States Senate can no longer be regarded as

a conservative body. Of the two branches

of Congress the House is decidedly the

least revolutionary. Almost any wild

piece of legislation finds warm support, it

PINKERTONS ON THE RACK.

The Heads of the Much-Advertised De

of their system by the special committee of

the House Committee on the Judiciary,

of the labor troubles at Homestead and of

Messrs. Hayes, Devlin and Wright, of the

prepared questions they desired the com-

mittee to ask the Pinkertons. Robert

Pinkerton took the stand and laid before

the committee a statement that had been

Robert A. Pinkerton, and is as follows: To the Judiciary Committee of the House of Repre-

ducted by us under the name of Pinkerton's

were known and recommended to us. They did not go into the State of Pennsylvania as an armed body or force, and we should not have permitted or assented to this.

Expected to be Sworn in by the Sheriff

There was no intention or purpose what-

ever of arming them until they were on the

property of the company at Homestead, and

and the arms and ammunition were not dis-tributed until after the strikers had commenced firing on the watchmen, and it became evident that it was a matter of self-defense for life or death. Klein had been

defense for life or death. Klein had been murdered by the strikers, and about five other watchmen shot and wounded before our men began their fire in self-defense. Even then it; was impossible to attempt to shoot those firing at the barges because the strikers made a breastwork for themselves by placing women and children in front and firing from behind them. Not a single woman or child was injured by our men.

When our men surrendered the leaders of

the strikers solemnly promised full protec-tion to property and life. They knew that outmen surrendered because the wounded required attention and for the purpose of saving further loss of life.

After the surrender all our men, including

he wounded and helpless, were brutally

eaders made no real or honest effort to pro-

money, clothing, in fact everything, and then mercilessly clubbed and stoned. Con-nors, unable to move or defend himself, was

beaten and robbed by the strikers, and th

tect them. Our men were robbed of watche

part of the press and by political de

The statement further holds that a great

rinciple is involved, larger than the

dispute between the Carnegie people and their men. The Pinkertons had no quarre

with organized labor, save as it attempted life and defied law. If owners might not employ watchmen, then capital is at the

tyranny and despotism," says the statement, "exceed anything ever known in the history

of the world. These societies intimidate

communities by threats of morder, and are determined upon ruin and destruction of property, if their demands, no matter how

Strikes Where There Were Riots,

The Mollie Maguires, the Chicago Stove Company's strike, the Chicago, Burlington

and Quincy strike and others are referred to

n detail as the basis for the statement made

in the paper that "every large strike has

murder and destroy property out of sheer

antonness and revenge."

hown that these labor organizations will

"It was morally certain," concludes the stement, "from the threats of men

would resort to similar violence and at-

tempt to destroy the property of the Car

negie Company if any attempts were made

to supply their places by non-union men."

The employment all over the country by

banks and private people of watchmen is referred to, and then the subscribers to the

statement affirm that their counsel assure

hem that they have violated no law, Fed-

hemselves, that the strikers at Homes

mercy of secret organizations,

Scenes of the Surrender.

tective Agency Explain Their Methods-

Answers to Questions Put by Knights of

Labor Representatives - A Lengthy State-

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

VERSUS

Senator Peffer as Extreme

One Way as the Pinker-

tons on the Other.

A REVOLUTIONARY SPEECH

Delivered Without Rebuke by the

Granger Statesman of Kansas.

Homestead Taken as the Text for Som

Most Radical Remarks-The Chiefs of

the Now Famous Detective Agency

Before the Congressional Investiga-

tion-Their Answers to Pointed Ques-

tions-The Dispute as to Whether the

Guards Were Deputy Sheriffs-Strik-

ers Accused of Invariable Brutality

Toward Non-Union Workmen-Prog-

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

tory of this time is written, long years from

now, the proceedings of to-day at the

national capital will doubtless be set down

as one of the most peculiar episodes and

coincidences of the period. At one end of

the Capitol the Pinkerton brothers described

their methods in terms which made them

appear like angels of light, and they

pictured striking workingmen as brutes of

Peffer, a Senator of the United States, de-

livered a speech which was a practical decla-

speech and the hearing before the House

Judiciary Committee formed a dramatic

Senator Peffer's speech was based on a

resolution previously offered by him, in-

structing the Judiciary Committee to in-

vestigate as to what legislation was neces-

sary to protect the right of the employes to

fair rates of wages. Another speech was

made by Mr. Call, and was directed against

the Pickerton detective force as an un-

authorized armed organization. Mr. Peffer's

resolution was referred to the Committee on

Peffer Objects to the Militury.

Mr. Peffer, in his address on the relations

of employers and employes referred to the

troubles at Homestead, and said the em-

ployers at that place were protected by the

nower of the State in keeping their old

workmen out and in bringing in new men.

The troops surrounded their mills. Their

proprietors were protected, while the work-

In calling attention to these facts Mr.

Peffer said he represented and spoke in the

name of at least two of the largest organiza-

tions of workingmen and women in the

country. The country was face to face with

one of the gravest phases of the labor

problem, and there were but three peaceful

ways out of it. The first was for the Gov-

ernment to keep its hands off both parties

and to let the employers and the employed

settle the matter between themselves. And

they would do it, and do it without a resort

to arms. He knew that that was not a

Another way was for the Government t

establish and regulate rates of wages to em-

ployes and to see that they receive them

justly. That way would doubtless be re-

garded as unconstitutional, revolutionary

A Very Revolutionary Proposal.

There was still another way. It was for

palatable way of settling the matter.

and void.

Education and Labor.

men were sent to jail.

contrast.

At the other end of the Capitol Mr.

WASHINGTON, July 22.-When the his

ress of the Inquiry.

the most fiendish kind.

SOCIALISM

PITTSBURG.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1892-TWELVE PAGES

Non-Unionists Strike in Sympathy for Their Homestead Brethren.

NOT A WHEEL IS MOVING.

Ten fer Cent Advance.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) DUQUESNE, PA., July 22.-Carnepromises to be a long struggle.

this time was a great surprise to all not onnected with the works. The men as-

horses. He was waited on by a committee yesterday and persuaded to quit.

WILL DEMAND AN INCREASE.

With the Superintendent To-Day.

*BRADDOCK, PA., July 22.—[Special.]-One hundred and thirty men employed in the Edgar Thomson Works in the trans-portation department held a meeting this evening for the purpose of asking for an advancement of 10 per cent in wages. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a scale which would insure an increase to The Amalgamated Scale Py seating of the department, and which will be ready to present to Superinthe Superintendent, for the S

Plants Will Not Go to Hor

President M. F. Kinney, of Equity Lodge; President Cornelius Shes, of Ex-celsior Lodge, and President John Pierce, of Monongahela Valley Lodge, all promi-nent and active members of the Amalganent and active members of the Amalgamated Association, are very much exercised over an untrue announcement which appeared in one of the papers yesterday.

The objectionable article was to the effect that an official of the Carnegie Steel Company had declared that he could get 3,000 skilled mechanics without going out of Pennsylvania. These workmen were to be obtained from Jones & Laughlins, Oliver Bros., and Singer's. According to the account these men, had expressed willingness to take the places of the locked-out-men as soon as the firm was ready to resume.

ready to resume.

Mr. Kinney, together with the other two gentlemen, said: "This statement cannot

ARE CAPTURED. dgar Thomson Workmen Will Confer

> Peter Allen and Matthew Foy Arrested in Homestead

THREE

CENTS

Detective Morris Holds Up Two More of the Marked Men-One the Father of William Foy, Who Was Wounded in the Battle-A Cipher Code Found on O'Donnell, and He Sends a Messenger to Get the Key From His Wife -Nine Unknown Men Identify Him at the County Jail-The Homestead Mills Put in Operation.

There are now four of the marked Homestead men in jail on a charge of murder. Peter Allen, Sr., and Matthew Foy were arrested yesterday. They arrived at jail at 8:15 last night accompanied by Detectives Webber and Morris. They had not surrendered, but were arrested at their homes in Homestead by Detective Morris single handed. They were searched at the jail, but did not have anything but pocket knives. When taken back into the prison they were assigned to cells on range No. 3 within speaking distance of Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Rosa

Warrants for these two men were issued last Tuesday, when four informations were made and the names kept secret. Detective Morris has been on the cases ever since. By going about among the locked-out men he finally got a description of the people he wanted. Yesterday he simply laid around until supper time. Then he went to the residence of Peter Allen, Sr., at 421 Fifth

Arrested at the Supper Table, The detective called at 5:35, just as Allen was sitting down to the table. There was no one there but Mr. Allen's family. He

once dressed and went with the detective. Allen was taken to the Carnegie offices at Munhall and left in charge of the company's officers. Detective Morris then returned to the

Superintendent Scott, of the Union Mills.

Out at Sharpsburg Looking for Non-Peter Alls.

the news of the arrests had preceded it, and there was a large crowd at the station. A number jumped on the train and whispered to the prisoners, but there was no disturbance of any kind.

Committee of the Union mills were not idle. They had a detachment of men folhearing and will apply for bail to-day. lowing Mr. Scott and undoing his work by persuading the men to stay away from the is tall and very spare.

Union mills. This the majority of the men promised to do. A tour of the two mills was made vesterday. In the Tnirty-third street mill there were probably from 65 to 75 men employed.

including machinists, laborers, clerks, fore men and watchmen. Several angines are running in the yard and one movable steam crane is kept busy unloading steel ingots from cars. Most of the men at work in the Fellows' pin. mills are engaged in places where they can be seen from the outside, and the gates are eft open so that a good view can be had of

A crew of machinists are busy inspectin and repairing machinery. In the 10-inch mill several masons are engaged in putting down new foundations for the rolls. A large gang of laborers are also at work cleaning up the mill. It is expected the cleaning up the mill. It is expected the

LOOKING FOR RECRUITS.

Continued quiet at the Upper and Lower

Union Mills in Lawrenceville is the rule

The workers claim that if the firm can

afford to engage new men to break the

strike they will offer no violent objection.

All day yesterday Superintendent Scott

was out in Sharpsburg trying to enlist the

workers in that vicinity, who are non-union,

While this was going on the Scouting

Employes.

to engage with him.

so, in which case they will be laid off until the mill resumes operations.

In the Twenty-ninth street mill nearly the same condition of affairs exist, with the exception of the blacksmith shop, foundry bumper department and machine shops machinery is getting a thorough test and overhauling. A close watch is kept on everybody who is not known by the special watchmen, and admittance is denied, except to those who are in search of work. If the non-union men who, it is said, succeeded in getting into the mill in large numbers are still there, they have a faculty for keeping out of sight, as there are only a few more men now working in the two mills than there were several days ago.

Several of the watchmen in the two mills have been sworn in as special police, and according to a workman it is likely that according to a workman it is likely that they all will before long. General Manager Dillon was seen yesterday. He stated that while they were employing's few men they were not attempting to start the mills with non-union workers, as in his opinion the old men would return in a few days and sign as individuals. The press committee possess the opinion that their prospects never looked brighter for victory. They say they trouble remains unsettled

Information

on Carnegie Hill, near headquarters, yesterday morning, with field glasses to watch the maneuvering of the men down in the mill yard. There were about 30 with glasses all pointed at the mill, and they seemed to be greatly interested in the movements. They were observed by Major Campbell, who sent a detail from the division headquarters' guard to clear the hill, which they did in very short order. The

TWO MORE MEN

for Murder.

CAUGHT AT THEIR HOMES.

O'Donnell and Ross Will Be Given a Hearing This Morning.

was told that he was under arrest and at

house of Matthew Foy at 205 Plum alley, near Thirteenth street, Homestead. Matthew Foy is the father of William Foy, who was wounded in the fight with the Pinkertons.

There were a number of the locked-out men at the house when the detective made the arrest, but they did not make any disturb-

Foy Is an Old Grand Army Man. It was almost 8 o'clock when the men arrived at Alderman McMasters' office. The warrants showed they were arrested on charge of murder preferred by F. T. F. Lovejoy for the killing of Silas Wain and T. J. Connors on July 6. Both waived a

Matthew Foy is 50 years of age. His sparse hair and beard are red mixed with gray, and he wore a Grand Army suit. He

Peter Allen, Sr., is a man about the average height and well built. His hair and eyes are black, and he wears a heavy black nustache and goatee. His hair is slightly tinged with gray, and he has the appearance of a man of 45. He wore a handsome Odd

The feature of the day previous to that was the application for bail of Hugh O'Donnell and Hugh Ross, Attorneys Brennen and Cox appeared for them. The petitions were just the same as the one presented in the case of John McLuckie. After reading them, Mr. Brennen said: "I supoose all the Court can do under the rule to fix a time."

Up until this time none of the attorneys for the prosecution were present, and Judge Magee sent out for Attorneys Breck, Robb,

Patterson and Burleigh. O'Donnell Will Be Heard This Morning. The attorneys then held a short consultation, which was interrupted by Judge Magee, who asked if 3 o'clock would not suit them. Mr. Robb objected, because he wanted to have the District Attorney present, and it would be impossible to have him at that time. Mr. Robb said the natter would not take long. The Court

therefore fixed 9:30 this morning as tae hour when the hearings would be held. Immediately after the presentation of the application Mr. Brennen explained that all the differences between himself and Mr. O'Donnell had been settled. He said Mr. O'Donnell had only been worried when ar-

rested and was now sorry for the statements. A peculiar feature about Mr. O'Donnell's

arrest was that when searched at the jail a cipher code was found on him, together with several cipher telegrams. Just before entering the jail a man rushed up to him and exclaimed: "Hugh, you need an attorney."

Told to Secure the Cipher Key. "No," exclaimed Mr. O'Donnell, loudly, "I am done with Brennen and Cox and I

will throw myself on the mercy of the Court." Then in a half whisper he said to the man:

"Hurry to Homestead and get that cipher key from my wife and get it out of the

This part happened in Maloney's saloon and just as O'Donnell came out of there

Detective P. J. Murphy took him aside and the two had a whispered consultation for five minutes. Mr. O'Donnell's satchel, which also contained some telegrams written in cipher, is

missing. It was left at Attorney Brennen's office. It has not been seen since the ar-Last evening Mr. O'Donnell gave out the

following statement:
A statement soming from me at this ?

necessary for self-defense; that they had a right to bear arms on the premises of the Carnegle Company in order to protect life and private property, whether or not they were deputized by the Sheriff of Allegheny

piece of legislation finds warm support, if not a majority, in the very body which was planned to act as a check upon the popular impulse. This has been demonstrated by the Senate's action upon such dangerous measures as the free silver bill, which has now been three times blocked by the House. No Representative has yet risen to make a speech of the socialistic character of those delivered by Palmer, Peffer and other Senators.

were deputized by the Sheriff of Allegheny county; that we had the right to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men if and after they were deputized by the Sheriff to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men if and after they were deputized by the Sheriff to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men if and after they were deputized by the Sheriff; that in view of the attack on the barges our men had the right to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men if and after they were deputized by the Sheriff; that in view of the attack on the barges our men had the right to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men if and after they were deputized by the Sheriff; that in view of the attack on the barges our men had the right to bear arms and to defend the mission of the stack on the barges, after the purpose of arming our men if and after they were deputized by the Sheriff; that in view of the attack on the barges our men had the right to bear arms and to defend themselves, and that all their acts in firing in self-defense from the barges our men had the right to bear arms and to defend themselves, and that all their acts in firing in self-defense from the barges.

Bob Pinkerton on the Defensive, After a recess Robert A. Pinkerton was called to the stand and required to answer the questions which had been prepared by the representatives of the Knights of Labor. The replies were in substance as follows:

the representatives of the Knights of Labor. The replies were in substance as follows:

The Pinkerton agency owned about 250 rifles, about 400 pistols and an equal number of clubs, and they were deposited at Chicago. In all its various branches the firm never had at any one time more than 800 persons in its employ. The employed were advised exactly what they were expected to do, and understood that they were at perfect liberty to refuse any employment to which they objected. The men sent to Homestead were obtained in New York, Chicago and Philadelpins. All of them knew the exact nature of their employment. The barges were not constructed for the purpose of protection, and were not lined with iron or steel, and could not resist smail arms. The men would never have been allowed to start on the expedition if it had been known that they were to be attacked before landing. The barges were employed because it was believed the men would be enabled to land without a breach of the peace, and the landing was made at night for the reason that the Sheriff's force had been resisted in the day time, and it was expected that the strikers would be in bed. The sole desire was to avoid by all means a breach of the peace. Otherwise the men would not have been permitted to go unless authorized by the Governor or deputized by the Sheriff. The only purpose was to put the men upon private property, and then protect it from attack. The men would not have fired except as a matter of self-defense. It was understood the Carnegie Company had applied to the proper legal authorities, and that the men were going to Homestend with the approval of the Sheriff.

Cross-Examined by the Chairman. WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Pinkerton brothers were given an opportunity this morning to explain and defend the working which has been engaged in an investigation the operations of the Pinkerton system. Kuights of Labor, were present to watch the proceedings. Mr. Devlin said they had prepared. It is signed by William S. and Sentatives:
You have asked us to appear before you and testify in regard to the business conducted by us under the name of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. The present inquiry by your committee arises from the recent deplorable events at Homestead, in the State of Pennsylvania, and we are informed that a statement on our part of our connection with strikes and of the general method of carrying on this branch of our business will aid the committee in its investigation. The agency was founded in 1850 by the late Allan Pinkerton, and during the last 29 years it has frequently furnished private watchmen to protect the property of individuals and corporations during strikes. The men employed by us in this strike work are selected with great care and only after a full investigation of their characters and antocedents. Not a single instance can be cited where we have knowingly employed unreliable or untrustworthy men, or where any of our watchmen have been convicted of a crime.

Cross-Examined by the Chairman, Mr. Oates then asked this question: "Have you ever furnished guards to travel on trains transporting the mails or inter-

Answer—Yes, sir; in the case of the Burington strike and in the New York Central strike. I think wherever we have done strike work for railroads at times we have furnished men to ride on the trains. They probably were armed, but it would depend on circumstances. They went armed on the New York Central strike to protect themselves from assault.

As witness had no reason to anticipate an attack on the barges no orders were given to his men. On the contrary, he had every reason to believe they would land peacefully at the company's works. He thought that if the detectives had fired to kill many more lives would have been lost and the works could have been taken at that tine, but not without great loss of life. Mr. Pinkerton stated that he was a sworn police officer—a deputy sheriff—and he made it a rule always to swear in his men, except in the case of railroad service.

Mr. Oates asked the witness what he had to say of the statement that 50 good soldiers As witness had no reason to anticipate an

Orders as to Carrying Arms.

As witness had no reason to auticipate an abolish disastrous labor troubles is for the people to take into their own hands the mines and factories and operate them as public institutions. Mr. Peffer's speech was even more radical than that of Senator Palmer, of Illinois, delivered the day following the riot at Homestead, in which he said that the men had a moral right to be on the ground where they were and to demand the right to continue to labor at fair and reasonable prices.

A Badical Difference in Views.

The Pinkertons were savage against all strikers in their testimony. They were defending their own right to make a profit from the employment of men and the reemployment of hem to proprietors in trouble with striking employes. Senator Peffer practically argued that there should be driven from service by thy police or the militia at the beheat of a master. This speech and the hearing before the Houses Judiciary Committee formed a dramatic mylloc and a proposed for the mount of the militia at the beheat of a master. This speech and the hearing before the Houses Judiciary Committee formed a dramatic house of the mount of the m

Mr. Boatner asked how it was that trouble occurred when the strikers claimed always that they did not encourage violence the Pinkertons were instructed not to use

Mr. Pinkerton said he had never seen a strike when labor organizations or their men had not abused non-union men. He until, and unless they had been sworn in as the Sheriff's deputies. The Sheriff's chief deputy, Gray, accompanied our men, being on the tug towing the barges, and it was distinctly understood that he had authority to duly deputize them in case of necessity. The boxes containing the arms and ammunition were shipped from Chicago, and were to be delivered at the Homestead yards. The instructions to our men were that they should not be armed unless previously denutized by the Sheriff. As a matter of fact the boxes on board the barges were not opened and the arms and ammunition were not dishad seen men knocked off trains; he had seen them beaten almost to a jelly; he had known members of these very Knights of Labor, whose representatives were here, to ut obstructions on the track and to pu dynamite under cars; he had seen men who wanted to work treated worse than savages by representatives of secret labor organizaons, and he had had them sent to prison

William A. Pinkerton was next sworn and corroborated all that his brother had call of the chairman. If further testimon or two it will be received, otherwise the committee will begin the preparation of its eport very soon.

UNIONISM ON THE INCREASE. Great Growth of Trades Unions Since a New

Orleans Strike. NEW ORLEANS, July 22 .- [Special 1-The success met with in the strike of the street car drivers in June, in spite of the numerous difficulties in the way, has given an immense impetus to the American Federation of Labor, which won the victory and the organization of the trades here into unions. Previous to that strike not over a third of the trades were organized Now

they are forming unions at the rate of two

nors, unable to move or defend himself, was deliberately shot by one of the strikers and then clubbed. Edwards, also wounded and helpless, was clubbed by another striker with the butt end of a musket. Both died and subsequently another watchman became insane and committed suicide as a result of the fearful beating after having surrendered. All our men were more or less injuted. The acts of the strikers after our men surrendered would be a disgrace to savages. Yet, because done in the name of organized American labor, sympathy, if not encouragement, is shown for such deeds by part of the press and by political demawill be organized before the beginning of the industrial year, September 1, when contracts are generally made for the ensuing Among the trades organized into pnions during the last few days are the barbers, bakers, confectioners, coopers, horseshoers, freight handlers and others. The new organization has shown its strength by secur-ing increased wages for the car drivers and journeymen painters and by compelling the authorities to enforce the Sunday law, and other acts in the interest of the working-

When all the trades have formed man. unions a central trades assembly will be formed to arbitrate, settle differences, and therwise manage the interests of the workingmen.

A COUNTY MARSHAL SHOT DEAD. Hundreds of West Virginians, Bent on Lynching, in Pursuit of the Slaver, HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 22 .- [Spe cial.]-Ike Thompson, one of the bravest police officers in the State and Marshal of Montgomery, is dead, and hundreds of excited citizens of Lafayette county are after his slayer, who will be lynched if caught. Two men were here last night after him, and Fayette county has offered \$1,000 re-

shook hands. When Thompson put his hand in his pocket to get the warrant Vance pulled out a revolver and shot the mar shal, the ball taking effect in his stomach. BRADDOCK, July 22 - [Special.] - Michael Pendowitz was fined \$10 and costs to-day for cruelty to his 13-year-old daughter. It is claimed that he beat the child with a stick, that her back was covered with splinters, and that he had blacked both her eyes.

ward for his capture. His name is John

SUMMER RESORT news a feature of THE

Leading Tory Organ Says Salisbury Can Govern

WHIPS THINK OTHERWISE. Peel Was the Only Premier Who

Tried It, and He Was Badly Left. FIRST SIGN OF LIBERAL DISCORD.

The American Flag Is Now Traced to Washington's Coat of Arms.

COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS. 1 LONDON, July 22.-To inquiries addressed to Akers Douglas, the chief Conservative whip, to-day, as to whether the Government, if defeated on a vote of "no

confidence," would persist in remaining in office, he responded simply that "the Government will act in accordance with precedent and the constitution." As the balance of precedents is distinctly toward immediate resignation on defeat, the whip's reply can be taken as opposed to the reports that Lord Salisbury will challenge the validity of Mr. Gladstone's majority and try to govern with a minority.

A suggestion to this effect has been discussed in the Conservative clubs, since the character of the Gladstonian majority became visible; but on every side it has been couted as improbable. The article in the Post, adopting the suggestion, does not carry much weight. The Post is not an inspired organ, and the result of researches made to-day in official quarters by the representative of the Associated Press confirms his revious statements that both the Conservaive and Liberal Unionist leaders have deided to resign on the first vote in which a

najority is against them. What the Post's Article Says. The Post's leader, which has caused a sen-

Assuming that the opposition has tronger majority on the notion that the Government does not possess the confidence of the country, why should the Ministers im-mediately resign, in view of the fact that they have not to deal with a compact opposition, but only a disjointed horde of fac-tions? How can Lord Salisbury aid his coltions? How can Lord Salisbury aid his col-leagues, and conscientiously reconcile their duty to their sovereign and their party with an impetuous abandonment of power in consequence of the transaction of the horde which now disfigures the character and de-grades the traditions of Parliamentary op-position? The Ministry should not act beyond advising the sovereign to prorogue Parlia-ment until the normal period of assemblage arrives.

The whip's reference to precedents recalls the fact of one single memorable instance of a prime Minister persisting in defying a majority. This was Peel, who in 1834 returned from the polls supported by 264 Tories. Against him Melbourne had a anijority as heterogeneous in its composi-tion as is Mr. Gladstone's. It consisted of 109 British Whigs, 189 Radicals, 44 Irish Repealers and 22 Irish Whigs. Peel was defeated on the election of the Speaker by ten votes. He still held on.

On the measure of educational reform affecting dissenters he was defeated by 110 rotes, but he declined to go. On the Irish tithes bill a majority of 33 votes was against him, but he still clung to office. He faced two more defeats on Irish questions decided by Irish votes before he resigned.

The fight lasted until the Government had to confront complete paralization of the administration by the majority refusing to grant supplies. Lord Salisbury has a sup-ply that will enable the business of the country to proceed until January, but Peel's miserable example, if followed nowadays, would utterly disgrace the Unionists and crush their chances at the next election. The Ministers' communications to the heads of the Government departments exclusively concern the winding-up of their official duties by the third week in August. According to the present arrangements the usual Ministerial dinners on the evening preceding the opening of the session will

The main result of a meeting of a small group of Radicals at the house of Sir William Vernon Harcourt yesterday has been the introduction of the first note of discord in the party. After the meeting several members of of the House of Commons who had been present appeared at the National Liberal Club, where they announced that a semorial would be sent to Mr Gladaton orging him to put the leading planks of the forefront and

Newcastle programme to the some rule in the background. Gladstone Should Have a Free Hand. Although the general feeling at the club distinctly in favor of this course of ation, yet the desire there to leave Mr. unfettered is stronger, and the roposed Radical protest, as likely to em-

parrass him, is disapproved. The move-ment is causing a sharp internal row. The reserved attitude of the Irish leaders s in contrast with this premature activity of the Radicals. Messrs Dillon and O'Brien and ther McCarthvite chiefs will not be interviewed for the present. They tell the representatives of the press that they will say nothing for publication till the relations of their party with Mr. Gladstone are further assured. Mr. Redmond, as well, maintains similar reserve.

Sir Charles Dilke is maneuvering to secure the leadership of the new labor party, hoping through them to win back place and

An analysis of the personnel of the new House of Commons has practical value as showing the influence of different classes and callings upon political life. Lawyers are the most numerous, holding 164 seats, while merchants hold 55; army and navy officers, 53; officers of the auxiliary forces 52; journalists, 35; manufacturers, 57; peers sons and brothers, 35; gentry and landown ers, 83; shipowners, 19; brewers, 18; farmers, 10; labor representatives, 15, and railway directors, 50, while the remaining seats are occupied by men of various other voca-

Among adherents of religious denominations there are 8 Quakers, 28 Congrega-tionalists, 20 Methodists, 20 Unitarians and 8 Baptists, the bulk of the others being either members of the Established Church or Catholics. The Origin of the American Flag

The United States Quartermaster Gene

I's recent historical statement in regard to

Vance. Thompson was given a warrant to serve on Vance, and the two met on the road. Vance came up to the officer and al's recent historical statement in regard to the national flag has caused some discussion here. Tracing the origin to Washington's coat of arms, a correspondent of the Times writes that "the stars and stripes of the Washington family" can be seen on an old monument in Trinity Church, London monument in Trinity Church, London Minories. Another traces a resemblance of the stars and stripes to the bullets and bar on the monuments of Washington's ancestors at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire. Another states that the family of Washingtons, wh are descended direct from the grandfather, still hold a farm at Hoylake, near Birkenbead, and that a tombstone in the Chester Cathedral marks the grave of George Washington's first love. These

dgar Thomson Workmen Will Ask for a

ORGANIZING AMALGAMATED LODGES

gie's steel plant here, the Diquesne Steel Works, is silent and not a Theel is moving. The men came out at 6 o'clock and the fight is now on in earnest and

The action of the men in coming out at

Against Him at Copenhagen. COPENHAGEN, July 22.-The arrest o Henry B. Ryder, the American Consul here, was due to a complaint made against him by a family living on the island of Amager. The members of this family inherited 1,000 kroners from a relative who inherited 1,000 kroners from a relative who died in the United States, and this money should have been paid over to them by Mr. Ryder. Mr. Ryder maintains that he paid the whole legacy, amounting to 925 kroners, to the family in the presence of witnesses, and that he had a receipt for that amount. The heirs, on the contrary, assert that they received only 600 kroners from the Consul, and that they signed the receipt without knowing its contents.

GLADSTONE'S COMING CABINET.

One-Man-One-Vote Is to Come First and Home Rule Afterward. LONDON, July 22 .- A meeting of Liberal eaders on Thursday discussed the comleaders on Thursday discussed the composition of the new government. The
opinions of Mr. Gladstone having been
submitted, it was provisionally agreed that
Lord Herschell should become Lord Chancellor; Lord Roseberry, Foreign Secretary;
Mr. Labouchere, Postmaster General; Lord
Ribblesdale, Master of the Buckhounds,
and Lord Camovs, Lord in Waiting.
The Queen will be asked to confer a dukedom on Lord Spencer and a barony on
Arnold Morley. The first measure to be
introduced by the new government, will be introduced by the new government will be the "one-man-one-vote" bill, and next will

Russia Still Driving Out Hebrews. St. Petersburg, July 22 .- A law has been promulgated, empowering the police to remove all Hebrews from villages where residence has hitherto been tolerated in the Hebrew pales, M. Vishnegragsky, Minister of Finance, resigned vesterday. Governor of Uralek has been ordered, in the event of rioting among railway labor-

The Norwegian Crisis Stifl On. CHRISTIANIA, July 22.-King Oscar-has refused to agree to the proposition of M. Stang, who undertook to form a Cabinet on the condition that the Norwegian Government should be allowed to appoint Consuls independently of the Swedish Foreign Office, and M. Stang has, therefore, finally leclined to form a Cabinet.

Wages Cut in Free Trade England LONDON, July 22.-At a meeting of the ancashire Master Cotton Spinners' Federation to-day it was resolved to send a circular to members advising that wages be reduced 10 per cent, and that until the re-duction is enforced the mills work only three days a week.

The Ministry Will Resign. LONDON, July 22.-The Times, in an torial, declares that the Government will carry out the programme which it adopted prior to the dissolution of Parliament, and will resign immediately after a vote of "no confidence" is passed.

Cholera Causes a State of Siege, ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.-Fearing cholera riots, the Government has pro claimed a state of siege at Nijni-Novgorod. Cholera has appeared at Koslov and Tam-

oy, having been introduced by travelers. PENNSY IN THE FRONT SEAT.

She Is Doing Better Than Any Other Str for a World's Fair Exhibit. HARRISBURG, July 22.-[Special.]-Executive Commissioner Farquar, of the State Board of World's Fair Managers, returned to-day from a short visit to Chicago. The Commissioner is enthusiastic over the right prospects of the Fair and the great nterest taken in Pennsylvania's exhibit by General Manager Davis. "The work of Pennsylvania in every department is ahead of any other State," said Commissioner Farquar, "our work is in better condition, and we have the largest number of applicants of any State, not excepting Illinois. The Pennsylvania State building is decidedly the handsomest on the grounds. The con-tractor has been delayed by his inability to tractor has been delayed by his inability to get material as rapidly as needed. He has promised to have the building completed in October unless further delay in getting material is found. The building will be lighted with electricity furnished by the Westinghouse Electric Company, of Pittsburg, under the direction of the World's Fair Association. Ground has also been secured by Mr. Far-quar for the oil exhibit, and all that is now

machinery and agricultural departments. Lightning's Work in a Telegraph Office.

REALISTIC CAMP SCENE-A SOLDIER CARRYING A RAIL AS A PUNISHMENT. [From a Photograph Taken for The Dispatch.] be denied too strongly. There is not a man in Jones & Laughlins' mills who would even consider an offer from the Carnegie Steel Company. We have good positions where we are, and will go back to work in sisted by the leaders from Homestead have been working for the past week very earnestly and secretly, have succeeded in organizing an Amalgamated Association our old places when a settlement is reached. You can also deny that there are any worklodge, and say they are prepared for a long fight if necessary. They say that this movement is not entirely out of sympathy for the Homestead people, but is for the recognition of the Amalgamated Association at the Duquesne Mill. The Amalgamated scale

was presented to Superintendent Mannison treated the committee kindly, he refused the wishes of that body. This hastened the action of the men in coming out, as they had intended to work until next Sunday. Homestead Men at Duquesne, There are at least 1,000 locked-out me from Homestead here, and it seems that

they are the principal leaders. It was understood among the men that the turn that should go on at 4 o'clock would stay at home. This they did, except about six men, who started to work as usual, but were stopped by the Homestead men before they got near the mill. Several succeeded in getting as far as the entrance, but were stopped there by strikers, who kept them from going in. Two of them jusisted upon going in, but they were picked up and carried some distance from the mill and told to go home or they would not be handled so easily the next time. They then gave it up and returned to their homes. The turn that was to come out at 4 P. M. stayed in and worked out the heats under way then quit. The general opinion is that the men have been forced into this by the Homestead men. The sympathy of the citizens is divided, but the majority fear that the men

have made a mistake. Changed Their Minds Later On. A number of the steel workers were in terviewed to-day before the strike and they stated that they would not come out, but It is hard to tell what influence the majority of the men in coming out will have on them. There is a large number of men here who object to coming out and have very little sympathy for the Homestead men, claiming that the Homestead people have no use for them unless to use them to benefit them elves. A meeting was in session at the rink at midnight, but no one but Duquesn steel workers and Amalgamated men were admitted. Amalgamated officials were present. The meeting was presumably for

the purpose of arranging the manner i which to manage the strike. A strong guard of strikers has been stationed around the mill to see that no one goes to work. It is not thought that the Carnegie Company will attempt to start the mill before next week. The intention was to start the manufacture of steel rails the first of the week. This was looked upon as scheme of the Carnegie people to keep the men that work as union men at other mills. Exciting times are expected tomorrow. A delegation will probably go from here to Braddock, with the intention of trying to bring out the non-union mer there, too.

Blamed on the Homestead Workers. Mr. Frick when asked last night what he thought of the strike at Duquesne, said: "I have nothing to say about the matter only this; that if there is any trouble at Duquesne it will be caused entirely by the omestead strikers."

MASS MEETING AT BEAVER FALLS May Be Called to Discuss the Situation

Citizens Will Be Invited, There is some talk of holding a mas neeting at Beaver Falls, to which the mill nen and citizens will be invited. Everything is quiet, the mills are idle and no attempt has been made to start by the Carnegies, and a number of the rail mill oper-tors have gone to New Philadelphia to work in the mills there.

The last man to leave the mills was an old employe whose work was with the WATCHING THE MILL

Quite a crowd of mill workers gathered

guards were kept busy all day ordering people away, and as a result the hill wore a very deserted appearance as compared with previous afternoons.

THE N. G. P. facetiously written up for THE DISPATCH to-morrow by a New York correspondent just returned from Home-

the Government to do with those great institutions as it did with the private lands of citizens when it needed them for public use -take possession of them, condemn them in the public interest, pay for them and con-

Senators would doubtless agree among themselves, said the speaker, that this last way was more revolutionary than either of the others. The employe has the same right (no more, no less) than the employer has. But as the situation now is, and as the law now is, there was but one party to the contract protected, and there never had been so plain and torcible an example of that fact as that at Homestead, where there were 10,000 troops to protect the one party

duct them as public institutions.

to a contract. Mr. Peffer expressed his belief that Congress had the right, constitutionally, to pro-tect citizens of the United States anywhere. It had also the right, he claimed, to determine for itself when and where a private business had gone to the extent of its usefulness, and when it was time for the Government to interfere. There was a time coming, he believed, when, for all purposes except the local autonomy of the State, State lines would vanish.

Call Not Quite So Excited. Senator Call's speech was not nearly so radical as that of his Kansas colleague. He merely devoted himself to a denunciation of the Pinkertons and their methods, without proposing any practicable remedy for the

eral or State; that they "had the right to employ and send men to Homestead to act One feature which to-day's debate brings One feature which to-day's debate brings as watchmen; that if they were attacked out most prominently is that the United they had the right to kill, if absolutely

writers concur in scouting the notion that the United States flag originated in Mrs.

the United States flag originated in Mrs. Ross' parlor.

Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Indian Currency Association, has sent a letter to the Finance Minister of India, stating that should the International Monetary Conference fail to attain its object, a remedy for the existing evils ought to be found in a direct agreement between India and the United States insuring the stability of silver values. With a Minority, but

A WAR OF ASSASSINATION .

Declared by the Czar of Russia Agains BERLIN, July 22.-The communication recently published in the Swooda, the organ of the Bulgarian Government, from the Russian Legation at Bucharest, to the Russian Foreign Office, showing that every movement undertaken against Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was directed, paid for and instigated by Russia, has caused a sensation in this city. The policy of Bulgaria has the full approval of the newspapers. They declare that not only Bulgarian plotters, but also Russians, were under court martial at Sofia when the recent court martial at Sofia INDIA AND THE MONETARY MEETING

when the recent conspiracy trial was held in that city, and that the sentence of the Court was the judgment of Russia before the world.

Among the documents which have been published in connection with the matter, is a telegram dated August 10, 1887, to the Russian Minister at Bucharest from the Chief of the Asiatic Department, saying that the Czar's Government had finally determined to consider Prince Ferdinard a usurper standing beyond the pale of all laws and all acts, and directed his removal, the accomplishment of which, therefore, was justifiable. The Chief concluded his telegram as follows: "I beg you to assist some confidential persons who are ready to take an active share in Prince Ferdinand's removal."

CONSUL RYDER ON TRIAL.

harges of Embezziement Are Pending

without knowing its contents.

The examination of Mr. Ryder yesterday lasted four hours, and a thorough search was afterward made of the Consulate. The was afterward made of the Consulate. The Vice Consul is conducting the Consular affairs pending the settlement of the matter. Mr. Ryder is further suspected of embez-zling sums of money which were forwarded by the United States Government to Danish police officers for certain services which they had rendered.

be introduced the "home rule bill."

ers similar to the recent Astrakhan riots, to immediately use Cossacks to restore order.

Pennsylvania will have the place of hono

ALTOONA, July 22.—The cable box containing all the Western Union Telegraph Company's wires entering Altoona was fired by lightning during a storm to-night and destroyed. All communication, both east and west, was out off. For some time a confiagration was threatened.