffer offering aid and sympathy."

I. N. Ross, member of the National Executive Board of the Nnights of Labor, said:

"The Knights of Labor have offered and will give them practical aid when they need it."

John Pryall, general secretary of the structural iron workers, said:

"The Amalgamated Association will have the sympathy and help of all organized labor."

John Kunzler, president and treasurer of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, said:

"Without regard to our sympathies, I prefer not to interfere in the Amalgamated troubles by making a statement."

A dispatch from Wellsville, O., says:

"President Henry B. Henderson, of the potters' local lodge here, was arrested late tonight on a charge of riot, for which the warrant was issued last Saturday. The arrest was delayed until tonight by the authorities, in the hope, it is said, that Henderson could be held in jail all night. National Trustee M. J. Brennon, of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, was on hand and immediately furnished bail."

ATTITUDE OF THE FEDERATION.

May Lend Its Moral and Material Assistance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, who is in charge of the headquarters here in the absence of President Gompers in Philadelphia, said today that it is impossible to forecast what the organizations affiliated with the Federation may do to assist the strike of the Amalgamated Association men.

"If the antagonism of the trust reaches such proportions that the American Federation of Labor is forced to come in and protect the recognized rights of organized labor," continued Mr. Morrison, "President Gompers undoubtedly will call the executive council of the Federation together to take all measures necessary. The affiliated organizations of the Amalgamated Association have the right to call on the Federation for moral and material assistance.

"The organizations affiliated with the Federation," he said, "have complete autonomy as to such action. Of course, the Federation may advise with the unions and such advice usually is followed to the letter. Although the local autonomy provisions of its constitution prevents the Federation from ordering a general sympathetic strike, the executive council, in case of a strike or lock-out, can levy a weekly assessment of 1 cent per member on all affiliated unions for not exceeding 10 weeks in any one year."

Simon Burns' Offer.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Simon Burns, president of the National Window-Glass Workers' Association, and General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, made a proposition this afternoon to the Pittsburg Leader that he will agree to pay as high a per cent assessment out of his salary each week to aid the Amalgamated Association as any National officer, exofficer or member of any organization in the country. If they will agree to this, he says he will give his entire salary as president of the Window-Glass Workers' Association. He has not drawn any salary as general master workman of the Knights of Labor, on account of the order's financial condition, but will also include that when he receives it. The offer, he says, is intended particularly for the National officers of the American Federation of Labor.

In the Wheeling District.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Aug. 5.—Walter Larkins, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association, returned here last night, and started today to visit the local Amalgamated leaders in the Wheeling district and learn what had been accomplished. At Benwood, the National Tube Company's Riverside plant, employing 2600 men, is located. These men have been partly organized, but there is some doubt as to the advisability of calling out the men until the lodge is strengthened. At Bellaire, the National Steel Company's plant has been run nonunion since the Amalgamated lodge was broken up five years ago, being filled with negroes from Virginia and Hungarians. Since March, organizers have been working secretly among the men, and now 400 of the 1500 men are in the association.

Steel Officials Will Not Talk.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, returned to New York this morning from his country home at Loretta, Pa. He went at once to his office, and was engaged for some time conferring with officials of the several steel companies. To an Associated Press representative he said the Steel officials had nothing to make public with respect to the strike.

J. P. Morgan was at his office this afternoon. He declined to be interviewed on the steel strike. His partner, Robert Bacon, was asked whether the United States Steel Corporation would define its present position in the strike, in either explanation or denial of the statements made by the labor unions Sunday. He answered that he thought they would not.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS

OVER SIX HUNDRED ORGANIZED UNDER THE NEW LAW.

Four Hundred and Fifty of These Have a Capital of Less Than Fifty Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, has issued the following statement regarding the results of the passage of the act of March 4, 1900:

"The impetus given to the organization of National banks by the act which became a law March 14, 1900, still continues. During the 16½ months since the passage of the act there have been organized in the United States 665 National banking associations, with an aggregate capital of $34,267,000, accompanied by a bond deposit aggregating $10,006,200. Of these banks, 457 were organized with a capital of less than $50,000, the total amounting to $11,882,000, and 208 with a capital of $50,000 or over, the aggregate amounting to $22,385,000. Included in the total number of organizations are 92 banks with a capital of $5,520,000, which were conversions of state institutions, 63 of which were capitalized for less than $50,000, and 25 for $50,000 or over.

"Viewed from a geographical standpoint, the Middle States lead in the total number of organizations, namely, 214, of which 154 were with capital of less than $50,000, and 60 with capital of $50,000 or more. The aggregate capital stock of the banks organized in this section was $11,560,000.

"In the Southern States 159 banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $8,453,000, 103 of which were of the smaller class, and 56 of the larger.

"The next greatest number of organizations occurred in the Western States, namely, 135, with aggregate capital of $4,385,000; 113 of these banks were of the smaller class, and 22 of the larger.

"In the Eastern States, 125 banks, with a capital of $7,114,000, were organized, of which 70 were with capital of less than $50,000, and 55 with a capital of $50,000 or more.

"In the Pacific States, including Hawaii, there were 22 organized, with an aggregate capital of $1,635,000. Of this number, 13 were of the smaller class and nine were with a capital of $50,000 or more.

"The smallest number of organizations in our geographical division was in the New England States, namely 10, with a capital of $1,100,000. Four of the number were of the smaller class, and six had a capital of $50,000 or over.

"On March 14, 1900, there were in operation 3617 banks, with a capital of $616,508,096; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $244,611,570; circulation secured by bonds, $216,374,767; bonds secured by lawful money deposited by banks placed in voluntary liquidation in the charge of receivers, and those reducing circulation $38,027,935. On July 31, the number of banks had increased to 4217; capital to $659,556,635; bonds on deposit to secure circulation to $219,346,430; circulation secured by bonds to $227,039,273, and circulation secured by lawful money to $29,113,530.

"The net increase in the number of banks, capital, etc., during this period was as follows:

"Number of banks	6,600
Capital stock	$ 43,248,680
Bonds deposited to secure circulation	84,736,860
Circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money	101,750,173

"The circulation of national banking associations reached the maximum on October 23, 1882, namely, $363,400,602, which was $6,240,629 higher than the amount outstanding on July 31, 1901."

NEXT CONGRESS' WORK.

Cullom Does Not Expect Any Tariff Legislation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—After a visit to President McKinley at Canton, Senator Cullom says there is not likely to be any general tariff legislation next Winter, but that some of the pending commercial treaties ought to pass the Senate.

Asked as to the story that Senator Hanna had gone to Canton to get aid from the President in settling the steel strike, Senator Cullom said:

"I know there is nothing in that report. Senator Hanna, President McKinley and myself talked of the strike, as we did of other matters of current interest, but there was no suggestion from Senator Hanna at any time that he was mixing up in the matter at all."

Speaking of the action likely to be taken by Congress at the next session, Senator Cullom said:

"We shall have to enact some legislation regarding the Philippines, but not much, I think. Porto Rico is now all disposed of, and there is nothing to do for it. As far as Cuba is concerned, it has accepted the American proposals, and we have nothing more to do than let it alone and allow it to work out its own salvation. From all the information I can get, the feeling is growing stronger in Cuba every day in favor of a final annexation to this country. It will grow stronger and stronger as the Cubans find their neighbors in Porto Rico enjoying the benefits of free trade with this country, which they are debarred from."

"What prospect is there of tariff legislation by Congress next Winter?" was asked.

"I do not think there will be any, at least in the form of a general revision of the tariff. Of course, I am not in a position to speak authoritatively for the President, but I feel I am representing his ideas when I say that.

"There are, however, some things we ought to do which will amount to a partial revision of the tariff. There are at present pending before the Senate some ten commercial treaties. These treaties are all of a reciprocity character, and if they are ratified it will amount to a change in the tariff with the countries with which they are made. It seems to me as if it would be wise to ratify at least some of them. A feeling has grown up abroad that the United States is disposed to act in what may be called a hoggish manner in its trade relations, and if these reciprocity treaties can be drawn so as to be for the mutual advantage of both countries entering into them, I think it would be beneficial all around."

MEETING OF APPRAISERS.

Annual Conference Will Be Held in New York This Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—For the purpose of securing more uniformity in the appraisement and classification of imported merchandise, United States Appraisers at various ports of entry throughout the country will meet here in annual conference at the public stores this week. The sessions, which will last for several days, will begin tomorrow, and besides Mr. Wakeman, Appraiser at this port, it is expected that Appraisers will be present from the ports of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, San Francisco and New Orleans. Owing largely to these annual conferences, which are ordered by the Treasury Department, there is now greater uniformity both in regard to value and the classification of different kinds of merchandise brought into the United States.

A new system of handling and expediting the business to come before the conference has been adopted, and will be tried for the first time at this week's sessions. At the last conference it was decided that each Appraiser should prepare his questions for submission to the New York office before the conference assembles. Accordingly this year the several Appraisers have been forwarding samples of many kinds of merchandise, stating the practice followed at their respective ports in passing the goods in question, together with whatever inquiries they desire to make. All of these samples are classified according to the division or departments at the public stores here. A careful report is then made on these samples, and also on the practice at the port of New York in passing such goods. When there is found to be uniformity at all the ports in passing merchandise of any description thus brought to the attention of the conference it will not be necessary to take up time in the discussion of such goods. This arrangement, it is thought, will give better results than formerly.

CARTER'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.

His Attorneys Also Made Parties to the Suit.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—District Attorney Erwin today filed in the District Court for the Southern District of Georgia a suit of attachment against all of the property of Oberlin M. Carter, ex-Captain of Engineers in the Army, within the jurisdiction of the court. Carter's attorneys here are made parties to the suit for purposes of holding certain funds supposed to be in their hands paid on notes in Carter's favor. The papers have been served on all of the defendants. The purpose of the bill is to prevent the disposal of any securities held in the name of O. M. Carter, or of his brothers, Lorenzo D. and J. Stanton Carter.

It is claimed that Carter made investments in the southern district of Georgia with funds intrusted to him as a disbursing officer of the Government at this point and that the property accruing from these purchases belongs to the Government. The investments in question include stock in a towboat company, lighterage and transfer company, brewery and electric light company.

Reprimanding of Major Doyen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The charges and specifications against Major Charles A. Doyen, fleet marine officer of the North Atlantic Squadron, who was tried by court-martial recently at Newport, the findings of the court sentencing him to lose two numbers and be publicly reprimanded, together with the action of the reviewing authority in the department here, have been published in general orders. The reprimand authorized by the court is contained in the following indorsement of Acting Secretary Hackett:

"An officer should be deeply mortified by the publication of an order announcing to the service the fact of his trial by general court-martial and a finding that he has been incapacitated for the performance of duty by reason of indulging in alcoholic stimulants. Such publication will be regarded as a sufficient performance of the duty imposed upon the department by the court, namely, that Major Doyen be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

Claim of Caddo Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Suit was instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today by a number of Caddo Indians and white men who have married Caddo women, asking that a writ of mandamus be issued against the Secretary of the Interior, compelling that official to approve selections of lands in the newly opened lands in Oklahoma Territory, which have been made by them, and to withdraw the lands from settlement. They base their claim upon an old act of Congress granting lands to members of Indian tribes affiliated with the Wichita Indians. A rule to show cause returnable on the 13th inst. was issued by the court.

Omitted From Awards.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—There is to be a supplemental report by the Board of Awards appointed by Secretary Long to consider and report upon the recommendations made by commanding officers, relative to awards to officers under them during the Spanish War. It was found that when the first list was made up quite a number of officers deserving the consideration had been overlooked in the early reports on which the board had acted and from time to time the attention of the department has been called to these omissions.

Roosevelt Will Chase Coyotes.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 5.—Vice-President Roosevelt left here this afternoon for a three days' coyote chase in the vicinity of Fountain, 18 miles south of this city. He was accompanied by his personal friends, P. B. Stewart, of this city, Alfred A. Cowles, of New York, a brother-in-law of Mr. Stewart; Lieutenant H. K. Devereaux, a gallant trooper of Roosevelt's old regiment; John Goff, who piloted the Vice-President during his lionhunting expedition in Colorado last Winter, and Joe Kenyon, who will act as guide during this trip.

Oklahoma Townsites Selected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The townsites for the El Reno and Lawton land districts, into which all the newly opened land in Oklahoma is divided, were announced at the Interior Department today. Commissioner Hermann has telegraphed to the respective Registers and Receivers the approval of Secretary Hitchcock of the reservation of these lands "and no others," for townsite purposes, and directing the land offices to reserve them from homestead entry. They comprise all the townsites, and lots in them will be sold tomorrow.

After the Diploma Factories.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—James W. Orman, United States Consul at Munich, Germany, who has been authorized by the State Department, at Washington, to make an investigation of the operations of dental institutions in the various states, is here to attend the convention of the Dental Association which opens tomorrow. He will endeavor to secure evidence that will put a stop to many of the dental "diploma mills," which are said to exist throughout the land.

Dewey at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. — Admiral Dewey, president of the Schley court of inquiry, was at the Navy Department today in consultation with Acting Secretary Hackett. The Admiral will leave shortly for the North for a month's rest. The successor to Admiral Kimberly on the court has not yet been announced at the Navy Department.

Parker Goes to Washington.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Captain James Parker, counsel for Admiral Schley, left his home in Perth Amboy, N. J., last night for Washington. He refused to discuss any phase of Admiral Schley's defense except to say that the records are all that are necessary to vindicate the accused officer of every charge brought against him.

Revenue Collector Transferred.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 5.—A special to the Deseret News from Washington says that Commissioner Yerkes today decided upon the removal of the Internal Revenue Collector's office from Helena, Mont., to Salt Lake. The change will be made as soon as Collector Callister can make arrangements for the transfer.

Carter's Securities Attached.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—Merion Erwin, special Assistant Attorney-General of the United States Courts, secured attachments against the loans and securities in Savannah held by ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter. They amount to many thousands of dollars.

Purchase of Short-Term Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury today purchased short-term bonds as follows: $9400 4s at 113.1204; $700 5s at 108.043; $500 3s at 108.437.

Banker Charged With Forgery.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Aug. 5.—The private bank at Andrews, this county, was closed today and the proprietor is under arrest charged with forgery to the amount of $12,000. It is said the alleged forged names were used on security paper furnished to the Capital National Bank, of Indianapolis.

CUMMINS HAS LONG LEAD

WILL PROBABLY CONTROL THE IOWA STATE CONVENTION.

The Opposition Have United to Make a Common Fight Against His Candidacy.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 5.—Cummins against the field, and the fortunes of the field in the absolute control of a steering and sifting committee, is the situation tonight in the fight for the Gubernatorial nomination in the coming Republican state convention. The committee is composed of two representatives of each candidate for Governor, with the exception of Cummins.

The determination of the candidates to make a common fight against Cummins was reached this morning in a conference that lasted from an early hour until noon. It was decided to force the contest, first of all, before the committee on credentials, where the opposition to Cummins hopes to take from him 26 votes. There are three contests to come before the committee, involving Jackson County 16 votes, in Carroll County 12 votes and in Polk County eight votes. The contests are all against the Cummins men, and a mighty effort will be made to unseat them. The make-up of the credentials committee is still in doubt, the opposition to Cummins claiming seven out of 11 members, while the Cummins people claim four, with excellent chances of getting two more. The make-up of the committee is not of prime importance, as, no matter how the contests are decided in the committee-room, they will be brought before the convention in the shape of a majority and a minority report, and right here will come the tug of war that will reveal the full strength of the Cummins people and that of those who are against them. It is admitted by both sides that the winner of the fight on the report of the credentials committee on the floor of the convention will name the next Republican candidate for Governor. The Cummins men claim that they will be able to win the fight on the floor of the convention, no matter how the report of the committee goes, but this claim is denied strenuously by the managers of the other candidates. They claim to have in opposition to Cummins an aggregate of 940 to 950 votes, and these, they say, when handled solidly, will not only prevent the nomination of Cummins, but will insure the choice of any other man who may be selected by the steering committee.

It was decided by the conference this morning that if the Cummins faction triumphed on the floor of the convention in the fight over the report of the credentials committee, a bolt should be made to some other candidate, and the full strength of the opposition thrown to him. The Cummins people laugh at this, and say that after they have won the fight on credentials there will be nothing to do but count the dead, and among them will be nobody named Cummins. Cummins can, with the strength he owns at the present time, practically concentrate the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court, and he is likely to put that strength where it will bring the largest return for his own candidacy.

There has been some talk of enforcing in the convention a unit rule. It was first suggested by the opponents of Cummins, but the managers of his candidacy claim that the matter is one of indifference to them. There are several counties that are instructed for Cummins that are also instructed to vote as a unit, and the question is about as broad as it is long. The matter will be probably left to the choice of the individual delegations. As the matter stands tonight, Cummins has a long lead.

Maryland Republicans Meet Today.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Republican leaders from all parts of the state are here tonight, getting ready for their state convention, which will be held here tomorrow. The work before them is the nomination of candidates for State Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the formulation of a platform. Either ex-Congressman I. N. Barber, of Talbot County, or Herman S. Piatt, of Baltimore, will be selected to head the ticket, with the chances in favor of the latter. The Court of Appeals clerkship will in all probability go to Colonel Thomas S. Parren, of Calvert.

THE STRIKE AT TAMPA.

Several Leaders Seized by Citizens and Sent Out of Town.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 5.—The situation in the cigarmakers' strike remains critical. The positions of the unions and the manufacturers remain unchanged, but it is feared that the public feeling engendered against the strikers will cause an outbreak sooner or later. Boycotts were today placed on many business concerns, because they were reported to be friendly to certain people who are said to oppose La Resistencia Union. Others who are friendly, but who are not engaged in business, were followed through the streets on their every appearance by a taunting and jeering crowd. In several instances collisions were narrowly averted.

Tonight, 100 business men, in order to end the strike of La Resistencia Union Cigar-Makers, searched the streets of Tampa and seized a number of strike leaders, and it is rumored that they were sent out to a vessel outside the bar and taken the Gulf. Excitement prevailed, but no rioting occurred. It is said that an attempt was made to assemble the strike leaders in a conference and capture them all together, but as the strikers heard of it they dispersed. The search through the streets followed.

MINEWORKERS NEUTRAL.

Are Not Likely to Declare a Sympathetic Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—It is not probable that the fight between the Amalgamated Association and the big steel corporation will involve the United Mineworkers of America to the extent that the latter will declare a sympathetic strike, although the fact that the National Executive Board of the Miners began a meeting here today was responsible for a report to that effect. Up to this time Mr. Wilson, of the Mineworkers, says the officials of the Amalgamated Association have not asked the mineworkers for assistance, but he expressed the opinion that the miners' organization, which is considered the most powerful of all labor organizations, will stand ready to assist the members of the Amalgamated Association in whatever manner it is thought advisable.

"It is not at all likely," said Mr. Wilson, "that the mineworkers will go on a sympathetic strike. Although the miners are hopeful that the association will win, I cannot see wherein a sympathetic strike on our part would help the steel men. Another thing, the miners have made contracts with the operators for a year, and it is not our policy to violate contracts. Of course, if it came down to a matter of self-preservation, it would be different."

STRIKE AT CLARK'S MINES.

Demands of Surface Employes at the United Verde Refused.

PRESCOTT, A. T., Aug. 5.—The latest report from Jerome states there is no change in the strike situation. About a year ago miners employed in the camp organized a union, being the first union organized there. Senator W. A. Clark, who owns the mines, encouraged his employes in forming the union, and granted them an eight-hour work-day. The smeltermen, engineers and all employes working on the surface were required to put in from 10 to 12 hours per day. During Senator Clark's visit last week, a demand was made by them for an eight-hour day, when he refused, and which he says will not be granted under any circumstances. Senator Clark left Jerome tonight for Chicago. A large number of miners joined the strikers at his United Verde mine today, and but few men remain in the underground workings.

Westerners Waiting for Orders.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Local interest in the strike is centered in a body of several thousand men who are waiting for orders from W. C. Davis, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association, and recognized head of the union men of this district. South Chicago, Joliet, Bayview, Wis., and Muskegon, Mich., are included in the fourth district, comprising nearly 9000 men. It is said there is little anxiety to join the strike, because of the existence of an agreement with the employers that does not expire until next June. At the same time, the spirit of the men is shown by the action taken by the steel workers at Joliet yesterday in voting to give 20 per cent of their wages to the support of their fellow craftsmen in the East in case they are not themselves called out. An order to strike, while not welcome, would be obeyed, it is said, resulting in involving a number of other Western mills in the fight.

Steel Trust Denounced.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—At a meeting of the board of delegates of the Building Trades of this city today, the strike of the Amalgamated Association was discussed and a set of resolutions was adopted attacking the United States Steel Corporation and charging that corporation with an attempt to break up the organization of workers. The moral and financial support of the board is pledged to the steelworkers in their great struggle.

New Jersey Central Strikers Lose.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 5.—The machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers, who have been on a strike at the Ashley Shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey since May 22, returned to work today. The union was not recognized, the men being employed individually. The car repairers say they will remain out until their demands are granted.

Would Cause Strikes.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 5.—A petition circulated among the cotton manufacturers here today in an effort to bring about a reduction of 15 per cent in the wages of print operatives is not being signed, a majority of the manufacturers declining to enter into an agreement which they say would provoke labor troubles.

Exposition Building Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5.—The Exposition building, erected during the boom of 1887 at a cost of over $300,000, was destroyed by fire in less than two hours this afternoon. The fire started shortly after 1 o'clock within 10 feet of where Patrick Gilmore stood when he directed his famous band at the exercises dedicating the building 14 years ago. A boy among a crowd which had gathered to watch a circus that had pitched its tents across the street set fire, in a spirit of mischief, to some rubbish lying on the floor. In a moment the flames leaped beyond control, spreading almost instantly throughout the whole building, which occupied half a block square. No effort was made to save the building. The Exposition building was situated at Twelfth street and Kansas avenue, three miles from the center of the city and had not been occupied for 10 years. Recently it was sold to a syndicate which had planned to raze it next Saturday with dynamite. The loss is nominal.

Gambling at Saratoga.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—There is much speculation regarding the outcome of the fight against gambling, says the Saratoga, N. Y., correspondent of the World. The arrest of Richard A. Canfield, proprietor of the famous clubhouse at Saratoga, is looked upon as the beginning of the long-threatened attack of the poolroom men against the clubhouse. Lawyer Steinhardt, of New York City, who represents the poolroom syndicate, says that Canfield's clubhouse will be closed up tight. Steinhardt also says that he intends to arrest all persons who are responsible for the violation of the law at the race track. He intimates that he will obtain the necessary evidence at once. The officials of the race track profess that they are not alarmed over the threatened trouble.

British Soldiers' Pay Held Back.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—There cannot be any doubt that in several instances soldiers who have returned from the war have not yet received full pay for their services, and it is probable that much hardship has been occasioned by the dilatoriness of the War Office authorities in this respect, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. Mr. Brodrick has expressed his regret that there should have been lack of promptness in settling the claims of returned troops, but he is almost powerless in the hands of the permanent officials. He has, however, succeeded in appointing a commission with the object of examining all claims, and the sooner it gets to work the better for the government.

Many New Woolen Mills.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Times says: "Reports from textile industries show that the number of woolen mills undertaken to be built in the first six months of 1901 was a gain of 250 per cent over the number built in the last six months of 1900. During the first half of 1901 the number of mills constructed or contracted for was 261, a gain of 37 over the 224 reported in all textile manufactories for 1900. Of the 261 mills 143 are devoted to cotton, 35 to wool, 58 to knit goods, such as hosiery, etc., and 25 to miscellaneous purposes."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

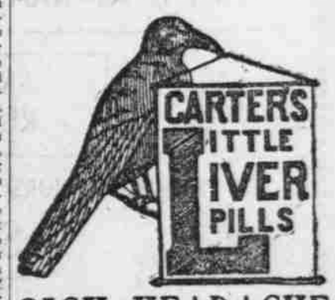
It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

PE-RU-NA CURED ME. IT WILL CURE YOU.

Accept No Substitute.