

THEY FOUGHT ALL DAY.

Battle Between Carnegie Steel Workers and Pinkerton Men.

Many Killed on Both Sides During the Fierce Encounters.

Pennsylvania has had another experience with labor riots, and this time, as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers to direct the head to conduct the operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plants of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburgh, and a battle which, for bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution, has not been excelled in actual warfare was waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons brought to the place to protect the property, unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transported to the works.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

It was shortly after midnight when word reached Homestead that two barges filled with Pinkerton men had left a point on the Ohio River, a few miles below Pittsburgh, for Homestead, and that they would attempt to force their way into the mill before morning. The word was carried to Homestead at once, and before 2 o'clock 6000 men, women and children lined the river banks on the lookout for the Pinkertons. The barges were towed by two small steamers, and it was after 4 o'clock when they were sighted below Homestead. They headed for the river gate of the Carnegie mill yard. A thousand strikers were there before the barges could be thrown ashore. The mill yard fence had been run out into the river to protect just such a landing as was contemplated, but it felt like a paper wall before the rage of the strikers. Up to this time there had not been a sign of life on the barges, but when within fifty feet of the shore the large doors at the end of the boats were thrown open and as many men as could conveniently stand on the little forward deck crowded quickly out. Through the rapidly coming daylight was recognized the stoutheaded, blue-coated, heavily armed Pinkerton men. Every one of the Pinkertons held in his hands a deadly double-barreled Winchester rifle, and though three scores of the glittering barrels were leveled directly at

Instantly the Pinkertons were made to pay for their work. Every man of the first rank were shot down. Two fell into the water and were heard of no more. One other died, but his body was recovered and the others were seriously injured.

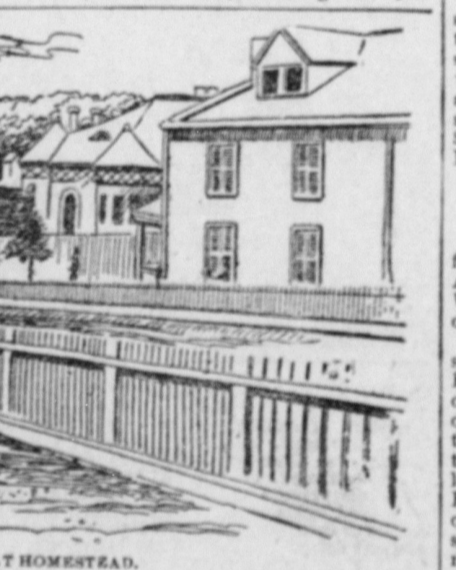
That was the opening of this battle. The firing from the barges at once became general. As soon as day broke, the strikers secured a small brass ten-pounder cannon and placed it within a steel billet embrasure, so as to command the barges which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than 1000 men took up a position on the opposite side of the river, and they planted a cannon, which they protected with a broad wall of railroad ties. The fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced along



MILL HANDS AT HOMESTEAD.

the sides. Just before 9 o'clock the cannon were trained on the boats, and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oak timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent shot after shot into the port holes in the boats, and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessel or suffer the terrible fate of being burned to death. The pressure and oil was pumped on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done, barrels above the mooring place, the object being to allow the boats to drift down the river and then ignite them. This was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels.



THE STEEL MILL AT HOMESTEAD.

the mill men as the boat reached the shore, not a man retreated, but rather pressed closer to the shore in order to be able to fall if necessary. The din was terrific as the lusty-voiced mill men vented their rage upon the intruders.

"Don't come on land or we'll brain you," they yelled.

"Why don't you work for your living like decent men?" they howled.

Not a word answered the Pinkertons, but as the boat touched the shore and a gang plank was thrown out, every Pinkerton man covered as many men as possible with his Winchester. Rage had now transformed the usual pacific Homestead men into demons. They knew no fear, but even jumped forward to wrest the death-dealing rifles from the hands of their enemies.

It will never be known definitely who fired the first shot which started the slaughter that has made so many homes of mourning. The first gun, however, was thought to have been discharged by the Captain of the gang of men, who was afterwards killed. The last moment before the slaughter, the crowd was surging downward against six of the leading mill workers, who stood with their backs to the Pinkertons, firing under the muzzles of the rifles, trying to keep the mill men back from what seemed certain death. Clear as a bell, far above the roar of the angry crowd, came the voice of Hugh O'Donnell, as hatless and coatless, he tried to check the angry men.

"In God's name," he cried, "my good fellows, keep back; don't press down and force them to murder."

It was too late, the appeal was drowned by the sharp report of a Winchester from a man in the bow of the boat. The first ball had hardly left the smoking barrel on its mission of death before it was followed by a sheet of flame from a score of rifles in the Pinkerton's hands. William Foy, who stood at the front with his foot on the gang plank staggered, and fell, his blood gushing out. For a moment the crowd was struck dumb by the attack. Only the groans of several wounded men were heard. The echoes of the rifles had hardly reached the neighboring hills ere the crowd recoiled. Out from the semi-darkness of the morning flashed a wall of fire. The men on the bank, too, had arms and were using them.

Two boats and they were burned to the water's edge at sunset.

Up to 6 o'clock the following evening eleven deaths had been reported from yesterday's fight. In the city hospitals were thirty three of the wounded. These, of course, did not include the scores of strikers who were carried away by their friends at Homestead, nor any of the 136 Pinkerton men who were battered, bruised and maltreated, principally by the women, after they had surrendered. The Pinkertons say that seven of their men were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several dead men were thrown off the Little Bill into the river. The number of Pinkertons placed in the lock-up and rink was 234.

At 12 1/2 in the morning a special train of ten cars backed quietly into the V. and C. depot, at Homestead. Sheriff McCleary and W. J. Brennan jumped from the train and hurried to the lock-up and the rink where the Pinkerton men were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoners were marched to the depot, and almost without a word they were hurried into the car waiting train. All the blinds were pulled down and not 200 people in the place knew that their enemies were being taken away. About fifty citizens of Homestead accompanied the prisoners to Pittsburgh. All night they stayed in the cars in which they had been brought from the scene of battle, and at 11 o'clock a. m. they were secretly removed from Pittsburgh. The car doors were locked and the cars were guarded by a dozen Pittsburgh policemen. The train conveyed them to New York, where they dispersed.

A dispatch sent from Pittsburgh, two days after the battle with the Pinkerton men, said: "The locked-up workmen at the Homestead steel mill, who were held in the lock-up in the least, but are more peaceful in their talk, though none the less determined to hold the Carnegie works against all comers. The works are guarded day and night by a large force, who rest in tents and small huts hastily erected for the purpose, when not on duty."

A mass meeting was held, and the men who attended were urged to preserve the peace by their leaders. It is generally believed that Governor Pattison will not interfere, and that unless there is another formidable fight the workmen will not be called upon to face the militia.

Sheriff McCleary has failed to raise a sufficient force to attempt to cope with the strikers, who have not only the militia in force at all vulnerable points, in response to a false alarm that Pinkertons were approaching the town.

The committee sent to Harrisburg to see Governor Pattison got no further than Pittsburgh, returning after a conference with the Sheriff. The latter arrived in Homestead late in the afternoon, and met a committee of citizens. Of the twenty who had come to meet him, not more than half put in an appearance.

Dr. Stadden, a prominent citizen, acted as spokesman for the men. He told the Sheriff that the workmen were willing to put a sufficient number of reputable citizens in the way of a strike for their protection against violence if Mr. Frick and other persons interested would also go there. The Sheriff made no promises and returned to Pittsburgh.

The strike at Homestead is the result of a fight between Andrew Carnegie and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The Amalgamated Association consists of 600 members.

The immediate causes of the strike may be summed up as follows: The appointment of H. C. Frick, who is known to be opposed to organized labor, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Steel Association; the declaration of Carnegie, through the Amalgamated Association, that the new scale contemplated in the contract was a concession that the men were not able to sign it.

ST. JOHN'S DEVASTATED.

The Centre of Newfoundland's Capital Swept by Flames.

All the Principal Buildings in the City Laid in Ashes.

A dispatch from St. John's, New Foundland, says: A southwest gale was blowing over the city during the afternoon when a fire broke out in a building on Long's Hill. The city of St. John's is built on the side of a steep hill. The harbor runs east and west, and the heart of the city is comprised in the section from the Allan Line wharf in the east to the dry dock at the head of the harbor in the west, a distance of a mile and a half.

The principal business houses are along this stretch. The residences and public buildings extend up and back over the brow of the mountain for nearly a mile. Long's Hill runs southward from the English Cathedral, upon which the Catholic Cathedral is built. The same street leads to the harbor, and the whole distance is through the heart of the city.

The houses at the top of this hill are of wood, very old and an easy prey to a fire. The water at such an altitude was naturally defective, and notwithstanding the tremendous exertions of the firemen, the flames were carried down the hill with appalling rapidity.

The high wind, carrying live embers in every direction, ignited a score of conflagrations at once, so that within half an hour most of the principal buildings were destroyed and people were utterly helpless, and the centre of the city was abandoned to its fate.

The first large building to become a prey to the fiery flames was the new Methodist College and high school, which had recently been erected at a cost of \$40,000, and the educational headquarters of Methodism in the colony.

From here the flames leaped to the magnificent Masonic Temple, erected at a cost of \$20,000, and a portion of which was used as the general fire academy. Sweeping down the hill, the flames next lit upon the Gower Street Methodist Brick Church, the oldest largest in the city.

Then, across the street to the superb cathedral of the English Church, 130 feet in length and fifty feet broad. This was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and is considered to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture on the Continent.

Next the Orange Hall and the Palace of Bishops Jones were consumed. Continuing the march the victims of its fury were the Supreme Court House, on Duckworth street, the Police Headquarters, the magnificent Athenaeum Building, containing the Government offices, law offices, Government Savings Bank, a large public hall and reading-room.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

JOHN DE LEER, aged sixty, was shot and killed by his nephew, Martin De Leer, in Great Barrington, Mass., in a quarrel over money.

GOVERNOR ABBETT and twenty-five Congressmen reviewed a parade in honor of the Centennial of Paterson, N. J.

MRS. POLINSKI was picking raspberries on a mountain near Mill Creek, Penn., when a rattlesnake attacked her. She grabbed the reptile by the neck and smashed its head with a stone, but before she could get it she put his fangs in her arm several times. She died five hours after being bitten.

THE non-union men employed by the steelworkers were attacked at Buffalo, N. Y., by 200 striking union men, who beat them with bricks. A riot ensued and several men were injured. Six rioting strikers were arrested.

JOHN DOWNWOOD, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) newspaper compositor, fatally shot and stabbed his wife, but then fired two pistol bullets into his own head, inflicting a mortal wound.

THE White Squadron took the Massachusetts Naval Battalion down Boston Bay for big gun practice. On the Chicago, as guests of Admiral Walker, were Governor Russell, General Dalton, General Donahue and Colonel Cunningham and Russell of the Governor's staff, and several city officials.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison arrived at their cottage at Loon Lake, N. Y. The eleventh international Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor held a three-day session at Madison Square Garden, New York City. The afternoon and evening sessions were attended by an average of 15,000 people and as many more were turned away.

THE pavers in New York City declared their strike off and yielded to the contractors.

RUFUS JOHNSON, Laura Lewis and Ida Swanson, all of St. Paul, Minn., were drowned while boating on Spring Lake, Minnesota.

JOSEPH, Zacharia and Henry Martin, three brothers, aged twenty-five, seventeen and thirteen, were drowned in Kings River near Huron, Cal., while bathing.

THE Arapahoe Indians are doing the ghost dance on their reservation in the Indian Territory to the great alarm of the white settlers near by.

JONES, the colored man who murdered Mrs. Tierney, was taken from the jail at Weston, W. Va., and hanged by a mob.

THE Democratic State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka, and nominated a full State ticket. The platform approves the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson, and endorses the declarations of the Chicago Convention. It also declares prohibition to be a failure.

SENATORS WARREN AND CAREY, of Wyoming, were hung in effigy at Ogden, Utah, by indignant citizens for voting against the free coinage of silver in the United States Senate.

WILLIAM HELMS, of Fulton, Mich., an insular man, murdered his wife with a knife and a hammer, and then cut his own throat.

THE corn crop in Northern Texas, Indian Territory and Nebraska will be the largest known for fifteen years. The cotton crop is also promising.

A 300-foot wall running along the Newport Railroad yard in Memphis, Tenn., fell and killed three men named Hunter, Hogan and Bell.

HAROLD M. SEWALL, of Maine, Consulting Engineer at Sancho, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the President.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EWING, New York's captain, doesn't coach his men.

CLARKSON, released by Boston, signed with Cleveland.

HARRITT, late of New York, has been assigned to Louisville.

KILLEN is about the only reliable twirler on the Washington staff.

CORCORAN leads the Brooklyn in sacrifice hits, having made sixteen.

FITCHES, Keefe, Vian, Stein and Crane—all pitchers—are doing good work.

THE New York team does not seem to be coaching than any team in the League.

CINCINNATI intends to play out the entire season, accidents barred, with twelve men.

RICHARDSON, the crack second baseman of the Washingtons, wants the hunt hit abolished.

ANSON is playing a game at first for the Chicagoes that would release any other player.

GLASSCOCK in his best days did not excel the splendid short stopper he is going for St. Louis.

"LONG JOHN" REILLY, last with Cincinnati, has announced his permanent retirement from the ball field.

In Cincinnati the other day, for the first time on record, three Chinese paid for admission to the ball game.

BOSTON'S strongest point is her base-running, as the team has stolen over twice as many bases as opponents.

THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, has recovered his batting form of 1895-6, when he was the wonder of the country.

THE Baltimore have had their salaries cut down all the way from \$100 to \$250 each a month, and not a man escaped.

SIX weeks ago Philadelphia refused Washington's offer of \$150 for Mulvey's release. Now he has been released unconditionally and placed in the League pool.

Who would have imagined that the Louisville would finish so near the bottom? Several accidents and the squabbling about the players have hurt the club a great deal.

COMISKER, of Cincinnati, doesn't favor home talent on a ball team. He says home players suffer too much from the attention of over-enthusiastic friends and companions.

THE Chicago Club has made a draft upon the Jockey Club of the Illinois Iowa League for the services of Decker and Conner. According to the rules, Chicago must pay Joliet \$500 each for the drafted men. Conner has a batting average of over .300 and stands high in fielding. Decker is a first baseman and a star.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS. Per Club. Won. Lost. et. Clubs. Won. Lost. et. Boston... 51 23... Washington 33 43... Brooklyn 45 36... Cincinnati 39 39... Cleveland 37 39... Louisville 28 42... Pittsburgh 36 37... 493 Baltimore 18 52 284

CHANGES IN CIRCULATION.

An Increase For the Fiscal Year of \$103,005, 783.

The United States Treasury Department's statement of changes in the circulation during last month and the fiscal year just closed shows a net decrease during June of \$16,928,891, but for the twelve months ended June 30 an increase of \$103,005, 783.

Of the various kinds of money in circulation there was a decrease during June of \$16,928,891 in gold certificates, \$6,638,482 in United States notes, \$3,900,000 in currency, certificates, \$48,255 in silver certificates, \$349,816 in subsidiary silver, \$227,441 in standard silver dollars, \$143,917 in gold coin and \$122,008 in National bank notes. On the other hand there was an increase of \$10,982,985 in silver Treasury notes.

The total circulation of the country on July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, is placed at \$1,603,073,333, against \$1,531,067,555 on July 1, 1891, a net increase during the last fiscal year of \$104,005, 783.

During June there was a net decrease of \$11,914,707 in money and bullion held in the Treasury. There was a decrease of \$12,831,259 in gold coin, \$4,662,930 in silver Treasury notes, \$3,117,127 in gold bullion and \$334,785 in subsidiary silver; while the store of standard silver dollars increased \$2,316. United States notes, \$6,638,482; National bank notes, \$355,539, and silver bullion, \$4,167,575.

ATTACKED BY A CRAZY MAN

Judge Clute, of Albany, N. Y., Has a Lively Tussle in His Office.

Edward McDonald, a middle-aged laborer, who is supposed to be insane, entered County Judge Clute's office at Albany, N. Y., and demanded that he sign a \$8000 note. The Judge refused and attempted to leave the office. McDonald struck the Judge and tried to draw a revolver when the Judge grappled with him, and for a few minutes there was a lively tussle around the office.

The Judge, still holding on to the infuriated man, managed to touch an electric button and the office boy in an adjoining room responded. The boy grabbed McDonald by the legs and he was backed against the wall, all the while making a vigorous fight. Finally the boy got the revolver out of McDonald's pocket, and the Judge continued to hold him and the boy secured a policeman. McDonald was taken to Police Headquarters and committed to jail. He has been a defendant in a divorce suit and has been wandering around Judge Clute's office for some time. The note which he wished signed was made payable to any one.

WAR ON BANDITS.

Their Leader is Caught, Tortured, and Put to Death in Mexico.

The people of the town of Etila, Mexico, have been terrorized for the past three months by a band of brigands under the leadership of Martial Casillas, one of the most desperate men in Mexico. They have committed many murders and robberies. A few days ago they made one of their raids into Etila and got away with a large amount of merchandise, killing Jose Lora, a prominent citizen. A large posse of indignant citizens was organized and went in pursuit of the bandits, who sought refuge in the mountains.

Finally the rendezvous of Casillas and his men was found, and an attempt was made to capture them. Desperate resistance was made. Two of the bandits were killed and three wounded. Casillas was captured and taken to Etila, where, after being tortured, he was shot to death. He divulged the hiding place of a large amount of the plunder.

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

A Wholesale Delivery at the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison.

A wholesale escape of nine of the most daring criminals in Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison occurred the other afternoon when all were supposed to be at work in the shops. The men were all long-term convicts and sentenced to from five to thirty years.

They got into the sewer by sawing out the bars of a manhole in the rear of the prison. They then crept 800 feet through a pipe hardly three feet in diameter, and when they emerged scattered in all directions.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOHN G. WHITTIER is said to be color blind.

HARRISON, Cleveland, Reid and Stevenson are all Presbyterians.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI, the new Premier of Italy, is one of the tallest men in Rome.

JULES VERNE is now writing his seventy-fourth novel. He turns out two books a year.

THE Dominion House of Commons has voted \$10,000 for a monument to Sir John Macdonald.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is said to be a great sportsman and patronizes the street cars in Washington.

SENATOR GRAY, of Delaware, has invaded the prin precincts of the United States Senate Chamber in a pair of russet shoes.

LEPTON, the London tea and provision merchant, paid the other day in a single check to Her Majesty's customs the sum of nearly \$77,000.

THOMAS HART is the nearest living relative of Shakespeare. He is a resident of Australia, and is eighth in descent from Shakespeare's sister, Joan.

GEORGE GOULD didn't go to college; instead, he went into his father's office at the age of sixteen, and at twenty-eight he is now a six-millionaire in his own right.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, has shaved off a beard which he has worn for nineteen years. It is said his daughter did not recognize him after the metamorphosis.

PRESIDENT TUTTLE, of Wabash College, has retired from service after holding office thirty years. He has been on duty all of that time except two months, a record not easily surpassed.

ALEXANDER HENRY, inventor of the celebrated Martini-Henry rifle, used exclusively in the British army, is a Scotchman by birth, and recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday.

The most interesting person present at the last meeting of Black Hawk survivors at Freeport, Ill., was Mrs. William Leuborn, of Iowa, Ill. She was in the fort at Apple River at the time of Black Hawk's marauding attack, and dealt out powder and shot to the defending soldiers.

GALUSHA A. GROW, who was Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1863 to 1865, was a guest at a Chicago hotel recently. He is sixty-nine years old. When first elected to Congress Mr. Grow was only twenty-six years of age and had the distinction of being the youngest member of the House.

Foreign.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, has been defeated as a candidate for the British Parliament for North Lambeth in the Liverpool Unionist interest.

The notorious murderer known as Mathias Haddel has been guillotined at Valence, France.

FIVE recruits who were on their way to Munster, Germany, to report for duty, began skydiving while crossing the River Werre, and their boat capsizing they were all drowned.

THE three men who caused the Birkenhead mine fire in Bohemia, by which 300 lost their lives, have been sentenced—Kira, who threw the burning wick, to three years; Kuba, to two years; and Havelka, who confessed, to eighteen months.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the American ironmaster, has received the freedom of the City of Aberdeen, Scotland, in recognition of his gift of \$500 to the Aberdeen library.

The French battleship Hoche collided with the steamer Marshal Canrobert, when plying between Boua, Algeria and Marsailles, and