

LAW OF THE RIOT.

Application of Sections Making the County Liable for the Damages.

VIEW OF THE LAWYERS.

One Thinks Members of the Firm Could Be Held for Murder.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR WINCHESTERS.

Being on a Navigable River Does Not Concern the U. S. Government.

OPINIONS OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS.

A riot act for Philadelphia county was passed May 31, 1841. By the act of March 20, 1849, its provisions were extended to Allegheny county.

In all cases where any dwelling house or other building or property, real or personal, has been or shall be destroyed within the county of Philadelphia...

When Damages are Not Collectible. Section 4.—No person or persons shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, if it shall appear that the destruction of his or their property was caused by his or their illegal or improper conduct...

In the case of Allegheny county versus Gibson, a suit that was the result of the riot in 1877, Judge Paxson defines what is meant by illegal and improper conduct.

Introducing Arms into a Property. "He says it was justifiable to introduce men and arms into the house as the exercise of a freeman's privilege, whether there be the apprehension of danger or not."

Among lawyers yesterday the legal aspect of the riot at Homestead was the only topic of conversation. It was argued pro and con, and opinions on both sides were freely given.

C. C. Dickey was the most advanced in his views. He said the riot was a great outrage and he thought a charge of murder or manslaughter would be sustained against the members of the firm.

George W. Guthrie is a tariff Democrat, and he held that the company's property was not private, but public to a certain extent. The firm is protected by a tariff act passed by Congress, and this puts it under obligations to the people, especially its workmen.

THE FIRM RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Woodward Says the Steel Company Should Pay for the Damage.

Marcus Woodward takes the ground that the firm and not the county should be held responsible for the damage. Mr. Woodward is on the side of the men. Among other things he said: The County Solicitor and County Commissioners should begin action at once against the Homestead company.

"Asking the Sheriff to go to Homestead only to saddle the coats on the county. Now the firm will no doubt claim that it was not its fault, as the county was unable to protect its property. I hold that the company stirred up the trouble, and they should be made to pay dearly for it."

THE SHERIFF DID HIS DUTY.

Attorney Petty Says He Exhausted Legal Means to Maintain Order.

R. B. Petty is the solicitor for Sheriff McHenry. Judge Reed held a conference with him yesterday afternoon, but neither would yield to the other. Mr. Petty said the Sheriff had been doing all he could to maintain the peace. The law gives him explicit instructions what to do in such emergencies, and he had tried to follow them.

This is all Mr. Petty would say for publication. Pittsburgh Official Silent. At City Hall few expressions of opinion

could be obtained. The city officials were overwhelmed with the extent to which the conflict had gone. Mayor Gourley only hoped for the best and counseled all citizens to bring every possible influence to bear on both sides for peace.

CONDEMNS THE COMPANY.

Mr. Brennan Claims the Firm Had No Authority to Send Armed Men into a Peaceful Community at Night—The Haymaker Gas Well Battle a Parallel Case.

W. J. Brennan, the recognized attorney for the men, said: "This is a time when a man would not be doing his duty unless he counseled forbearance and patience. All I can say is that this is a very unfortunate affair and never should have happened. I blame the firm and think it is responsible for the result."

"The Sheriff of the county visited Homestead in daylight. He issued a proclamation, and found that he hadn't enough deputies. He returned to the city to get more men. Then the firm sends two large loads of Pinkerton men, armed with Winchester rifles, at midnight to Homestead. These detectives try to steal stealthily into a peaceful community under the cover of darkness. The conduct of the firm incited this riot. What right had these men to carry Winchester rifles under the law? The firm deserves no sympathy, for it didn't act with common sense and decency. There had been no trouble at Homestead, but these men go there to secure property which the firm still had in its possession. Certainly a man has a right to protect his property, but he must not shoot at all civilians before he resorts to force."

"It seems to me the fight over the Haymaker gas well is a parallel case. Force was used there and Haymaker was killed. A number of people were held responsible, and sent to the penitentiary."

CAN DEFEND PROPERTY.

Attorney Knox Says the Law is Plain—Hill—Can He Do It, If Necessary, to Protect a Man's Home—The Iron Firm Was Threatened.

Knox & Reed are the lawyers for the Carnegie interests. Judge Reed was seen, but he declined to talk. He said he had read the newspapers, but he didn't know enough about the trouble to express an opinion. Mr. Knox was loath to say anything, but he finally made this statement: "It is a time of great public excitement like the present, a lawyer has no business to express an opinion on either side. I haven't the facts in the case, and can't speak intelligently. I have a right to protect my property, with firearms, if necessary. I don't know whether these Pinkerton men were sworn in or not. If they were not, then they hadn't any more authority than the average citizen. Nobody, however, can deny their right of self-defense. From what I understand, the firm had been threatened and had been led to believe by the action of the men that its property was in danger. It sent other men there armed with rifles to protect the property. I think, under the circumstances, it had a right to do so."

"But were these actually made? The workmen deny it." "Well, I wouldn't be sure about that, but I understand there had been used that alarmed the firm. Certainly a man has a right to protect his own home with a rifle, or hire men to do it for him. The Carnegies couldn't compel their employes to work for unsatisfactory wages any more than the workmen can compel the men from tolling in the mill if they wish to."

CANNOT CARRY RIFLES.

Major Brown Says Neither Workers Nor Pinkertons Have the Right to Bear Arms—The Governor's Action—Violence on a Navigable Stream.

Major A. M. Brown takes a very broad view of the trouble. "If the Pinkerton men were not deputy sheriffs," he said, "then they had no authority to carry rifles or fire on the workmen. The same principle applies to the men, and here the element of self-defense enters into the question. I don't suppose it will ever be known which side fired the first shot. People who incite riots willfully are guilty of murder or manslaughter, according to the circumstances. At present I can't express an opinion, for I don't know all the facts."

"If the Sheriff of the county is unable to preserve order, it is his duty to call on the Governor, and the latter's business is to respond. The Sheriff did what he could, and this is another case where the Governor hesitated too long. He sent troops into the county after a number of men were killed."

"The strikers have no right to carry firearms or to interfere with the operation of the mill, neither has the company the authority to fire on the strikers. This is a broad question. The laws are plain on the subject of protecting property, but the courts must decide to what limits a man can go."

"The river being navigable does not give the United States jurisdiction. The stream is within the State. It is the same as if the riot occurred on a public highway. In this instance the Homestead river is nothing more than a road. The Sheriff calls on the Governor when he is unable to preserve order, and in turn the Governor falls back on the general government when he has exhausted all means to protect life and property."

NOT A CASE FOR UNCLE SAM.

District Attorney Lyon Says the State Must Deal With the Riot.

As the slaughter occurred on a navigable river and along its banks, United States District Attorney Lyon was asked if this brought the trouble within the jurisdiction of the National Government. Mr. Lyon replied:

"The general Government has nothing to do with it. It is not inter-State and Pennsylvania must deal with the difficulty. If the State is unable to cope with the riot, then the Governor would have to appeal to Uncle Sam, but under no other circumstances. Governor Pattison made a mistake in not having troops on the ground to preserve order. It is a mistake to think that the Sheriff can pick up 10,000 men to assist in keeping the peace. I don't believe he could get ten sensible men."

GUARDED BY DETECTIVES.

Manager Frick's East End Residence Watched by Two Detectives.

The home of H. C. Frick on Homestead avenue, at the East End, was last evening guarded by two private detectives detailed from the agency of P. J. Murphy. These two men relieved two others, who had been keeping personal guard over Mr. Frick during the day.

A NATIONAL SHOCK.

Official and Political Circles at the Capital Stirred Up by the News.

DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

Seize the Opportunity to Make Campaign Tariff Arguments.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES.

Of the Strike Demanded by Representatives in the House.

VARIOUS OPINIONS ON THE TROUBLES.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, July 6.—"If Governor Pattison does not drive the Pinkerton men from within the borders of Pennsylvania he is the dearest politician in this country."

So spoke General Hatch, the champion of the free silver and anti-option bills, to-day. He was reading a bulletin regarding the bloody work at Homestead, when with flashing eyes and heaving chest he glanced up and in response to a query made the startling statement quoted.

"The State of which Robert E. Pattison is Governor has been invaded," continued the General, "let us see if he is equal to the emergency." "According to a Pennsylvania State law, corporations are empowered to police their works," was suggested.

"Then let the works be policed by citizens of the State," replied Hatch. "If I were Governor of Pennsylvania the State would be rid of those janizaries in 24 hours. If they refused to go peacefully I would blow them out of the water. To-day's work at Homestead is a disgrace to a civilized community. It was the direct result of an invasion by an armed force. Who can blame workmen from resenting this menace to their lives?"

Everybody Shocked by the News. The city is in a ferment of excitement over to-day's tragedy at Homestead. The House and Senate discussed National affairs in a perfunctory way. Interest was centered on the reports from Western Pennsylvania. The news was a great shock to everybody in official and political circles. The Republican leaders are much disturbed over the affair, as they fear its possible result at the National election in November.

General Harmer, of Philadelphia, will be quoted in a Baltimore paper to-morrow as saying that he considers the case at Homestead a doubtful State. He fears the wide spread influence of the battle. Strikes and rumors of strikes are common enough. They form a perennial news item. But when the conflict between capital and labor assumes a violent phase and results in a pitched battle and the killing of many men, an epoch is reached. An ever enduring monument is reared from the name of which politicians of the opposite party can hurl figurative but most destructive bolts.

All the Republican leaders realize the gravity of the situation as well as General Harmer. They postpone the discussion of politics with the trouble, and however tenable this position may be, the fear remains that workmen voters will accept broad results and not bother as to the obscure though possibly real cause of the riot.

The Democrats find Political Capital. The Democrats have seized the opportunity. Representative Camminetti, of California, introduced a resolution in the House calling for an investigation of the cases that have led to the strike. He had this resolution prepared yesterday but his colleagues on the Democratic side opposed its presentation. But to-day they no longer opposed it.

Representative Williams, the famous Muzump of Massachusetts, informed the DISPATCH correspondent that to-morrow he would introduce a resolution inquiring into the constitutionality of a State law that permitted corporations to send an armed force into a community for the ostensible purpose of protecting property but with the additional purpose of defeating a strike.

Mr. Camminetti regards the Homestead fight as eloquent evidence that the tariff does not fix wages. "Several years ago," said Mr. Camminetti, "I traveled through Pennsylvania for the purpose of comparing the condition of our laborers with that of the laborers of Pennsylvania. The iron industry is the highest type of the so-called protected industries. Our mining industry in California is a type of the unprotected industry. Everything used in the pursuit of this industry is taxed. Yet our laborers live better, work fewer hours and get better pay than do the laborers of Pennsylvania."

Camminetti's Resolutions. Following is the full text of the resolutions presented by Mr. Camminetti: WHEREAS, The Republican party has contended that one of the main purposes of the tariff legislation was the protection of American labor and the increase of pay to the wage earners of the United States; whereas, contrary thereto, industries protected by such legislation have, in many instances, instead of increasing the pay of wage workers therein actually materially reduced them; whereas, the Homestead strike having attached the name of Pennsylvania to the industry that has received the fostering care of said legislation to such an extent as to tempt it to assume an onerous burden, it is the duty of the House to investigate the same, and to report on the results thereof from whatever standpoint is viewed, has promulgated an order reducing wages of employes amounting to an extent, it is alleged, of from 30 to 60 per centum; whereas, contrary to the position assumed by the Republican party, the said order regulates the price of labor, it is stated by H. C. Frick, manager of the said mill, that "we made some suit and mechanical conditions and gave no thought to the political cause of the strike"; whereas, following this announcement its employes have refused to accept said reduction and a strike has resulted; whereas, it is asserted in the public prints that armed men, boats carrying guns, a stockade having attached thereto, and a building hot water and steam to be turned on at a moment's notice, and surrounded with live cables of being charged with electricity, all this supplemented with strong search lights, have been resorted to by said company to enable it to enforce its reduced scale of wages, thus inaugurating a condition of feudal despotism; therefore, be it Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate and report on the causes of this strike, the conditions protecting the same, and the effect of said legislation on wages of labor and for labor purposes to have power to send for persons and papers.

Raking Up an Old Contract.

It is understood that to-morrow when this resolution comes up for discussion, as it probably will, an amendment will be offered asking for information from the Secretary of the Navy, as to whether he did not several years ago award a \$2,000,000 contract to the Carnegie firm without advertising for bids. This, it is said, was done. There are two bureaus in the Navy Department that are not, under an old law, required to advertise for bids, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Ordnance Bureau. This law was passed when the Ordnance Bureau purchased little bit powder. In the last naval bill the Ordnance Bureau was required to advertise for bids. The awarding of a \$2,000,000 contract (without bids) to the Carnegie firm was regular enough, but the Democrats are anxious to show to what extent the members of the Carnegie firm are beneficiaries of the Government's tariff legislation.

Representative Dalsell calls Mr. Camminetti's resolution "a mis-recital of facts." He says: "When you resolve to do anything you should have a proper representation of facts upon which you are proceeding." He thinks that the tariff law has nothing whatever to do with the Homestead

stead riots. He did not wish to be quoted on the Pinkerton detective phase of the question.

Congressman William A. Stone, however, did not fear to express his opinion. "No one can justify the action of any firm or corporation," said he, "introducing in a struggle of this kind an element, whatever it may be, that is calculated to breed riot. The introduction of the Pinkerton detectives was eminently qualified to bring about such a result."

THE COST TO THE COUNTY.

Officials in a Quandary as to the Liability for the Damage Done.

The county officials were not at all anxious to set their views before the public. Most of them unfortunately were out of town. As to what the strike will cost the county, or whether it will cost anything, is a question which will have to be settled later on.

Probably one of the most interested county officials was County Treasurer Bell. Said he: "This, of course, is a very sad thing and we all regret it. It is bad business for the State and for the county. It is a question as to who shall be held responsible for the loss of life and property. Under the act of Legislature passed after the riots in 1877, which Pittsburghers so well remember, the city of Pittsburgh, and the county of Allegheny were made responsible. Under the application of that law the county is responsible for any loss of life or property which might be incurred through the necessities called about by this strike."

County Commissioner Weir said, personally, he had no expression of opinion to make, but, as a matter of fact, he thought that when settling day came it would be a pretty hard nut for himself and his associates to settle.

Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Can always be depended upon, it is pleasant to take and will cure cramp, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhea in their worst forms. Every family should be provided with it. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists. W.B.S. Brown kills roaches, bedbugs, etc., without perardventure of a doubt. 25 cts.

THE 40,000 IDLE IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

With their hands full of cares, are apt to grow indifferent to the wants of their families.

There is literally no end to the ills arising from the failure to make home the dearest spot on earth. Bind the family to the hearthstone and harmony and happiness prevail. This is a lesson of reason and the experience of many. If you never spent your money judiciously and carefully before, do it now. Make home happy at the next-to-nothing cost by visiting the Great Midsummer Sale now going on at LATIMER'S Popular Drygoods and Carpet Store.

There are bargains here that will bring smiles and sunshine to every home in our great cities. A Sacrifice Sale that offers hundreds of dozens Ribbed Vests at 5c each is a REAL Sacrifice Sale.

1,000 Turkish Towels selling at 4c each—just think of it. We doubt if the good housewife ever before purchased Crash Toweling at 3c a yard—the very best at 6c. We have both these bargains. Thousands of yards of either grade.

We want to sell 5,986 pairs Ladies' Fast Black Seamless Hose this week—price 12 1/2c. The price may seem ridiculous, but you'll say this is the biggest Hose bargain in all Christendom.

1,236 Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers go at this sale for 25c each. 5,068 yards 86-inch Sheeting that sold all season at 20c, now sell for 12 1/2c. Beautiful India Silks, 31c and 50c, are the regular dollar quality.

Finest French Satines, 35c and 40c—worth double. We offer over 10,000 yards finest Bedford Cords at 10c a yard. Mulls at 12 1/2c; French Mulls at 25c, and thousands of yards of finest Imported Dress Goods at less than manufacturers' prices.

We have a small mountain of Carpet Remnants on third floor left from our tremendous carpet cutting the past season that are offered at 25c a remnant. Long or short—price the same.

There are hundreds of other bargains that the present price of goods and newspaper space will not permit us to mention. If you want to realize as never before the power of the mighty dollar come to Latimer's Great Midsummer Sale and see the thousands of dollars' worth of magnificent Dress Goods, Carpets and Curtains selling at about one-half their real value—138-140 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. B. & B. FRIDAY, (TO-MORROW) OUR GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL REMNANT SALE.

Only twice a year do we make Remnant Sales, and it is done then in such a manner that it tells—let the loss be what it may. This 1892 sale will be the largest and most important we ever made for two reasons, we are tearing down, extending and rebuilding our Dress Goods and Silk Room, and everything must be sold, and this past season our sales in fine goods have been so much larger than usual and the choicest of Silk and Dress Goods get into Remnants first, hence, there are thousands and thousands of Remnants that will be sold Friday, and the fact that will help move the short lengths is the fact that so few yards make the fashionable gown, and Friday women will have a chance to get Remnants and Dress Lengths in Medium and Fine Goods for so little money that it will pay to come almost any distance.

2,000 YARDS IMPORTED PONGEE SILKS.

Generally sold as Indias, in all colors and good styles, 25c a yard. An hour or two will distribute these. A great feature of the day will be the FINE INDIA SILK Remnants and Dress Lengths for Waists and Dresses. Everything in Remnants and Dress Lengths of plain Black Indias and Rich Black Silks and Surahs all go.

Twenty pieces—about 1,000 yards—of PLAIN BLACK BROCHE INDIAS, 22 inches wide, 35c a yard. A sacrifice without parallel. When we advertise a Special Sale, particularly a Remnant Sale, it's backed up with the evidence, and the people get the bargains and they know to come for them. 150 feet of counter space will be devoted to sale of

Dress Goods and Fine Suiting Lengths.

And sold at such prices as there will be no conversation about—simply to see them will be to buy. Remnants of COLORED CASHMERES—cream all-wool goods—and AMERICAN DRESS GOODS will occupy another 100 feet of counter space and the small amount of money at which they are to be sold will be a great chance for children's or girls' dresses for now or Fall School Dresses.

Remnants and Dress Lengths—Black Goods.

Cashmeres—Wool and Silk Warps, medium to finest imported—Battistes, Nun's Veilings and all the new weaves in plain Black Summer Dress Fabrics and Silk Grenadines. Many at such prices as will be marvelous, but we are determined this large stock of Fine Black Remnants and Dress Lengths must go Friday (To-Morrow).

One Case Black Lace Buntings,

Three-Fourths wool, extra wide—42 inches—14c A YARD.

About 50 Pieces David & John Anderson's

40-cent Gingham—some in bold styles, and another lot in dark brown and white, 3/4-inch solid stripes, 12 1/2c A YARD. Remnants of Challies and fine Wash Goods at the center counters in dress goods and silk room at SACRIFICE PRICES. All—a few thousand yards—of the 24-inch AMERICAN CHALLIES, 2 1/2 cents a yard. All—over 5,000 yards—full yard wide, both light and dark AMERICAN CHALLIES, 4 1/2 cents a yard. Remnants of

White Goods, Laces and Embroideries,

Long center counters in main room, and where thousands are marked at such prices as they will be sold in a shorter space of time than at any previous sale. Remnants of Crash and Table Linens, soiled Napkins and Towels. What a chance this will be. Will you see about it? At the front of the store, 150 pieces fine ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, black and white, gray and white, light blue and white, pink and white—all broken chene plaid effects—goods that are worth more than twice as much—32 inches, almost a yard wide, 10 cents a yard.

A large lot of Medium and Dark DRESS GINGHAMS

5 CENTS A YARD.

UPSTAIRS.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, PORTIERES, SILK CURTAINS.

Silk Waists, Wash Waists, Ladies' Wrappers, Ladies' and Children's Suits, Blazers, Jackets and Wraps—all odd lines, and other Remnant Day prices that will make such a sale upstairs in both rooms that every woman wants to take Elevator and go up and see.

Friday (To-Morrow) 8 A. M.

BOGGS & BUHL, ALLEGHENY.