regard to the merits or demerits of the business differences between them. A Statement From O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell made a long statement

the struggle would be maintained without

uld be subor

insisted on if the entire

Pennsylvania had to be cal

peal had to be made to the

ment for soldiers. Care

however, that the military

dinated to the civil power,

relative to the differences between employers and the employed, describing the scale of wages and insisting that the trouble was due to the refusal of the Carnegie Company to treat with its workmen. Coxe and O'Donnell strongly intimated that if an arbitration of existing differences could be secured the existing trouble would be rendily settled. The chief obstacle to a sttlement was the opponent's determinaon of the employers not to treat with abor organizations and to hereafter employ o union men.

Coxe said the citizens of Homestead would be glad to have the Chief Executive of the State propose a plan to arbitrate the labor differences, but the Governor made no response to the suggestion.

Attorney General Hensel, who gave the above as the result of the conference, said that he asked Mr. O'Donnell what would be the probable effect of an effort on the part of the Carnegie Company to employ non-union men, to which the former replied the strikers would have to submit, as the corporation had the legal right to employ

whom they pleased. The Views of the Governor,

In a conversation before the arrival of the committee from Homestead Governor Pattison expressed some desire to know the sentiment of the people regarding his course in this contingency. He said it was an easy thing to call out the troops but an entirely different thing to recall them. The people had come to look upon the National Guard as the natural preservers of peace, and as a consequence the civil authorities when trouble comes turn to the State authorities without exhausting the powers with which they are invested. This, he thinks, a great mistake, as the tendency of such a course is to teach the people that the best and strongest Government is a military Government, which is a danger it is well to avoid. The Governor thinks the situation at Homestead greatly improved, and hopes the trouble may be settled without a further report to force.

The Attorney General left no doubts in the minds of the representatives of the press as to the Governor's intention to use all the power of the State, if necessary, to protect all parties in the enjoyment of their rights, and the committee can hardly construe the Governor's language into an intimation that he will sympathize in any manner with an infraction of the law, no matter by whom committed

On the way to the station to take the crain for home the committee expressed themselves as being satisfied with the conference and the position of the Governor. One member said the Governor was stern, but he admitted that he would be also in a similar position.

IN A FOUR-IN-HAND.

Carnegie Still Refuses to Discuss the Situa tion With Foreign Correspondents-One Report Says That He Is Very Mucl Agitated. THY CARLE TO THE DISPATOR 1

LONDON, July & -- Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Whitfield and Mr. Armitage left Braemar, Aberdeenshire, this morning They were on their way to summer quarters at Loch Bannoch, in Perthshire, one of the nost charming spots in notland, I not

com the scene of -illieandle which the any said they will visit. Mr. Carnega __nered to his refusal to be terviewed on the subject of the Homeead tragedy, and declined even to say hether he had heard of the struggle and ss of life. He chatted pleasantly with Irs. Carnegie and Mr. Armitage as the oach rolled away, pointing out to them memorable spots in the Braes o' Mar.

Another cablegram said: A correspondent found Mr. Carnegie at Braemar, in Aberdeenshire vesterday afternoon. He appeared to be in excellent health, but was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mrs. Carnegie, who was with him, was endeavoring to soothe him and draw his thoughts away from the tragic offnir at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie abs has within the last day or two sent and re-ceived numerous dispatches by cable, and there is no doubt that he has been kept fully informed of events on the Mononga-

CABLES FROM CARNEGIE. A Story That They Have Been Received

in Fittsburg-No Sign of a Settlemen 'ecording to These Advices-A Refusal indirferedn Any Way. NEW YORK, July 8.-[Special.]-The Sun prints this morning the following from its

staff correspondent at Pittsburg: In the conduct of affairs by the Carnegie

'eel Company at Homestead, Chairman H. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, is acting under direct instructions from Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie has been kent informed of the progress of events and of the outlook and has kept in close touch with nffairs at Homestead. From what was learned to-day the struggle to to be carried through with no change of front. Mr. Carnegie, it is asserted, is determined absolutely to maintain the stand his Mr. Carpegie's ultimatum that the company will hold out on its present lines to the en no matter what the end may be; that Mr. Carnegie will not sanction the re-employ-ment of any of the discharged workmen, and that he declares that he "will hold out until the grass overgrows the mills" rather

than give in to the association.

It is said to-day that C. L. Magee and sevral others in the city on Thursday signed
and sent a cablegram to Andrew Carnegie
egging him to bring about an adjustment
the difficulties at Homestead. It is furthe difficulties at Homestead. It is fursaid that the answer to this cable, reed this afternoon, refuses to interfere in
way. Mr. Carnegie said that he was not
liar with the situation here, that the
in charge of the mills were men in
he placed implicit confidence and
he must reity on their judgment to
the trouble in a business way, regardany present consideration.

GROCERS CONDEMN EMPLOYERS.

Adopt Strong Resolutions Against Lowering of Wages. e Retail Grocers' Association has

ted the following resolutions: FREAR. The employers of labor in our iron and steel works have notified the yes thereof of a large reduction in wares; and, reas, We believe that if the employ-

sist and succeed in reducing the wages extent of the employers' scale, of 30 per cent, it will cause widespread want suffering to the working class and ruin retail trade; and, retail trade; and, reas, The employers having been pro-by law to a greater extent than ever

m it unwise upon the part of to persist in their demands,

out, or an ap-eral Govern-

perty would But Pinkertons Went be protected and the rights of all parties in Homestead With the Sheriff's Approval.

NONE WERE DEPUTIZED.

Carnegies Say They Will Send Out Another Force of Men.

CHICAGO WILL SEND NO MORE.

William A. Pinkerton Admits Defeat, but Not a Conquest.

ALL KNEW JUST WHAT THEY WENT FOR

There was much discussion in Pittsburg vesterday as to whether the Pinkertons went to Homestead clothed in official authority from the county. There was much dispute on the question but it has finally settled down to the statement from Sheriff McCleary that the men were not deputized by him and another statement from the Carnegies that they were sent with

his full knowledge and approval. The Carnegies declare no more Pinkertons are on the road and William Pinkerton says he will send no more men to Homestead. The people most interested were interviewed and what they have to say is given below. Captain Heine, of the Pinkertons, who is still laid up at the Homeopathic Hospital, was interviewed last night and said:

Colonel Gray Led the Pinkertons. "Deputy Sheriff Gray did accompany us o Homestead on Wednesday morning. The Sheriff knew we were going, and we went with his consent. We were not sworn in as deputies, but Colonel Grav, of the Sheriff's office, was in charge. There were 214 of the regular Pinkertons on the barges. The others were recruits, but we all knew what we were going after and what we would have to

"Was Bob Pinkerton in Pittsburg to lav?" was asked.

"No he is not. He is in New York. got two telegrams from him there to-day. All the Pinkerton men in town and Roger O'Mara called to see me to-day. It Bob Pinkerton comes here he will be sure to be

in to see me." When the Sheriff was shown H. C. Frick's interview in which he said the Pinkertons went to Homestead with the full knowledge of the Sheriff and that Deputy Sheriff Gray was authorized to deputize them, he made the following state-

Sheriff McCleary's Two Statements, "I knew the men were going to Homestead and knew that Colonel Gray was going with them. I did not know the men were armed. I want to state that Colone! Gray was not authorized to deputize them. want to say for them and for the last time that they were not deputized with my knowledge or consent. Colonel Gray has said himself that he did not deputize the

Pinkertons and I do not believe he did." On Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock DISPATCH representative called him out of hed. He was then asked by whose authority armed men were being sent up the river. with a splendidly equipped four in-hand. | The Sheriff's reply, which was published in

THE DISPATCH that morning, was:
"I understood the boat was going up, but "Then the men are not deputized by

"No. sir " Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie firm, when seen yesterday was busy receiving men and taking addresses so they could be called on in a hurry. They all appeared to be iron workers. Mr. Lovejoy was asked as to whether Sheriff McCleary had charge of the Pinkertons, and said:

Turned Over to the Sheriff, "Sheriff McCleary knew every movement

that was made, and we sent the men there under his approval. We hired the men and turned them over to him. He first intended to go with them, but he afterward lecided to send Deputy Sheriff Gray. Gray was in charge at the time the fight started. He met the men at Bellevue and went up with them. While he did not swear them in they were virtually deputy sheriffs, for Gray was in charge. Sheriff McCleary knew all about the preparations and gave his approval."

his approval."

Mr. Lovejoy was also questioned about the stand of the Governor and said: "The locked-out men would doubtless protect the property, but they would also prevent any attempt to operate the mills. The idea i

"Do you intend to send another force "We certainly do, but I don't know just

now soon we will send them. We intend o operate the mill and we will not recognize the Amalgamated Association. "Will you send more Pinkertons?" Lov Joy Thought They Were Deputized.

"I do not wish to answer that, but I will say the rumor of more Pinkertons coming

"Did you believe the Pinkertons had been deputized by Sheriff Gray?"
"I thought they were, but I have learned since they were not netually sworn in. was my understanding, however, that he

was authorized to deputize them. Mr. Lovejoy said no word of the trouble had been sent to Carnegie and they did not even know just where he was. He also denied they were fitting up freight cars to ac commodate armed men.

A prominent citizen of Pittsburg, identi-fied with the iron and manufacturing interest, passed through here this morning said a Harrisburg telegram last night, He said there was no question about the Pink-erton men having been properly sent to the Homestead works under the approval of the Sheriff. A letter was sent by counsel for Carnegie & Co. to the superintendent of the Homestead mill placing the Pinkertons under control of Chief Deputy Gray. This letter, he said, was read to Sheriff Mc-Cleary, who approved the arrangements were really deputies and so recog

The Costs May Fall on Carnegle. Assistant District Attorney Harry Goeby ng was asked yesterday as to the respons

oility of the county for the damages which Captain W. B. Rodgers might ask for the barges burned at Homestead. He was not inclined to talk owing to his liability to be called upon in his official capacity in the matter, but finally said: "Captain Rodgers cannot collect from the county in my opinion. He must look to the Carnegie Company for any damages which they may have incurred. Then it is a question whether the Carnegie company collect from the county, as they sen armed men to Homestead after placing the works in the hands of the Sheriff. On the own responsibility the Carnegie people sent up a force of armed men, and the damages resulting from this act should not fall upon the county. I do not care to express an opinion in the matter, as I may be called

upon later in my official capacity.' Enrieigh Was Noncommittal, District Attorney Burleigh was seen yesterday and asked for an opinion in re-gard to the legality of sending armed Pinkerton men to Homestead. He said: last act in this unfortunate affair will un

not want to put myself on record now, as I

want to be free to act as later judgment may

H. C. Frick was in consultation nearly H. C. Frick was in consultation nearly all of yesterday with his lieutenants in his private office. When seen late in the afternoon he refused to make any statement further than what was published in the morning. He was asked for his opinion of the Governor's advice to the Sheriff to deputize the locked-out men to take care of the works. He refused to make any statement about this

William 4. Pinkerton Talks.

"These men were not sent to Homestead to be shot down like dogs," said William A. Pinkerton, General Superintendent of the Pinkerton National Detective Associstion, in an interview with a staff correspondent of THE DISPATCH in Chicago. tion, in an interview with a staff correspondent of THE DISPATCH in Chicago.

Billy Pinkerton has been difficult of access since the dread happening on the steep banks of the Monongahels. The wark little ante-room on Fifth avenue, Chicago, where a half-score of inquisitive office men are located to cross-question all who come in, has been wearing a stern, forbidding aspect since the day of the battle. "Mr. Pinkerton is not in," is the invariable reply given to each and every newspaper man. Captain Murray, one of Mr. Pinkerton's brainiest aides, talks, but his words are few and without much weight. Through his without much weight. Through his graciousness an interview was obtained with

Will Send No More Men to Homestend "I have refused to be interviewed," said Mr. Pinkerton, "for the simple reason that the public is biased and only looks at this matter from a partisan standpoint. We have been misrepresented, reports have been exaggerated, and the idea has been spread that our men went there for the sole purpose of murdering everybody who would not work for the steel company. Our object



Bearing His Grandfather's Gun. forced a fight under any circumstances. The object of the Pinkerton National Detective Association is to protect property, and of course to protect lives. Our men were sent to Homestead to protect the property of the company. Our men were not sent their to murder, or be murdered, and no more shall be sent there." "Does that mear you are vanquished?

was asked. Pinkerton Says He Is Never Whipped, "Vanguished? No!" forcibly eiaculated Mr. Pinkerton, as his brow darkened and he brought his fist heavily down upon the desk before him. "The Pinkertons are never vanquished. We do not pose as war-iors but as guardsmen; we are not here as

militiamen but as an organization to protect property." your statement that no more of your men will be sent to Homestead unalter-

"Yes, it is. We shall send no more guards to Homestead."

In Chicago Pinkertonism is generally disliked, while Billy Pinkerton is admired by every man about Chicago with whom he has ome in contact. He is a man of great per sonal magnetism, and he attracts by his con geniality and rare good fellowship geniality and rare good fellowship probably more than any other man similarly situated

in the country.

Were to Have Been Sworn In. Edward Gaw, an ex-policeman of this city, said a dispatch from Philadelphia last that had such an exciting experience at Homestead, after telling of the fight, said that the men were not sworn in as dep-

"That was to have been done," said he "by the Sheriff of the county after we had reached the works. We failed to get there, as you probably know, and the Sherit either could not or did not want to come near us. We were brought here from Pitt burg by a roundabout way, and when the train was between Harrisburg and German-town we were paid off, at the rate of \$2 50 Very few of the men who alighted from

the train would talk, and most of them de-nied that they had been at Hemestead. Some of them, however, were pretty well battered up. The party numbered 33. Sheriff McCleary after his return from his visit to Homestead last night made the fol-

"I went to Homestead to swear in some citizens of the town as deputies. They were selected on account of their being well known to the people of Homestead as responsible and respected citizens who could have no desire except to keep the peace and maintain the law. Of the 17 whom I sent for, 4 were out of town, 3 could not be found, 4 refused to come to see me and 6 came and absolutely refused to serve.'

SYMPATHY AT COLUMBUS.

Fifteen Bundred Men Gather to Denonne Pinkertonism-Carnegie & Co. Charged Wi'h a Determined Attempt to Break Up Organized Labor.

COLUMBUS, O., July 8 .- [Special.]-The Columbus Organized Trades held a mass meeting at the east front of the State House to-night for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings upon the Homestead tragedy. The President of the Trades Assembly presided, and the Fourteenth Regiment band furnished music. There were 1,500 present.

Some of the speeches were very radical while others were of a conciliatory nature The cause of the outbreak was in great a desire upon the part of Carnegie & Co. to breek up agreeied blan at the speek up agree measure attributed to personal reasons and break up organized labor at their works. The Pinkerton detectives were denounced by all the speakers, and no language was too strong for their condemnation.

The sentiment expressed was that if labor is compelled to resort to force to get a fair share of the results of their labors it would do so. The idea was that the Homestead affair had brought an end to Pinkertonism in Pennsylvania. The employes were complimented by all the speakers for the stand they had taken, and Senator Palmer was eulogized for his position in justifying the

As the Pinkerton forces had been driven from Ohio, they believed the same condition would soon be reached in Pennsylvania. J. Gus Weaver, of Indiana, made a long speech, in which he attributed all the bloodshed in labor troubles to Pinkerton forces, with the exception of the railroad strike of 1877. He thought the Haymarket tragedy was directly traceable to them.

Resolutions were adopted setting forth

that Carnegie has become wealthy because of a protected industry secured for the purpose of paying higher wages, notwith-standing which he had reduced the wages of his employes 50 per cent in four years, that to enforce the reduction Pinkerton thugs had been brought in to shoot the men down, therefore Ohio calls upon Pennsyl-vania authorities to prevent the bringing in of armed men to prevent laborers from getting a fair share of a protected industry that the action of Congress be indorsed in the effort foy a fair investigation of the Pinkerton catrages.

DR. B. M. HANNA. Eye, ear, nose and threat d. cases exclusively. Office, 720 Penn

BRAVES ARE SCARCE.

Only 22 of the Gallant 400 Showed Up for Duty at the Court House.

MANY FOUND NEW ILLS.

Hopes That Arose With a Snap When They Were Dismissed. LIST OF THE MEN WHO REPORTED.

> and It Is Refused. TERMS OF THE FINAL PROPOSITION

Weihe Gives His Ultimatum to the Sheriff,

Sheriff McCleary's office in the Court House was not a gathering place for large bodies of citizens yesterday. Only 22 brave and courageous men out of the several hundred summoned called and agreed to act as deputies. Although they had before them the awful fate of the Pinkerton men, they were willing to face the scowls at Home stead for the preservation of the peace.

Some of those who had the necessar backbone to call upon the Sheriff preferred to stay at home. Hasty consultations with their family physician convinced the patients that they were not physically capable of undergoing a prolonged siege in the Homestead campaign. Many of the men were bent with age. The hand of time had settled heavily upon their once robust forms, and like the hero "by the wayside en e mossy stone," they could murmur, "Angel," said he sadly, "I am old."

The breeze from the electric fan toyed and gamboled about the whiskers of some, however, who, to all outward appearances were in the prime of manhood, but a crisilike the present developed maladies they never imagined ailed them before.

Each Wore a Tale of Wor. A stranger standing at the door of the Sheriff's office during the afternoon might have thought, judging from the appearance of the people going inside, that it was the reception room of a hospital. The Pinkertons, rescued from the besieged barges, did not present more woebegone, desolate facial expressions than some of the sum

noned citizens As the little crowd of deputized braves gathered in one corner of the office, they soon réalized they were in a reckless min ority. Finally Sheriff McCleary called them up in front of him at 9:40 A. M. and kindly notified them that on account of the paucity of their numbers he could not think of throwing them into the lion's den, fig-

Giad of the Chance to Escape, Twenty-two stalwart, pleasant-looking gentlemen then filed out of the Court House. They had been notified to appear at 9 o'clock this morning armed, and in light marching order to advance upon Homestead, but later this order was countermanded.

There were some among them who went immediately to the shooting galleries, or went into their back yards with grand-father's musket to burnish up their marksmanship. These were so few, however, that one or two muscular and irate iron workers

might easily drive them into the Mononga-hela river.

The able-bodied men, those fit for field service, in the Sheriff's gallant 400, now consists of 56 men. The others are either doing hospital duty or have joined the deserters, the Sheriff doesn't know which.

A big, ruddy-faced, healthy-looking sul ject, after sizing up the deputies, said: "It strikes me as rather curious that such men should be summoned. I will bet there is not 1 in 100 of them who has fired a gun the last 40 years. They are engaged in occupations where guns are never fired, much less seen, and the chances are that i start the ball rolling by shooting either themselve or some of the posse. There is no question but that they would be in much greater danger from one another than from the locked out iron workers. It is safe to het that the Homestead people will never see the faces of any of them. If the strikers should give them 15 minutes to leave Home stead it would be just three times longer than would be necessary for them to get out

List of the Gallant Troops, The list of the men who marched to the front yesterday and were willing to be de-

stroved, is as follows: THOMAS G. McCLURE, clerk.
R. M. HOLLAND, real estate.
J. D. SHAFFER, attorney.
WILLIAM CAIN.
ISAAC VAN VOORHIS, attorney.
JOSEPH EICHBAUM, stationer.
W. B. LUPTON, dealer in slate and comen

GEORGE H. FRENCH, tobacconist. JOHN VOIGT, butcher. JOSEPH H. GRAY, attorney. THOMAS G. McCLURE. W. J. MAY.

A. BUNTING, dealer in stamps. C. T. MAY. JOHN FARRELL.

SCOTT WHITE, dealer in roofing. THOMAS J. KEENAN, newspaper pu Ultimatum of the Amalgamated,

The Sheriff held a long conference yester-day afternoon with William Weihe, Presi-dent of the Amalgamated Association; C. L. Magee, J. M. Guffey, George W. Von Bonhorst, William Flinn and R. B. Petty. After the conference Mr. Weihe went to Homestead. Although the parties to the conference refused to make known what had transpired, it was understood that the works if he would promise to place in the works not more than ten deputies who should be taken from the ranks of the Homestead workers, and providing that the Sheriff should not lend assistance to the steel company in introducing non-union

The Sheriff, accompanied by ex-Sheriff Cluley and R. B. Petty, went to Home-stead at 4:15 and returned about 6:30 last evening. When asked if he had met with any resistance at Homestead he said: "There were a few fellows around, partly full of booze, who growled a little and told me was not as popular as I used to be. You can say positively that I will do nothing toward taking possession of the Homestead works for a day or two. I do not want the people who have consented to act as depu

ties to appear to-morrow. The situation at Homestead will, therefore, remain unchanged for the next couple of days.

"I have countermanded the order regarding the closing of the saloons in Miffin township. The speak-easies were doing a rushing business and I concluded it would be better to have the saloons open, than to have the men gathering in speak-easies."

SUMMONED A SICK MAN.

L. T. Lee Got a Call to Arms the First Time He Was Out of Bed in Six Weeks. A. Y. Lee, the engineer, went to Atlantic City last evening for the benefit of his While down there he will make a sketch of the New Jersey coast between Cape May and Sandy Hook. Mr. Lee has been sick in bed for six weeks. He was on fort to-day prohibiting the employment of the street for the first time on Thursday, Pinkertons in Kentucky.

and met Sheriff McCleary. A short time afterward he received a summons to go to Homestead. Mr. Lee called at the Sheriff's office and told the clerk if an ambulance and plenty of sandwiches were furnished he would become a deputy. His services were not wanted. Mr. Lee added that he had no desire to fight against his fellow

EX-SHERIFF FIFE'S VIEWS.

At Tells Why It Would Not Have Bee Proper to Organize a Citizens' Posse-Comparisons Between the Present and the Occurrence in '77.

Sheriff, or Pennsylvania had a Republican Governor it would be a good thing at this time for the people of Homestead and the majesty of the law in this State."

This was ex-Sheriff Fife's reply when

asked what Governor Pattison meant by his comparison of Sheriff McCleary's conduc in the Homestead riot with the policy pursued by Mr. Fife in the railroad riot in 1887. "Governor Pattison is making a political play, and his whole course in this matter has been arranged for buncombe to be used in politics. If McCleary had been a Democrat he would have had Pattison's support it he had asked for it. But our Sheriff is a Republican, and there will soon be a Presidental campaign in progress, both of which points Mr. Pattison is taking every ad vantage of. "I can see no good ground for criticism o

Mr. McCleary's course in the trouble at Homestead. In the first place the Governor and those of his way of thinking do not take into consideration the circumstances surrounding this case. The old law of posse comitatus does not apply here as it would in country district, and the people here are too generally in sympathy with those workingmen at Homestead to respond to a call to go and fight them.

They Could Not Have field Their Ground. "Even had McCleary been able to raise force of 500 men on Tuesday it would have been difficult to arm them all. If that number of men had been taken up there, srmed or unarmed, they would not have been put upon a train and sent home. Nor could they have held their ground against that determined organized force of men who are fighting for the idea that they are defending their homes. The result would have been that half if not all the deputies would have been killed and wounded, many of the millworkers would have been killed and the conditious at Homestead would have remained the same. "Of course, the Governor would then have

een compelled to order out the State Guard. It seems he is determined not to dopt this course until our Republican Sheriff takes a lot of our citizens and exoses them and himself to instant death. Then he will exert himself. I am satisfied there will be more trouble at Homestead. More lives will be lost before non-union men go to work in that mill. "Governor Pattison's criticism of my ac

tion does not come with good grace when his course is compared with that of Governor Hartranft, in 1877. That strike against the railroad companies was general all over the country, but it was centered here, and strikers from Maine to California flocked in here quietly for a week before a move was made. As Sheriff, I had no official notice of the trouble, was not called upon to interfere until the Thursday night before the rioting began. It was on Satur-day that the trouble broke out.

Reminiscences of Seventy-Seven. "I had been out in the country two days serving a writ. Returning late Thursday night I went to bed and was sound asleep when a carriage drove up containing David Watt, then assistant superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, who called for protection against the strikers. that 10,000 men and women were congregated along the tracks from Twent-eighth street down to the old Union denot and that in an attempt to get out a train he had been

knocked down by the strikers. "I went down to the tracks at 11 o'clock that night with two deputies and found an immense crowd of strikers, more than 10,000 I believe, and they were nearly all strangers in the city. When I came up strangers in the city. When I came up they treated me civilly, but when I got up on a board pile to make a speech they re-fused to listen and pulled the board pile from under me. I then went out and gathered up 25 men whom I pressed into service as deputies. They could do nothing of course but watch the crowd. On Friday morning, after hard work, I gathered up about 25 more deputies, but outside of a ew police could get no more men after

"There was a decidedly hostile attitude shown on every hand against any interfer-ence by the authorities; the strikers had taken complete charge of the railway from Braddock into the city, and they were committing acts in defiance of the law. To go against them with less than 10,000 drilled and armed men meant annihilation. Lieutenant Governor Latta on Friday morning telegraphed me that Breck's Battery and the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regimer.'s would report to me for duty, but they have

never done so yet. "They did report to General Pearson, but when I went to see what could be done with them I found them in confusion, mixing with the mob, the strikers in possession of their guns and paying no attention to military order. Half those militainen were relatives of the strikers, and the bal-ance were friends, so they could not be in-

duced to do anything against them.
"On Saturday morning there gathered at
Twenty-eighth street, on the hillside, the tracks and adjacent streets not less than 73. 000 men. The railroad company had de-cided to run out trains. The Governor had telegraphed me the night before that the militia from Philadelphia would get here the next morning and would assist me in opening a way through the mob to allow the operation of the road. When these men with me and my deprities to where the mob The front ranks marched against the mob but not a man moved. General Brinton who was in command, wished to avoid violence. He ordered the front ranks to open and the Black Hussars, with fixed bayonets, marched through the breach.

Why Citizens Shou'd Not Be Sworn In. "Before they reached the mob a man on a car fired a revolver killing a soldier. Another shot was fired from behind a box, and a volley of sticks, stones and lumps of coal knocked down a dozen more of the militiamen. Then the local guardsmen threw down their arms and ran. Without waiting for an order, the Philadelphians began fir-Then the local guardsmen threw their arms and ran. Without waiting ing as a matter of felf-preservation. The rest of the story, the retreat of the soldiers to the round-house, the night they spent there and their retreat out Penn avenue, is a

matter of history.
"Now who will say that I should have forced several thousand citizens of this county to go out against that determined mob? What would have been the criticism passed upon me had I caused the death of a whole lot of those men? The same case is presented at Homestead, Take 4,000 or 5,000 citizens, armed, if you can get arms, to Homestead. Such a force would be un-Homestead. Such a force would be un-organized, undrilled and so awkward that they would be in each other's way. Their presence would bring that determined, or-ganized, experienced body of men against them, and a dreadful slaughter would fol-low. What sensible man would advise such course unless he was in sympathy with the

big corporations or the Governor. Kentucky May Shut Down on Pinkertons LOUISVILLE, July 8 .- A bill was introduced in the General Assembly at Frank-

Pinkerton Officials in Pittsburg Assisting Their Disabled Men.

TOOK AWAY THE WOUNDED.

"If Allegheny county had a Democratic Detectives Stir Up a Row at the West Penn Hospital.

BUT NOT A REVOLVER WAS DRAWN.

The Western Sufferers Will Probably Be Sent Out To-Day.

MR. NORDRUM DENIES HIS IDENTITY Although Bob Pinkerton is not in Pitts-

burg, as has been told, he is represented very much in the flesh by three trusty lieutenants, who have a peculiar habit of strenuously denving that they are here. Yesterday morning Captain Charlie Nordrum, of the Chicago office, wafted his athletic being up the hills to the West Penn Hospital. He went there to ask Superintendent Cowan to deny admittance to the ward, where the injured warriors are recu-

perating, to all newspaper men. This purpose was attended to in a nice, quiet way. Mr. Nordrum asked Superintendent Cowan why the names and residences of the injured men had been given to the press and Superintendent Cowan said he had done so to prevent errors. Mr. Nordrum said it should not have been done and asked that in future no reporters should be admitted to interview the wounded men. Then he went up into the ward and advised the men not to talk.

Met by Frick's Representatives, They then met a representative of Mr. Frick who had called to arrange transportation for the wounded detectives back to their homes, Mr. Frick's representative started for the city and a short time later two men followed. The latter had just reached the unhappy little path which is so badly stumbled over as people see the Twenty-eighth street viaduct on the downward course, when the reporters still merrily came after them.

Here history diverges. That is, there are two stories. Superintendent Cowan stood upon the hospital porch when his eye was attracted to the trio far below him. They had stopped their walk. Still stood still. So did the detectives. Still moved backwards a step or two. The detectives advanced. Two more men approached. Still ran to them, then he returned to the hospital with them. They were Dr. Murdoch, director of the hospital, and Druggist Hembold, of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. The detectives, like the brook, pursued the uneven tenor of their way. Said He Threatened to Shoot,

An account of this affair was published to the effect that the reporter asked if the men were Pinkerton detectives, and for reply was made the recipient of some very untoward remarks, which do not look well in the type THE DISPATCH uses. Incidentally the remarks were accented by the vociter-ously inclined gendeman half drawing his revolve from his hip pocket and avowing he would bore a hole through the reporter it

"I was coming down the hill from the hospital," Nordrum is quoted as saying, with another man, when we were approached from the rear by a man who was breathing rather hurriedly. He asked me in a very disagreeable manner if we were Pinkerton detectives. Who I am and what I am is no one's affair, and I replied that I was not. He replied in very violent language that he was no man at all who would deny his vocation, and seemed very aggres-

Denies Drawing a Revo'ver,

"Some small words passed. I am not ac customed to lose my head upon every slight occasion, and I distinctly remember what I said. I made no threats whatever, and did not place my hand anywhere near my pocket. That would have been too absurd and ridiculous for anyone to indulge in, and you may rest assured I am not here with the intention of murdering reporters, whose only offense is their duty.

Speaking of the report that he had used violent and abusive language to Superin-tendent Cowan, Detective Nordrum denied as emphatically as did Superintendent Dr. Murdoch said to a DISPATCH man last night he knew absolutely nothing of any lives being threatened. "I heard angry words as I passed the men, but heard no

hreats whatever." A report was current that Still intende to cause the arrest of Nordrum, and Alder-man McKenna was seen but he stated last night that no warrant had been taken out and none would be, before him at least. Nordrum Denied His Identity.

The fleeting hours of day failed to make any impression upon the singular habit of denying himself that Detective Nordrum has taken upon bimself. He meandered up and down Fifth avenue last night wearing and down Fifth avenue lass night wearing a hat of pure, spotless whiteness. It was a peculiar hat, being tall, small and sloping, but the little boys did not sing the sacred ditty of inquiry that they sometimes do, for the wearer had a piercing eye, a stern, for-bidding expression, and more than these nice clothes upon his handsome, athletic figure. A DISPATCH man addressed him,

but was told in a sad, far-away voice that it was a case of mistaken identity. "You are not Detective Nordrum?" "No," lisped the eagle-eyed man in mel-ancholy tones. "No, I am not he." "Do you expect Captain Bob Pinkerton

soon?" again lisped the man, "I do not expect anyone." Then he adjusted eye glasses upon his nose and looked disconsolately at a twinkling star, although the star was in no way to blame. "What is your object in coming to Pitts-

You mistake me for a less handsom

man," replied the funny fellow, and h smiled at the star in a sad, simple way. "What is your object in denying you identity?" "I have no object," said the plain spoke man. Then he became weary of talking while the star was still twinkling, and he fell into a train of thought he did not elu-

As a result of the various trips to the hos pitals by detectives and representatives of Frick, 12 of the injured detectives were taken from the hospital and placed upon the eastbound fast train, at Twenty-eighth street and Penn avenue, and sent to their homes in Philadelphia. Two Pinkerton officers took complete charge of the removal and the names of the departing detectives could not be obtained. The re-moval of the Philadelphia contingent leaves 17 men in the hospital, the majority of whom are from Chicago. It is mere con-jecture when the latter will leave, but the probabilities are that it will be within the next 24 hours. Joseph Zisbo, the man reported dead in

last evening's papers, is still alive and is reported improving. No Volunteer Deputies at McKeesport,

MCKEESPORT, July & -[Special.]-Con-

morning over the report that Sheriff Mc-Cleary would call on McKeesport for a number of deputies. It is not known whether or not there is any foundation for the report, but, judging from what is heard generally, he would find very few. if any, McKeesporters who would be willing to

HIS LAST FAREWELL.

John E. Morris Kisses His Pretty Wife and Goes to His Death-Thirty Minutes Later His Dead Body Was Carried to

The bells of Homestead were ringing the hour of seven on that bloodstained Wednesday morning when John E. Morris kissed his pretty wife, and, shouldering his rifle,



John E. Morris, Who Fell in Battle. started for the yards. Thirty minutes later a squad of men brought back to Mrs. Morris the bleeding, lifeless body of her husband. The shock completely prostrated her. Morris was one of the leading citizens of Homestead. He owned the snug house in which he lived, and the ground about it. In the mills he was well liked, and his wife fairly idolized him. Forthnately for the widow Morris left his property in excellent

QUAKER CITY CHEERS

For the Successful Fight of the Homestead Workmen-Jerry Simpson the Principal Orator-He Characterizes the Act of the Pinkertons as High Treason.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8. - The mass meeting called for to-night on the plaza of the public buildings under the auspices of the Federation of Labor to protest against the introduction of Pinkerton detectives at Homestead was attended by about 2,000 people. The feeling that seeemed to animate the crowd was more one of good nature and a seeking to be amused than any deep-rooted indignation. It cheered impartially for the speakers and any public man whose name some speaker happened to call out. The principal speaker of the evening was

Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas. Mr. Simpson spoke for over an hour; roundly denounced the system of employing Pinkerton detectives, and upheld in strong language the action of the Homestead men in opposing their advent at that place. Mr. Carnegie came in for a scathing arraignment from the Kansas representative. Mr. Simpson said that the introduction of the Pinkertons into a State came under the head of high treason and that they, with Mr. Carnegie, should be tried and hanged for murder. The law was made for rich

tion of the heroes who shed their blood at Homestead, and it is higher than the laws he did not immediately skip.

Charlie Nordrum told someone who told someone else to tell THE DISPATCH the of the efforts of his colleague, Mr. Watson, of the efforts of his colleague, Mr. Watson, of Georgia and of himself to get their of Georgia, and of himself to resolution to investigate the Pinkerton de-tective system before the House. He then off, and for nearly an hour dilated upon the well-known views of the Farmers

men, and as soon as a workingman comes into collision with it he finds he is beyond

its pale. Nevertheless, said Mr. Simpson, the law of right and justice is the vindica-

Alliance, as to what the Governmental system should be. The other speakers were John Gallagher, Vice President of this district of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, and Mr.
Magnire, General Secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union. Both denounced the Pinkertons, Mr. Carnegie and Mr.
Frick and praised the Homestead strikers for their successful resistance of the detec tives. Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Maguire both deprecated violence in general, however, and pleaded with their auditors to right

themselves with ballots, not bullets. Telegrams were read from President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, and President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, regretting their inability to be present. Resolutions were passed, encouraging the Homestead strikers in their fight with the Carnegie Steel Company; de-nouncing the Pinkertons; commending Governor Pattison's action in not calling on the militia; calling upon the Sheriff of Alleghenv county to exhaust the civil power before he asked for the militia, and demanding the passage by the Pennsylvania Legislature of laws prohibiting the use of Pinkerton's detectives in the State.

NAVAL WORK DELAYED.

One of the Far-Reaching Effects of the Lockout at Hemestead-Conditions of the Contracts Between Carnegle and

the Government, NEW YORK, July 8.-The trouble at the Homestead mills will delay work on the armored cruiser Maine, the 3,000-ton cruiser Cincinnati and the double-turreted monitors Puritan and Terror at the Navy Yard, as well as on other war vessels under course of construction at the Navy Yard, beside those building by private firms, inasmuch as Carnegie, Phipps & Co. and also the Bethlehem works have a contract to furnish armor and other steel plating for war vessels.

The contract with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was entered into on November 20, 1890, to furnish armor of a total of 6,043 tons, or, exclusive of bolts and accessories, about 5,900 tons of plating. The deliveries upon this contract were to have been completed on July 1, 1891, but the time required for the necessary extension of the firm's existing plant was found to be much greater than was anticipated, hence some delay was

unavoidable. Under the contract the company was bound to turnish and maintain the most improved and modern plant for the production of first-class armor and to conduct it according to the best methods. The result of the tests of nickel-steel plates a few months ago was sufficient to convince the Navy Department of the desirability of armoring the new ships with this metal, and accordingly all the armor ordered from the Carnegie firm is to be of nickel-steel. The Navy Department supplies the nickel for this armo

8:50 P. M. SATURDAYS Is the latest moment at which small advertisoments will be received at the

ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE For insertion in the

SUNDAY DISPATCH. On week days the office will remain open until 9 r. M. as usual.

He Calls Palmer's Speech the Vaporings of the Veriest Blatherskite.

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Chicago Head of the Agency Talks Considerable.

CHARGES AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

He Declares McCleary Was to Have His Men Made Deputies,

THE WORKS WILL EVER BE NON-UNION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CHICAGO, July 8.—"Senator John M. Palmer only added another link to the chain of blatherskite moves which have made him famous, or infamous, as you might call it, in making his old-fogy talk to the Senate yesterday," said Detective Billy Pinkerton to-day. "Sifted of 98 per cent of gas and buncombe, his remarks on the Homestead trouble simply mean that the old blatherskite, the old toadier, think, -or at least wants the people to understand that he does-that the system that makes it possible for the men owning property there to engage men to protect it without having the men sworn in as deputy sheriffs is entirely wrong. His remarks carry no weight with me, even if he is a United States Senator. No one with the sagacity of a bulldog would heed his talk, for it is worth nothing more than it would

bring as bad gas.
"Another thing you can tell the people, and it will be news to them, is that we had a tacit understanding with Sheriff McCleary that every one of our men was to be sworn in as a deputy. At the time the boat was attacked McCleary's chief deputy, Gray, was with our men. A New Charge Against the Sheriff.

"What intention had he in view, being with the men, if he was not going to make them his subordinates? Had he raised his voice and ordered the men to fight for the Sheriff of Allegheny county the mere act would have made them deputy sheriffs. The only reason our men were not sworn in as deputies when the fight occurred was the Sheriff's violation of his promise and his official oversight."

"How about the story that your men were engaged and sent to Homestead under false pretenses, the men being given to understand that they were to be watchmen in a rural town?" was asked. "That is the worst kind of rot, and I can prove it. The reported interview with one

of the men published in a number of papers is a pure fake. Do you suppose I have been in this business all these years to let a fool like that fellow alleged to have been interviewed must have been, get the best of me on a business proposition?" All the Men Signed Contracts. "Each and every man signed a black and white contract, in which his duties were outlined to a letter before he left on the

train and I have those signed contracts. All

of those stories about taking the men from

town to town in order to confuse them and throw them off of the real terminus of the journey are falsehoods. "Are you going to send any more men from Chicago or New York?". "No. sir. "How about the story that Carnegie and his conferees have decided to close up the

works for good rather than have another "That is true. No union man will ever puddle a pound of iron in the works again. Rather will the owners let the works crumble and wash away into the river with the rains than take a union man in. If non-union men are not allowed to work, why, Homestead will become deserted and dead. The people behind the big works have the millions to do as they please, and if they stick to their resolutions the capital will lie idle. The outlook certainly is not pleasant for the workmen. I won't say where my information comes from, but

CHICAGO EFFECTS OF THE LOCKOUT.

Two Hundred Employes of Rolling Mills Are Thrown Out of Work. CHICAGO, July 8.-The trouble at Homestead has thrown 200 mea out of employment at the North Chicago rolling mills. The men are heaters, rollers and helpers. and the Illinois Steel Company, who owns the mills, decided to make no arrangements

Sympathy for the Workmen.

for a future scale until the result of the

Eastern strike becomes known.

Daniel Donehoo, a prominent Philadelohia lawyer, was at the Union depot last evening going home. He had been on a trip through West Virginia. He said wherever he went in the State he found the people in sympathy with the Homestead men. They censured them for abusing the Pinkertons after they surrendered, but they blame the firm above all for sending the de tectives there in the first place. Mr. Donshoo thinks it is time for the Government to interfere in the settlement of wage dis

SUIT AGAINST A SALT TRUST.

Canadians Don't Propose to Have Price Fixed by the Combine, TORONTO, ONT., July 8 .- [Special.]-A suit of considerable commercial interest to Canadian commerce was begun here to-day. A year ago or more all the big Canadian salt factories formed a combine, fixed prices and agreed to limit the output. Recently the Ontario Salt Works at Kincardin gave the combine notice of withdrawal. To-day the combine began proceedings to obtain an injunction to prevent the Ontario Salt Works from leaving the combine.

The defense is that the combine is clearly

illegal under the combine act; that its ob-

ject is to limit the production and sale, fix

prices and prevent competition.

gers were transferred

Freight Wreck on the P. & W. Travel on the Pittsburg and Western Raiload was partially suspended from early vesterday morning until nearly midnight by freight wreck at Herron station, 12 miles from the city. The train consisted of 20 car-loads of pig iron. An axle broke at a bridge over a small creek, and the car, followed by 14 others, went over the embankment. The bridge was destroyed and the track wrecked The trainmen escaped by jumping. Passen

A Village Almost Wiped Out. WHEELING, July 8 .- Fire destroyed th entire business portion of the village Troy, Gilmer county, this State, last nigh One store, a hotel, the postoffice and fo dwelling houses were burned. The tot loss was \$30,000. Wiant & Pulhams, me chants, were the heaviest losers to the extent of \$10,000, covered ance. There was no insurance on the oth