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 at 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 Pittsburg, 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. The riot was the culmination of the

troubles which have been brewing at Home-stead for the last month. With the utmost secrecy the Carnegie firm engaged 300 Pink-erton detectives, brought them from Chicago, New York and other points, and, after the Sheriff's deputies were driven away from the Homestead plants, the firm decided to put the Pinkerton men into the works at once to protect the property, as well as the lives of any of the locked-out men who could be induced to return to work.



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 Pittsburg, for Homestead, and that they would attempt to force their way into the mill before mornat once, and before 2 o'clock 6000 men, women and children lined the river banks on the lookout for the Pinkertons.

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 the battle. The firing from the barges at once became gen-

As soon as day broke, the strikers secured a small brass ten-pounder cannon and planted 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 opposize side of the river, and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastword of rail-proad ties. The fire from both sides was kept As soon as day broke, the strikers secured took up a position on the opposite side of the river, and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastword of railroad ties. The fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced along v. and C. depot, at Homestead. Sheriff Mc-

two boats and they were burnel to the water's edge at sunset.
Up to 60'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 156 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



MILL HANDS AT HOMESTEAD.

ever, 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 ves-sels or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose was procured and oil was spouted on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done, barrel after bar-rel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and then ignite it. This was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and burled dynamite

bombs at the vessels.

The men also laid a natural gas pipe toward the boats. They wanted to send a strong stream of natural gas that would envelop the boat, and then light it with a torredo.

The second conflict was precipitated when another effortwas made by the Pinkerton men to effect a landing. Before the second at tempt was made to land the officer in charge unced to the crowd of workmen assembled on the bank that his men were Pinker-tons, and that he would laud them if he had they were promply railied, and, marching eight abreast, endeavored to get ashore.

the Steamer Little Bill, which had towed the Pinkerton men to Homestead, was com-pelled early in the day to leave the barges on the bank and under the fire of the strikers to convey the wounded Pinkerton men to a place where they could obtain treatment. When this they could obtain treatment. When this was accomplished, the captain of the steamer tried to return and tow the barges into the middle of the river again, but he

the sides. Just before 9 o'clock the can- Cleary and W. J. Brennan jumped from non were trained on the boats, and for the train and harried to the lock-up and several hours an awful bombardment the rink where the Pinkerton mea were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoners were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marks were and they are the rink where the Pinkerton mea were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoners were more thanker to the lock-up and the rink where the Pinkerton mea were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoned and interied to the lock-up and the rink where the Pinkerton mea were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoners were more thanker to the lock-up and the rink where the Pinkerton mea were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoned and interied to the lock-up and the rink where the Pinkerton mea were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoners were more thanker the prisoners were more thanker the prisoners were more thanker the prisoned and the rink where the Pinkerton mea were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoners were more thanker the prisoned and the prisoned and the prisoned are more thanker the prisoners were more thanker the prisoners are more thanker the prisoners were more thanker the prisoners were more thanker the prisoners are more thanker thanker the prisoners are more thanker thanker the prisoners are more thanker thanker thanker the prisoners are more thanker thanker the prisoners marched to the depot, and almost without a word they were hurried into the car waiting them. All the blinds were pulled down and not 200 people in the place knew that their ensmies were being taken away. About fifty citizens of Homestead accompanied the prisoners to Pittsburg. 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. o'clock A. M. they were secretly removed from Pittsburg. The car doors were locked and the cars were guarded by a dozen Pitts-burg policemen. The train conveyed them to New York, where they dispersed.

An Armed Peace.

A dispatch sent from Pittsburg, two days after the battle with the Pinkerton men, said: The locked-out workmen at the Homestead orks have not relaxed their vigilance 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 buts astily erected for the purpose, when not on

who attended were urged to preserve the beace by their leaders. It is generally inderstood that Governor Pattison will not nterfere, and that unless there is another ormidable 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 small army which stand ready to defend its

control of the Carnegie plant at any cost.

Three of the men killed in the fight were suried next day, and a large crowd followed their remains to the cemetery.

The combative spirit of the men under

arms was illustrated shortly after midnight by the eagerness with which they gathered in force at all vulnerable points, in response to a false alarm that Pinkertons were ap-proaching the town.

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

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

History of the Trouble.

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 The Amaigamated Association

onsists of 60,000 members.

The immediate causes of the strike may be ed up as follows: The appointment of 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 Trustees of the Carnegie Steel Associaon; the declaration of an ultimatum to the Amalgamated Association, and the aleged neglect of Mr. Carnegie to arbitrate. Representatives of the Amalgamated Associttion state that the new scale contemplate i such sweeping reductions that the men were

not able to sign it.

After a long discussion the workmen agreed to accept a minimum price
for steel billets of \$24 a ton. Mr.
Frick, however, would not go beyond
\$23. This made a difference of \$1 per ton. An ultimatum was then made by Mr. Fric that the new wage scale be signed by mid-night of June 24, and that after that hour there would be no conferences. Immediately after this Mr. Carnegie's representatives began to fortify the works at Home-

The great steel works at Homestead cover The great steel works at Homestead cover 110 acres. Twelve big buildings and a score of smaller shops and sheds occupy much of the space. Among these are the converting mill, where Bessemer steel is made, the beam mill, the plate mill, the armor plate mill, the open hearth mill, the finishing department, the ten-inch, the twenty-two-inch and he 119-inch mill, and the big plate pressing

The water for the works comes from the Monongahela River and is sufficient in quanity to supply a town of 50,000. One nun-ired and fifty boilers run the great engines, e pumps and the steam hammers.

Natural gas for fuel is furnished by the ompany's own well. About 4500 men are mpioyed, and the outout is four times as oig as from the great Krupp works in Ger-

The Carnegie company has purchased 100 additional acres and will add it to the works next year. It is already fenced in by heavy

by a stout board fence twelve feet high, built upon a foundation of slag three feet high. The fence is three miles long and is strung along the top with three strands of barbed wire, so connected with the electric plant that the turning of a switch makes the wires alive with a rowerful current of elecwires alive with a powerful current of ele-

Hydrants are stationed at frequent interrequest intervals, from which great streams of hot or cold water can be poured. The fence is lighted with electric lights, while powerful search lights make the approaches as clear as day. Four-inch portholes are bored in the fence. The office is fenced additionally and a railread track connects it with the and a railroad track connects it with the

Sunhall station.

A bridge connects the office with a buildng outside the works. The place has been completely fortified, and preparations have been made to accommodate an army of de-

A big camera has been set up to take in-stantaneous pictures in case of riot. On the river front is an armed steel launce.

ST. JOHN'S DEVASTATED.

The Centre of New Foundland's Capita 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 an! 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

The principal business houses are along 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 southwest from the English Cathedral up the mountain side to Le Marchmont road, 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 towards the city with appalling rapidity.

The high wind, carrying live embers in

every direction, ignited a score of confia-grations at once, so that within half an hour from the first outbreak the Fire Depart ment and people were utterly helpless, and the centre of the city was abandoned to its

The first large building to become The first large building to become a prey to the fiery flames was the new Methodist College and boarding hall recently 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 \$50,000, and a portion of which was used as the general Protestant Academy. the general Protestant Academy. Sweeping down the hill, the flames next licked up the Gower Street Methodist Brick Church, the oldest and largest in the city.

Then, across the street to the superb cathedral of the English Church, 120 feet in length and fifty-six feet broad. This was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and was conceded to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture or the Continent.

Next the Orange Hall and the Palace of Bishop Jones were consumed. Continuing its swath, the next victim of its prey was the Supreme Court House, on Duckworth street; the Police Headquarters, the magnifi-cent Athenaum Building, containing the Government offices, law offices, Government Savings Bank, a large public hall and read-

Proceeding along Duckworth street, the Proceeding along Duckworth street, the Union Bank building, the Commercial Bank, the fine brick and stone Presbyterian Church, and the Telegram newspaper office were quickly destroyed.

Then the flames took complete possession of the great business establishments and fish warehouses on Water street, soon extending to the wharves, from which the shipping had to haul out into the harbor for safety.

and to haul out into the harbor for safety. But long before this, and while the fire was

ushing with irresistable fury toward the water front, it was also spreading easterly from its original starting point, and before the people were aware of it the majestic pile of freestone, with its twin towers, the Cath-

sli reestone, with its twin towers, the Cath-plic Catheiral, was ablaze. Two-thirds of the population of St. John's are Catholic and worshiped in this vast structure. It was one of the largest and most magnificent places of worship in the New World, and was built of cut limestone and Irish granits. and Irish granite.

There was little hope of saving the convent and the College of St. Bonaventure.

At 8 o'clock the operators were driven from the telegraph and cable offices by the flames, which soon claimed those buildings.

At that hour over 500 buildings had been

destroyed, including all the principal struc-tures in the city, and the flames were spreadng in all directions being carried with great elocity east and south. It was feared that the Governor's palace

the Parliament Buildings and Colonial offices would be also swept away.

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

Macdonald. PRESIDENT HARRISON is said to be a great

walker, and seldom patronizes the street ears in Washington.

SENATOR GRAY, of Delaware, has invaded the prim precincts of the United States Senate Chamber in a pair of russet shoes. LIPTON, the London tea and provision merchant, paid the other day in a single check to Her Majesty's customs the sum of

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; in-stead, 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 metamorph 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 paralleled.

ALEXANDER HENRY, inventor of the celebrate i Martini-Henry rifle, used exclusive-ly in the British army, is a Scotchman by birth, and recently celebrated his seventyfourth birthday

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

GALUSHA A. GROW, who was Speaker the House of Representatives from 1863 to 1865, was a guest at a Chicago hotel recent-ly. 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

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 con-victs and sentenced to from five to thirty

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

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

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

THE amount of Defaulter Dann's shortage in the National Savings Bank at Buffalo, N. Y., is \$426,636.

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 not before the snake had put his fangs in her arm several times. She died five hours after being bitten.

PRESIDENTS AND MRS. HARRISON left Washington by special train on their way to Loon Lake in the Catskills, where Mrs. Harrison will pass the summer.

The non-union men employed by the stevedores were attacked at Buffalo, N. Y. by 200 striking union men, who pelted them with brickbats. 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 and then fired two pistol bullets into his own head, inflicting a mortal

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 and Mrs. Russell, General Dalton, General Donahue and Colonels 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 Enthe Young People's Society of Carlsian Ladeavor held a three days' session at the Madison Square Gardea, 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 contract-

South and West.

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

JOSEPH, Zucharia and Henry Martin, three brothers, aged twenty-five, seventsen 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 Kan-

sas met at Topeks, 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, Utab, by indignant citizens for voting against the free coinage of silver in the United States Senate. WILLIAM HELMS, of Fulton, Mich., an in-sane man, murdered his wife with a knife and a hammer, and then cut his own

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

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

Washington,

HAROLD M. SEWALL, of Maine, Consul-General at Samoa, has tendered his resigna-tion and it has been accepted by the Presi-

A TELEGRAM was received at the Treasury Department from Special Agent Williams at Port Townsend, Washington, confirming the news of the capture by the revenus cut-ter Corwin of the British supply steamer Coquillan in Alaskan waters. CAPTAIN S. G. MILLS, Fifth Artillery,

United States Army, has been appointed Commandant of Cadets at the West Point Military Academy, to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, relieved.

W. J. CAMPBELL, of Chicago, has declined to serve as Chairman of the Repub-lican National Committee, being unable to arrange his business affaire.

THE President has signed the Agricultural Appropriation bill and approved the bill appropriating \$53,030 for the erection of a statue of General W. T. Sherman in Wash-GENERAL J. C. KELTON, retired, has been

appointed Governor of the Soldiers Home in Washington.

THE Sergeant-at-Arms of the Honse sent ninety-seven telegrams to absent members, urging their speedy return to Washington in connection with the consideration of the Free Coinage bill

THE news from Homestead, Penn., caused a great deal of excitement at Washington.
Bulletins were sent by the Western Union
Telegraph Company over the private wire
to the President The Secretary of War
and several other members of his Cabinet were with the President when the news came of open hostilities. The Western Union Telegraph Company also sent bulletins to the Cabinet officers at the various depart-

CHARLES J. CRISP. Speaker of the House of Representives, has been renominated for Congress at Cordele, Ga.

THE special committee of the House Representatives which investigated the Pension Bureau has made a report recommending that the House pass a resolution demanding the removal of Green B. Raum from the office of Pension Commiss

In consequence of suggestions by Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, the United States Treasury Department has taken steps for the thorough disinfection of the beggage of immigrants arriviving at New York from the cholera districts of Europe.

TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKI has been presented to the State Department as the new Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington. NEARLY 9000 money order offices have been

Foreign.

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

THE notorious murderer known as Mat-thias Hadelt has been guillotined at Valence, Five recruits who were on their way

Munster, Germany, to report for duty, be-gan skylarking while crossing the River Werre, and their boat capsizing they were all drowned.

The three men who caused the Birkenberg mine fire in Bohemis, by which 300 lost their lives, have been sentenced—Kirz, who threw the burning wick, to three years; Kabode to two years, and Havelka, who confessed, to eighteen months.

Andrew Carnegie, the American iron-master, has received the freedom of the City of Aberdeen, Scotland, in recognition of his gift of \$5000 to the Aberdeen library.

THE French battleship Hoche collided with the steamer Marshal Canrobert, which plies between Bons, Algeria and Marseilles, and

the latter foundered. In the confusion at-

tending the wreck two soldiers and throe-children wers drowned THE losses by the recent floo is at Matan-

cas. Cuba, are estimated at \$1,160,000. THIRTY-ONE bandits were killed on the southeastern frontier of Chile by cavalry sent from Santiago.

THE cholera epidemic is spreading throughout Europe. The disease has made its appearance in the military camp, near St. Petersburg, Russia, and new cases are reported near Paris.

ISAAC COOKE and Louis Colton, cotton brokers of Liverpool, England, have failed with liabilities of \$3,750,000.

A HONDURAS special despatch announces the complete triumph of the revolution and the capture of President Leiba.

Ewing, New York's captain, doesn't CLARKSON, released by Boston, signed

THE NATIONAL GAME.

with Cleveland. BASSETT, late of New Yorks, has been assigned to Louisville.

KILLEN is about the only reliable twirler on the Washington staff. CORCORAN leads the Brooklyns in sacrifice hits, having made sixteen.

Pirches Keefe, Viau, Stein and Crane—all discards—are doing good work. THE New York team does less noisy 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 bunt hit abol-

Anson is playing a game at first for the Chicagos that would release any other GLASSCOCK in his best days did not excel

the solendid short stopping he is doing for "LONG JOHN" REILLY, last with Cincin-

nati, 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.

Bosron's strongest point is her base-run-ning, as the team has stolen over twice as many bases as opponents. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, has recovered his batting form of 1885-6-7, when he was

the wonder of the country, THE Baltimores 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 \$1500 for Mulvey's release. Now he has been released unco and placed in the League pool.

Wпо would have imagined that the Louisvilles would finish so near the bottom? Several accidents and the squabbling about the players have hurt the club a great deal. Comskey, 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 compan-

The Chicago Club has made a draft upon the Joliet Club of the Illinois-Iowa League for the services of Decker and Conners. According to the rules Chicago must pay Joliet \$590 each for the drafted men. Conners has a batting average of over 300 and stands high in fielding. Decker is a first beaverage and shugger. baseman and slugger. RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs, Won Lost, ct. Clubs, Won Lost, Soston....51 20 .718 Washing'n33 29 Brooklyn...48 25 ,658 New York31 38 Philad'ip'a.45 26 .634 hicago...29 87 Cincinnati.39 30 .505 St. Louis.28 41 Cleveland .37 33 .529 Louisville.28 45 Pittsburg .36 37 .493 Baltimore.18 52

CHANGES IN CIRCULATION. An Increase For the Fiscal Year of

\$103,005,783. The United States Treasury Department's ent of changes in th ing last month and the fiscal year just closed shows a net decrease during June of \$16,-936,891; but for the twelve months ended

June 3) an increase of \$103,005,783, Of the various kinds of money in circulation there was a decrease during June of \$10,059,870 in gold cartificates. \$6,638,462 in United States notes, \$3,900,000 in currency, certificates, \$409,332 in silver cartificates, \$349,816 subsidiary silver, \$297,441 in stan-dard silver dollars, \$143,917 is gold coin and \$121,008 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 \$1,603,073,338, against \$1,503,-067,555 on July 1, 1891, a netincrease during the last fiscal year of \$103,005,783.

During June there was a net decrease of \$11,014,707 in money and bullion held in the \$11,014,707 in money and bullion held in the Treasury. There was a decrease of \$12,-832,259 in gold coin, \$3,662,999 in silver Treasury notes, \$3,117,127 in gold bullion and \$234,783 in subsidiary silver; while the store of standard silver dollars increased \$720,816: United States notes, \$6,638,462; National bank notes, \$305,599, 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 \$3000 note. The Judge refused and attempted to leave the office. McDonald struck the Judge and tried to draw a revolver when the Judge tried to draw a revolver when the Judge grappled with him, and for a few minutes there was a lively tussic 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.

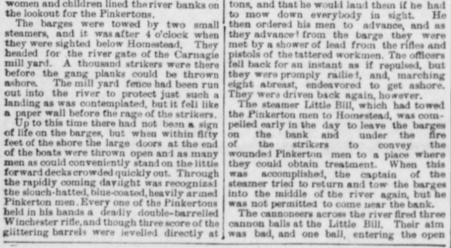
The Judge continued to hold him and the The Judge continued to hold him and the boy secured a policeman. McDonald was taken to Police Headquarters and committed to jail. He has been a defendant in a divorce suit and has been hanging around Judge Clute's office for some time. The note which he wished signed was made payable to any

WAR ON BANDITS.

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

The people of the town of Elgulau, 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 Elsulau and got away with a large amount of merchandise, killing Jose Loza, a prominent citizen. A large posse of indignant citizens was organized and west in pursuit of the bandits, who tought 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 Elsulau, where, after being tortured, he was shot to death. He divulged the hiding place of a large amount of the plunder. eadership of Martial Casillas, one of



the first filler

- magness THE STEEL MILL AT HOMESTEAD the mill men as the boat reached the shore, | hearth department, took off a man's head. not a man retreated, but rather pressed closer to the shore in order to be the first to

lusty-lunged mill men vented their rage up-

The din was terrific as the

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

The men continued using dynamite sticks, throwing them over the piles of coal and iron.' Some exploded in the water and did no damage, while others struck "Why don't you work for your living like and frod. Some explosion in the water and decent men?" they howled.

Not a word answered the Pinkertons, but the boats and sent pieces flying in the air.

At every successful shot the men rent plank was thrown out, every Pinkerton man the air with wild cheers. Sharpshooters 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 the usual

jumped forward to wrest the death-dealing ifles from the hands of their enemies. It will never be known definitely who fired be first snot woich started the slaughter that has made so many homes of mourning. The first gua, however, was thought to have been di charged by the Captain the gang of men, who was afterward killed. The last moment before the slaugh-ter, the crowd was surging downward against six of the leading mill workers, who stood with their backs to the Pinkertons, fairly 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 rear 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 fel-lows, keep back; don't press down and force

It was too late, the appeal was drowned by the sharp report of a Winc sester 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 Pinkerton's hands. William Foy, who stood at the front with his foot on toe 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 roached the neighboring hills ere the crowd replied. Out from the semi-darkness of the morning

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.

The leader of the Pinkertons clapped his hand to his breast and fell overboard, sinking beneath the waters, while several other Pinkertons staggered back and were carried inside the boat by their comrades.

One . One Pinkerton, becoming desperate jumped off the rear and tried to swim. He was drowned. The pilot of the Little Bill was killed. The boat was driven off and

Pinkertons to surrender. Inkertons to surrender.

The appeal was drowned with shouts of "No?" "No?" "We'll kill them like dogs!"

"They shall have no mercy!" but when, a few minutes later, the white handkerchief appeared on the top of one of the barges, the firing ceased and the strikers consented to a parley.

it was safe to talk, offered to surrender if the leaders guaranteed them protection. The promise was given, and 265 men marched off

found shelter.

Having locked the Pinkertons up and surrounded the building with an armed guard
the strikers telegraphed Sheriff McCleary
to come to Homestead and take the prisoners to jail. The Sheriff left Pittsburg on the first train.

proceeded down the river.

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were stationed at various places, and shot every time a Pinkerton man looked out to see the position of the men Finally the strikers' cannon burst and they resorted to dynamite. Great chunks

Meanwhile the Pinkertons were huddled under deck, dragging in their dead and car-ing for their wounded, waiting for what seemed their certain doom, as all overtures f surrender had been refused. Finally it was evident to everybody that they would soon die if they were not re-lieved, and the leaders of the strikers pleaded with their followers to allow the

of it were thrown at the boat, the most of which only splashed the water.

The Pinkerton men as soon as they found

the boat and gave up their arms.

Then the promise that they should not be harmed seemed to be forgotton. They were driven like sheep between lines of strikers to the Opera House. All the way they were beaten first with fists and then with clubs, and twery conceivable weares. and every conceivable weapon. Every man was sore and covered with blood before he

No sooner were the detectives safely in jail than the two barges were thoroughly searched by the Homestead men, and the guns, cartridges and uniforms were removed. Barrels of oil were poured upon the