THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8 1892.

NUMBER 20.

VICTORY FOR MR. GLADSTONE

Returns So Far Go to Show That He Will

Be Placed in Power.

HE WILL SUCCEED BY A NARROW MARGIN

Liberals Treated to Many Surprises in the

Elections-Progress of the Irish Elec-

tions - Great Anti-Parnellite

Victories Are Reported.

Lowbox, July 7.-The loss of a seat in New-

castle-on-Tyne is the greatest shock the lib-

erals have yet received. The' liberal manag-

ers admit their surprise at the fact that the

conservative candidate was at the top of the

pile. They were confluent of the return of

both Mr. Morley and Mr. Craig. They are

amazed that the conservative candidate

should have been elected and more amazed

at his immense majority. This election has

had a panicky effect at the liberal head-

vesterday elected in Cork city and today in

the northeast division of Cork county, will

decide to sit for Cork city. In this event

Mr. Thomas Sexten, who was defeated by a unionist in West Belfast, city will stand for

the northeast division of the county in the

Gladstone Losing Friends.

The Edinburg correspondent of the Daily

The samburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Mr. Gladstone's recep-tion in Midlothian has been far loss enthu-siastic than usual. His friends admit that the majority that he had in 1855 may be reduced by thousands of votes. The indi-

anti-Parnellite interest.

More Bloodshed at the Homestead Steel Works is Imminent. WORKMEN WILL RESIST THE SHERIFF'S MEN | the proclamation of the high county official, Any Attempt to Install Deputies in the Works Will Start the Battle-SHARPSHOOTERS ON THE LOOKOUT Well Armed Marksmen Watch the Landing Flaces for Coming Pinkertons. MEN ARE DESPERATE AND DETERMINED They Are Willing to Die, if Need Ee, in Struggling for Their Point. WHY THEY ARE OPPOSED TO THE SHERIFF They Do Not Want to Pay Damages for Any Possible Future Destruction. DO NOT CARE TO STAND AS TARGETS Tittsburg People Are Very Much Averse to Being Shot at by Etrikers. WONDERING WHAT THE NEXT STEP WILL BE Guards Return to the Works to Protect the Carnegie Property. do it. PINKERTON MEN GIVEN THEIR LIBERTY As a Consequence Strikers Hope to Escape Any Legal Complications. SHERIFF'S CALL FOR AID UNHEEDED Workmen Caring for Their Wounds and Making Preparations to Bury Their Dead-Revised List of the Killed and Injured. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7 .- [Special Tele-

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gram to THE BEE. |-- If Sheriff McCleary attempts to enter the enclosure surrounding the Carnegie steel works with a posse of deputies in the morning, a more serious and bloody battle than that of yesterday mornmay be expected. This information was not obtained from the leaders of the strike, nor from the committee appointed by them to give out information to the press, but from the strikers themselves. Nearly 100 of them were seen at their homes by a reporter for The Bee this afternoon, and they were of one mind. The works must stand idle until the strike is declared off. The high sheriff, the Pinkerton men, or the state militia will not be allowed to take poscession.

Allegheny county. GAVE THE SHERIFF THE HA HA. Pittsburgers Who Are Not Anxious to Serve as Targets. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.-|Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.]-The office of the sheriff was a study this morning. In response to and in obedience to personal summonses for posse duty, 500 citizens were on hand, but not for duty. They came to make excuses and to swear at the governor. They had the took of expectation and suspense which stands out on the face of the new recruit when he is ordered into his first action. When Sheriff McCleary saw that his proclamation was not meeting with the response he had hoped for, he sent out his deputies with summonses and they began with the

to use in case an attempt is made to put the works in the hands of the high sheriff of

city directory and ran down the list as far as "D," until they called 1,000 men to appear armed. A majority of these mou ware taken from the business houses and most of them were well dressed and well fed. Some of them are rich. Some of them brought their wives with them, and the wives pleaded for their husbands to be excused as they were needed at home. Some of them played the old army dodge and displayed wounds and "honorable discharges" from the service. Some of them had physicians' certificates of incapacity, heart failure, near sighteoness and other ailments. A majority of them declared in the most emphatic manner that they would go to jail before they would budge an inch toward Homestead. They wanted to know what was the good in keeping an organized militua if the citizens had to turn out and do the fighting every time there was trouble in Pennsylvania. Having thus declared themselves they waiked out and neither the sherift nor his deputies attempted to bring them back. These citizens do not refuse to do duty because they have any regard for the men in needed. possession of the works, nor because they

care anything for Carnegie, nor because they have no tears to shed over the riddling the Pinkertons received, but because they, the citizens, do not propose to be shot at to preserve anybody's property when there is a militia in the state whose paid duty is to ALARMED AT NIGHT. Strikers Patrol the Streets and Search

Everybody Abroad. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-It looks as if another battle was at hand. The strikers bave begun to assemble at the headquarters in Eighth avenue to receive the arms stored there for use in case another attempt be made on the part of the company to force an entrance with Pinkertons. Early in the evening word was received from Pittsburg that several car loads of Pinkertons were enroute for Homestead from Chicago. The strike leaders gave the report little credence, but it found many believers among the men. It at once assumed such proportions that a special

detail was made to patrol the streets. They were instructed to stop every stran ger and make him give an account of himself. In case he failed he was to be locked up. Three or four of the special patrolmen are stationed on every block, so that it is next to an impossibility for a newspaper man to get around without a guide in the way of

that they had secured plenty of ammunition | sentiment will differ, though in this borough, where every man is a mill worker, only one opinion is expressed.

Feel Sorry for Mobbing the Prisoners. The darkest story of the whole affair is that of the running of the gauntiet after the surrender and brutality inflicted upon the defenseless Pinkertons. Careful inquiry among eye witnesses show that the reports of it were not exaggerated and all that the men can say cannot extenuate it. The women were the mest virulent and savage after the surrender and it was due largely to their acts and to their goading of the men that the leaders are unable to restrain the mob. Tales in number are told of the scenes

blog the line of the gauntiet. The Mime. Du Farge of the movement was a woman who stood near the headquarters and outdid all the men. That the more intelligent men realized that mobbing of the defenseless cannot but injure their cause is shown by their sensitiveness to the publications on this While peace reigns today, it is an armed peace-a truce forced by the fact that there

is nobody to fight, rather than a permanent cessation of nostilities. No reasonable man doubts for a moment that the fighting would be resumed at once if another attempt was made to introduce Pinkerton men into the town. Homestead, so far as the introduction of these men goes, is in a state of siege, and no man can enter without his presence being noted. A cordon of watchful, patient, serious workmen are around the entire city. Every road is guarded. Along the river, boye and below, on this bank and on the opposite bank, a ceaseless patrol is main-tained. No boat, no party of men can come along without being followed, and if it is thought worth while, questioned. Railroads are watched. Two lines of road, the Pennsylvacia and the Pittsburg & Charleston, enter the place, and as dusk fell a tour along the tracks showed that at nearly every street crossing were from half a dozen to two score

of men walking up and down the track.

Guarding Against Surprise. The men intend that the works shall not be taken by surprise. They are stronger now in numbers and deata-dealing equipments. Besides this they are reinforced by the prestige of last night's success and arrival of a number of fellow workmen from outside towns, bringing with them assurance of sympathy on the part of their co-laborers and of assistance financially and physically if

A large number of men, estimated as high as 800, arrived late in the night from Pitts-burg and today small numbers came from various places. Wheeling sent twenty mill men from the Ohio iron region, well fitted with money, as an advance guard. They said they were a delegation from 1,030 iron workers, who would lend financial aid aud would come here to fight if their presence was desired. They pay their own expenses, What will happen if any attempt be made to secure the possession of the works for the firm with other than Pinkerton

men, is a question to which on answer can not be made, as it will depend on the condi-tions surrounding the attempt and the disposition of the men. An intelligent man here who sympathizes with the workmen and believed in the resistance to Pinkertons, but condemns the after tragedy, said this evening:

Should the Militia Come. "I don't believe that if militin wore to come and act as militia, and not come here fighting, that any resistance would be offered to their taking possession of the works." "What would be the effect if the militia came and the firm attempted to put in non-

nion men?" "I guess," said this gentlemen, "that the soldiers would have to be strong enough to march the troops in here and keep them. They would not be allowed to go to the works if the men could prevent it."

"But how long can this last! The firm will want to get the works going some time, and if both siles cannot come to terms, what "I don't know," was the response in a

hen?" candid tone. "I hope it won't last long, and I believe if the matter had been gone at ight they could have settled the difficulty. There are many who think the firm did not care very much if the trouble did come. The ten must have a 'slue' of ammunition. They had enough last night and now have lots more that they took from the Pinkertons." This last sentence is stating mildly what the strikers state bluntly, and is the key to the workmen's opinion of the reason the Pinkertons were sent here and explains the stubbornness of the light they made. They say that it had been known for a long time that the purpose of the firm was to make the mills a non-union establishment and break lown the workmen's organization. They charge that the Pinkertons, notoriously re-garded with most bitter enmity by organized abor throughout the country, were pur-posely sent here in the expectation that there would be a fight and for the purpose of killing, if need be, in order to carry the point.

bear evidence in cut, brunsed and swollen heads and faces of the rough treatment re-ceived at the hands of the workmen when they surrendered last evening and came out of the beats. The application of fists, clubs, stones and brick-bats as they ran the gauntist of the erowd left them to a berring battand out dition

left them in a horrioly battered condition, but it is not believed any will dis from the efficts of being beaton. The Pinkertons came mostly from Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelpula and Baston. All of PAL them, except those in the nospital who were unable to go, left for New York this morning on a special train on the Pennsylvania road, every man of them only too glad to get out.

Keeping the Saloons Closed.

One reason for the peaceful state of af-fairs is found in the fact that until in the evening, when the burgess had left the town, none of the saloons were open.

A great deal of relief was experienced by the workmen at the news that Governor Pattison had refused to order the militia here and the intelligence of the ridications re-sult of the efforts of the sheriff to obtain a strong posse left the workmen in complete possession of the place. Governor Pattison's action has made him

popular with the men and this morning con-tributions were taken up for the appointment of a committee to visit the governor and lay the case before nim. The burgess and Mr. Luczie got the matter up and soon had the matter fixed so that the committee left this afternoon. It is not possible to say with mathematical certainty just what would follow should the governor order the troops here. If tacy were to come simply to protect the property there is no occasion for their presence. They would occasion for their presence. They would probably be unmolested saving for the possi-bility of some unauthorized act causing trouble, but should they attempt to not as an escort as a means whereby nonunion men were to be introduced trouble would be the result.

Quiet as a New England Village. It was rather late in the morning before

the village was stirring after the fight of the previous day, and even the men were up inte-the fight had made them tired. At 11 o'clock the town was as quiet peaceful as a New England village. and The quict was impressive on those strangers who came to view the battle ground and who looked in vain on the buildings in the upper part of town for signs of the fighting. Every-thing seemed asleep. The storekeepers seemed to have nothing to do. Their stores

were only half opered, At the Amalgamated headquarters, a large three-story brick building on the corner about a stone's throw from and in full sight of the mills, a dozen men were gathered in the doors of the ground en-trance, and three posted notices gave those who entered information of the funerals of nembers of the order. There was nothing nuch to learn from the men, the leaders eing absent. Over at the mills everything was orderly

The strikers, to prove that they had offered in good faith to protect the works, hunted up the former watchmen on the works and gain put them in chasge. They were soon coing their rounds. The fence, which had been torn down, was rebuilt, the yard cleaned, things put in place and as far as possible made to look as they had always icked.

A trip along the river showed signs of the coalict in buildt holes, dents, spinters and cracks. The two barges were invisible. They had floated down stream after burning to the water's edge and filled up completely. During the d.y there were numerous stories of the events undat. John Morris, it is said, met his death in his eageness to see how a shot he had fired had resulted. He thought he had a drop on a Pinkerton man, and when he looked out to see what the effect had been, he was picked off.

Burying Their Dead. Soon after noon arrangements began to be actively made for the inversi at 2 o'clock of John Morris, one of the workmen killed. He was 25 years of ago and married, but with no children. The funerals took place in close succession and they

DISCUSSED	BY	CONCRESS 1	he ho argest or an chich
Senators Give The of the Trou		ons on the Cause	inta lolum be go
PALMER TAKES A		5	The enving cribe

Voorhees Attempts to Manufacture Che Political Capital and Senator Hale Calls Him Down-Views of Members of the House,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 .- The speech of Palmer today on the resolutions for an inquiry into the battle at Homestead between the Pinkerton forces and the striking workmen was remarkable for the advanced position taken by the lilinois senator in maintaining the right of factory and railroad employes to continuous employment at reason-

ably fair rates of compensation. Mr. Voorhees' speech on the same subject was made up of an attack on the republican party and its policy of protection, to which he ascribed the crop of labor riots all over the country.

He was replied to by Mr. Hale, who criticised him for converting such a grave matter as the Homestead conflict into a question of party politics; defended the republican party from all responsibility for that conflict, and assumed for that party and its policy of protection the credit of the building up of such great industrial establishments as those at Homestead and Bethlehem.

The resolutions were referred to the commiltee on contingent expenses and are sure to be reported back for action and perhaps for further debate tomorrow.

Employed a Murderous Gang.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Stewart said it seemed beyond controversy that the managers of the Carnegie works had employed a murderous gang. Whatever might have preceded the trouble; whatever the laboring men might have done, that did not mitigate the offense of bringing into use an armed band of assassins. That was a serious blow to law and order. It endangered the life and property of every citizen and encouraged anarchy. It was the most audacious and outrageous transaction that had occurred in many years. That 300 armed men should have been brought from different citles pre pared for war; brought in during the night to make war upon laborers of the country, was a fact that must attract the attention of the whole country and that could not be con-demned in too strong language.

Mr. Palmer's Talk.

Mr. Palmer said that the presence of the Finkerton armed force was in contempt of the authority of the state. Its manner was memoring and insulting. It was difficult for American efficients (whether they were in the right or wrong) to submit to be driven by an armed force. He confessed that every im-pulse of his mind tempted him to say that he should dislike being driven (even though in the wrong) by a power which might happen to be in the right. He maintained, however, that these citizens of Homestead were right. He maintained that according to the princi-ples of law, which should nereafter be ap-plied to the solution of those troubles, they had the right to be there. That made it necessary for him to assert that these men had a right to employment there. They had earned the right to live there. The large establishments would have to be hereafter regarded as political establishments in a modified sense, and their owners would have to be regarded as holding their property sub-

internal is increased \$36,000. The by the house is \$30,000 internal is increased \$36,000. The by the house is \$30,000 rendezvous and review, rotaction by the secre-the two caravels, the and Sina, i abus, to be ta-overament ex Signed t. 7 ocument. a last act of Prout Harrison before lake was to sub a his name to document entitled administration is to United States "The administration 4 the United States government at the beat on g of the 400th anniversary of the dister by of America." The instrument is dated Washington, Octo-ber 12, 1592. Upon its face will appear the official signatures of the excentive, judicial and legislative officers of the government, in all numbering 440. This state paper when completed will be properly authenticated. The seals of the supreme court, senate, house of representatives and the great seal of the povernment will be affixed. The document will be exhibited at the Wotld's fair. Will Participate in the Exhibition.

The question of the representation of the United States at the Columbian exhibition at Palos, Spain, August, 1892, was settled today by the issuance of an order for the cruiser Newark and gunboat Bennington to sail in nediately for i'alos for the purpose of participating.

ticipating. Confirmations—E. G. Timme of Wiscensin. to be fifth auditor of the treasury; L. F. Conn. Oregon, commissioner in and for the district of Alaska, to reside at Unolaska; Colonel Robert Williams, assistant adjutant colonel Robert Williams, assistant adjutant quarters. The leaders still anticipate a Gladstonian majority, but modify their forecasts, which vary from fifty to 100. No liberal now predicts sweeping the country, with a resultant majority of 150. It is gengeneral, to be adjutant general with rank of brigadier general. The committee of the house on the census erally admitted that Mr. Gladstone will

only be returned to power and be sustained has concluded to abandon for this session any further investigation into the adminis-tration of the census office. in his place by the Irish vote. It is probable that Mr. O'Brien, who was

IN THE HOUSE.

Pinkertons to Be Investigated by the

Judiciary Committee. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.-The house his morning, after referring the silver bill to the coinage committee, again voted down an agreeing conference report by a decisive vote, this time the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill being the victim. The report was opposed by Messrs. Blount, Butler, McMillin, Holman and Outhwaite, the opposition being based on the appropriation of \$65,000 for the payment of the share of the United States for the expense of a preliminary survey for an intercontinental railway.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the discussion of a resolution directing the committee on judiciary (already authorized to investigate the Pinkerton system in its reation to interstate commerce) to investigate the recent occurrances at Homestead. If there was no objection to the investigation. there was some jealousy among the members of the committee on judiciary and the committee on labor as to which body should

nunifested. The labor committee, under the lead of Mr. Tarsney, won the first victory by securing the reference of the resolution to that com enemy.

An Anomaly in the Land of Law and Order.

there was a constitutional authority charged with the execution of the law and with punishment for its infraction. This authority was responsible to the people. The Pinker-ton force was a private organization, held for hire. The force was under the control of no government officer. It constituted a private and unauthorized militia force. It was well

cations are that there will be a far greater reduction than his friends concede, if his majority is not entirely wiped out. Alder-

main Hammond had previously contested Newcastle. Once before he was elected. In this contest he advocated a fair trade policy. In a speech a few days ago Mr. John Mor-ley declared that the electors would cast deep humility and indignity upon Newcastle if Hammond was elected. Mr. Hammond made an active campaign. Placards were posted on dead walls and elsowhere declaring that "The workingmen olump for Hammond and free breakfast tables."

The liberals persist in regarding that the tide is flowing decidedly in favor of Mr. Gladstone, but admit that the fight is suff and stubborn.

Holds the Key to the Position.

The Pall Mail Gazette holds that the posdubilities are great for gains in the counties. The liberals lost in 1880 sixty seats in the perception and eighty in the counties. Since then "Hodge" (the agricultural laborer) has acquired large voting power, and it is suposed that he leans toward the liberais. Both ides induige in the prophetic built that Hodge" is theirs. Nothing is certain except that the agricultural labor vote holds the key to the position. Today's estimate of the National federa-

tion in Dublin indicates anti Parnellite vic-torics in seventy-eight contests in Ireland, Parnellite victories in four, tory victories in sighteen and liberal victories in three.

HECKLING MR. GLADSTONE.

He is Interrupted While Making a Speech by corporations engaged in interstate comby an Impertinent Questioner, LONDON, July 7.-When Mr. Usher, the prewer of Castorphin, who questioned Mr. Gladstone while the latter was addressing a liberal gathering at that place vesterday. began to put his questions from the huge manuscript he carried, the crowd present greeted him with a storm of abuse, thinking the questions were put solely for the purpose

direct the inquiry and some bad blood was mittee, but the victory was short lived, and by a gallant fight the judiciary men regained their lost ground and finally routed the

During the discussion Mr. Buchanan said

armed: it was well drilled. Large bodies of these armed and drilled men had been hired

Well Armed and Desperate.

Since the awful encounter with the Pinkertoas the tollers of this town have become more desperate and determined than ever. They have secured from some source a large quantity of arms and ammunition Those known to be good marksmen have been selected to act as a band of sharpshooters. They will be concealed and pick off the deputy sheriffs, Pinkertons or militia, as the case may be, as soon as a landing is attempted.

The strikers are not boisterous, nor do they show signs of excitement. But there is a more ominous sign, if there is anything of truth in the saying that a calm precedes a storm. Fortunately the strikers are not all Hungarians and Slavs. Fortunately the meain the lead are men who know their success depends largely on their bravery.

But the talk of the men themselves will show which way the wind is blowing. They gave their honest opinions, unbiased by any crowd or ugitator, for they were away from their companions and at home.

What the Men Say.

"We will see that the works are not harmed, and that nothing in the way of property belonging to Mr. Carnegie is destroyed, unless it be the boats used in attempting to land officers," was the reply made by D. Corner, a steel worker, today, "The managers of the works know this as well as we do. What they want is to put the sheriff in possession of the works and then the county will be responsible for any damage that may result from any disturbance that may follow. It will insure him against loss and we property owners will have it to pay. You see, as soon as the managers install a sheriff at the works, they will then bring in the 'black sheep.'. They know this may incite the strikers to riot and that serious damage to the works may follow. They know that many of us own our homes, and that we do not cars to incur heavy taxes to pay for damages done to the works while the sheriff is in possession. We do not tear that the Pinkertons or any other body of officers will gain possession of the works, but we do fear another battle. Ready to Die if Need He.

"Not that we are cowards, for every man of us is prepared to sacrifice his life if necessary in this struggle for what we believe to be just and right. But we are fearful of the sorrowit is bound to bring to many of our homes. We are not thursting for blood, out we will not stand idly by and see the bread wrested from the mouths of our wives and children without making a vigorous effort to prevent it."

This story in substance was repeated scores of times by men in all parts of the town and men from every branch of work at the mill

One Chicago newspaper man wa arrested three times and several others have in arrested twice

It is feared that Mr. Fricke may bring his men by twos and threes. The pickets around the steel works have been doubled. The local committee is now in secret session and the members positively refuse to give any nformation as to what the committee is doing.

Watching Every Avenue,

At 10:30 the special patrol of strikers began a notify all the men with whom they came a contact to go at once to the headquarters and prepare to be armed to receive the Pin-kertons. This had the effect of stirring up the strikers all over the town. Women are at almost every zate discussing the matter with neighbors and calling to one another across the street. Squads of strikers are at every depct in the town and the river is being closely watched. Every special freight train is boarded and searched to see if it has board any of the hated Pinkertons. It was said that two trains were comingone east and one west. The electric light whistle blow sharply. That was the signal

for the people. An inquiry was made at the vorks as to who ordered the whistle blown The engineer said that a man rushed in all The black out of breath and should: sheep are coming, plow the whistle."

Finally Quieted Down.

The superintendent blow it and then got his gun and slipped out. The effect of blow ing the whistle was soon seen in a crowd of men who rushed from every house and every street corner. Hallos were given and shots fired at the ground to attract attention. Many of the men were armed with revolvers and billies and about one in ten carried a gun. Nobody seemed to know anything definite about the affair, and more persons wert seeking information than securing it. All strangers were closely scanned. It proved a false alarm, and the strikers went home grumbling at being called out for nothing.

AFTER THE BATTLE'S DIN.

Present Situation in Homestead-The Senti-

ment of the Men. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7 .- After the carnage of yesterday the town of Homestead today was almost as quiet as a sleepy country vil lage and the sad duty of a decent intermont to three of the striking workmon who were instantly killed in the battle that raged fiercely along the beautiful banks of the Mononganeia was the chief evidence of the storm of yesterday, Up to s o'clock tonight absolutely nothing occurred to mar the peace. has. which was profound. The strikers are mas ters of the situation today, and the best evi dence that they could produce of their inten tion to protect property and not to turn the tewn into a holl where an archy and destruction rule, lies at the scene of last nights battle, where the immouse plant of the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. stands prac ticuliy uninjured, and at a distance showing no signs of the fearful work of the spread ing twenty-four hours.

Repaired the Damage

The ruin that was incident to yesterday's proparation for warfare has been repaired, the diamantied fence around the works has been robuilt, the yard has been cleared of all gebris and inside the works the eid watch men of the firm peacefully perform their customary patrol. This statement is the best that can be said in behalf of the strikers, and tusy can bonestly assort that, except in the defense of what they claim to be their rights, that is, to prevent the introduction and protection of nonunion workmen who will dispossess them of their homes and means of livelihood, they are orderly and careful observers of the peace. No property has been destroyed, no pullage, except that attending the disgraceful cenes enacted after the surrender last night. has been attempted; no disorder has oc-curred and all those scenes familiar in labor out breaks in Europe are absent. The keeping of the lawful owners and those whom they chose to place on their owo property out Preached a Remarkable Sermon.

The expression of the men found backing from the ared pastor of one of the Methodist churches here, who in a very remarkable sermon preacted over the body of John Morris, the best known and most popular of the killed workmen, said in unmistakable words that in his opinion the Pinkertons had bee sent here for blood if that were necessary for the non-unionization of the mills. He gave

commendation to the workmen and evid tirm in his belief that to Mr. Frick is to be attributed all the trouble between employes and employed, and spoke of him in scathing terms as a man with no more sensibility than a toad. His speech, aside from the negative feature of the almost un-natural quiet and hush of the town, was the vent of the day. There were three funerals during the afternoon and it was not unnaturally expected but they might colminate in some sort of istorbance, but they passed off with all the

decorum that should attend such a solemn clebration. Up to a late hour there are no deaths in addition to those named. Three men are in a very dangerous condition and it is doubt-ful whether or not they will recover. These en are William Foy, George Retter and Richard Durham.

One of the First to Fall,

Foy was one of the first, if not the first, man hit. The builtet struck him is the left breast and went above his lung and lodged in his shoulder. He feil in his tracks and was reported dead in many of the papers, but was still alive this afternoon, though very low. For owes his escape from death to ais pres ende of mind. He never lost consciousness, The builtets were flying over him. He lay serfectly still until the Pinkertons had eased firing and then, wounded as he was, he use to his fect and walked away. Tho mettle f the man was shown when he lay wounded uto death in his bome and word came hat the Pinkertons had surrendered. He se in his bed had cheered. His mother is woman of Spartan mold. She had four as in the fight, and today expressed hercif in exuitant terms when she declared that he could have lost them all and feit at case, or they had all behaved like heroes. Nows was received of a number of men

who received slight wounds. Corrected List of the Dead.

The following are the names of those killed resterany as furnished by the coroner.), W. KLINE, Pinkerton detective of Chi-IOSEPH SOTAX, a striker of Homestead, PETER FERRIS, a Jaborer at the Home-SILAS WAIN, Homestead, who was watch-aging battle from the unit yard. JOHN E. MOMRIS, in the steel works, Homes-1 OMAS WELDON of Homestead I WAY STOCONNERS, a Parkerten detective

BORBEITZ MARKOWITSEY of Home-PETER HEISE of homestead.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Homestead. A number of others are reported dead, but to coroner has no official notification of their death.

Eleven workmen were seriously hart, six Eleven workmen were sendersty hart, the of whom may die, and twenty-live others slightly injured. Thuse in danger of dving are George Retter, Richard Durham, Wil-ham Foy, Horry Ruslak, Andy Cudia and

barles Daeska. Nearly everyone of the Pinkertons is more Many added that arms had been supplied and of it is another matter upon which outside ing from shot wounds and the remainder

were sad processions which moved out still lanes of upper through Homestead into the two little of facing each other on opposite sides of the road, about half a mile out of town. Their fellow workmen aided in giving a funeral and escorted the bodies of Morris. Wain and Forbes, the Hungarian, to their resting places.

The tuneral of Morris was more largely at tended than those of either of the others. Morris was a member of the Odd Feliows and Knights of Pythias, and was also very popular personally. The house in which popular personally. The house in which he lived was filled to overflowing with his relatives, of whom he had many, and his intimate associates. No services were held there. The funeral party moved to the Homestead Methodist Episcopal church, which was not large enough to accomodate the throng that sought admission. The services vera simple and performed amid the most olemn hush. The sermon of the pastor,

solemn hush. The sermon of the pastor, Rev. J. J. McHilger, an aged minister, was sensational in its frankness. The widow was present, supported by her brother. His mother sat in front of them and her bent form and tear-stained face were full of anguish.

ON A VOLCANO'S BRINK.

Dangerous Forces That Threaten the Peace

of Pittsburg. Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.-[Special Tele-gram to Tue Brn.]+Conditions concerning reason. labor questions and the general situation in this city are remarkable. The predominating sentiment is deeper, more potent and further reaching than in any other section of the country. It is not too broad an assertion to say that for one to publicly, on the street, in the present of strangers, remark upon the mistakes or errors of the strikers at Homestead or any where else, is to invite insuit or worse. It is a remarkable condition of life where the labor sentiment predominates so materially as it does here. That in proportion to the population of other cities of the country there is more wealth than in any other the reason is clear. Pittsburg being an exceedingly rich manufacturing center, the proportion of employers to employes is much smaller than in commercial or pastoral centers. It therefore happens that in the midst of great wealch the gossessors of money have more social adversaties than in any otheradversaries they are which now bid well to become enemies.

To give broader reasons: Pittsburg is the strongest hold of organized labor of the world. It has long been the cradie and college of advanced organized labor ideas, the advanced curriculum of which is that the city's great and growing wealth is not giving to labor its property share.

It is Religion with Them.

Organized labor has been so strong that it has been enabled to practically dictate torms to employers, and to broaden an inference dropped above, it is true to say that until recently few amployers have had the nerve to antagonize such giant organizations as the Amalgamited association, the window glass workers, the flint glass workers, the Knights of Labor and the several lesser institutions of great strength. The constant teaching of the principles of organized labor according to the ideas of leaders has grown to become the religion of the workers. Hence it is that the workers at Carnegie's Homestead mills, or any other mill hereabouts feel tt their right and duty to defend their position against non-u ion men, even at the cost of life.

It was not until recently, that is, within nve years, that may manufacturer, employing a large number of men, was successful in bringing his men to terms in an open fight. But the country grew; competition in other sections beset these local industries, and if became of a case of fight either for lower wages or against demands for advances. Had other districts grown in lator power as

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lect to the corelative rights of those without whose services their property would be utterly valueless, that only conceded to them a right to a reasonable profit on the capital in vested in their enterprises.

Had a Right to Permanent Employment.

He maintained furthermore that these workingmen, having spent their lives in that peculiar line of service, had the right to insist on the permanency of their employment and that they had a right to insist reasonable compensation for their services. He maintained that at the time of the assault on those people at Homestead they were where they had a right to be. They were on the ground on which they had a right to be found. 'They were conducting them selves in the line of their rights. Manufacuring establishments were public institutions just as railroads were. They were public just as railroads were. because they worked for the public, because hey employed the public and because the nen in their service become unfit for other service. While conceding the right of capitalists to control other property and to a reasonable reward for his investment, he claimed that the laborer had the right to permanent employment during good behavior. Of course, the laborer was comiled to submit to the changes of busines Where the profits were small the parties would have to divide the less and where were large they would have hey That, no maintained, was the law livided. oday because law was the perfection of

Trying to Make Political Capital.

Mr. Voorhees treated the tragical occurrences at Homestead as a practical commen-tary on Mr. Hule's resolution as to the effeets of the two policies of "protection" and "tariff for revenue only." Labor riots were not, he said, the offspring of the democratic policy. They had come under the republican policy of protection. Those poor people at Homostead who had laid down their lives had been led to believe that the tariff protecting them, but there has never be was greater lie worked and woven into the legis nation of the country. The republican party nad said that the great manufacturing burons had to be protected against foreign competition, so that they might be able to pay higher wages. Had they done sof Mr. Carnegie had got a protection of 55 per cent on iron and more than 70 on steel and instead of paying higher wages he had notified of a reduction of from 12 to 40 per The beneficiary of the tariff system had responded with the employment of an armed mob-for the Pinkerton men were mob. They were the meanest merconaries on the earth. They had taken their lives in on the carth. They had taken their lives in their hands and those of them who were killed had been killed by the workmen in self defense. His only regret was that Carnegie himself had not been at the head of the squad instead of skulking in his castle in

Hale Replies to Voorhees.

Mr. Hale replied to Mr. Voornees, denying the the republican party was responsible for the troubles and claiming that the credit of building up such industries as those at Homestead and Bethishom was due to that There was another thing, he said, marty. which the republican party was not respon able for, and that was the employment of he Pinkertons. The mercenary had no odgement in the heart of the American people except in detestation. Ho characterized the attack made on the ropublican party by the senator from Indiana as inopportune and

After routine business the senate took up the sundry civil appropriation will and dis-posed of half of it and after a short executive session adjourned.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

House and Seaute Conferees Ageor-Washington Notes,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.-The conferens on the naval bill have finally agreed. The house accepted the senate's amendments, appropriatiog in the aggregate about \$66,000. and the senate receded from all further amendments, except the one providing for the construction of one sea-going coast battleship of 9,000 tons, which, with the armored cruiser of 5,000 tons provided for in the house bill, will constitute all of the new construction authorized. As no appropriation is

a body of men was an anomaly in the land of law and order. Never had the country a better equipped and drilled mintua than at present. It was amply able to cope with any disturbance that was likely to arise.

Criticised the Committee,

Mr. Watson of Georgia criticised the judiciary committee for having been dilatory in Its duty in not proceeding with the investi-gation long ago. It seemed, he said, that the approach of a presidential election quick ened some political movements. The strong objection to the Pickerions was that it was an unauthorized public body, organized and put out to private parties by private parties. He was in favor of any sort of an investiga tion by any committee. The work ought to be done and congress ought not to adjoura

until it had performed its duly. Mr. Oates denied that the committee on judiciary had failed in its duty. Mr. Rockwell of New York submitted the

conference report on the Indian appropriation bill and it was agreed to. Adjourned.

Favors an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 .- The private land claims committee of the neuse has authorized a favorable report on Representative Otis' resolution alleging wrongful proceedure of Secretary Noble and Land Commissioner Carter in the interests of an alleged conspiracy in 1517 of Hon. S. B. Elkins, Hon. T. B. Cannon and Hon. J. A. William-son in connection with the Maxwell land grant and directing an investigation.

Auti-Options Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.-The antioption bill has been referred back to the senate without amendment. It is clear that a majority of the committee is unfavorable to the bill. It will no v take its place on the calendar and it can be reached only by an affirmative vote of a majority of senators. The necessary motion can be made any day after the meeting hour.

Anti-Option Bill,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 .- The antioption bill was referred back to the senate without amendment by the senate committee on judiciary.

KANSAS CROP PROSPECTS.

Bright Outlook for a Bountiful Harvest This Your.

TOPERA, Kan., July 7 .- The monthly crop report of the State Board of Agriculture states that during June the agricultural conditions in Kansas were generally favorable. Warm, dry weather, while shortening the outs and barley crops, brought forward to maturity the wheat crop at an earlier date than was expected, at the same time permitting the cultivation of corn so that it is now in a highly favorable condition for rapid and vigorous growth. The wheat area of the state is placed at 3,806,150 acres, the area in thirty-seven counties being estimated. The acreage of spring wheat, it is esti-

mated, has been increased 23.07 per cent, the mated, has been increased so to per cent, the total acreage being estimated at 182,000 acres. The yield of winter wheat per acre is estimated at 15.1 bushels and the total yield at 68,125,046 bushels. The yield of spring wheat per acre is placed at 12.8 bushels, or a total yield of 2,444,125 bushels. The base of wheat he is no may later the The nervest of wheat is ten days later than usual, but is now in full progress.

Corn is reported a good staad, but is late on account of late planting, which was ne-cessitated by the wet weather carly in the cason. The outlook for a good crop is bright. The condition of corn has advanced from 69 per cent May B1 to S1 per cent July The condition of onts and bariey has fai-ien considerably on account of insufficient rain. The condition of flax is a triffe lower.

Still a fair yield is prodicted.

Rain at Hulyoke. HOLYOKE, Colo., July 7.- [Special Tele-gram to The Bas.]-A heavy rain has been in progress throughout the night at this place. Coming at this time it will prove of great value to wheat.

The Fire Record.

POCOMORE CITY, Md., July 7. - The business part of this town was burned yesterday. made for the battleship the bill as it passed Loss, \$200,000.

of "heckling" the speaker. After a time the crowd insisted that Mr. Usher ascend the platform, Mr. Usher strode past the reporters' table to Mr. Gladstone's side, where amid continued interruptions he demanded whether the liberal leader approved of the plan of the campaign in Ireland

Mr. Gladstope jumped to his feet and in indiguant tones said that the questioner had never taken the pains to read his speeches. He reiterated that it was the government that brought about the plan of campaign. Mr. Usher waited until the renewed and

prolonged uproar had subsided and then circumstances Mr. Giadstone approved the plan of campaign !"

Replied with Irony.

Mr, Gladstone responded with intense rony, pointing and shaking his finger and aying: "I am not responsible for this gen-leman's understanding."

This retort brought forth vociferous cheer-

This retort brought forth voctferous cheer-ing, which continued for three minutes. "I am responsible," continued Mr. Glad-stone dramatically, "for the understanding the Almighty has pleased to lodge in this skall of mine," tapping his head as he spoke, "but I am not responsible for the under-standing Almighty God has been pleased to be as a background of his " panning to Mr. new in the skull of his," pointing to Mr.

Mr. Gladstone then asked if Mr. Usher had my further questions to put. The latter hereupon asked about the law of conspiracy. Mr. Gladstone, with a fierce flash of yes, said: "You want to entangle me in a opin question ?"

Mr. Gladstone next replied to a question about poycotting, when Mr. Ushor de-manded, "Woold you accept an alliance with the Parnellites if you could get it?" Mr. Gladstone trembled with indignation.

He paused for a moment and then began:

Declared the Question Impertment.

The chairman of the meeting declared that he question was impertinent and said that he would not allow it.

Mr. Usher, undaunted, continued his uestioning. He asked: "Who have been juestioning. the supporters of law and order hitherto in

Mr. Gladstore replied: "Not the present government, for in 1577 they shot down by constabulary and soldiors three innocent nen who were engaged in a legal and peaceful meeting, and this gentleman supports them," concluded Mr. Gladstone, emphasizing his words with resounding thumps upon

A resolution of coafidence in Mr. Giadstone was proposed. Farmer Gray moved a counter

Mr. Usher's son accorded Mr. Gray's moon and seven votes were cast in favor of it. Mr. Gladstone, replying to this vote, said he was giad that the amendment was moved, is it tested the sontiment of this open meet

A volce here ejuculated: "No, no, packed." While Mr. Gladstone continued, one of his supporters kept shouting: "Five hands and a stick," in allusion to the votes on the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone was so annoyed that he urned to the interrupter and said irritably : 'I will not enter into a conflict of lungs with 011, B11.

The meeting concluded with hearty cheers for Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone, in the course of an address

delivered at West Calder today, said that while he deplored the bad state of trade in the district, he repudiated the idea that reciprocity would cure it.

Boston, Mass., July 7 .- Edward Canfield,

assistant treasurer of the Union Pacific rail-

way, will resign in October and the New

York office will be given up. The Union Trust company will continue to transfer

stock and pay coupons as it has in the past, at

Union Pacific Changes.