visitors when they left declared that Home-stead was one of the most peaceful towns in

The saloons were closed tighter than the works, and love or cash could not apparently get liquor for the thirsty. There were no speak-easies, but the soda water fountains did a rushing business. Groups of perspiring people surrounded them all the afternoon and steach one there were dry visit. noon, and at each one there were dry visit

ors waiting their turn to be served.

The day was devoid of a single incident which could be classed as even embryo ex-

To a visitor on Saturday the only change noticeable was the fact that the doors of the stores and saloons were closed and more people on the streets.

#### FROM HOMESTEAD PULPITS.

Utterances of the Ministers in the Disturbed Little Village-Manifestations of Approval Follow Strong Utterances From Pastors-A Demand That the Firm Ar-

bitrate. The ministers of the gospel at Homestead are still giving manifestations of their sympathy with the strikers. All the churches were largely attended yesterday morning in anticipation of some radical expression from the pulpit, and the visitors

were not disappointed.

At the Methodist Church the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Gennessee Conference occupied the pulpit in lieu of Rev. Dr. Me-Illyar, the regular pastor, and made some torcible allusions to the existing strife. "When the world shall turn from seeking its own selfish ends," said he, "all immoral efforts of self-aggrandisement will be things of the past. We shall then, indeed, have 'triumphant democracy' when Carnegie is not king, but when Christ is the acknowledged Lord of Hosts. Then the lion of capital shall lie down with the lamb of labor, and there will be no more Pinkertons to

destroy or harm."

The manifestations of approval which followed these expressions amounted almost to applause, and the following sentiments from the prayer of Rev. Dr. McIllyar also received cordial approval: "While the surging waves of sorrow have pressed heavily on this community Juring the past few days, we pray that with God's help, our faith shall be stayed and our confidence in God and our hope of salvation made more strong. God grant comfort to those hearts that are watching to-day over their wounded and those widows and mothers that are weeping over their dead. God, we pray that demo-gogy may take a back seat, and that honest men may be brought to the front."

At St. Mary's Catholic Church on Tenth avenue, at high mass the Rev. J. J. Bullion spoke of the riot and the present uneasy condition of the town. He adjured hi flock to do everything in its power to avoid further bloodshed, and declared that it should be no common effort of all good citizens to bring about the arbitration of the present quarrel. This, he said, the power of public opinion would force upon both the disputants.

In speaking about the matter afterward, Father Bullion said: "This is a peaceable community, but a fearless one. They will submit to the law, but they will not submit to what they deem illegal forces. It another attempt is made to force the Pinkertons into Homestead I fear the very worst end into Homestead I fear the very worst end. There will be bloodshed. The quarrel cannot be settled that way, the firm and the men must arbitrate.'

"But if the firm refuse to arbitrate?" "How can it in reason reject a reasonable solution of this most calamitous affair."

#### RECEIVING THE NEWS.

Peop'e Had Nearly All Gone Home and Little Excitement Resulted

The receipt of the news that the National Guard had been ordered to Homestead created remarkably little excitement in the streets. It was nearly midnight before the news became authentically known outside of THE DISPATCH office in this city, and as the day had been quietly spent at Homestead there change in the situation, and few people were on the street.

When THE DISPATCH bulletin was posted it caused excitement among the few people on the street and frequent remarks were frequently overheard. "It's about time he was doing something." "The strik-ers will stop fighting now." "Well, Mc-Cleary got what he wanted after all."

## SOLDIERS ASSEMBLING.

Expect to Pass Their Annual Encompment at Homestead.

The officers of the Eighteenth Regiment were wandering into their armory every five minutes from 2 until 3 o'clock this morning. Colonel Smith was down 12 o'clock, and he was closely followed by Inspector General Mc-Kibben. Half a dozen captains and lieutenants were busy sending out notices by messenger boys to their men to report for duty at once.

It is the general impression of all of the officers that they will pass their annual encampment at Homestead. If this is done it will be a big saving to the State. The Eighteenth's officers say they will turn out a full company.

## SOCIALISTS TALK LOUDLY.

They Pass Resolutions of a Very Fiery Character.

The Euglish-speaking section of the Socialistic Labor party of Pittsburg held a meeting last night at 548 Smithfield street. at which resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the locked-out men at Homestead and denouncing the Carnegie Company for employing the Pinkertons. The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we demand that the District Attorney of Allegheny county at once proceed to indict for murder all who, directly or indirectly, had a hand in the Homestead massacre, regardless of whether they occupy palaces in the East End or castles in Scotland, purchased by the unnaid labor of the men they have nurdered. castles in Scotland, purchased by the un paid labor of the men they have murdered After the adoption of the foregoing the

members discussed the propriety of estab-lishing a daily socialistic paper in Pitts burg, and a committee was appointed to organize a stock company and \$500 was raised before adjourning to start the fund. Several speeches were made by the mem-bers of the section, all of whom agreed that existing law is against the laboring man, and that no great good can be accomplished by force or in any way except by inde-pendent political action of the proletariat. A committee of arrangements was ap-pointed to provide for a hall for the inter-national convention of the Labor News Bureau, which assembles in this city

## MORE CARNEGIE MEN MAY STRIKE.

The Braddock and Doquesne Workers in

Sympathy With Homesteaders. Word was received at headquarters at Homestead last night that the men employed in the non-union mills of the Carnegie Company at Braddock and Duquesne had formally notified the Homestead leaders that they stood ready to inaugurate a sympathetic strike at both those places, and only awaited the word from Homestead to

Theatrical Employes Pass Resolutions. In Knights of Labor Hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Local Assembly No. 10,604, of Theatrical Mechanics, met and passed resolutions indorsing the action of the locked-out Homestead workmen and condemning the recent movements of the Carnegie Steel Company. The resolutions extended sympathy to the workmen in their present trouble and showed "opposition to Pinkertonism, Frickism and other isms practiced by the firm of late."

# FOR A FULL INQUIRY.

Both Sides Will Attend the Congressional Committee's Sessions.

CHAIRMAN FRICK READY

The Carnegie Company's Claims Will Be Fully Presented.

WORKMEN WILL ALSO TESTIFY

Questions Involving the Power of the Na tional Government.

HOW PEOPLE VIEW THE INVESTIGATION

The Congressional Committee appointed o investigate the causes and events of the Homestead riot will sit in the United States courtroom in this city at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The investigation promises to be an interesting one, as both sides to the great controversy say that they are ready to attend the committee's sessions and lend their aid to make the investigation a fair and thorough one.

The Washington dispatches say that the committee has mailed notes to various officials and interested persons, requesting their attendance to-morrow. Such notices had not been received yesterday by the men named in the telegrams. They will probably

come to hand to-day. Mr. H. C. Frick was asked yesterday if he would attend the committee's sessions. He replied that he was ready to do so, if he were called upon. He was then asked if he thought any good could result from such an inquiry. To that he replied, "I do not know.

Mr. P. C. Knox, of the firm of Knox & Reed, solicitors for the Carnegie Steel Company, was asked if he would attend the investigation. He said, "I have had no notice in regard to the meeting, except what I saw in THE DISPATCH. We have had no conference on the subject. If Mr. Frick attends as a witness, we will doubtless be present as his attorneys. For myself, I am ready to do all I can to assist the committee to secure a thorough understanding of the controversy. The company only desires justice, and is willing to make its position known to the community at large."

Sheriff McCleary Will Be Present, Sheriff McCleary will also attend the essions of the committee, and is ready to give them any information in his posses

The investigation will also be attended by President Welhe and other officials of the Amalgamated Association, in company with their attorney, W. J. Brennen. Hugh O'Donnell and other leaders from Homestead will be present to answer any call of the committee for information. Speaking yesterday of the powers and privileges of Congressional committees Major A. M. Brown, the well-known attorney,

said: "Such committees exercise a pretty said: "Such committees exercise a pretty strong power to compel witnesses to testify, but I think as a general thing the committees are courteous and not unfair. In many cases they compel the production of papers, documents, correspondence, etc. If a wisness should refuse to attend or to answer reasonable questions, the committee would have no power in itself to arrest. It would report to the House and that body might, in its discretion, order the arrest of the reluctant witness. An arrest would be made think a committee of Congress could com pel a witness to answer questions that would criminate himself any more than a court could. It is rare that any question arises as to arresting a witness for refusing

"If a man should give testimony before the committee showing that he fired shots at Homestead, could that testimony be used against him in a criminal prosecution?"

A Witness Must Be Cautious.

"The committee could not protect a witness who might give testimony that could be used against him. If a man should appear before this committee and under ex-amination would state that he fired the first shot, that would be an admission that could be used against him if he were indicted for an assault or a homicide. The committee, however, is not likely to call out such testimony. They come to make a general investigation into the equities of the contest, and they desire to hear all sides in order that they may make an intelligent report." "Do you think such an investigation will

result in any good?"
"I do not think such an inquiry will do a particle of good, that it is a mere waste of ef-fort. They seize on these things at times from very bad motives. I have known of no case of an investigation by Congress that did any good. As a rule Congress can apply no corrective power. It can only re-port to the country, and usually those re-ports have the color of partisanship and are used for political purposes. As the United States Government is not taking any hand in this trouble, and has not been asked to take a hand, this inquiry is voluntary. Dealing with labor difficulties is not within the purview of the National Government. They only come to its notice when the State government is overthrown in its efforts to

reserve order."
"Might not such an inquiry lead to the creation by Congress of a national court of

"In my judgment Congress would not have the power to compel workingmen and manufacturers to submit to arbitration. The creation of courts of arbitration must be by the State Government, if at all."

Invited to Attend the Inquest. Some people think the committee can do no harm, at least, and nobody objects to an investigation for the sake of the future. One man yesterday asked sarcastically if these men are the coroners for Uncle Sam. Coroner McDowell himself doesn't under stand that the committee is designed to usurp his office. He takes a broad view of the situation, and invites the committee, through THE DISPATCH, to attend the in-quest Tuesday afternoon. He thought they could get a great deal of valuable informa-tion from witnesses under oath. He added that he would issue an attachment for any witness summoned who is not at the inquest. The Coroner is willing to help the committee all he can, and says his records

are at their disposal.

Judge Reed claims a legitimate subject for investigation by the Government is the firing on the Little Bill on a navigable stream. The Judge refuses to talk for pub-lication, but his views were ob-tained from a friend. The Judge insists that it is a case for Uncle Sam and a time for the American eagle to scream. The Little Bill, it appears, according to the statements of John McCurry, who was badly injured, carried the American flag. Not a firearm was on the boat, and it was eugaged in a peaceful mission of conveying two barges up the river. The crew, it is argued, were doing their duty when they were fired upon from the shore. The fact that the barges contained an armed band of Pinkerton men is not a question for consideration, say those who take this view of the difficulty. time for the American eagle to scream. The

A recent case is cited that was tried before Judge Reed and conducted by District
Attorney Lyon. During the last high
water in the Ohio, a steamboat was coming
up the river. The water had almost reached
the second stories of houses along the
banks, and the waves made by the boat

forced the water through the win-dows into the buildings. The people on the roof fired on the steam-boat, and their conduct was held as repre-hensible by the court. On the other hand hensible by the court. On the other hand Major Brown holds that the Monongahela in the present case is nothing but a public highway, and the fact that the firing occurred on the river makes no more difference than if the riot had taken place on Smithfield street. In both instances the State authorities must take cognizance of the case and not the general government. My Lyron slee claims that government. Mr. Lyons also claims that Uncle Sam has nothing to do with the trouble. He does not agree with Major Brown, however, that the river can be re-garded as a public road. He thinks that is

tretching the comparison too much. What the Firm Will Claim. It is understood that the attorneys for the

iron firm will lay great stress on the claim that the flag was fired upon, and will ask the Congressional Committee to investigate and make a report on this point. It was suggested that the use of the flag could be prevented, and that it is not fair to drag the Government into the controversy because the Little Bill carried the Stars and Stripes. The reply was made that the argument was getting away from the constion at issue

the question at issue.

It is insisted by some that as McCurry was shot while doing his duty on a boat that was olying in a navigable stream and flying the American flag, his case is similar to the assault on Yankee sailors by the Chileans, and the Government can't escape from taking note of it.

Approval of the Investigation. As for the Congressional Committee, the people are glad to see it come. William Witherow, of the Duquesne, said: "I don't see what the committee can do to help the present trouble, but it can provide for the future. The presence of the committee will have a soothing effect on the excited people. A full and fair investigation is ple. A fall and fair investigation is needed." Superintendent Luckey said: "I don't

know enough about the case, but no harm can be done by an investigation. Congress ought to do something."
Superintendent Elliott Holbrook, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, laughed when asked what he thought of the committee, and replied: "The Congressmen can run up a hotel bill anyhow. I suppose it is their business to look into the trouble."

Captain Orcutt, of the St. Charles Hotel, said: "The Congressional investigation is a good thing, but it must be conducted without political bias. This is a Democratic committee, but in such a case politics must be laid aside. I hope it will result in a great deal of good."

Sixing Up Uncle Sam's Authority. There is little doubt that the question will be raised before the committee as to how far the general Government will go, or ought to go, to protect steamboats and their crews while operating on navigable waters of the United States. There are many nice points continued the states of the state States. There are many nice points con-nected with this question, and their discus-sion before the committee will be closely

watched.
All of the gentlemen of the committee are lawyers of the highest standing in their States and in the House of Representatives, and all pleasing in person and address. Mr. Oates, the Chairman, is 57 years old, tall and stout, with florid countenance, gray hair and mustache. He was a colonel in the Confederate army, and left his right arm on the field in front of Richmond in 1864. He is a self-educated man, but has been very successful in law and polities, and has successful in law and politics, and has served continuously in Congress since his first term, the Forty-seventh. Boatner is a stout man of medium height,

Boatner is a stout man of medium height, only 44 years old, a prince of good fellows, a thorough lawyer, and, though representing a rural district, has given much thought to the labor problem. He takes and reads carefully many of the leading labor papers, and possibly has reached many of his conclusions from them.

Acquainted With Labor Troubles Bynum is a tall man with a stoop and a black mustache, who has been in politics all his life; is 45 years old and is in his fourth term in Congress. He has probably had a more intimate sequaintance with labor troubles than any other member of the committee.

Ezra B. Taylor is the successor of Gar-field, in the Nineteenth Ohio district, and has served since Garfield was elected President. He is an eloquent, incisive lawyer, an old Abolitionist, with broad views on the labor question not derived from the mere philosophical literature on the subject. He is now serving his sixth term in Congress.

Judge Broderick went to Kansas from Indiana in the fervent days of 1858. He is Judge of his county, served in the State Senate, and was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho for four years under President Arthur. He is a firsttermer in Congress, but has forged well to

Good if Kept Out of Politics. City Attorney Moreland said yesterday the investigation would be productive of great good if the efforts of the committee were not prostituted to partisan political ends. "I believe that will be the aim of the committee of both houses," continued the Major, "and as usual in such cases the majority and minority will each present a report specially made up to influence the November elections. There is no doubt of the necessity of a thorough, non-partisan investigation of the differences existing beween the capital and labor people of to-day. There seems to be a growing hostility be-tween the two sides and for the future of the Republic some official system of arbitra-ment should be arranged at once. ment should be arranged at once.
This is a work which rises high above any political consideration.
It should be carried out with the greatest unbiased judgment of our broadest minded statesmen so that it shall not be that capital will be placed in such a position that it will make its investments in fear and trembling or that labor will be overridden and en-slaved as the disposition is to-day. All this must be worked out by men of judg-ment enough to overlook any personal or party interest. It cannot be done by a com-mission of partisans or political dema-

May Do Some Good, Anyway, Ex. Collector Warmcastle thinks the committee will do some good even if the purpose of its members is the collection of campaign thunder. 'They will have power to subpoens every person interested in the matter, even Mr. Frick himself. That gentleman will have to talk then. He is a man of detail and keeps in close touch with the business in his charge. The firm keeps its business down to a remarkable system and great as its interests are an official can tell on a moment's notice, any day in the week, the exact amount of stock on hand. week, the exact amount of stock on hand, where it is and what it is all worth. They take stock every day. With such details accessible to the committee much interesting matter can be produced with reference to the cost of making iron or steel, the effects of free trade or protection on the business and the figure cut by the workingmen's

"I think the men at Homestead will be beaten without a doubt. They cannot withbeaten without a doubt. They cannot withstand the National Guard or Regular Army, either or both of which would necessarily be called out if the protection or possession of the property of the company demanded. The interests of this city demands, to a large extent, that the company shall win, or that a compromise shall be effected. This strife is seriously affecting the business of our city. People from other cities won't come here so long as this state of affairs continues, and unless it is speedily settled, with the law on top, capital will avoid this locality. Men will fear to invest in a district where a few thousand men can take the law into their own hands and defy the local and State Governments. There is no danger in this city, but people from other cities don't know that."

Afraid of Campaign Thunder,

Democratic thunder. "I think both parties will make a mistake," said His Honor, "in meddling with such a serious matter in such a trifling way. I am afraid the committee will simply ignore the most important duty before Congress to-day by failing to go to the root of the labor problem. They should study this great question closely and evolve a plan to prevent such conflicts as that now in progress at Homestead, but they will not."

Councilman J. C. O'Donnell, although a

Councilman J. C. O'Donnell, although a good Democrat, takes little stock in the inpool Democrat, takes little stock in the investigation, even if it is ordered by a Democratic Congress. "It will amount to nothing for the workingman's benefit," he said, "because those men in Congress care nothing for him. The Congressmen and Senators are after votes now, and will do anything in their investigation to put their their investigation to put their their opponents to a disadvantage for the next election. If any plan I have yet heard talked of is passed into a law, equitable as the law might be on the face of it, the workingman would in the end get the worst of it, as he always does."

#### MAY ALTER THE PLANS.

The Investigating Committee Not Anxious

to Court Any Danger. WASHINGTON, July 10. -[Special.]-The news that Governor Pattison has ordered out to Homestead the National Guard of Pennsylvania will probably result in a change of plans of the Congressional Investigating Committee. The intention was for the committee to leave for Pittsburg tomorrow evening. It is unlikely, however, that the committee will leave until order is restored at Homestead.

"It would be useless for us to attempt to hold an investigation amid rioting and confusion," said Representative Boatner, a member of the committee, late to-night. "No headway whatever could be made. Whether we go to-morrow evening or not will depend entirely upon to-morrow's developments at Homestead.

#### ARBITRATION THE MEANS

By Which the Homestead Difficulties May be Settled - Differences of Opinion Among the Workers as to the Feasi bility of the Plan.

There is a fair chance that the mill men will consent to have the present issue between them and the Carnegie company adjusted by a Board of Arbitration. There are men in Homestead who were willing yesterday to place their grievances before a Board of three fair minded and disinterested men and abide by he decision.

There were others, and among them were number of the leaders of the locked-out men, who were opposed to the introduction of this proposed Board of Arbitration and made no bones in saying so. They argued that there exists in Homestead sufficient brains to wrestle fairly with the momentous problem and insist that if the question is to problem and insist that if the question is to be settled by arbitration the men must take an active part in the proceedings. Careful inquiry among the rank and file of the men reveals the fact that the general sentiment is pretty evenly divided between the advo-cates of outside arbitration and the opponents of the scheme.

Last night one of the most conservative

of the strikers gave a DISPATCH man a rough outline of the plans of the projected

arbitration plan. "I don't care to have you use my name," he said, "but my idea is this: Suppose, if the gentleman can be induced to act, that James G. Blaine, of Maine, Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, be asked to hear both sides of this sylvania, be asked to hear both sides of this great question. Then let them make a rigid investigation and finally, after due deliberation, render decision. Of course it would be necessary to gain the consent of both the men and the Company before this scheme could be tested, but in the opinion of many of us this is the only possible way out of the existing difficulty. I merely suggested the names of Blaine, McKinley and Pattison, but any three men of known ability but any three men of known ability and honesty would satisfy me."

In direct contradiction to this pacific talk for peace and harmony are the words of another man who from the first day of the trouble has occupied a high place in the councils of the mill men. When asked to give his views on the arbitration scheme he

"No, we are opposed to lugging any out-"No, we are opposed to lugging any outsiders into this business. The men are, and
for that matter always have been ready to
arbitrate this difficulty, but they insist that
they must be a party to the proceedings,
and believe that they possess the brains and
ability to hold up their end of the discussion. I don't think any other scheme of arbitration will furnish a satisfactory solu-

Knowing all these things, it was exceedingly difficulty to size up with any degree of accuracy, the situation. The fact that the famous Advisory Committee had been reorganized and was ready to do business at the old shop, linked with the knowledge that representatives of the National-Asso-ciation of Machinists have spent the past 24 hours in Homestead in close conference with the mill men, was proof satisfactory to a majority of Homestead's citizens that the men have no idea of agreeing to any compromise, and were preparing for a long and bitter conflict.

## BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE,

The Advisory Committee Revivined by the Homestead Workers

The corpse of that famous body, the Advisory Committee, was officially revivified last night at Homestead. This interesting bit of modern political surgery was performed in a private room in Headquarters Hall. The proceedings were held behind closed doors and only a chosen few of the trusted leaders of the mill men were or the trusted leaders of the mill men were present. Later on the reporters were invited to enter and they were given this report of what had been done by the Chairman of the committee:

Chairman of the committee.

The Advisory Committee consisting of 50 Homestead citizens has been formally reorganized. The committee and its old officers from now on will devote its energies to the taskof maintaining order in and about Homestead and protecting the plant and property of the Carnegie Company.

The members of the committe declined to talk for publication but one of them gravely affirmed that the reorganization of the com-mittee had been accomplished without any friction and that the proceedings had been harmonious throughout.

## SYMPATHY FOR HOMESTEAD.

Meeting of District No. 3, K. of L., to Be Held Wednesday.

This morning the following call will be ent out to the different Master Workmen sent out to the different Master Workmen, signed by District Master Workman H. F. Dempsey and Secretary L. Hochstetter:

"To the Delegates of the local Assemblies attached to the District Assembly No. 3, Knights of Labor: You are hereby requested to notify the Master Workman of your local Assembly to attend the meeting Wedness

day evening, July 13, at 8 o'clock in Knights of Labor Hall." The object of the meeting is to adopt nome ways and means to assist the Home-

8:50 P. M. SATURDAYS Is the latest moment at which small advertisements will be received as the ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE

SUNDAY DISPATCH.

WILLING TO CONFER.

Amalgamated Men Meet and Appoint a Committee to Visit Mr. Frick

TO REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

Discussing the State of Affairs at the Homestead Mills.

TALKS FROM LOCKED-OUT MEN.

Possible Effect of a Refusal to Meet With the Committeemen. NO TIME FOR THE CALL FIXED UPON

About 300 men, all members of the Amalgamated Associaton of Iron and Steel Workers, gathered in Union Hall, on the corner of Thirty-second street and Liberty avenue, yesterday afternoon. The majority of the delegation were employes of the Upper and Lower Union mills and the Keystone Bridge Company, which are operated by the Carnegie Steel Company. There were several prominent men from Homestead present, who took an active part in

the discussion. The meeting was called in pursuance of notice made public on Saturday night in which it was stated that all members of the Amalgamated Association living in that district were invited to attend a general conference at which the trouble at Homestead would be reviewed and steps taken to have the difficulty settled. The time set for the beginning of the meeting was 3 o'clock, but it was nearly 4 when Vice President John Sheehan called the assemblage to order.

After a few preliminary remarks in which the object to be accomplished was set forth, several speakers were called upon to make addresses. The remarks of these men outlined the present dispute of the wage question at Homestead.

A Speaker From Homestead, David Lynch, one of the Homestead representatives, was called upon to make an address. His remarks were brief and similar to his predecessors, confined to a mere statement of the trouble between the Homestead workmen and the Carnegie Steel Company. His words were so couched

as not to influence the men in any way. After the speakers had all retired it was decided that a committee of five men be appointed to see General Manager Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, and see if some plan could not be formulated by which negotiations between the Homestead work-men and the firm could be reopened. After the committee had been appointed a motion was made to adjourn and was carried. Vice President Sheehan was seen immedi-

When asked what had been accomplished he said: "We had a very friendly meeting. The entire session was devoted to the discussion of the Homestead wage question, and how the conference between the firm and the workmen could be once more names I do not care to make public, was appointed to wait on the Carnegie Steel Company. What time the committee will see the officials of the company I do not know. They will hold a meeting very probably tonight and decide upon some pla The Question Was Not Discussed.

When asked if it was true that unless the Carnegie Steel Company reopened its nego-tiations with the Homestead men the Amalthe employes of the Union mills, Mr. Sheehan said that question was not disc this afternoon's meeting. "We simply met
as arbitrators," continued Mr. Sheehan,
"and before taking any further action we
will wait and hear the report of the committee we appointed."

Notwithstanding Mr. Sheehan's reticence

it was common gossip outside of the hall after the meeting that the committee would wait on Mr. Frick this afternoon or to-morrow, and immediately after they had re-ceived Mr. Frick's answer another meeting would be called to consider what should be ione in case a negative reply is given. In a conversation with one of the dele-gates, who refused to reveal his name, it was said: "The Amalgamated Association employes of the Union mills had for some time past concluded they had made a mistake in accepting the signature of the Car-negie Steel Company for the Union mills as a great deal of the work formerly done in

Homestead was now accomplished at those plants. If Mr. Frick refuses to reconsider the firm's action in refusing to sign the Homestead scale it is probable all the men in the Union and Beaver Falls mills will e called out to aid the locked-out work meg. This movement on the part of the men will be far easier now since General Manager Frick has frequently said he will never more recognize the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers."

# INDORSED BY PRINTERS.

They Uphold the Action of the Locked-Out Men at Homestead and Want the Pinkertons Abolished-Want the Library

Money Returned. Members of Typographical Union No. 7 held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. There was a very large attendance, nearly every union printer in the city being presedt. The men were called together to take action on the Homestead trouble. After some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to prepare resolutions. The committee was composed of George R. Dabney, Thomas McNamee, W. F. Wetzel, Thomas J. Dicus and O. A. Williams. They

reported as follows: WHEREAS, The disastrous results of the lockout of our fellow workmen at Homestead during the past week when hireling of scourings of our country were mustered and armed to shoot down upright, honorable and peaceful citizens, who were standing for their rights and homes, has caused a thrill of indignation to circle round the civilized globe and

globe; and
Whereas, The primary cause of this deplorable and bloody result of what was
meant by the workmen to be a friendly con-

meant by the workmen to be a friendly controversy, in which reason, not force, was meant to be the moving factor, has, in our opinion, been brought on solely through the grasping greed of sordid parvenues and unatterable antagonism to organized labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 7 heartily sympathizes with our brother workmen and fellow citizens in the calamity and takes the occasion to tender to them our moral, physical and financial assistance to our utmost limit in resistance to tyrannical force and in defense of their firesides and families.

amilies.

Resolved, That we believe the time Resolved, That we believe the time has come when the workmen of Aliegheny county should arise in their might and demand of our law makers that meed of protection which heretofore has in fact been accorded only to the capitalistic class; that the time has come when "Sup to Cerberus" in the shape of public libraries, etc., cun no longer be accepted as full payment for all the outrages heaped upon our people by corporation gluttons who seem to have power to command the officers of the people to obey their will and countenance their deeds of darkness and violence; that we call upon the officers of our city and members of our Councils to recall the acceptance of the recent gift of a public library to the "workingmen" of this city, which, regardless of our wish, has been located beyond our roach; that we declare that the honest workmen of Pittsburg, cannot without loss of manhood and self-respect, accepted, except in name, a glit that has been purchased in the slightest part by the blood of our fellow workmen.

Resolved, That we urge upon the members of the next Legislature the necessity of enacting such laws as will forever pro-

hibit the importation of armed bodies of men other than those provided by the Con-stitution of the State and General Govern-ment to menace the laws of our fellow-citi-

rens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to Hon. H. I. Gourley for presentotion to Councils, to the officers of the A. A. of I & S. W., to the Congressional Committee about to meet in this city and to the newspapers for publication.

These resolutions were unanimously followed. These resolutions were unanimously adop-

WON'T BESIST MILITIA.

The Homestead Workers Will Offer No Re-

Around the headquarters of the workmen at Homestead yesterday were gathered only a few of the recognized leaders, and not score of their followers. A DISPATCH representative questioned a number of them on their probable attitude should the National

Guard be ordered to Homestead.

A member of the old Advisory Committee said: "I do not believe that a shot will be fired as long as the militia are here, provided they should be ordered out. The provided they should be ordered out. The steel company will no doubt rush in black-legs to fill our places, but I do not believe they can get enough men to work more than one or two departments. The blacklegs cannot get food or lodging in this place, as everybody is in sympathy with us. The trouble if any will come Mer the troops leave. They will not be kept here more than two or three weeks, and when they go the scabs will go with them or join our association. This I believe is the only practical plan. It would be the sheerest folly for us to fight the militia, as we would certainly get the worst of the battle. With the Pinkertons we had a chance to With the Pinkertons we had a chance to win, and we won. While the troops are here the company will probably bring in Pinkerton men, but you can rest assured that they will not linger in these parts long after the militia is removed."

The Strike Embalmed in Music Already the Homestead trouble has grept into song. A big music house in Cincinnati has gotten out a song entitled, "Stand by the Workers at Homestead."

SADDLE horses, trotters and pacers will be old at Arnheim sale Thursday, July 14.

SMALL in size, great in results: De Witt' Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation best for sick headache and sour stomach.

GOING AWAY THIS SUMMER?

We have all the requisites for tourists in Silver Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Whisks, Sosp Boxes, Puff Boxes, Flasks, Cups, etc. Many pretty novelties in Gold and Silver Hair Pins, Hat Pins, Links, Buttons, Studs for Blouse and Negligee Shirts, Purses, Stick Pins and Summer Jeweiry.

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS. FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

We close at 5 o'clock.

Well Worth While to Attend

SIMEN'S CLEARANCE SALE

Of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

CLEARANCE SALE backed by bargains, and the people know when to come for them. Don't leave it to conjecture, but have us prove it. When we start a clearance sale, get a little closer. A CLEARANCE SALE. Yes, that's it. Everything goes at prices that will more than please you.

SFF the bargains in Button Shoes at \$1 on the counter, worth \$2.50 and \$3; the Oxfords at 75c, worth \$1.25. Misses' Dongola Patent Leather tipped button at 89c, sizes 11 to 2. Child's Pebble Spring Heel Button at 48c, sizes 3 to 71/2.

Ladies' Cloth Top Shoes at \$1.25, reduced from \$1.75, every style.

Ladies' Patent Leathers at \$2, \$2.75

and \$3, reduced from \$3 and \$4, at

# SIMEN'S.

78 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

The Upholstery Department offers Reduced from \$11. great inducements during OUR SUM-

MER SALE. A general mark- 30c, will be offered to-day, for this sale, at down of prices in all grades of Lace Curtains, some extra bargains in odd lots 1 to 3 pairs of a pattern AT HALF regular

values. A few pairs left of At \$4.50 a pair, reduced from \$5.50.
At \$4.75 a pair, reduced from \$6.00. our regular \$6.50 Por- At \$4.25 a pair, reduced from \$6.50. tieres, which we are closing at \$4.75 per pair.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Ladies' Blazers, black only, to close a broken assortment we mark a line that were \$6 to \$2.50 EACH. Black Double Shawls reduced from

Cor. Fifth Ave. and Market SL

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pittsburg, Pa. Monday, July II, 1892 The Leading Dry Goods House.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

**OUR GREAT** JULY CLEARANCE

SALE

FULL BLAST.

The

Department

Comes to the front TO-DAY with Dozens of Bargains

Never before equaled. Here are sample items, just to give you an idea of what this great depart-

ment offers you to-day: Bleached Table Damasks (Irish and Scotch).

62 inches wide, formerly sold for 50c. Clearance Sale price 40c a yard.

62 inches wide, formerly sold for 6oc.

Clearance Sale price 50c a yard. 63 inches wide, formerly sold for 70c. Clearance Sale price 6oc a yard.

68 inches wide, formerly sold for goc. Clearance Sale price 75c a yard. 2 inches wide, formerly sold for \$1.45. Clearance Sale price \$1.20

a yard. Cream Table Damasks

(Irish). 60 inches wide, formerly sold for 45c. Clearance Sale price 40c a yard.

60 inches wide, formerly sold for 55c. Clearance Sale price 48c a yard. 66 inches wide, formerly sold for 65c.

Clearance Sale price 54c 4 yard. 56 inches wide, formerly sold for 70c. Clearance Sale price 6oc a yard.

72 inches wide, formerly sold for \$1. Clearance Sale price 88c a yard. 72 inches wide, formerly sold for

\$1.25. Clearance Sale price \$1.10 Turkey Red Damasks

(Imported). 60 inches wide, formerly sold for 65c. Clearance Sale price 55c a yard.

ALL FINE CLOTHS,

Of which we have not all sizes or for which we have no napkins, are re-

HUGUS&HACKE 100 DOZENS ODD NAPKINS

AT \$5 PER DOZEN,

1,500 TOWELS In best Damask and Huckaback that cannot be purchased anywhere under

> Linen Sheeting, Width go Inches, At 75c, reduced from 9oc.

20c EACH.

At goc, reduced from \$1.10. At 98c, reduced from \$1.20. Made Linen Sheets

(Hemstitched)

Made Pillow Cases

(Hemstitched) At \$1.15 per pair, reduced from \$1.50.

Made Bolster Cases (Hemstitched) AT \$1,15 each, reduced from \$1.50.

Be wise and take advantage of the extraordinary prices we have made, because we are compelled to close out all Summer goods.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609-621 PENN AVE