

# AWING TO A CLOSE

## Congress Will Not Remain in Session Much Longer.

### WEEK PROBABLY THE LAST.

Anti-Option Bill the Only Measure That Can Delay Adjournment—The House Will Devote Itself to Appropriation—Night Sessions Probable.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Congress is steadily approaching the end of the session in the opinion of the House leaders, and the week probably will witness the closing of the session. On the other hand, however, opinion prevails among the minority that adjournment will not be reached before the 1st of August. The proceedings of the House this week will be confined to consideration of the appropriation bill.

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The report on the investigation of the session office will be called up on Wednesday by Mr. Enloe, who hopes to have a close vote in order to force a vote on the question of adopting the majority's resolution. Commissioner Raum is dismissed.

The deficiency and the Fortification Appropriation bills are expected to receive attention during the latter part of the week.

Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, is firm in his belief that there is a purpose on the part of the leaders to adjournment just as soon as the appropriation bill has been finally passed, in order to prevent action by the Senate on the Anti-Option bill, in which he takes so much interest, which passed the House, and only needs concurrence by the Senate to send it to the President.

It has shown by two test votes that there is a working majority of at least five in the Senate in favor of the enactment of legislation on this subject, and he believes he can get the bill through without a material amendment if he can only call it and make it unfinished business. His difficulty lies in the fact that so soon as the bill starts with the appropriation bill, he trusts in the road, and he finds himself facing no thoroughfare.

The Minnesota Senator believes the announced intention of Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island to make a set speech on the "tariff revenue" resolutions of Mr. Hale some time this week, to be part of the same political delay, though the amendment that Mr. Aldrich would make such a speech was made by Mr. Hale when he called up the resolutions on the 25th of June before the Anti-Option bill came to the front.

Whether the Minnesota Senator's suspicions are well founded or not, it is apparent that the Anti-Option bill is the only one to the situation so far as an early adjournment is concerned. If that bill can be postponed till December an adjournment between the 1st and 5th of August is possible, and even probable. If it gets before the Senate as the continuing order, all the appropriation bills out of the way, there is no telling how long the session may last.

Senators who have voted with Mr. Washburn to take up the bill are not satisfied with it in its present form, and will propose and will probably carry amendments which will send back for concurrence by the House, and almost interminable struggle may be brought about.

There is really nothing else likely to delay Congress. The Sundry Civil bill, which the World's Fair boomerang is expected to be disposed of in ten or twelve working days, and the pending Fortifications and Deficiency bills are likely to occupy less time. The notice paper of the Senate is full of "brutum fulmen" might be written on every suggested topic. Not one of them is likely to be taken up except for a hour or two's talk. No legislation is contemplated on any one of them for this session at least.

A meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House will be held to-day for the purpose of fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress. It is understood that the date will be July 26 or 27.

The Committee on Rules will, in all probability, take favorable action on General Foster's resolution, providing for the closing of night sessions of the House, beginning next to-night and to continue during the Congress. These sessions will be devoted to the consideration of bills on a calendar, to be brought up by the alphabetical call of committees.

Members Anxious for Adjournment. WASHINGTON, July 18.—The listless disposition paid by members Saturday to debate in the House on the proposition to bring the World's Fair \$5,000,000 in foreign coins and closing the gates on Sunday, is sufficient evidence that Congressmen are growing weary of the session and are anxious to adjourn. Not more than 100 members have been present any time for the past few days. The prospect of this measure under discussion has some opposition and it is sufficiently evident now that there is a strong sentiment against the amendment.

The Monetary Conference. WASHINGTON, July 18.—The International Monetary Conference will be held in Washington during the latter part of next week, and the proclamation of the President to this effect has been issued. The conference will be held in the city of Washington, and will consist of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

# ON A SECRET MISSION.

## Hugh O'Donnell, Chairman, Away on a Mysterious Trip.

### HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 18.—Hugh O'Donnell, chairman of the Advisory Committee, and the real leader of the locked out iron men, left town suddenly and mysteriously last evening. His departure was known only to the Advisory Committee, and the strictest secrecy was kept concerning it, fearing the effect it might have on the action of wavering men.

He took an east bound train from Pittsburgh. The circumstances attending his leaving were as follows: He was expected to speak at the meeting of Carnegie's 2,000 employes at Duquesne, whom the Homestead men hoped to induce to join in the strike. Just before the meeting O'Donnell said he was in receipt of information concerning a matter which imperatively demanded a journey to the East.

He was asked if the business had reference to the strike and he replied evasively. The committee granted the leave asked and appointed Thomas C. Crawford to act until his return. Mr. Crawford said to the correspondent: "Mr. O'Donnell has gone on a secret mission. I, myself, do not know where; I did not want to burden myself with a secret. He will return on Tuesday night."

# FRICK CONTRADICTED.

## Carnegie Prices Said to be Even Lower Than at Other Mills.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—In his testimony before the Congressional Committee investigating the Homestead troubles, Mr. Frick made the statement that 298 men were employed in open-hearth department No. 2, and about 100 men were affected by the reduction contemplated. The locked-out men have replied as follows: "There are 112 tonnage men affected by the proposed reduction. They produce on an average of 24 hours 236 tons of steel ingots. In Shoenberger's open-hearth department, at the same number of furnaces as in No. 2, 168 tonnage men are required to produce 192 tons of steel ingots. At one particular position in the two mills the Homestead men would receive \$14.15 per ton; in Shoenberger's he would receive \$18. In Homestead, if any accident occurs to the heat of the steel, the men get no pay for it, while in Shoenberger's they would be paid by the day, be the steel good or bad."

# ONE REGIMENT TO REMAIN.

## Troops to be Withdrawn Next Saturday if the Situation is No Worse.

HOMESTEAD, July 18.—Preparations have been made looking to the organization of at least one provisional regiment to remain in Homestead after the main force has been withdrawn. If the situation does not assume a troublesome phase by next Saturday the troops will be withdrawn and the provisional force will be same control.

A consultation between Gen. Snowden and some of his principal officers in connection with the organization of the provisional regiments of 600 men each is said to have been held. Twelve hundred men trained in military tactics would probably prevent the recurrence of any more disorder.

# 200 Discharged at West Superior.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 18.—The roller mills of the West Superior Iron & Steel Company are shut down. The fires are drawn, tools put away, and arrangements apparently made for continued inactivity if necessary. All men who were supposed in any way connected with the Amalgamated Association or had taken part in the recent disturbances and for the adoption of the scale, have been discharged by a notice in writing. Manager Matts will say nothing of his plans except that he will not recognize the Association in any event. A secret meeting was held last night, but nothing was done. Whether the men in other departments of the works will go out is not known. About 200 men are affected.

# Train Men May Take a Hand.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—Several days ago, it is stated, that at a meeting of the train men a resolution was unanimously passed, that in event of work being resumed at Homestead, that plant being operated by non-union workmen, the trainmen will positively refuse to haul either finished or raw material into or out of Homestead, nor will they haul any freight or cars destined to or from any mill owned or operated by the Carnegie Steel Company.

# Beaver Falls Strikers Firm.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., July 18.—The strikers at the Carnegie Steel Company's works at this place are quiet and no outbreak is feared. All of the strikers are firm in their determination to remain out. At a largely attended meeting various committees were appointed who will take charge of the strike. The voice of the meeting was a ratification of the action already taken.

# Sunday Closing Bill Endorsed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—At the National meeting in the Asbury Park auditorium yesterday 3,000 persons endorsed the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays. Senator Alfred H. Colquitt of Georgia spoke and declared himself in favor of the Sunday closing bill.

# Mrs. Harrison Still Improving.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 18.—Mrs. Harrison continues to improve in health and spirits and is rapidly approaching complete recovery.

# Non-Union Men Driven Out.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 16.—The riotous strikers have been causing trouble here. A number of non-union men came here yesterday from the Granite Mine to be paid off, but they were hustled out of the bank by the strikers and ordered to leave town, when they did. This action on the part of the strikers caused much trouble, and the strikers were sent for by the sheriff. When the strikers were sent for by the sheriff, they were placed under martial law.

# CHAIRMAN OATES' VIEWS

## He Thinks More Blood Will Be Shed at Homestead.

### BEYOND FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

That is What the Committee Will Likely Report—The Investigation to be Continued in Washington With Regard to the Pinkerton Agency.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Col. Oates, chairman of the House Committee which investigated the riot at Homestead, says it is probable that the committee will report that the case is out of the reach of Federal legislation. When interviewed, the Colonel talked freely.

"I think," he said, "that we got all the facts of the case and went down to the bottom of the matter. It will not take long to prepare the report. The greatest delay will be in getting the stenographer's notes out, there being so much testimony."

"We examined Mr. Frick and his superintendent and Mr. O'Donnell and a number of the workmen, as you have seen. Frick is a remarkably cunning fellow and a great manager. He has one of the brightest lawyers I have met to advise him. The leaders of the workmen are men of intelligence and capacity, and take the workmen as a body, they are the best set of workmen I have ever come across. The contention is not one between ignorance and power. It is a conflict of strong men, the workmen being keen, intelligent and always wide awake."

"The man who goes to Homestead with an idea that he is going to find a lot of ragged, half starved and ignorant strikers, will have a great surprise before him. It is a revelation in the way of a community of workmen. They are men of thought and action and of independence. They have their homes, and the skilled workmen earn from \$65 to \$75 per month. The laborers get from \$1 to \$1.50 per day. It is not a poverty-stricken community by any means. But for this unfortunate disagreement between the workmen and employers the situation at Homestead would be very good. Mr. Frick insists that the reduction of wages is made necessary because of the reduction in the price of steel billets, etc. The workmen declare that the reduction is unnecessary and that the purpose of it is to put more money into the pockets of the company."

"Mr. Frick declined to tell the committee what it costs per ton to produce the steel billets. In this contest neither side is acting on impulse. They are deliberate and guided by intelligence. It is the meeting of two great forces."

"How do you think it will end?" "You know how these things generally end. Law and order must be vindicated in the long run, even if there is a conflict between the statutes and the equities of the case."

"Do you think there will be any further trouble?" "Yes, yes, I do. I think there is bound to be more blood shed, and probably a great deal of it. The workmen know what they are doing and are acting upon their calm judgment as far as the leadership is concerned, but they are the most determined men you ever saw."

"They do not claim to have the right of law with them, but insist that they are morally right and will hold to their positions."

"I think the Carnegie people intend to open their works with non-union men. They will do this under the protection of the militia and will, I suppose, arm their men. As soon as the troops have been withdrawn the strikers will, I believe, attempt to prevent the mills being run by non-union men. There will then be a fight, I believe, a desperate fight and a great deal of bloodshed."

"This seems to me to be inevitable in view of the sentiment there."

Mr. Bynum, a member of the committee, gives it as his opinion that the fighting was done by a few hot-heads and not by organized labor. The cannon used by the strikers of which there has been much said, he stated, was an old-time affair and could not be trained so as make it effective. It was an article of intimidation and not one of a danger.

Mr. Bynum says that the Pinkerton men had a perfect right to go into Homestead, armed or unarmed, as they were simply citizens employed to protect the property of the Carnegie Company, and from what he heard from the people at Homestead he was of the opinion that the Pinkerton men could have landed without being harmed in the least, if they had gone in the day time instead of night, or that they could have landed after the first volley was fired if they had been men of nerve.

The investigation with regard to the Pinkerton agency, and the committee hopes to be able to make a report on the Homestead portion of it before Congress adjourns for this session.

# Defaulter Dann Closely Watched.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—"Dann will never go to prison to serve out a sentence," said one of the banker's friends. "You remember he was in a very stupid and apparently dazed condition when he was found at his old housekeeper's house the night of his arrest. He had taken morphine at that time. He took a handful of pills and it was an overdose. The stomach threw off all the poison. The overdose saved his life." Ex-Treasurer Dann is said to be in a very desperate state of mind and is being closely watched to prevent another attempt at suicide.

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# FOR THE LADIES.

## ACCOMPLISHED SWEDISH WOMEN.

Swedish women are unusually accomplished, and they have attained to distinction as musical composers, painters, sculptors, authors and translators. They are also proficient in the arts of engraving on wood and glass, wood carving, map making, mother-of-pearl cutting, goldsmithing and book-binding. Woman's wages are, however, smaller than those received by men, and educational advantages are greater for boys than for girls. —[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

# MY LADY'S SHOE BUTTONS.

Shoe buttons are now enlisted among the slaves of Dame Fashion. The plain, black commonplace shoe button is styled antique and bright silver or gold ones are attached to the fashionable shoe. Carrying the thing to extremes, as usual, the French shops have jeweled shoe buttons in stock, which they sell by the set of twenty-four round, sparkling buttons. Silver, studded with turquoise, are popular; so are the round gold buttons, brilliant with diminutive garnets. Buttons of solid pearl, mounted in gold, have been seen. —[Shoe and Leather Facts.]

# PRETTY PARASOLS.

Each day shows some handsome addition to the already elaborate display of parasols. For coaching are elegant designs in white and gold brocade, pink, lilac and silver, white, green and primrose, and other delicate combinations. Rose-colored linings appear on parasols of gray, fawn, black and white silk, and frills or tape fringes finish the edges. Dressy styles in pale-hued silk have wide lace insertions put on in arching bands or deep Vanlyke points. For garden parties are wonderful creations in tulle, with a wreath of flowers outside and grasses for fringe, and fancy rush or willow handles. Many of these are transparent and show the gilt ribs through the airy folds of lace, muslin, tulle, gauze or lisse plaited, shirred, puffed or gathered. A large portion of the parasol handles are of natural woods, holly, white birch, bamboo, oak or cherry, with curiously twisted rings or crooks at the end, or they are quaintly carved and silver tipped. —[St. Louis Republic.]

# AN ODD KIND OF CORD.

A material that is new this year is an odd kind of cord, hardly more than a thread. Whole hats are made of this, in one color, or two, or more. The cord is not woven, but lies loose. A crown of the cord in yellow looked like a twist of tuff. Green and brown are pretty together. In ornaments there are bands of spangles, jet ruffling, plain and tipped with gold, jet oblongs, mother of pearl crescents, butterflies and bees with rhinestone bodies, big gold daisies, bigger black lace daisies with jet centres, and biggest black lace and blue jet daisies. Filigree ornaments are employed with special success by one house. The ruffling of jet and beads is entirely new and is repeated in straw.

Ruffles of every material are much approved. One or two narrow, single ruffles of velvet are on the edge of hats, or, perhaps, a double ruffle, as one of green velvet shirred on a large centre cord about the edge of a green and white-striped Milan hat, the trimming completed with high-stemmed white jonquils and white Irish lace. A double ruche of this same lace is on a blue chip. Ribbon is quilted and sewed on the brim of a hat to give a celled surface. Lace is put on around the edge in a box-plaited ruffle. —[New York Times.]

# WOMEN ALWAYS ECONOMIZE.

The most recklessly extravagant woman has a vein of economy somewhere in her composition. Economy is born in a woman. It may not develop in a manner to prove either beneficial to herself or her husband. Yet there will always be some point at which she will retrench, will look well to the pennies and think and calculate with the ablest financier.

She may be willing to pay \$100 for a gown, but will shop all over town to save ten cents a yard on the lining. She may spend \$5 for a ride in the park, but she will begrudge five cents car fare when out shopping. She may stint the table at one time and be wildly extravagant at another. She may ruin a whole garment by the desire to finish it cheaply, which desire has remorselessly seized her at the last moment, but there is one thing in which she never economizes. When she loves she loves with her whole heart. There is no stint—only a giving of all the wealth of her affection. Therefore do not laugh at her little economies; simply remember that a woman to be womanly must be just made up of those contradictions that seem so ridiculous to the average masculine mind. —[Philadelphia Times.]

# NOW VICTORIA TRAVELS.

The two carriages provided for Her Majesty's railway journeys were constructed and furnished in Belgium, and are usually kept in the Gare du Nord at Brussels.

Their external aspect is not very different from that of other saloon carriages. They are connected by a short corridor, forming a suit of small apartments. In front is a box for the Scottish Highland man servant attending on Her Majesty.

The drawing room for the Queen and princess Beatrice is furnished with a sofa, two armchairs and footstools of Louis XVI style, all covered with blue silk, with yellow fringe and tassels. The walls are hung with silk capizones, which is blue for the dais and pearl gray above, brocaded with the shamrock, rose and thistle in pale yellow. The curtains

are blue and white. The small table is of a pale colored wood. A dark Indian carpet is spread on the floor. There are four lights in the ceiling; in the center is a ventilator of cut out brass.

The saloon leads to the dressing room, which is hung in Japanese style, with bamboo round the floor. The wash hand stand is covered with dark red morocco leather, relieved with white metal ornaments and nails. The basins and all the toilet service are of the same metal. Two fairy lights stand on the table. The royal ladies' bedroom is decorated in gray and light brown colors; the larger of the two beds is for the Queen, the other is for the Princess Beatrice or whoever travels with Her Majesty.

Beyond the bedroom is a sort of luggage room, where the maids sleep on sofas. Her Majesty on the road takes her meals in the saloon, which is lighted at night by four oil lamps fixed in brackets on the walls, and by one or two portable lamps. No electric lighting is adopted, but electric bells are fixed to call the servants. The bedding is the Queen's own, and she takes it away on leaving the train. —[New York Press.]

# FASHION NOTES.

Moonstones are much liked, whether worn by themselves or with a setting of diamonds.

The peasant bodice is pretty, in bright silk, laced over a French guimpe of Indian linen.

The edelweiss in white enamel is one of the most attractive articles in the jewelers' cases.

Many of the newest foulards show a Paisley shawl pattern in delicate colors on a shot foundation.

There are jet-embroidered hose, also those with large designs like baskets of flowers with trailing vines.

Garden hats are of coarse rustic straw, or of shirred mull, with no trimming save a large rosette or a few soft loops of mull.

New waitress aprons seen in the best shops are of fine lawn with wide heads and deep ruffles reaching to the bottom of the skirts.

The bedford cord challis is a dainty fabric. Fine serge or Henrietta in delicate shades has colored stripes set sparsely in a fancy border.

Agrettes of feathers are worn again in the hair, and large straw hats show agrettes of antennae or insect horns rising from bows of ribbon.

Moire or brocade ribbon, laid in perpendicular stripes with floating ends cut in a fish-tail, are effective for ornamenting wool or silk dresses.

Robes prepared for the Russian blouse gown have the narrow border or sufficient of the goods to form the blouse skirt, besides that for the bodice.

The old-fashioned Swisses, dotted in white, red or blue, make cool and fresh-looking morning dresses made up with a quantity of ribbon and embroidery.

The prettiest trimmings for French gingham, batistes, zephyrs and similar fabrics are of open work embroideries, point de Gene or the light and delicate Irish linen laces.

Something new in shoes is the bootee. It is merely a low shoe that has the front uppers extended high on the instep till it protects the ankle slightly and is laced. It comes in all colors.

Hats of gold and silver lace have little trimming save a tuft of ostrich tips or a knot of flowers or ribbon, being sufficiently natty and pleasing to the eye without other adornments.

It is reported on excellent authority that shorter sleeves and longer gloves will be worn. During the hot weather this is a very comfortable fashion and long gloves are distinctly dressy in appearance.

Shawl straps for steamer rugs are made of dark leather, studded with gilt beads and caught with gilt buckles representing anchors. Pillows to be placed at the back of steamer chairs are made of linen edged with a soft twisted cord.

Suede, apricot, Argentine gray, mignonette green, raspberry, silver-blue, also soft tints, shot with color, are among the shades of driving or dust cloaks of light tuffetas or surah worn in open victorias and in village carts of the various summer resorts.

White crepons come in patterns or robes beautifully embroidered in colors. There will be a wide border of scattered daisies worked in green silks, or of violets in their own color and in yellow. Narrower bands of the embroidery are provided for the waist.

Sailor hats, which are always used for lawn tennis and boating, are more becoming than usual. The shape is something like the old one, but has a round brim, and is trimmed with sash ribbon around the crown. A bow at the side, under which the brim is slightly caught up.

Speaking of the elaborate silk embroidery in colors, it is a pleasure to note the exquisite work of this sort upon white chiffon parasols for midsummer. Plain white silk parasols have the canopy gathered high around the ferrule without bows or rosette. A canopy of black silk has tiny white plumes brocaded all over it.

The rigid simplicity of the tailor-made gowns is decidedly modified by handsome buttons and bright waist-coats of rich material. This is particularly noticeable on warm days, when ladies leave their coats unfastened, and in the plainest gowns of rough, dark material glimpses of gay plastrons, waistcoats, and yokes are seen covered with brilliant patterns.

Five millions of Chicago survey a spend annually for public school education.