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SOME CAME OUT, OTHERS DID NOT.

There Is a Division of Opinion as to the Advisability of the Strike.

UNION MILLS STOP WORK.

Beaver Falls Workmen Take a More Conservative Course.

The 3,000 Men in the Upper and Lower Mills Walk Out as the Day's Turn Is Finished—Everything Is Quiet at the Plant—The Company Will Enclose the Works With a High Board Fence—Both Sides Have Little to Say—The Beaver Falls Employees Will Hold Another Meeting This Morning.

The 3,000 men in the Upper and Lower mills of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon walked out of the works with the hope that their striking would aid the locked out steel workers of Homestead.

This second act in the Homestead difficulty was not unlooked for by the majority of the Amalgamated men. Last Tuesday the committee, which waited on the Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company Limited, to demand that he grant a conference to the locked out men of Homestead or the employees of the Lawrenceville and Beaver Falls plants would strike, got a final answer.

The Company's Final Answer.

That answer was that no more conferences would be granted to the Homestead men. Even with such a reply the men had a hope. They thought that by giving the company 48 hours to think over the matter it would consider its course, and rather than let these 3,700 men strike give to the Homestead men the privileges asked for. The company, however, was steadfast in holding the position it had taken.

So complete was the shutdown yesterday that a few minutes after the day turn had finished its work not a soul was left in the big plant but a few watchmen. The laborers, too, responded to the request of the Amalgamated men, and the stoppage of the plant for a time at least is complete. Last night the fires were gradually dying, and this morning, for the first time in seven years, the great machinery is silent.

Strikers Are Acting Quietly.

When the men left the mill, they left it entirely. Going directly to their homes the workmen changed their clothes and again reappeared on the streets. There they gathered in groups, quietly talking over the big task they had undertaken. No unusual excitement was noticed, every man seemingly being on his good behavior.

During the entire evening none of them went in the neighborhood of the plant. Another notable feature was the few drunken men. A great effort will be made to keep the men within the bounds of the law. They realize that any breaches of justice would hurt their cause considerably.

The men all think their course is a wise one. They say it is not a matter dictated by the Amalgamated Association, but a movement personally made. The strikers claim they will stay out until the Homestead men are granted another hearing. When this is done the men say they are willing to go back to work.

How the Works Will Be Protected.

The management anticipates no trouble from the strikers, but to insure better protection will put more watchmen in its mills. The guards are to be supplied by a local detective agency. A fence similar to the one enclosing the Homestead plant will be built around the Lawrenceville works.

Manager Dillon said yesterday that he had not made up his mind yet whether he would run the plant with non-union labor. Further than this he would not talk on the position the company is now in. In answer to the question what effect this strike would have on the signing of the Homestead scale, Mr. Dillon said that would be an after consideration.

Amalgamated Officials Non-Committal.

When asked if he thought the closing down of the Union mills would benefit the Homestead workmen, Treasurer Edward Keil, of the Amalgamated Association, last evening said: "The matter is the talk of the streets, and the opinions upon the subject are varied. Of course, I have my own idea of the matter, but do not care to ventilate it. We have yet some conferences to hold with manufacturers and anything I might say upon the subject would possibly do the association an injury."

President Weiss, Secretary Madden, Assistant President Garland and Assistant Secretary Kilgallon were equally non-committal upon the subject.

The strike in the Lawrenceville mills will in time have its effect on the Keystone Bridge Company. This concern is a part of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and depends on the Lawrenceville mills for material, and if the strike is to last any length of time it must necessarily shut down for want of material.

Beaver Falls Men Undecided.

The Beaver Falls men did not agree upon striking yesterday afternoon, but have decided to change their course of procedure and view the matter from all sides before taking such a step. It was intended yesterday morning to hold a meeting of the three Amalgamated lodges of the Beaver Falls employees, but owing to the non-appearance of Vice President Shehan, of the Amalgamated Association, and the Advisory Committee of that district, also a committee from Carnegie's steel mills and a committee from the Homestead mills, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The men met at 3 o'clock, but the Pittsburgh and Homestead people failed again to put in an appearance and the meeting was continued until 10 o'clock this morning. A telegram from the Pittsburgh parties stated

that they had missed the train. The men will act very carefully before they decide to go out, and it is for that reason that they want to meet the above committees so that a clear view of the situation can be gotten.

Doubtful of the Efficacy.

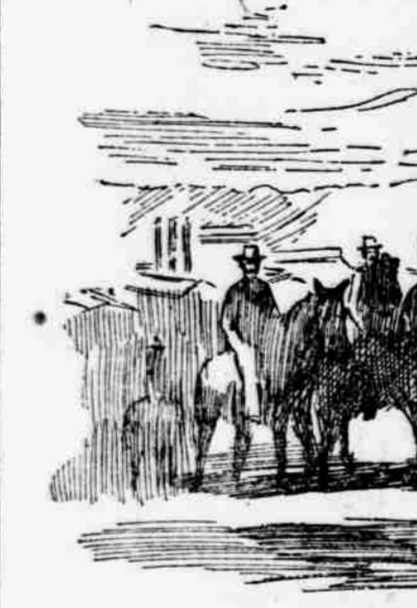
The men are extremely close mouthed about what they will do, and there seems to be a disposition on the majority of the men to resume work on Monday, which is the time set for the mills to again begin operations. Said one prominent member of the Amalgamated Association: "We wish to go very carefully in this matter and for that reason have sent for an officer of the association and committees from the Carnegie mills. The firm has signed our scale and we presented it; we have no grievances, and if it goes out it will be for the moral effect it will have on our locked-out brethren at Homestead. Many of us think the moral effect will amount to but little and will only result in throwing us out of employment. However, we are open to convictions, and if we can be convinced that our going out will benefit our brethren at Homestead we will vote to the man in favor of it, and do so cheerfully."

Yesterday afternoon the Carnegie Company had the following notice inserted in the Beaver papers to remain three days: "The mill will resume operations on Monday, July 18, Carnegie, Phipps & Company." Owing to the uncertainty of the actions of the men at the hour it was handed to the newspapers it looks significant. Nothing could be learned at the office of the mills.

WILL RETURN THE ARMS.

Homestead's Locked-Out Men Ready to Give Up the Winchester Captured From the Pinkertons—Don't Want to Fight Guards Causes No Comment.

Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the men, appeared at a telegraph office in Homestead yesterday and with hurried steps crossed the open threshold and asked for the superintendent. That stout and ponderous



HEAD OF THE COLUMN OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP.

individual escorted O'Donnell into a corner of the room, where the pair indulged in a whispered conference. A moment later O'Donnell picked up a telegraph blank and hastily wrote a telegram. This dispatch was addressed to W. U. Hensel, Harrisburg, Pa.

The gist of this important message to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania was: "The citizens of Homestead desire to know the best way and the proper time to deliver to the recognized agents of the State, or the militia now in camp in Homestead, all the Winchester rifles and other firearms surrendered by the Pinkerton men in the recent trouble."

This telegram was signed by Hugh O'Donnell, who paid the tolls then and there and watched with more than passing interest who started the message on its way to Harrisburg. Mr. O'Donnell was immediately interviewed by a number of newspaper men. He was not over anxious to talk for publication, but upon being pressed he made this brief explanatory statement:

"The people of Homestead desire to prevent, if possible, any future conflict and we have decided to turn over to the proper authorities all the arms and ammunition taken from the Pinkertons. We are law-abiding citizens and we intend to demonstrate the truth of this assertion to the world at large. That is all I have to say on the subject."

When the news of this latest move on the part of the mill men was brought to General Snowden that dignified commander expressed himself as thoroughly pleased, and praised with much enthusiasm as could reasonably be expected from an officer of his rank the action of the locked-out men.

Aside from this diplomatic episode, the day moved on as usual, with the strikers and their friends. The presence of military guards on the streets created little excitement among the people.

At Midnight Hugh O'Donnell, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, received an answer to his telegram, but declined to make it public.

HOMESTEAD RESOLUTIONS.

The Paper Carriers' Union Resolves that Councils Should Refuse Carnegie's Gift—Pinkerton Detectives and the Iron King's Methods Unanimously Condemned.

American Federation of Labor, Paper Carriers' Union No. 9239, met yesterday afternoon at 200 and 500th streets, and resolutions against the Carnegie Company and the Pinkerton detectives, as well as memorializing councils to return to Andrew Carnegie his gift library. The meeting was largely attended owing to the notices sent out calling attention to its object. After a lengthy discussion of the Homestead situation a committee, consisting of Thomas Matthews, John Ritter, Robert Barbin, Gottlieb Richter and Joseph Boyle, was appointed to draft resolutions, and their report was adopted unanimously. It follows:

WHEREAS, The trouble at Homestead and its disastrous results caused by an army of Pinkerton detectives and bloodshed, and citizens invading the peaceful borough of Homestead, aimed to shoot down peaceful citizens who were standing for their rights, their homes and the means to earn a decent living for their families, has caused a terrible and unrelenting indignation to pass through the civilized world;

WHEREAS, The primary cause of what has passed in bloodshed and loss of life was intended to be a friendly contest in which peace and reason was to be the great factors, and the result was a massacre, a bloodbath and the loss of life in our opinion should be placed where it belongs; therefore, Resolved, That Paper Carriers' Union 9239 heartily sympathize with our brother workmen and passed the following resolutions, which have been read, and pledge them our moral, physical and financial support in their resistance.

officers and members of Councils to recall the recent gift of a public library to the borough of Homestead, which would benefit to the workmen, but which can not, without loss of pride to our city, be accepted, and we accept the gift of the Carnegie library always be an eye to the working people, and our prayer is that this gift be sent back to Mr. Carnegie.

DYNAMITE CONFISCATED.

Fifty Pounds of the Explosive Found at a City Farm Station.

HOMESTEAD, July 14.—Provost Marshal Green was given a "tip" this evening that a lot of dynamite had been stored at City Farm station. The story came so straight that it was at once investigated.

A guard was sent in a hurry to the place named, and sure enough 50 pounds of the terrible explosive were found. It was carefully, almost tenderly, taken away and placed where it wouldn't be quite so handy to the mill.

Another dispatch says: A private wandering about Munhall station this afternoon noticed two queer-looking boxes under a seat in the waiting room. He kicked one of them gently, to see whether was anything in it. There happened to be half a dozen mill men in the room at the time, and they all ran out. The soldier became suspicious and called the provost guard. A dozen soldiers answered to his call, and they opened one of the boxes in a rather reckless fashion. They found 25 pounds of stick dynamite in it. They opened the other box with more care, and found 25 pounds of the same material. The two boxes were carried to the Provost Marshal's quarters and there doused with water.

READY TO GIVE RELIEF.

A Mass Meeting of the Men Called for This Morning. At a late hour last night the Advisory



COMMITTEE ISSUED A CALL FOR A MASS MEETING.

of the locked-out men to be held at the Opera House this morning. The object of the meeting is to appoint a relief committee. The duty of this committee is to be the distribution of all money sent to Homestead by out-of-town labor organizations. Every shopkeeper in Homestead will be notified to honor all orders issued by the Relief Committee. They will be repaid out of the general treasury of the Association.

LOOKING FOR THE TIDE.

Which Is Reported on Its Way to Homestead With More Pinkertons.

HOMESTEAD, July 15.—A. M.—There is a well-defined rumor abroad at this writing that a large number of non-union men and Pinkerton guards is now on the way to Homestead. The voyagers, so the story goes, are being towed up the river from Pittsburgh by the steamer Tide. There is an air of mystery about Camp Black this morning which is suspicious, to say the least. A double guard of pickets now surrounds the mill on every side.

There are guards stationed 15 paces apart from the Provost Marshal's tents, at the intersection of the mill road and the Hedges street, down to the water front. Squads of soldiers now stand on almost every street corner, and both railway stations are being closely watched.

In the lower rooms of the headquarters of the mill men, at present occupied by the Postal Telegraph Company, 50 soldiers are quartered to-night. The town is strangely quiet, but the silence is ominous. There is no doubt that the men of the mill men suspect that something extraordinary is on the carpet. As yet none of them have retired, but they are a unit in refusing to talk for publication. It is absolutely impossible to interview General Snowden, or any member of his staff, as the guards about headquarters have special instructions to allow no one to pass through the lines.

BOYS HAVE GROWN OLDER.

But Their Badges Tell Their Skill as Soldiers and Marksmen.

"Many people think there is a great deal of play soldier in the National Guard," said a militiaman while the dress parade was going on yesterday. "That is a grand consumption of that military spirit we evinced as children when we put on a tin bucket for a helmet, used the lid of a clothes boiler for a shield, and with a tin sword in our hand rushed forth to dare, or die in conflict with a ratee post or some other imaginary foe; but they are greatly mistaken. Those medals worn by nearly everyone of the boys mean something. You can imagine what deadly work they could do with their muskets when you know that every marksman or copper medal won means that the wearer has at target practice at least made 25 points out of a possible 50, shooting five times each from 200 and 500 yard range, and the wearer of the sharpshooter or silver medals have made 45 points out of a possible 50, shooting at the same ranges.

"This would not be so significant if it were not for the fact that the men who do not wear them are few and far between, as it is required by the State that at least 35 out of each company shall qualify each year. No, I hardly think they would call it playing if we were called into action."

SENSATIONAL YOUNGSTOWN RUMOR.

Reports That Abbott Is Gathering Non-Union Men for Homestead.

A Youngstown, O., telegram last night stated that W. L. Abbott was gathering non-union men to work in the mill. The telegram also stated that David Kennedy, an employe at Homestead, who had been visiting relatives there, was ordered to return to work Monday.

GETTING DOWN ROUTINE.

Camp Sam Black Takes on the Air of a Pleasant Summer Retreat.

COLONEL HAWKINS MAD UP

He Makes a Lively Battle for Tents for His Command.

And While His Soldiers Are Covered Only by the Blue Canopy of Heaven They Attract the Pretty Girls and Are Happy in the Condition That Surrounds Them—All the Soldiers Turn Out on Dress Parade, and They Delight a Great Crowd That Gathers to Watch Them—Incidents of the Day at the Enforced Encampment.

The citizen soldiers at Camp Sam Black, in and around Homestead, spent yesterday in perfecting arrangements for what now promises to be an enjoyable encampment. The Eighth Regiment on the Homestead side of the river in close touch with the headquarters of Major General Snowden, are completely under canvas and are down to the routine of camp life, but the Fourth, Tenth and Fourteenth Regiments on the opposite side of the river are in the position a soldier would have chosen had he been called there for active duty. There are no tents, no ice or anything that goes to make camp life bearable.

The absence of the tents and equipments from this section of the encampment kept it in constant confusion yesterday and Colonel Hawkins, who is in command, made the hills and dales in his immediate neighborhood ring.

The Tents of the Tenth Are Lost.

When Colonel Hawkins has a grievance he lets everybody know it, and at noon yesterday when he found his men without their full share and allotment of all the comforts of a well regulated camp, he kept his staff on a constant run bearing emphatic and positive messages to the general headquarters and hurrying to and from the telegraph office with explicit and peremptory orders to the railroad company, who it was claimed had lost the tents in which the tents had been shipped. He even kept the signal corps wigwagging the whole afternoon in their effort to spell out like a deaf and dumb conversation the Colonel's indignation. The tents had not yet been located last night, and Colonel Hawkins looked and seemed to feel just as he looked and seemed to feel in the annual encampment at Gettysburg eight years ago, when, in response to a rather pointed command from the Governor's orders, he shouted out with more emphasis than occasioned by the matter to go to the commander. "I will be in the field with my command promptly on time."

This order reported to Governor Beaver just what Colonel Hawkins had said. Colonel Hawkins won the fight. Of course an investigation followed, and there were threats of a court martial, but Hawkins produced his written order to take the field at a specified time, and Governor Beaver apologized to the gallant Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, and instead of court martialing him he was applauded for his military conduct in at least obeying orders implicitly.

Last night Colonel Hawkins could have found who was responsible for the exposure to which his command was subjected through the absence of tents, he would no doubt have sent to him a more pointed message than that sent to his Commander in Chief.

Colonel Hawkins is jealously careful of his somewhat distressed command. He is confident that every man in the Fourth, Tenth and Fourteenth Regiments is a born soldier, and it now seems that he will not be entirely happy until he has secured for each man a separate tent, a box of ice and a feather bed. His men, however, were reported as being much more comfortable in their surroundings, from their parade ground extends up almost to Swissvale, where a little army of pretty girls watch with glowing satisfaction the military maneuvers of the blue coat. This pleasure is not enjoyed by the boys on the hillside across the river, who have more tents, more ice and better beds, but not nearly so much real satisfaction and not a bit better men.

Both Home Regiments Are Happy.

The Fourteenth Regiment is entirely content, and prater the shade of their encampment, the smiles of their pretty visitors and their generous commissary to the warlike appearance of their fellows across the river while Colonel Smith, of the Eighteenth Regiment, says his command have already been sufficiently snubbed to relieve them of the necessity of going to the seashore this summer.

No stickers was reported at camp Sam Black yesterday. The rolls of the companies are being corrected, and it was said that 5,000 men are on duty. The rolls will be made perfect to-day. The Bettlers B and C, and all the regiments on the Homestead side of the river, were out on dress parade last night. The Fourteenth, Fourth and Tenth Regiments spent the evening on the drill ground. Every man, woman and child in Homestead turned out to witness the parade. The motley crowd gathered at the base of the big Carnegie's hill, pressed closer to the barbed wire fences, and gazing over the waste of emerald turf impatiently waiting the coming of the troops. They had not long to wait.

Homestead Treated to a Dress Parade. The martial sounds grew louder, and as they increased in strength and volume a lonely trooper mounted on a black horse appeared on the crest of the tent-covered slope. He looked down at the assembled multitude, and for a moment sat motionless on his horse, as if enchanted by the sight. Then he turned his head and shouted an order to those behind. There was a brief delay, and then this trooper urged his steed down the precipitous road, and a few wise men below told their companions that the column was moving.

And then the hearts of the spectators beat faster and their pulses quickened. They saw the men of the Third Brigade moving down upon them. First they saw a squad of drummer boys, and then behind a stream of trained humanity draped in garments of blue and armed with guns and swords. It was indeed a moving spectacle of the pomp and vanities of the science of modern warfare. The mischievous sun shot shafts of golden light on the rows of gleaming bayonets, and with a flood of lightning radiance, blinded the eyes of the advancing host. But never for a moment did it waver. Over the closely cropped field, past the

myriad tents and tethered horses of the cavalrymen, and across the multifold banks and miniature ravines, it moved with measured step, until the drummers arrived within a hundred feet of the provost marshal's camp.

A Scene of Martial Splendor.

There the men halted, and resting on their arms awaited the coming of their comrades. The men of the Ninth Regiment are a big-boned, deep-chested lot, and as they stood in the center of the field with their guns "at order" the curious spectators applauded them to the echo. But then a strange and beautiful scene was unfolded. On either side of the great hill appeared the other troops of the brigade. They marched in two divisions, the one to the left headed by the Ninth Regiment, and that of the right flank led by the Twelfth Regiment.

Soon the uneven field was blue with uniforms and gazed with the fluttering flags and pennants. They lined up these gentlemen of the Third Brigade, with the Ninth Regiment guarding the left flank and the Twelfth Regiment drawn up at the extreme right of the line. Between these two com-



CARRYING A MILITIAMAN OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

mands were the Eighth and Thirteenth Regiments. Captain J. Frank Supple, a prominent citizen of Baltimore and a very big man in the Maryland militia, being a captain in the Maryland Greys, the cavalry regiment of the State, was the man who was in command with a critical eye.

The general formation was that of a close column of masses, the companies being close columns on the first division right in front. This intricate movement of the 1,800 men in line was very prettily done and took up exactly 15 minutes. This is record-breaking time considering the uneven ground. When the column was perfectly lined and each regiment had in turn gone through the manual of arms, the brigade's big band intoned the "sound off," after which the commissioned officers lined up in front and reported.

A Record-Breaking Movement.

Then General Gobin, commanding the brigade, subjected the column to the most wonderful drill. The movements were wonderfully well executed and when the last command had been obeyed and the parade had been dismissed, Supple, the Maryland expert, gravely affirmed that it was, considering the rough ground, the greatest dress parade he had ever witnessed.

SHADES OF EVENING WERE FAST GATHERING.

And the men of Battery B were preparing to fire the sunset gun, when the troops marched back to their tents. General Gobin, who was in the line, was exceedingly pleased to see that the first brigade parade in the history of Camp Sam Black was a thing of beauty.

NO ONE CAN BEAT THEM.

The Twelfth Regiment Demands Consideration—The Signaling System. "One would be led to suppose from reading the Pittsburgh papers that the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments are the only regiments up here worth taking note of," said Captain McClintock, of the Twelfth Regiment of Lock Haven. "Now take our regiment, for instance, I suppose we have the best organization in the State. Every one of our men have qualified themselves as marksmen, even to the Chaplain. Our armory is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in the country, fully equipped with a rifle range and all the conveniences of a military range. We have 12 miles of telegraph wire connecting 12 offices, which is sustained by the members of the regiment at a cost of \$1,200 a year. Some may say us, but none can beat us."

Captain McClintock is the only United States signal officer in the State Guards. He had charge of the signaling yesterday. He sent some 40 messages during the day to the Provision Brigade headquarters across the river.

The signaling system is used, but this could be easily read by the enemy, so each message is followed by a figure, which is the key, known to no one but the highest officers. Quite an amount of interest was shown in the signaling.

TIERED OF THEIR OLD GUNS.

Battery B Is Ashamed of Their Mantions of War.

The condition of the gun carriages of Battery B, excepting the Gatling guns, is a cause of constant grieving among the boys. They take you up and point out the rusty bolts dropping out of the rotten wood with tears in their eyes, and show you the broken castings, saying, with tremulous voice, "To think that this is the very dream of what we have."

It is surprising that the ammunition boxes do not drop from the wheels or vice versa. It seems to be a contest as to which will rot the faster. The Gatling guns are the only pieces that are in order. With the Battery B boys no man's life would be safe within 500 yards.

THE NEW TACTICS.

They Confuse Some of the Boys, While the Old Code Confuses Others.

The new code of tactics has been introduced in camp for the first time at Camp Black. The dress parade yesterday was held by both the old and new codes. Some of the recently recruited men have never been drilled in the old tactics, so when the order came for "support arms" there was quite a division of opinion as to what this meant.

A SUGGESTIVE ADVERTISEMENT.

Two Hundred Watchmen Wanted for Some Place Out of New York State.

A day or so ago an advertisement appeared in the New York paper for 200 able bodied men to go out of the State and act in case of need as private watchmen.

thinks the chances are the advertisement was published by some one desirous of inciting trouble.

A FREE COINAGE WAKE

Being Held by the Friends of the Free Silver Cause, at the Cleveland Election, But Hints at the Loss of the House.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASINGTON, July 14.—The echoes of the silver bill are more ominous than ever. While the fight is fought valiantly, at no time did the hope of success. They simply stand upon their lip and labored to make their point for all it was worth.

Today all is confusion in Democratic ranks. Accusation and imputation are the order of the time. Mr. Bland, while asserting his unalloyed fealty to the Democratic party, informs the Democratic opponents of free silver that they have committed party suicide. The dethroned King of the free silver movement was not visible



last evening after the humiliating defeat of the Stewart bill under the leadership of the high-tariff, anti-free coinage Republicans, but to-day he had taken heart of grace and was ready to predict the disastrous results of yesterday's work can't be that. "Free coinage is dead," said Mr. Bland, "unless some unexpected force comes to the front to resurrect it. If Cleveland is elected next November no attempt will be made to introduce or press a free coinage bill. On the other hand, if Harrison be elected, the Democrats who to-day abandoned the financial colors of their party will return to the fold and vote for a free silver bill at some time during the short session."

I suggested that the logical and proper thing to do in this contingency was for the free silver Democrats to do all they could to bring about the election of Harrison.

"Of course," said Mr. Bland, "we must fight this thing out within party lines. We must elect Cleveland, and then teach the Democrats that the small effect East cannot rule the South and West. We will assume that Cleveland will be the inevitable, that Cleveland will be elected. In that case there will be no effort to force upon Congress at the short session a free silver bill. There will come a reaction which will transform the political complexion of the House. The People's party, which comes too late on the scene to make itself felt this year, will have a great representation and possibly the balance of power. Then will come another great fight for free silver."

NO MINORITY REPORT TO BE MADE.

Colonel Oates for the Democrats and Judge Taylor for the Republicans said that no minority report would be made. The matter is too serious for division, and the committee was agreed that something must be done to prevent labor outbreaks. Judge Taylor left early in the day. After his departure in the examination of Chairman H. C. Frick, the tariff was once more dragged in. The committee does not regard the protective system as a political issue in this case. Bynum, who has been a member of the Ways and Means Committee, asked particularly about the operation of the tariff and its effect on wages from a Democratic standpoint. He claimed that during the years of 1880 and 1881, when the iron business was most prosperous in the history of the country, that the importations were the heaviest. Judge Broderick remarked that he was not so well posted on the tariff as Mr. Bynum, and he was sorry his colleague, Judge Taylor, had left. However, he learned from Chairman Frick that in the years referred to the demand for iron on account of the activity in railroad building was very heavy and the prices in America were high.

REDUCTION IN THE MARKET PRICE.

Mr. Frick stated that in recent years in spite of a tariff which is prohibitory, the production had increased and prices had dropped. This was satisfactory to Judge Broderick. When asked at the close of the investigation if the Republicans would make a minority report on the tariff, he didn't see the necessity. He thought Mr. Frick in his replies had answered Mr. Bynum. He said the position of both parties was well known on the tariff issue, and it is a minor consideration compared with the problem of preventing bloodshed in labor disputes.

Judge Broderick stated that the members would be very busy for the balance of the term, but a report would be made on the Homestead affair before Congress adjourned. The report on the Pinkerton system will be held for further investigation to be made by the committee during vacation. Summing up the work done here, the Judge said it was pretty certain that the Pinkerton system of arming guards would be stopped by law. The only remedy he could see for present evils in the labor world was compulsory arbitration. He realized that such a law would not be perfect, but it ought to be tried. No harm could be done.

Believes in the Law's Supremacy.

He stated further that the law compels people to do a great many things that they don't like to. The Judge believes in the supremacy of the law at all times. Judge Broderick doubted if it was within the province of the committee to ask questions about the tariff in the investigation. He was not sure that the amendment to the constitution would be passed. He said the law was under the impression that the amendment had not been adopted. Chairman Oates was not sure, either, and said he would have to look up the record. However, the tariff was aired a little, and no damage was done.

Colonel Oates rather favors arbitration with the others. He is not sure that the law could be enforced, but he believes it would have a good effect as it would take the dispute out of the hands of the contending parties. He advocates the radical restriction of immigration, and he would like to see the naturalization laws changed.

To Secure Good Citizens.

Instead of having an alien file preliminary papers, he would have him at the expiration of five years' residence in the country appear in court and show that he has behaved himself and is worthy of citizenship. To make sure that he is a proper person, Colonel Oates would have the District Attorney deny all his allegations, and then make the applicant prove on a trial that he is fit to become a citizen. Burgess McLuckie said the committee was fair, and the workmen are very well satisfied, so is the company. When the investigation was resumed yesterday morning the same little band of Amalgamated

Wheeling Republicans Nominated.

WHEELING, July 14.—Captain B. B. Dovenor, of Wheeling, was nominated by acclamation for Congress by the First district Republicans in this city to-day. This is the district at present represented by John O. Penitton, Democrat. The district is close, and since 1882 has gone four times Republican and once Democratic, the latter time in 1890.

PINKERTON MEN MAY BE BLAMED

By the Congressional Committee Sent to Pittsburgh to Investigate

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

The Matter Considered Too Serious for a Minority Report.

Chairman Frick Again Called Upon to Testify as to the Effect of the Proposed Scale—He Declines to Talk About the Cost of Producing Finished Iron and Steel or to Give Figures on the Profits of the Firm—The Workers' Side Heard—Story of the Battle With the Pinkertons Told Again—Departure of the Committee for Washington—Expressions From