

Make you interested in the selection of a hotel or cottage. Read the list in to-day's DISPATCH. You can there learn of the best.

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HUGH O'DONNELL IS NOW READY TO SURRENDER

He Returns From the East and Predicts a Sweeping Victory at Homestead.

SAYS HE WASN'T HIDING.

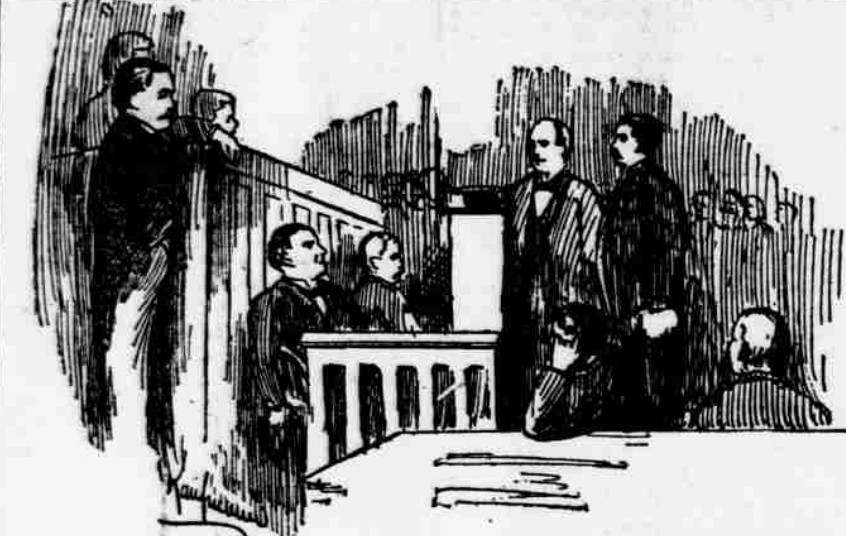
Liability of Participants in the Riot for Murder Defined.

The Return of their Leader Strengthens the Men—Knights of Labor Promise Financial Assistance—Patison Says the Troops Will Stay Till All Trouble Is Over—Burgess McLuckie Released on \$10,000 Bail—Responsibility of Rioters Clearly Indicated by the Court—Every Man Must Be Heard Separately—The Life of One of Carnegie's Watchmen Threatened by a Committee.

ful and quiet and that there was no necessity for the presence of the military. Governor Patison received the deputation politely and listened attentively to what it had to say. Then he straightened himself in his chair, cleared his voice and said: "Gentlemen, law and order must be vindicated. The National Guard will remain where it is and as it is until this issue finally decided."

When the Governor had finished this pointed speech the deputation left for home. This positive statement from the Governor corroborating the assertion of General Snowden that the troops would remain,

ment of the public prosecutor, said: "My own examination leads me to the conclusion that has been suggested by the District Attorney. I think that, unless there is some evidence, the rule of law would make the offense, if he is answerable for it except as the person directly concerned in it, murder in the second degree."



SWEARING IN THE BONDSMEN. From a Photograph Taken for The Dispatch.

which was printed in yesterday's DISPATCH, created a profound sensation among the leaders, but they declined to talk for publication.

Strengthened by Their Leader's Return. Hugh O'Donnell's arrival was most opportune for the locked-out men, as many of the men were beginning to waver. The presence of O'Donnell has already had its effect in stiffening up the backbone of the men despite the fact that he has only been here an hour.

One of the first to meet O'Donnell at headquarters was Hugh Dempsey, of Pittsburgh, General Master Workman of District Assembly No. 2, K. of L. In an interview Mr. Dempsey said: "The Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association have buried the hatchet and settled all differences. The Knights of Labor are now with the Homestead men heart and soul, and will stay with them in the fight, no matter how long it may last. Mark you, the support of the Knights of Labor will be of a financial nature. Our organization is a hundred thousand stronger in point of numbers than it was last November. Our men in the structural iron and steel trade, such as bridge building and structural work, will refuse to handle any of the product of the Carnegie Company."

At 1 A. M. the town is quiet and everybody but the guards and the reporters are in doors.

McLUCKIE GETS BAIL.

The Bond Fixed at \$10,000—Judge Magee Says All Who Are Present at a Riot and Do Not Try to Suppress It Are Guilty of Murder.

John McLuckie, the Burgess of Homestead, charged with murder as a participant in the riot of July 6, was yesterday forenoon released on \$10,000 bail. Attorneys for the workmen tried to have the Court fix bail for the men who have not yet been apprehended, but Judge Magee refused to consider such a proposition.

The hearing on the application for bail was fixed for 9:30 o'clock, and at that hour the seats within the bar were all occupied, and the standing room outside was crowded to the limit. Many of the spectators were workmen from Homestead, most of them wearing linen shirts and their best clothes. There was a large attendance of attorneys, as a long legal debate was expected. About a score of persons had been summoned as witnesses either for the one side or the other. District Attorney Burchell and Deputy Goehring arrived early, as the representatives of the Commonwealth, and were assisted by John S. Robb and E. Y. Breck, private counsel employed by the Carnegie Steel Company. The defendant was represented by W. J. Brennan and John E. Cox.

It was 9:45 o'clock when Burgess McLuckie was brought in from the jail, in charge of a deputy warden, and was placed in the prisoner's box against the side of the big room. He is a man 6 feet in height, with a well rounded face, dark hair and long dark mustache, and he wore eyeglasses. As soon as he took his seat in the box his attorneys and several friends in the audience stepped up and shook him by the hand. He appeared to be ill at ease, as the object of so much scrutiny. He had not been shaved since his arrest.

Defendant's Right to Bail Admitted. Judge Magee was already in his seat, and for several minutes was occupied hearing motions concerning other criminal cases. When he was ready to hear the McLuckie case it was found that the counsel for the Commonwealth had left the courtroom. They had slipped out and were holding a conference with Secretary Lovejoy in the office of the District Attorney. While waiting for them to return Judge Porter came in and took a chair beside Judge Magee.

It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when the conferring lawyer re-entered the courtroom. District Attorney Burchell, addressing the Court, said: "Since the application to admit this defendant to bail was made, upon yesterday morning, I have made a very careful investigation of the evidence in the case, upon which the Commonwealth relies, and have had the assistance of the private counsel for the Commonwealth; and after a full investigation of the evidence, going over carefully all of the grounds upon which defendant will be prosecuted, the Commonwealth concedes that Burgess McLuckie is entitled to be released on bail; but on account of the gravity of the offense and the gravity of the situation in this locality, we ask the Court to fix the bail in an amount corresponding with the seriousness of the charge."

The announcement of the District Attorney was a disappointment to those who had attended to listen to a spirited contest, but to the many friends of the defendant it was received with looks and whispers of satisfaction.

Addressing the attorneys for the defendant, Mr. Burchell said: "Now, isn't that handsome?"

"It is, indeed," replied Mr. Brennan. Judge Magee on riots and rioters. Judge Magee, in response to the state-

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HOMESTEAD, July 21.—1 A. M.—Hugh O'Donnell, who mysteriously disappeared from Homestead last Sunday, has at last materialized. He was a passenger on the limited to-night from New York, and, by a previous arrangement with the train hands, was landed directly opposite Homestead. An antiquated rowboat navigated by an aged waterman brought him across the river and deposited him on the river bank. He started for labor headquarters unattended, but was intercepted by a DISPATCH reporter before he had reached the center of the town. This is what he said:

"I have been in New York City all the time on a mission, the nature of which I cannot now divulge. To-morrow morning I will go to Pittsburgh and surrender myself to the proper authorities, as I understand there is a warrant out for my arrest on the charge of murder.

O'Donnell Predicts Sweeping Victory. "I will say this much to you: Thus far my mission has turned out gloriously, and I believe that in a comparatively short time from now victory will perch on the banner of the locked-out men of Homestead."

"There are now all-powerful forces working to accomplish the desired end. I did not hide and from the very first have been in constant telegraphic communication with the Advisory Committee."

At this stage of the interview Mr. O'Donnell halted, and laying his hand on the writer's shoulder, said in an impressive tone of voice: "My dear boy, let me tell you this—the outlook for our ultimate success was never brighter. There is a great, a very great, power now working for me. What it is, or just what the programme is, I am not at liberty to state, but mark my words, we will win. This is all I can tell you."

The Leaders Knew He Was Coming. O'Donnell, aside from the usual strain of travel, looked remarkably well. By his words and manner he manifested more confidence than at any time since the beginning of the difficulty between the company and the men. His arrival to-night was as mysterious and dramatic as his departure on Sunday. Only three members of the Advisory Committee knew in advance of his coming and one of these gentlemen gave THE DISPATCH man the tip.

O'Donnell left the train about 10:30 o'clock, and landed in Homestead at 11:20 o'clock. On his way to headquarters he stopped at his home on Fifth avenue and saw his wife.

Will Surrender at Noon To-Day. After a brief interview with his wife, O'Donnell, accompanied by his dog Snip, proceeded to headquarters. He was met there by a number of the members of the Advisory Committee. The party went into



Judge Magee—I want to indicate that I do not believe in riots.

a private room and held a secret meeting which lasted about an hour. Then he came out and met the newspaper men. O'Donnell will probably go to Pittsburgh on the noon train. He will go at once to the jail and surrender.

Just previous to O'Donnell's arrival the Advisory Committee held a secret meeting, but after the adjournment Acting Chairman Crawford stated that there was nothing done which would interest the outside world. Governor Patison gave out his ultimatum at a late hour in the evening. It happened in this way: A deputation of Homestead citizens headed by a leading physician of the town called on the Governor about 7 o'clock. These gentlemen formally requested the Governor to withdraw the military from Homestead.

They Say the Town Is Peaceful. They urged that the borough was peace-

THE GOVERNOR BUSY

His Careful Personal Inspection of All Sections of Camp Black.

COMFORT OF THE TROOPS

A Point Which the Executive Is Watching Very Closely.

REVIEW OF FOUR REGIMENTS.

An Interesting Incident at Provisional Brigade Headquarters.

KEEPING UP A MOST CONSTANT GUARD

Governor Patison was as busy yesterday as any soldier in Camp Sam Black. Of course there was no civil or military authority there to compel the Executive to carry a rail or police the officers, quarters had he violated any of the camp regulations or broken in upon any of the stiff lines of military discipline, but he seemed just as anxious to do the duty of a soldier as though he was subject to some punishment as a careless or reckless private. The burning sun was at its time too hot for the Commander in Chief. The tented field was not too large for him to walk over, and the simplest intimation of military discipline was not too small for him to notice.

During the morning hour the Governor and his staff, Major General Snowden and Brigadier General Gobin, inspected the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments of the Third Brigade. The inspection yesterday, like the inspection the day previous, was entirely satisfactory. The four regiments, each of them a magnificent body of soldiers, were in turn marched to the parade ground, and to the delight and amusement of the inspecting officer they were put through all the maneuvers and movements provided for in the new tactics.

Keeping the Soldiers Moving. The inspection lasted for several hours, and at no time was the parade ground vacant. It seemed constantly filled with the well-trained soldiers, all of whom moved about with the accuracy of a ponderous machine. As the regiments were dismissed the Governor expressed his pleasure at the appearance of each of the regiments. The inspection was conducted in the afternoon, and the sun was still shining brightly when the inspecting party returned to General Gobin's quarters, and the Governor expressed a desire to investigate the cook tents and quarters of the brigade. An expedition was promptly formed, and the bugler was glad to see the Governor's party, who had examined the last tent in the brigade. Then the men were sent back to their quarters. They were hardy and their work was their day's work. When taps sounded in the Governor's quarters, the bugler kept up their patient vigil near the place, but no sound was heard from that direction all night.

Continuing the Inspection To-Day. To-day the Governor will inspect the Sixth, Ninth, and Fourteenth regiments and Battery B, and will also inspect the brigade located on the eminence just across the river from the great steel mills. It is possible that all the inspections will be conducted to-day, in which event the Governor may return to his quarters at 12 o'clock. He was unable to say yesterday when he would leave Homestead. He would not discuss the situation as he found it there, but he did express great satisfaction with the troops under his command. He says that he has advanced wonderfully within ten years. But few members of the guard advanced as rapidly as the Governor. He is now in his twenty-fifth year and he has an honorary membership of a Philadelphia company. Twice since then he has been Commander in Chief of Pennsylvania's army and navy. The great bulk of his army, two of the three brigades, are with him at Homestead. The navy of the State is composed exclusively of the Monongahela river and so much per day.

Something About the Sixteenth. Among the regiments attracting attention in camp for its efficiency is the Sixteenth, of which Colonel Willis J. Hullings is the commander. Colonel Hullings is a married man and has a large family. He is 40 years old. He is a lawyer and is a resident of Oil City. He is a son of Marcus Hullings, a pioneer in the oil region, who amassed a large fortune, and was well known for his philanthropy. Colonel Hullings has always taken a great interest in political and military affairs. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1881, 1883, and 1885. He was the author of the railroad anti-discrimination bill, which was brought forward in 1881 and passed in 1885. In the last few years he has devoted his time to his large lumber interests in West Virginia, and also devoted his energies to advancing the standard and efficiency of his regiment which has kept abreast of the increased requirements of the guard. He is a member of the Sixteenth. He is a model soldier, and he is one of the best marksmen in the guard. Before his promotion he was Captain of the Sixteenth, and under his administration the company became noted for marksmanship.

Rose From the Rank. The major of the regiment is George C. Richards. He is an old soldier, and he has been in the guard since 1876. He rose from the rank of private to that of major. He is a good physician and a good soldier. Dr. James Johnston is his assistant. He was a Canadian soldier. He has been in the guard for several years. The quartermaster of the regiment is Lieutenant E. V. D. Selden, who is a grandson of Colonel Samuel Selden, of Revolutionary fame, and a son of George S. Selden, a lawyer of this city. The Lieutenant and his production and a broker. The Adjutant of the regiment is F. M. Stephenson, who is a young business man and a good soldier. He has been in the guard since 1888.

COMFORT OF THE TROOPS. The Governor's interest in the comfort of the troops is a point which he is watching very closely. He has ordered that the quarters be kept in the best of repair, and that the food be of the best quality. He has also ordered that the troops be kept in the best of health, and that they be given the best of medical care.

DECHERT TO HOMESTEAD. The First Brigade Commander to Report to General Snowden To-Day. PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—At 7 o'clock this evening General Dechert, Commander of the First Brigade, received an order from General Snowden to report at Homestead at once. General Dechert, accompanied by Major Herbert Cox, Brigade Quartermaster, left on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Homestead at 9:20.

General Snowden's reason for ordering General Dechert to Homestead is not known, but it is supposed that it is to consult with him relative to making a draft of troops from the First Brigade to relieve the men of the Second and Third Brigades, who are now on duty at Homestead.

General Wiley said recently: "I was

Colonel of the Sixteenth myself. The command has not suffered any by changing the commanders. Colonel Hullings is a soldier."

Inspection of the Cavalry. During the inspections yesterday there were many pleasing sights, but perhaps one of the most imposing spectacles of the day was the drill and inspection of the cavalry. The drill inspection was held in front of their camp by Lieutenant Colonel Elliot, of the division staff, after which they retired to the Second Brigade's parade grounds, where their accoutrements and equipment were inspected by Adjutant General Greenland and the Governor's staff.

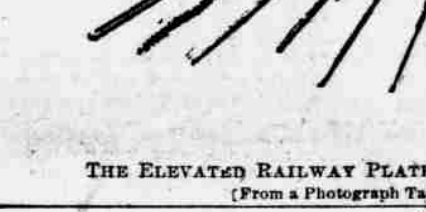
The Fourteenth Regiment boys are not wasting much time now. They are very busy preparing for the Governor's inspection. They are doing all in their power to outdo the other regiments in the general condition of their accoutrements and equipment. They can turn out 400 strong and expect to stand at the top of the brigades when the reports of the inspectors are handed in. It can be said that there is not a regiment in the whole encampment that is as hospitable as the Fourteenth. Their friends find it difficult to get away from them, for good fellowship reigns supreme.

An Incident of the Day. When the Provisional Brigade encamped at their present location they were without tents, supplies and provisions. The officers had to be practically without anything to eat for the time being, until John M. Beyers, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, extended to them his home and all its comforts.

Miss Mary Beyers, a pretty little daughter, took special interest in the unfortunate soldiers, and in many ways she evidenced her consideration and attention. When the troops finally secured their camp, she decided to surprise them, and she had a splendid feast prepared for them, for good fellowship reigns supreme.

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Red Flag Circles Distributed, but They Are Reputed. Circulars prepared by the Anarchists were distributed among the soldiers yesterday, the members of the Eighth Regiment, which is doing patrol duty, getting the most of them. The matter is willfully printed and villainously written. It begins with a quotation from Job: "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," and goes on to marshal arguments why the National Guard should decline to serve the capitalists and should range itself on the



THE ELEVATED RAILWAY PLATFORM INSIDE THE MILL FENCE. From a Photograph Taken for The Dispatch.

side of liberty, equality and fraternity. The circular closes: "Will you help us to realize this glorious ideal of a state in which there shall be neither millionaires or paupers, landlords, or capitalists, masters or men, work for all, comfort for all, leisure for all, or will you at the bidding of monopolists shoot down your fathers, brothers and friends in the name of humanity, we call upon you. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve."

This dodger was circulated among the patrol guard chiefly, but the soldiers refused to receive it, and the striking Homesteaders say it is utterly unauthorized by them.

NOT A NATIONAL MATTER.

Congressmen Inclined to Leave Labor Troubles for the States to Settle. WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative Oates, Chairman of the Homestead Investigating Committee, will present his report to the House next week. He has been at work upon the testimony, day and night, for the past five days. "It is impossible to enact Federal legislation that can reach the Homestead troubles," said Colonel Oates to THE DISPATCH representative. "They are matters for local and State control. All the members of the committee are united on that point, and there will be no minority report. The general investigation of the workings of the Pinkerton Detective Agency I expect to close this week, and both reports (the general and the one concerning Homestead) will be presented in ample time for consideration by Congress. We are at work upon a bill looking toward the regulation of the Pinkerton service. I am in the hope it will result in a great lesson of the obnoxious features of this and similar organizations."

Colonel Oates to-day received telegrams from both Robert and William Pinkerton expressing their intention to present before the House Judiciary Committee on Friday and their willingness to tell everything they know about the operations of their agency. M. F. I.

CARNEGIE AIDS LABOR

By Subscribing Liberally to Its Campaign Fund in England. LONDON, July 20.—Before the British elections Andrew Carnegie professed intense interest in the labor candidates proposed in various parts of Great Britain, and subscribed various sums to assist them. Among the candidates who received assistance was J. Kern Hardie, the Labor nominee elected from Westham, toward whose election Mr. Carnegie contributed £100. Since the troubles at Homestead the British labor leaders have been industriously and earnestly denouncing the Pinkerton guards, and Mr. Carnegie has written a communication repudiating in indignant language the idea that his cause was aided by Mr. Carnegie. At the same time, Graham comments in severe language on the course pursued by Carnegie toward his employees.

Mr. Carnegie himself, it is said, admits he assisted Hardie, and it is known that other donations were made to other candidates. No foreign event in labor history has excited the attention of the British public so much as the Homestead affair, and Mr. Carnegie is execrated on all sides among the working people, who especially denounce the employment of the Pinkerton men.

MEETING AT YOUNGSTOWN

To Be Held on Saturday to Discuss Homestead's Troubles. The 12 lodges of the Amalgamated Association in Youngstown purpose making the

police, 6:30 A. M.; sick call, 7 A. M.; guard mount, 8 A. M.; drill, 9 A. M.; drill recall, 11 A. M.; mess, 12 M.; battalion drill, 4 P. M.; dress parade, 5 P. M.; mess, 7 P. M.; retreat, sunset; tattoo, 9 P. M.; taps, 10 P. M.

enlisted men will be permitted outside the limits of their respective camps without a pass from their brigade command. Passes for the provisional squadron will be issued from these headquarters. Enlisted men to whom this indulgence is granted, must appear with side arms and coat buttoned.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Green, Division Ordnance Officer, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The commanding brigade, concentrated at Mt. Gretna, Pa., will establish a regular routine of duty.

VII. The Adjutant of the Second Brigade and Cavalry Squadron, is hereby appointed to the Major General's office, daily at 9 A. M. By command of the Major General, G. H. Norton, Assistant Adjutant General.

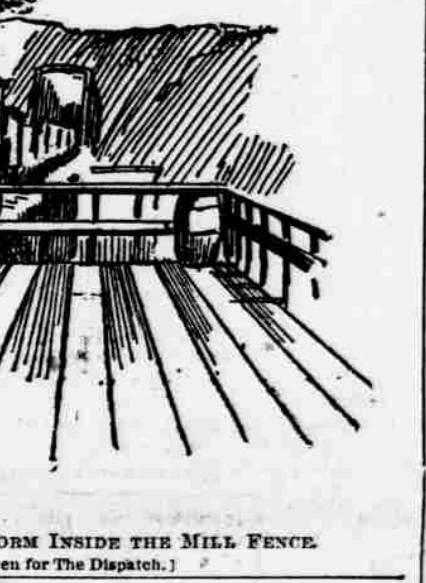
SICK FROM FILTH.

Twelve Soldiers Suffer From the Homestead Dirt Yesterday. Twelve members of the Tenth Regiment were sent to the hospital yesterday morning after they returned to camp from Homestead where they had been on duty for 24 hours. Surgeon Neff said that the filth of that part of Homestead where his troops had been stationed had caused the sickness. He at once notified the State Board of Health of the condition of the place, and asked that some remedy be applied at once.

ANARCHISTS IN CAMP.

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A HERO HONORED.

The Homestead Encampment Suggests Some Old Time Memorials. Sam Black, in whose honor the Homestead camp is named, is a name little known to the present generation. A half century ago he was a rising young lawyer at the Pittsburgh bar, and when the Mexican War broke out was among the first to answer to his country's call for troops. The writer was a small boy when Captain Sam Black, at the head of a company, took his departure for Mexico. His father was pastor of the Oak Alley Church.

The ladies of the church had prepared a flag for the company, and asked their pastor to present it. On the steps of the Exchange Hotel on the Penn avenue side, where is now located the Hotel Anderson, the venerable pastor, with a few words which brought tears to many eyes, presented the flag to his son and bade him God speed in the effort to secure the Pacific coast for the United States. Before the return of the son from the wars the venerable pastor had passed away.

After his return from Mexico Captain Sam Black was for a decade or more Pittsburgh's foremost criminal lawyer. Appointed by President Buchanan Territorial Governor of Nebraska, he was there serving his country at the outbreak of the Rebellion. He was a Democrat of the deepest dye. Patriotism was more to him than party, and he was determined to maintain the integrity of the Republic. He was a Democrat of the deepest dye. Patriotism was more to him than party, and he was determined to maintain the integrity of the Republic. He was a Democrat of the deepest dye. Patriotism was more to him than party, and he was determined to maintain the integrity of the Republic.

In the seven days' fight before Richmond he was among the President Lincoln called now rests in the Allegheny Cemetery, in the valley where sleep so many of the brave soldiers who died for God and their native land. It is well that his name is preserved in the title given to the Homestead encampment.

DOWN TO ROUTINE.

A General Order Issued to Govern the Soldier Boys. General order to four was issued from Division headquarters yesterday. It is appended:

I. The camp at Homestead consisting of Second and Third Brigades and First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, will be known as "Camp Colonel Sam Black."

II. The First Troop F. C. C., Sheridan Troop and Governor's Troop are hereby detached from their respective brigades. They will camp together under the command of Capt. S. W. Jones, Sheridan Troop, and will form a separate company of the Second and Third Brigades, who are now on duty at Homestead.

The regular camp routine is now established: Borelli, 6:30 A. M.; mess, 6 A. M.;

CAN'T START FOR THREE WEEKS.

Secrets the High Fences at Carnegie's Mills Have Heretofore Concealed.

BUT A FEW MEN AT WORK.

Many Old Armor Plate Workmen Are Expected to Return.

There Are Only 250 People at Work in Homestead—About 175 in the Union Mills—The Works Badly in Need of Repair—Many Non-Union Men Taken Up the River by the Tide—More Are to Follow To-Day—How the Transfers Are Managed—No Pudding Furnaces Going in Lawrenceville—Workmen Are Doing Guard Duty.

While both the locked-out men at Homestead and their Amalgamated Association allies in this city have been anxiously watching trains and scouring the country for signs of reputed non-union men the steamer Tide has been attending to business. Tuesday morning the Tide took on its first trip to Homestead 17 non-union men; in the afternoon ten more. Yesterday on the morning trip she carried 32 non-union carpenters with a few mill workers, and in the afternoon 21 more. The boat laid at anchorage opposite Wood street last night, her owner being rather averse to midnight trips after the experience of Wednesday, the 6th. Altogether the Tide carried over 100 men, but some of them became frightened at Lock No. 1, and jumped ashore.

Regulations on the steamer are more rigid than in those vogue on a man-of-war. No one is allowed on board except those fortunate enough to possess a ticket issued from the Carnegie office, a fac simile of which was given in THE DISPATCH this morning. The possession of this ticket stamps the bearer as a non-union man anxious to work in the Homestead mills, and as such he is entitled to passage on the Tide. The ticket is but for one day, however, nobody being allowed to go back on the boat unless he has a ticket issued by the Homestead office, entitling them to the return trip. The latter tickets are very few.

Must Have a Little Pastebored. For fear of spies rules in the great mill are stringent. Secretary Lovejoy, of the Pittsburgh office, issues the non-union tickets and every applicant is given a rigid examination before he can secure the piece of pastebored.

When one knows how, it is comparatively easy to get one of these free excursion tickets, and to-night several are known to be in the possession of the Amalgamated Association. They will be used in sending spies. THE DISPATCH reporter yesterday made the trip as a full-fledged non-unionist. The ticket was easily secured by paying a colored man to present himself in Secretary Lovejoy's office and announce that he was willing to do some laboring work at Homestead. The Tide left the foot of Smith street at 9:30 yesterday morning. In order to board her, it was necessary to pass Mr. Lindsey, of the Carnegie Company, who has charge of the Pittsburgh end of this one method of transportation. Three members of the Amalgamated Association had been apprised of what was going on and were using their best efforts to keep men from boarding the boat, while Mr. Lindsey was doing his best to rush them on.

Once clear of the dock and on the way to Homestead an examination of the boat showed some interesting features. Of the 32 non-union men on board, 27 were carpenters and joiners from this city, three were strikers at the Carnegie union mills, and two were McKeesport mill workers who had adopted the boat as the best means of entering the works unobserved. In addition to this was a deputy sheriff, an ex-Pinkerton detective, but now sworn in by Sheriff McCleary.

Hoisted at by the Locked-Out Men. The entire boat was crowded with beds, cots and provisions enough for an army. The trip was of little interest, with the possible exception of some hearty, but by no means welcome greetings from the shore. Word had been sent to Homestead of the approach of the Tide with her load of non-unionists, and as the boat passed Glenwood it was noticed by those on board that skills were more numerous than usual. Delegations of men, evidently from Homestead, were seen at intervals. When those on shore or in skills saw the steamer was heard on every side. The non-unionists covered on the lower deck, evidently fearing a shot or two from shore. "If they don't do worse than curse us" one carpenter muttered "why we can stand that."

Whatever danger there might have been in a stray shot from the men on shore, disappeared when Homestead was sighted. The several thousand militia men there showed that the State of Pennsylvania protected non-unionists as well as unionists. Superintendent Potter, with Otis Childs, are running the mill and the transportation scheme. Police and militia guard every door. The newspaper man who had taken passage escaped observation and entered the jealously guarded armor plate mill.

Cannot Start for Three Weeks. There was a little machinery moving, others were starting up and there were six men in the entire armor plate department. These were evidently skilled workmen, and the management claimed them to be old employees. The men evidently understood the workings of the intricate machinery, and were engaged in a few necessary repairs. They were perfectly willing to talk to one whom they suppose to be a clerk in the Carnegie office, and gave it as their opinion that under no circumstances could a ton of iron or steel be melted in the great mills for two or three weeks to come. This, they said, was owing