gained their point." Soldiers Would Not Have Given Up. Mr. Boatner laughed, and said 300 experienced soldiers under similar conditions would have done it. The inference was that they thought the Pinkertons were cowardly.

Bostner: "Them Pinkerton men, with their Winchesters, if they had been trained and

were determined, could easily have scaled

this hill. Of course, some of them would have been killed, but they could have

The port hole in the pump house on the hill where the little brass cannon was placed was pointed out to the visitors. An upright boiler stood in front of the open window, and it was full of indentations from the Winchester balls. At this point one of the workmen was killed. The fortifications of the men, consisting of piles of iron, from which they poured a desultory fire on the Pinkertons, were viewed with great interest by the Southern members of the committee. Colonel Oates remarked that he wouldn't want a better breastworks than to lie behind heaps of structural iron.

The committee was auxious to see the armor plate department. Bynum tapped one of the thick plates for the Monterey with his cane and said if he ever went to war again he wanted to join the navy. Mr. Boatner examined the openings in the fence and tried to find out if they were intended for port holes. When Mr. Childs was asked about it, he replied that he didn't know. After seeing the battleground the committee returned to the Monongahela House.

Came With His Attorneys.

The partial examination of Mr. Frick occurred last evening in the hotel. The manager came in accompanied by Judge Reed and Phil Knox. His fingers twitched a little and his tace was pale, but after Mr. Knox introduced him to the Congressmen he soon recovered his composure and was as cool as a cucumber. Mr. Frick was very polite, and when toward the close he was sharply cross-examined about the Pinkertons by Mr. Boatner, who is a rapid speaker and a shrewd lawyer, he did not lose his head or his temper. Some questions he parried and a few he declined to answer. He was armed with documents and figures which he rattled off freely. Mr. Knox sat at his elbow, but his witness was so cool that he didn't need much coaching. Judge Reed cracked jokes, and occasionally during the examination made a suggestion to his

The workmen were represented by President Weihe, ex-Vice President William Roberts, Oliver Searight, boss armor-plate roller at Homestead, Daniel Lynch, a boss heater, and Chief Humphreys sat on the labor side of the house. Mr. Frick shook hands with his old employes as if everything was lovely utside of the committee, witnesses and reporters few people were present. Chairman Oates asked most of the questions for the committee. This morning the investigation will be continued, and during the day Hugh O'Donnell, President Weihe, Superintendent Potter and others will be

Mr. Frick was the only witness examined last night. Chairman Oates asked the first question about 7:30, and Boatner wound up the investigation for the day at 10 o'clock. The testimony of Chairman Frick, with the questions and answers, follows:

The Beginning of the Inquiry. When Mr. H. C. Frick was called by Chairman Oates, he was asked to give his name residence, and his business. This he did as follows: H. C. Frick, Pittsburg, Chairman Carnegie Steel Company, limited.

Oates-Who compose the company? Frick-It is not a company, but a limited partnership association. Carnegie, Henry Phipps, Jr., George Lauter, H. M. Carry, W. L. Abbott, John G. Leischman, P. F. Lovejov, Otis H. Childs, H. C. Frick and other smaller holders compose the company. It is organized under the limited partnership laws of the State. We own the Edgar Thomson furnaces, Edgar Thomson mill, Duquesne Works, Homestead Steel Works, Lucy Furnaces, Keystone Bridge Works, Upper and Lower Union mills, Beaver Falls mill, Scotia Ore Mines, Center county; Laramie Coke Works, Westmoreland county, and Youghiogheny Coke Works. As nearly as I can say we employ about 13,000 men in these works.

Oates-What business is done and number of men employed in Homestead? Making of Government Plates.

A. About 3,800 men, in the manufacture of structural iron, such as beams, etc., manufacture of armor plate of all kinds for war vessels and a miscellaneous business. Oates-Your company makes plates for the Government?

Oates-Have you a contract?

A. We have. Ontes-Will you furnish it? A. I would if I had it here. We have

contracts for 6,000 tons. Oates-Are the vessels specified? A. Yes, but I can't name them now. Oates-Will you state the different

classes of workmen and wages paid them? A. Do you mean those whom the new

Oates-Give us the classes Boatner-Wouldn't it be better to give the classes and the wages paid under the

old schedul ?? Oates-Try to give us the classes and the

wages they formerly received.

The Wages Paid During May.

A. I have a statement of the wages paid to men for month of May. This is in the 119 inch plate mill. The first man is a roller. He worked 24 days and received \$259 05. The second is a roller who worked 22 days. His salary was \$278 50, and so on for this class. Shear helpers, average days worked, 22; average earnings, \$95 each for eight hours. Next come the beaters, six in all. The first worked 24 days, received \$190 40; second, 23 days, \$185 45; third, 22 days, \$191 30; of scale. We wanted it changed from June fourth, 23 days, \$185 55; fifth, 21 30 to December 30, to give us a chance to days, \$178 00; sixth, 23 days, \$199 10. Helpers, 5 in all, average 23 days, average earnings about \$135 per month; first crane-men, 3 in all, average 25 days worked, average earnings \$120; second cranemen, 3 in all, average 25 days worked, average earn-at that time to discuss wages. We repair

ings \$97 per month.

Next pull ups. They are boys and work the winter months. We then discussed the by day. There are four in the works: aver-

gang, first, 27 days, \$85; second, 25 days, \$85. Then come stampers, help-\$85. Then come stampers, help-ers, recorders, machinists, carpenter, greaser, hydraulic man, three table men, engreaser, hydraulic man, three table men, en-gineers, shapers, traveling cranesmen and boys; average days worked, 26 per month; average earnings, \$70 per month. Then ordinary laborers, 30 in all. Lowest priced labor is 14 cents per hour; usually work 10 hours. Others classed as laborers that are paid higher. I notice one here re-ceives \$1 % per day. In the 119-inch plate mill for May the total pay roll was \$20,202. Oates—How many departments are there

A. Following are the departments in Homestead: Open hearth No. 1, 171 men and No. 2, 1,296 men; 28-inch blooming mill, 218 men; 119-inch plate mill, 276 men; 35 and 40-inch mills, 110; 25-inch and 33-inch mills, 132 in-fitting shop. Understand all these men did not work full months and

some are boys.
Oates—Upon what basis did these men receive their pay?

A. On a contract made with some of the men in July, 1889, to run for three years, terminating June 30, 1892. It provides quire less men.

were willing to reduce the minimum price of billets from \$25 to \$24. I told them that was not satisfactory. I left the room, but Mr. Potter remained and said he would try to get us to increase our minimum from \$22 to \$23. I replied that we would not be arbitrary, and we agreed to it. The committee returned later after seeing the men, and said they could not agree to it. The works continued in operation until June 29. tion until June 29.

Taylor—You stated that the new scale only affected 325 men. Did it affect the A. It would not affect tonnage men until we had completed improvements now

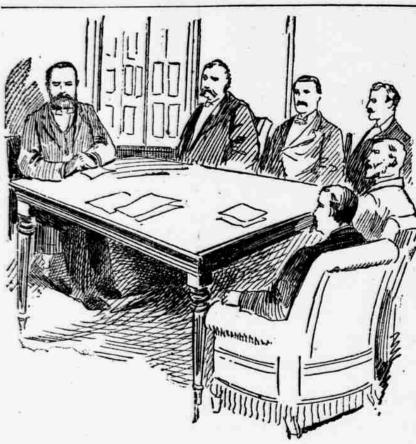
going on.

Taylor—Then there was no change proposed in the other men?

A. No, sir, We never intended to change the wages of the other men in our mill. We made agreements with the others that wages should not be reduced lower than those in effect at present.

Broderick—How will the improvements affect the men? going on.

Less Men Will Be Required. A. It will make the work easier and r



HOW THE INVESTIGATION WAS CONDUCTED

for a sliding scale system, the rates when agreed to to obtain for six months, and average selling price to be basis for wages of next six months. The standard 4 by 4 billets to be basis of price; committee of three from men and firm to agree on price. In case of disagreement a seventh man to be called in to decide. Day laborers to be paid what they received prior to 1889. Engineers, traveling cranemen, pump men, gas tenders, etc., have their wages agreed upon, a copy to be furnished to each party. Oates—Now explain the sliding scale in a

practical way and explain how it works.

A. This scale was based on billets at \$26 50 per ton. A Question of Understanding

Oates-Do I understand vou to say labor ers were paid on that basis? Taylor-You don't seem to understand Mr. Oates.

Oates-But that is what I want to under stand. A. Suppose the rate dropped to \$25 50, the reduction of a man receiving \$250 per month would be a little over 3 per cent. month would be a little over 3 per cent.

A discussion followed here. The committee couldn't understand the sliding scale and the selling price of blooms as the basis.

Outes—What scale was proposed by your company to the men that they rejected?

A. I would like to say that in last January I took up the question with the Amal-

gamated Association to arrange for a new gamated Association to arrange for a new scale, to take the place of the one expiring in June. They declined to take it up until March. Then the association presented a scale covering almost all the departments at Homestead, calling in nearly all instances for an advance in wages. We had several conferences with them up until May 30, coming to no agreement. We made a scale covering four departments as follows Open hearth No. 1 and 2, 119-inch plate mill and 32-inch slabbing mill. They em brace 325 men out of 3,890 men employed. We proposed in the new scale that the minimum price for billets should be \$22, and that termination of scale should be at the year

Then Mr. Frick gave a letter written to Superintendent Potter by him stating the company's position on wages, and giving men from May 30 to June 24 to reply.

A Comparison of Selling Prices. Frick-I would like to give a compariso of selling prices between July, 1889 and 1892, to show reductions in rates. Nails in 1889 sold for \$2 20 base per keg, agains \$1 32 base per keg now; flange steel plate have gone down from 23/2 cents per pound to 23/2 cents; universal mill iron from 21-10 cents to 7-10 cents; beams and channels from 3 1-10 cents per pound to 1 9-10; steel billets from \$27 50 per ton to \$22 75 and \$23 per ton. It was because of these reductions in price for material that we asked for a reduc tion in wages.
Ontes—How do you account for the ten-

A. Overproduction-demand not keep

and not keeping up with the supply. I would like to give here reductions in tariff under the old and new law. Billets in the McKinley bill were reduced from 6.10 to 4.10 cents per pound; steel ingots from 6.10 to 4.10; pig metal, no change: rails from 8.10 to 6.10; wire nails from 4 cents to 2 cents; splice bars from 1¼ to 1 cent; round iron from 1 2-10 to 1 1-10; bar iron, 1 8-10 to 8.10; wire from 11/2 cents to 11/4 cents.

Fereign Competition in Beams. Boatner-Do you have foreign competi-

A. Yes, in beams.

Bynum—Give the labor cost of a ton of steel billets.

A. I can't now. I will do it to-morrow.

Bynum-Do you know the difference in labor cost between Europe and America? A. Can't answer now. Bynum—Is it \$3 50 of a difference?

A. I don't know. Ontes-There has been a big increase in American production. Do you think the tariff is responsible for your reductions in

wages? A. No, sir. Oates—What response did the workmen make to your proposition?

A. In June a letter was received from Mr. Weihe stating that the association

would be glad to meet with us. This was the first we heard from them after the scale was presented May 30. A committee of 25 with Mr. Weihe called on us June 23. We then discussed the proposed change in the minimum price of billets. They could not agree to accept lower than \$25. I replied that there was no maximum and as we increased wages as prices went up, they should reduce wages as rates de-clined. Then we discussed the termination make calculations of material needed dur-ing the year. Then we make fire-proof material for buildings. We are busiest in July and August and

wages that some of the men received. I by day. There are four in the work; average days worked 22, average earnings \$40 per month. They work 12 hoars. Head shearers work 12 hours, 5 in all, first 17 days, \$112; second, 24 days, \$90; third, 23 others refused. I then retired, and Mr. days, \$120 50, etc. Then comes the marking Welhe after as hour called me in. They

Oates-What is the actual cost of making a ten of steel billets without taking into consideration the interest on investment? A. I don't think that is a fair question

A. I don't think that is a lair question.
Oates—If you object to answering, I will
refer it to the committee for consultation.
Taylor—Would you answer the question
taking in all expenses? A. I decline.

Boatner—You don't care to give away
my of the secrets of the trade?

Oates—Would you state the labor cost?

A. That is the same question.

Oates—We will resume that question.

Now, as a result of the disagreement, what

In answer to this question Mr. Frick read the statement of the firm's side of the case that appeared in THE DISPATCH of last Friday, which was filed with the committee. Oates-After the Sheriff went to Home-

stead with a small number of men you say that these Pinkerton men were secured. Did you or the Sheriff apply to the Governor for aid? No Application to the Governor. A. No, sir. Our experience of three years ago convinced us that the Sheriff was powerless to protect our property, so we concluded to have watchmen to guard the works and not go off it. Through an agent of Pinkerton we made an agreement to \$5 per day for 300 men. After June when the workmen refused to come to terms, we decided to hire others, whether

union or non-union men, that we could deal with individually. On June 25 I sent this letter to Mr. Pinkerton: THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LIMITER,
PITTSBURG, PA., June 25, 1892

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor o DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of the 22d.

We will want 300 guards for service at our Homestead mills as a measure of precaution against interference with our plant to start the operation of the works on July 6, 1892. The only trouble we anticipate is that an attempt will be made to prevent such of our men, with whom by that time we will nave made satisfactory arrangements, from going to work and possibly some demonstration of violence upon the part of those whose places have been filled, or most likely by an element which usually is attracted to such scenes for the purpose of stirring up trouble. We are not desirous that the men you send shall be armed, unless the occasion properly calls for such a measure later on for the protection of our employes or property. We shall wish these guards to be placed upon our property and there remain unless called into other service by the civil authorities

To Meet an Emergency that is not likely to arise. These guards should be assembled at Ashmbula, O., not later than the morning of July 5, when they may be taken by train to McKee's Rocks o may be taken by train to McKee's Rocks or some other point on the Olifo river below Pittsbury, where they can be transferred to boats and landed within the inclosures of our premises at Homestead. We think abso-lute secrecy essential in the movement of these men, so that no demonstration can be made while they are en route.

made while they are en route.

Specific arrangements for movements of trains and connection with boats will be made as soon as we hear from you as to the certainty of moving the men at Ashtabula at the time indicated. As soon as your men are upon the premises we will notify the Sheriff, and ask that they be deputized at once, or immediately upon an outbreak of such a character as to render such a step desirable. Yours very truly,

H. C. FRICK, Chrirman.

To Robers A. Pinkerton, Esq., New York City, N. Y.

Ontes-That letter was written before the

works closed down.

A. Yes, the men were to arrive here
July 6. July 6.

Oates—These men were to rendezvouz
at Ashtabula before hostile demonstrations
had been made?

A. No, sir, July 1 our works were sur-

rounded by the men and watchmen driven Boatner-At the time you wrote the letter what had you to show that the men would not permit you to operate the mill in your own way? A Lesson of Experience.

A. I can't say there was anything special except the experience of three years ago when Mr. Abbott, through fear of property being destroyed, was forced to accede to the demands of the association.
Oates—Did you not build a stockade round the works?

A. We contemplated for a long time to build a fence around the plant. Oates—In anticipation of trouble? A. Yes. Oates-Didn't you line barges with iron

o protect these guards?

A. I hired a boat and barges from Captain Rodgers. We sent the men by river to avoid taking them through the streets and attracting attention and violence. Here is a notice served on our assistant superin-tendent by the Advisory Committee of the

E. F. Wood—It has been noticed that the gas is burning in two open hearth furnaces. This has excited many of our men as it is pay day and if the gas is not shut off we will not be responsible for any violence committed by them.

This was two days before the Pinkerton men were rendezvoued. We had arranged to stop them at any time if not needed.

Oates—In your letter you stated that only on a contingency the Pinkertons should be armed. When did the con-

and shipped to Captain Rodgers. He took them to the landing on the Allegheny wharf and loaded them on the barges. Here Mr. Frick read his notice served on the Sheriff, calling on him to protect the company's property.

Boatner—Where these men armed at your expense?

Pinkerton Furnished the Arms. A.—No. Pinkerton furnished everything. We have an office in New York.
Mr. Schoonmaker is in charge, and after my
letter was written to Pinkerton Schoonmaker arranged the balance of the details.
I received no letter from Pinkerton in reply to mine. Knox & Reed wrote a letter to me telling me to instruct Superintenden Potter not to allow guards to commit any act of aggression, but confine themselves to protecting their lives and the property.

Boatner—Didn't you think the Sheriff could furnish you 300 men to protect your property?

A. No, sir; not from past experiences. I knew that the Sheriff in 1889 had failed to furnish guards to protect our plant.

Boatner—Didn't you think he could honestly furnish 300 to protect you and your property?

A. Not such men as the Sheriff would

furnish could do it. The Date of the Contract, Boatner—Because the Sheriff failed three years sgo you concluded this one would fail also. You had arranged with Pinkerton for men before you applied to the Shiriff, did you not? A. They were not to do the Sheriff's

duty.

Boatner—Didn't you advance the money for the firearms? A. No, sir. Boatner-How long were the Pinkertons

A. As long as we needed them. Boatner—When was the fence built?
A. After negotiations had commence

with the men. Boatner-What were the holes in the A. I notice in the papers that port holes had been made in the fence, so it was stated. I asked Mr. Potter what it meant. He said they were to be used for observation

outside in case of necessity.

Boatner—You sent for Pinkertons because you felt that the Sheriff would not or could not furnish enough men to protect your property. Is that the condition of affairs in Allegheny county?

A. It certainly is. The riots of 1877 demonstrate that.

The Citizens Are Law-Abiding. Boatner-Are not the citizens law-abid-

A. They are,
Boatuer—Why did you think the Sheriff
couldn't enforce the laws?
A. As I said before, I had learned from
past experience that he couldn't. Boatner—Did you make an effort to re-inforce the Sheriff?

A. Yes, by hiring 300 men. Our own watchmen were driven from the works.

Boatner—I understand these men were hired in anticipation of trouble at Home-A. Yes, sir.

Boatner-It there any law giving you the right to bring in such a body of armed men from other States?

A. I could not say. They were not Boatner—Did they come here unarmed, and were then armed in Pittsburg? Were not guns put on the boats when the men

A. Arms were on the boat to be used by them if necessary. I believe they were armed on the way to Homestead. The Sheriff's chief deputy met the guards at Bellevue and went with them to Homestead. I was advised the men couldn't be taken up the river unless this was done. Oates—Did the Sheriff agree to use the

men as a posse? A. Yes, sir. With this statement the work of the night closed, and the committee adjourned until this morning, when the examination of Mr. Frick will be continued.

### PREVENTION OF STRIKES.

Congressmen Getting Their Heads Together to Look After Labor Matters-Senators Voorhees and Others Have Various Schemes to Propose,

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which committee the Homestead vestigation resolution was referred, has not yet reported the resolution to the Senate. He has no explanation to offer for his delay, except simply that his committee is not yet ready to report, and, at any rate, that nothing is lost by delay, as there may yet occur something that would be an interesting subject for in-

quiry.

The most important reason, probably, is that the Republicans will find it interesting o watch keenly the drift of the investiga tion by the House Committee, wait until it is closed before beginning their own, and then pursue a course which would enable them to counteract anything of a partisan nature brought out by Mr. Oates' commit-tee, it anything of that character appeared.

Voorhees on a New Tack. Violently and ridiculously partisan as Senator Voorhees was the other day, when speaking in regard to the Homestead tragedy, a resolution introduced by him today may lead to important results. It provides that the Committee on Education and Labor shall inquire into the expediency of appointing a Commission of Labor to assume at least advisory, if no broader, jurisdiction in cases of dispute between em-ployers and workmen, in sympathy with a suggestion made by President Cleveland in his message of April 22, 1886.

his message of April 22, 1886.

Senators and members are talking of many schemes of dealing with these questions, any one of which, if adopted, would at least be educational in making the general public familiar from official sources, with the causes and effects of industrial disputes. Some suggest a department of labor, with a secretary of labor at its head, which would certainly be as useful and important and legitimate as the Department. ortant and legitimate as the Department

Other Remedies That Are Proposed. Others would be content with a commis-sion of labor, as suggested by Senator Voor-hees, the business of which would be to inquire into and attempt to adjust labor dis-putes. Others favor a national board of arbitration, clothed with such extraordinary powers as to enable it to say almost dictatorially, after full inquiry, what shall be the terms of settlement between employer

and employed.

It is assumed that the General Govern-ment could do this without any encroach-ment upon the rights of individual States, as no strike, however insignificant, is so limited in its effect as not to make itself felt outside of the State in which it occurs. In their effect all strikes are inter-State affairs, as disturbing the whole country, in other words, and may be fairly taken hold of by the Federal Government.

Of course, these schemes will be cried out against by many, as purposing to interfere with the freedom of action of employer and employed, but most people will agree that a freedom of action which results in maiming and murder, and threatens the destruction of towns and cities, is a freedom of action that should be curtailed speedily and completely.

### NO PINKERTONS ABOUT

A Leader Says Reports of Their Presence Are Started to Make Trouble. There is no truth in the report that Pinkerton detectives are located within a few miles of Homestead, according to the best authority here. Hugh O'Donnell, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, de-clared emphatically that no report of the kind had emanated from the people of Homestead, and branded the story as a

Only on a contingency the Pinkertons should be armed. When did the contingency arise?

A. The arms and uniforms were boxed up of stirring up trouble.

General Snowden Says That Is All the Troops Are Doing at Present.

THE MILLS UNOCCUPIED.

Would Not Confer With the Citizens, for There Was No Need.

THE MILITIA NOW IN SHIP SHAPE.

Funny Scenes in the Streets of the Boro Yesterday Afternoon.

MARTIAL LAW HAS NOT BEEN DECLARED

"At present I am not thinking of entering the Carnegie works and taking military charge of them," said General Snowden last night. "I do not say I will not do so, but, until the time comes when it is necessary in order to preserve peace, I have no right to do so."

The matter upon which General Snowden spoke is that which is occasioning considerable talk just now. It is generally believed by the locked-out men that in case this is done the non-union laborers can enter at any time the company so orders. In cousejuence the men here await with considerable anxiety General Snowden's first orders. Continuing the General said:

"The plant is now in the hands of the watchmen of the mills and any attempt upon our part to enter now would be as much of a trespass as it would for any individual. The moment any turbulence or lawlessness occurs we can move in and take complete possession, but as the case now stans the militia is assisting the Sheriff of Allegheny county in preserving peace and order and no steps beyond that will be

Hasn't Seen the Company Officials. "Have you been requested to take posses

sion of the plant?" was asked. "No, I have not heard at all of any desire for the militia to take possession," replied General Snowden. "I have seen but one representative of the Carnegies and that was simply upon a matter of supplying the troops with water. Aside from this I have neither seen nor heard from them."
"Why did you refuse to confer with the Homestead citizens when they waited upon you?"

"Because there was no necessity whatever for so doing. I am in command of the militia, assisting in maintaining order and do not need the assistance of the local authorities. Assistance being unnecessary it would have been ridiculous in me to accept the proffered aid. The citizens may have viewed the matter in a different light, but there was no occasion for a conference and naturally I refused."
"What do you think of the prospects of another Pinkerton invasion, so called?"

"I know nothing whatever of it, I am here as a military commander and cannot talk of that which I do not know." The Military Machinery in Order.

The military machinery in Order.

The first public order was given out at 7 o'clock, just after the sunset gun echoed from the neighboring hills. The order relates to camp duty for to-morrow and appoints division officers of the day to come from the Third brigade headquarters and guards from the Second brigade, and details Lieutenant Colonel William Elliot division inspector attached to the division and officers. nspector attached to the division staff officer of the day.

Rations were issued at 6 o'clock to-night for the first time and the hungry troops dis-cussed hard-tack and black coffee with a wholesome relish that gave an air of in-credulity to the report that everybody had provisions for three days.

The boys of the different companies are feeling more at home to-night, as the can-vases were brought in before sundown and

the temporary quarters were erected in an incredibly short time. Everything is progressing nicely, and bugle sounds, shouts of noisy laughter and measured tread is becom-ing a customary thing. The Streets Full All Day. The streets of Homestead were crowded yesterday. There was not room enough on the sidewalks for all of the pedestrians and

many of them took to the streets. In the middle of the day the militis boys formed a large percentage of the people. As soon as they were relieved of their guns and the locked-out workmen greeted them cheerfully and welcomed them to the town with cordiality. It is a credit to everybody that there were no disturbances. The sol-diers and workmen alike are good natured. They mingled freely together, and the work-men explained their position to the visitors with some effect.

There was only one unfortunate incident

There was only one unfortunate incident during the day. Early in the forenoon an attache of the headquarters came down to the heart of the town. He had evidently been taking too much spirits from his case, and he soon fell into an argument with a workman. Finally, the Homesteader, to end the discussion, remarked "You're all right," and walked away. A crowd had gathered during the talk.

How Corn Juice Works Sometimes. When the workman started to leave, the intoxicated individual pulled a revolver from his pocket, and waving it about his head, threatened to wipe the town of Homestead off the map off Pennsylvania. Not a workman raised a hand. For fully five workman raised a hand. For fully five minutes the man talked in this strain: "I'm a member of the National Guard, and we are here to do business. We are howling wildcats and we don't take sass from anybody, see? If you people want to keep whole skins you want to keep away from the N. G. P. Hooray."

He was finally taken in charge by some of his comrades, and led away. No other feature marred the peacefulness of the day.

day.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the saloons were crammed from end to end, and the sidewalks from side to side with a hot, perspiring, panting mass of humanity. Just at this time when no one wanted to be disturbed, and each one of all this conglomerate mass wished to be let alone, a patrol from the camp came down over the hill like an avenging Nemesis, and commenced to scoop in the soldiers who could not show passes, or a legitimate reason for being down town. This patrol consisted of 75 men and was divided into three squads. Each was started around the town. No arrests were made until they got to the lower end, the point nearest Pittsburg. Then they started in, and in a few minutes soldiers without guns, but wishing for wings, were met rushing to. wishing for wings, were met rushing toward the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association. They were closely pursued by soldiers with guns, but in most cases the unarmed men escaped. Crowds of people followed the partols about the black only, to close a GOING town and enjoyed the sport.

Not Yet Under Martial Law. There seems to be a general impression that the borough is under martial law. This is not the case. As Burgess Mc-Luckie said yesterday: "There has been no trouble in the borough. We are a peaceable lot of citizens and are doing all in

our power to prevent any outbreak. It is a fact that there was a little difficulty last Wednesday up near the mills, but you must remember that the mills are outside of the herorge limits." must remember that the mills are outside of the borough limits."

The Burgess has as much control over the town as he had before Major General Snowden and his assistants arrived in Homestead. The 200 special policemen were still doing business the same as ever, and any suspicious characters who could not give satisfactory accounts of themselves were ordered out of town.

Captain O. C. Coon, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, when asked how he had been met by General Snowden, said:

"Well, I hardly dare trust myself to speak instance."

"Well, I hardly dare trust myself to speak just now. The General treated us as if we might have been residents of Patagonia. Here he is, sent to protect property in this community and he refuses to listen to a committee of us appointed by the Burgess of the borough, the property owners and the workingmen. These are certainly entitled to at least a hearing. He treated us coldly, and although we made many overtures for a truce he still retained his frigid front. He has 10 assistants and can do as he pleases, but he is ants and can do as he pleases, but he is showing poor diplomacy. The rank and file of the Guard are all right, and we welcome them, but General Snowden is hardly pop-ular at present."

### HOMESTEAD AT NIGHT.

Rollicking Scenes in the Estiler Part and Fun When the Militiamen Began Run ning the Guards-No Drunkenness or Disorder-Scenes by Moonlight.

The presence of troops had a curious effect upon the people here, and after night fell the streets were thronged with citizens, soldiers and strangers. Fair ones cast their preferences most openly, to the intense disgust of those who are first in less exciting times. The older men and women of Homestead sat upon their doorsteps and watched the rollicking guardsmen with varying emotions, those who considered their advent uncalled for being sarcastic and critical to a degree and those who were more lenient laughing at the merry goings on. The salcons and billiard rooms were crowded throughout the evening, but there was a noticeable lest of ing, but there was a noticeable lack of

As the hour grew late and the time for running the guards arrived the sound of ax and hammering came resounding from the steep hillsides where the Third Brigade are encamped, and in the bright moonlight an occasional tent could be seen as it was a substituted by seen as it was a substitute of the subs laboriously raised into place. The silent looking schoolhouse upon the eminence of the hill where the General and his staff are quartered had the unusual aspect of being uninhabited.

Splendid order was maintained during the evening, there not being a single case of disorderly conduct or hilarious drunkenness reported by any of the provost guard. Business was at a standstill, the only people seeming to be actively engaged being the correspondents and telegraph operators. The wires were kept busy all night, and additional telegraphers were put on duty in the offices of the Postal and Western Union. At 2 A. M. the town was noiseless as a New England hamlet. Everybody was sleeping save a few night workers, and for the first time in the last week an entire night's sleep is expected by the correspond-ents. The order giving newspaper men the ents. The order giving newspaper men the privilege of entering camp at all hours has been countermanded, and no civilian save the Sheriff or his deputy is allowed within the lines between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. The cause of the countermanding order is

### 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.

SEE the bargains in Button Shoes at \$1 on the counter, worth \$2.50 and \$3; the Oxford \$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.

adies' 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.

# HUGUS&HACKE

The Upholstery Department offers absolutely everything, is marked great inducements during OUR SUM-MER SALE.

A general markdown of prices in all Wash Goods grades of Lace Curtains, some extra bargains in odd lots 1 to 3 pairs of a pattern on the bargain table. Though every-AT HALF regular thing is marked down to about price, remnants are still lower. values.

A few pairs left of our regular \$6.50 Portieres, which we are closing at \$4.75 per

### CLOAK DEPARTMENT

broken assortment we AWAY mark a line that were \$6 to \$2.50 EACH. Black Double

Shawls reduced from \$8.50 to \$5 each.

Cor. Fifth Ave. and Market St.

not quite piain and the officers are not dis-posed to give any explanations. General Snowden said the order was countermanded ecause if was unnecessary for any one be within the lines during the night.

Trusses carefully fitted and satisfaction transled at 909 Penn avenue, near Ninth treet. Pittsburg, Pa. J. W. Thompson. of 8 years' experience, has charge of the fitting lepartment.

The Leading Pittsburg, Pa., Dry Goods House. Wednesday, July 18, 1898.

## JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

GREAT

**CLEARANCE** 

SALE.

CONTINUES TO-DAY IN

# WASH DRESS GOODS.

Here are bargains that appeal to every woman's heart-prices that will bring bigger crowds to-day than even the great Dress Goods and Silk Sales brought.

25c and 4oc quality At 15c Plaid, Bourette and Fancy GINGHAMS.

ored Fancy Stripe and Check SHIRTING GINGHAMS. 15c quality, best styles,

25c quality light col-

Plaid and Striped DRESS GINGHAMS. 25c and 35c quality Light and Dark FRENCH MOUSSE-LINES and ORGANDIE

LAWNS and MOUSSE-

15c quality, best styles, Black, Blue and Tan Fancy Figured TISSUE CLOTHS.

121/2C

All 18c and 20c quality, wool finish, printed, IDEALINES, VIOLA AND CREPE CLOTHS.

> The genuine 40c,45c and 50c quality D. & J. Anderson's GINGHAMS, CHEVIOTS AND

OXFORDS. These are sample reductions in this great department. Everything, down, because everything must be closed out now. Even the staple fabrics, the things that are the same from year to year, are selling at greatly reduced prices during this

# Remnants.

Hundreds of them-everything, from a single dress length down, now thing is marked down to about half

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

SUMMER?

We have all the requisites for tourists in Silver Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Whisks, Soap Boyes, 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 Jewelry.

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS, FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST. We close at 5 o'clock.