lams and many think he is being cruelly and unjustly treated.

General North, when spoken to on the sub-ject, said that the commander's orders had only been carried out in Iams' case. He presented the general order calling out the

General North also said that in addition to this order that the commander had sum-moned a detachment of soldiers to escort Iams out of camp.

CONDEMNED BY BUTLER.

The General Says That Iams' Punishment Was Unjustifiable-It Was Not Permitted by Law or Rule Even in the Time of War.

BOSTON, July 26.-[Special.]-In Massa-chusetts the action of Colonel Streator, of the Tenth Regiment of Pennsylvania, now quartered before Homestead, in stringing Private Iams up by the thumbs on Saturday seemed to meet the condemnation or nonapproval of military and other men. General Butler has this to say with regard to the punishment inflicted on Private lams at omestead the other day:
"That sort of punishment was not per-

mitted in the war by any rule of war that I know of. Cruel and unusual punishments are as much prohibited by the Constitution in time of war as in time of peace, and that prohibition should cover every case. I know of no law either in war or peace that prevents a private soldier from express ing his sentiments on any question what-ever, provided it is not done in such a boisever, provided it is not done in such a bois-terous manner as to disturb the peace, and I know of no proceeding which will justify punishing a man cruelly and excessively for expressing his sentiments by the Col-nel, and then trying him by court martial and punishing him again for the same of-fense.

The proceeding is barbarous, cruel and unjustifiable by any law in peace or in war, and if it is not reprobated so fully and thoroughly by public sentiment that it will never occur again, it will do much to disorganize our State militia and prevent them from coming out when called on, because no man will go out voluntarily to perform duty where such punishment may follow if he disagrees with his Colonel in political, social, moral or religious sentlments."
"Do you consider that what was said by

private Iams was treasonable, General?" 'As treason is expressly defined by the Constitution as only levying war against the United States or against a State or in adhearing to its enemies and giving them aid and comfort, it was no more treasonable in any point of view than it would have been if he had cried out 'Hurrah for hotcakes.' I have seen another most remarkable statement about treason. There has been talk in the newspapers that the per-formance of the Carnegies in bringing their fortified vessels up there to commit murder was treason. While it was wrong in every sense of the word, as a matter of law, right and propriety, yet it wasn't treasonable in any shape or form under the definition I have just given."
"Has Private Iams any redress in this

"If there's an honest jury in Pennsyl-

"In the first place the Colonel should be tried by a Military Commission of the Na-tional Guard, and his punishment by that tribunal can only extend so far as to take away his commission. Then he should be tried by a jury for a cruel assault and put in jail or fined; and then he should be sued in jail or used; and then he should be sued by the man and made to pay many thou-sand dollars, if he can pay it, for the out-rage. That is all that ought to happen to the Colonel that I can think of now."

DENOUNCED BY A PRELATE.

What Bishop McGovern, of Harrisburg, Says of lams' Punishment. HARRISBURG, July 26 .- [Special.]-The

Patriot will print to-morrow a protest from Rt. Rev. Thomas McGovern, Bishop of Harrisburg, against the punishment of Private Iams. Bishop McGovern says: The torture of W. L. Iams, private of Com-

pany K, Tenth Regiment, is a disgrace to pur civilization, and, if allowed to pass without a thorough investigation, its con-sequences must have a demoralizing effect upon the esprit de corps of our military organization. Torture in particular cases rarely, and on general principles never, promotes good discipline or the ends of justice. No man should be punished by a penalty out of all proportion to the offense committed, and no man in the army or out of it should suffer a cruel punishment of which he had no knowledge before he commit ted the offense.

No one will dispute the dishonorable act

No one will dispute the dishonorable act of Private Iams in cheering the assassin who attempted the life of Manager Frick, whom Private Iams was summoned to defend: but who will cheer Colonel Streator, who subjected for such an offense a private of the National Guard to a punishment which required the skill of a surgeon in its execution to ward off death under the torture? Colonel Streator might find a place for the exercise of his talents among the ferocious ship captains on the high seas, or might point out precedents in the careers of Attila, the "Scourge of God," or Zirgis Khan, the despoller; but there is no place for him among the heroes of Christian chtvalry. A cruel man never makes a brave soldier, and if the National Guard is unwilling to restore the tortures of the Inquisition, let them drive Colonel Streator out of their ranks.

THE ENGLISH INDIGNANT.

Some Very Warm Expressions Concerning the Punishment of lams, [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 26 .- The news of the punishment of Private Iams, of the Pennsylvania militia, has been received in London with an outburst of indignation. The Evening Globe says that an English Colonel guilty of a similar act of cruelty would be court-martialed and dismissed from the

"The most remarkable part of the proceedings," says the Globe, "is that the commanding General approved the act, while public opinion appears to be unruffled. It is incredible that Americans, the special champions of freedom, should tolerate such

awful torture."
The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We are so squeamish that we can't bear the idea of flogging soldiers. Americans must have acquired their ideas of military discipline from the red Indians."

The St. James Gazette (Tory organ) says that Iams deserved shooting, not torture. The fact is that Americans do not cherish a scrupulous tenderness for human life. It is a short step from the thumb screw to the

The Star wants to know whether such cruelty is approved at Washington.

STUDYING THE MILITIA.

United States Army Officers Detailed to Visit Camp Sam Black.

Major William J. Volkmar, of the United States army, was in the city yesterday, and

took dinner with Colonel Chambers Mc-Kibben at the Duquesne Club. Major Volkmar has been detailed to duty at Homestead since the militia were ordered there, and at the expiration of his term of service there will make a report of the operations of the State Guard to the War Department at Washington. He returned to Camp Black with Colonel McKibben last

Many Rumers About O'Donnell. The statement of a member of the City Troop a few days ago, to the effect that Hugh O'Donnell was a deserter from the regular army, has been more a source of ridicule than real annoyance to the Home-stead leader and his friends. A number of stead leader and his friends. A number of stories concerning O'Donnell have been scattered over the country, enough, in fact, to make the young mill worker nearly a century old instead of being in the early thirties. In this vicinity, of course, none of these wild rumors have received any credence, and O'Donnell's emphatic denial of them is almost unnecessary.

FUTILE ATTEMPT

On the Part of Outsiders to Arrange a Settlement at Homestead.

THE MEN CONTINUE FIRM.

Refusal to Accept a Proposition to Return as Individuals.

TERMS OFFERED BY THE COMPANY.

A Portion of the Old Employes Not to Be Allowed to Return.

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Advisory Board held a lengthy meeting at headquarters in Homestead last night. For fully four hours the situation was discussed in all its phases. Hugh O'Donnell acted as chairman of the meeting. No official statement was made, but a member of the Advisory Committee said at midnight:

"Several men have deserted the mill tolay, and report a sad state of affairs existing on the inside. So far the firm has been unable to turn out a marketable product. Their attempt to start the plant has been a dismal failure attended with loss of life and serious accident and incalculable ex-

This statement does not indicate that the men are in the least discouraged as to the ultimate outcome of the lockout. They claim that the works cannot be operated without them, and that they must eventually win.

A Futile Effort at Settlement,

On Monday afternoon at Homestead s combination of newspaper men got together and decided to make a quiet effort to induce the leaders of both sides to meet in joint conference, and if possible adjust the existing differences. After talking the matter over it was decided to appoint a committee of two to wait on O'Donnell and gain his consent to a conference. The gentlemen for this duty were Mr. T. D. Maderia, of New York, and Mr. J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia.

The committee called on Mr. O'Donnell and found him in a complaisant mood. He vania he has. It was wholly unjustifi- frankly admitted that it would be best for all concerned if the strike was settled at once. He said furthermore that he would cheerfully sacrifice himself in the interest of the great number of idle men at Home-

Messrs. Maderia and Moore hastened to the mills. In the office they found Treasurer Curry, Mr. Childs, assistant to the Chairman, and Assistant Superintendent Wood. They were politely received. When they had explained their mission the representatives of the company outlined their condition for a settlement. The committemen then returned to labor headquarters and notified O'Donnell that they were ready to make their report to the Advisory Board. O'Donnell, according to the story, went unstairs and held a conference with the Advisory Board.

Wanted No Outside Interference In 20 minutes he returned and said the board positively refused to allow any outsiders to enter the meeting, but they would like to have O'Donnell report what had been done. Messrs. Maderia and Moore refused this proposition. Yesterday morning Messrs. Maderia and Moore again visited the offices of the company and notified Mr. Childs and Mr. Curry that as far as they were concerned the matter was off. Later on they decided to make an official report to their associates. Appended is a copy of this report:

After his return from Pittsburg yesterday Mr. O'Donnell, in an interview with us, said he was anxious to see the Homestead trouble settled, and would cheerfully sacrifice him self in the interest of the great number o idle men then walking the streets. He then left in company with Acting Chairman Crawford for the Advisory Committee headcrawford for the Advisory Committee head-quarters, where we saw him a few minutes later, and suggested to him that we were willing to see Superintendent Potter, of the Carnegie Company, and ascertain from him upon what terms the men might return to work. He immediately assented, saying it was a good idea and he would like to hear from measseon as possible. Thereappen we it was a good idea and he would like to hear from us as soon as possible. Thereupon we visited Sheriff McCleary and Colonel Gray, the Sheriff special deputy, and, without explaining our mission. requested the latter to go with us to Superintendent Potter. Colonel Gray consented, and, after a consultation with Superintendent Potter, conducted us to that gentleman's office. There we were introduced to Treasurer Curry, Mr. Childs, assistant to the Chairman, and Assistant Superintendent Woods.

An Inquiry as to Terms. We explained to these gentlemen that we had reason to believe that we might be able to open the way for a return to work, and we wanted to know upon what terms they would accept their old employes. The Treasurer, Curry, and Superintendent Potter were the chief spokesmen. They said they would not take back certain objectionable men under any circumstances. They did not name any of these men, but said those against whom criminal charges had been preferred were among them. Even

these against whom criminal charges had been preferred were among them. Even these, they said, might not be rejected if the information lodged against them proved to be incorrect. They said they would not ask the men who applied for work anything about their membership in organizations, sectarian or otherwise; but would require them to sign an agreement, as individuals, fixing the scale of wages, which scale is based upon a \$23 billet rate.

The officials assured us that under no circumstances would they agree to conferences, or have dealings with associations or committees except as provided in the agreement and they pointed out that the agreement provided for a conference every quarter, between six emologes chosen by the workmen and three officers of the steel company whose duty it would be to fix the price of billets. The only other special feature of the agreement was that the signers should abide by the rules and regulations of the company. The officials further said that if there was any delicacy on the part of the men about applying singly they could come in groups and be accepted, stood aside until places were found for them, or be rejected, as the case might be. On no condition however, they said, would men who had already been employed be discharged if their work was satisfactory.

Where the Hitch Occurred.

Where the Hitch Occurred.

After the meeting with the company's officials we were invited by Chairman O'Don-nell to go before the Advisory Committee, and duly presented ourselves at the evening meeting at headquarters. As soon as our presence was known, we were requested to wait outside until the committee had a chance to talk over the advisability of hearchance to take over the advisability of hearing us. After waiting half an hour, Mr. O'Donnell came out and told us that he had laid the whole matter of our visit to Superintendent Potter by his authority before the committee. After some discussion, however, he said the committee had agreed not to admit any strangers to its meetings, but would be pleased to hear what we had to report through him. This we declined to do, saying we had no interest in the matter except as mediators, destring to bring the two parties together. Mr. O'Donnell then thanked us for our efforts and we retired.

This (Tuesday) morning we called upon Messrs. Curry, Childs and Porter, and advised them of the result of our voluntary efforts. All of these gentlemen express sincere regret at the outcome of the affair, because they said the effect of it would be to cause a large number of men whose services they were anxious to acquire to irrevocably lose their former positions in the mill. They ing us. After waiting half an hour, Mr.

emphasized the fact that the vacant places were being rapidly filled, and assured us in the most positive manner that they were being successful beyond their expectation in getting men to take the vacant places. They added that this was especially the case among the mechanics, engineers, and day laborers, and assured us that they had more men in those departments than they had places to give them.

A Statement From Mr. Curry. Mr. Curry said that instructions had been sent to the employment agents of the Car-negie Company to send no more men of this kind for the present, and added that it seemed especially hard to him that the men whose wages had not been reduced, and who really had only a patriotic interest in this trouble, were likely to be the greatest sufferers. Mr. Childs assured us, upon his word of honor, that only six men had thus far left the mill: that 185 had arrived during the day, and that there were over 600 then within its walls. The work done by these men, they all agreed, was perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Curry took occasion to deny the oftrepeated statement that Mr. Carnegie had ordered Mr. Frick to take the men back. On the contrary, he said that Mr. Frick had during the morning received a reply from Mr. Carnegie to the telegram that Mr. Frick had sent a few minutes after he was shot. In this reply Mr. Carnegie assured Mr. Frick that he had no present intention of returning to America, nor would he under any circumstances interfere with the management of the Carnegie interests or interpose to settle the lockout.

F. D. MADERIA. whose wages had not been reduced, and who

F. D. MADERIA, J. HAMPTON MOORE. Below is a copy of the new agreement drawn up by the company yesterday, and handed to Mr. Maderia by Mr. Curry:

AGREEMENT Entered into by and between the limited partnership association of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the workmen employed by it at the Homestead Steel Work, Munhall:

1. This agreement shall go into effect July 1, 1892, and shall remain in force for the remainder of this year, and during the year 1893, and thereafter until notice has been given as provided, following:

Length of the Contract,

2 This association or its employes can give notice not later than October 1, 1893, of desire to terminate this agreement, in which event it shall cease December 31. 1893. If such notice be not given by either

which event it shall cease December 31, 1893. If such notice be not given by either party by October 1, 1893, or by October 1 in any later year, then this agreement shall remain in force for the following years until such notice be given.

3. Wages will be paid upon a quarterly sliding scale, based upon the average net market price received for 4x4 Bessmer steel billets, delivered on cars at works during the preceding quarter.

4. The market prices of billets shall be established quarterly at a conference to take place not later than the 25th day of the inst month of each quarter, between a committee of six employes, to be chosen by the workmen; one from the Bessemer department, one from the Bessemer department, one from the plate mill, one from the 23-inch or 33-inch mill, and one from the 40-inch or 33-inch mill, and one from the 40-inch or 33-inch mill, and one from the 40-inch or 33-inch mill, and a committee of three or the executive officers of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. The price of billets for each quarter shall be the average between the highest and the lowest cash quotations given by the American Manufacturer each week during said quarter.

5. We, the undersigned, having read the above and examined the scale of wares hereto annexed and made a part hereof, hereby apply for employment under their conditions; and for the valuable consideration of employment given by the association, we, each one for himself, hereby pledge ourselves, as men and citizens to adhere faithfully thereto, and to take such position at said steel works as may be assigned to us; to accept as full payment for our service wages, at the rates set forth in the scale referred to, and that we will abide by and obey the rules and regulations publicly posted at said steel works.

NOTHING WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

No Change in the Situation Made by the Outside Mediators. IBY ASSOCIATED PRESS.1

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 26 .- Homestead HOMESTEAD, PA., July 26.—Homestead to-night is in one prolonged guffaw over the extraordinary capers of a party of outsiders who found themselves performing in the role of persons celebrated for rushing in role of persons celebrated for rushing in where angels fear to tread. This new, selfconstituted advisory committee to both the Carnegie Company and the strikers, discovering that they were snubbed and laughed at on all sides, started in this evening to wreak their vengeance by proclaiming that persons who had not consented to put themselves in a position to be equally ridiculed had lost or would lose all influence, would be deposed, and that in fact all sorts of absurd things were about to happen.

It is equally true to-night that whatever may be the assertions to the contrary the company is making no additional concessions on its side, and the Advisory Board and the strikers generally are more than satisfied that in Hugh O'Donnell they have an ideal leader.

OFFICIAL ARBITRATION.

Locked-Out Workmen at Homestead Circulate a Petition Among the Mill Workers Based Upon the Voluntary

A petition based upon the voluntary arbitration act of 1883 is being circulated among the iron mill workers of this city by the Homestead mill men. The move has been a secret one, and the fact that such a petition existed was only made public yesterday by Attorney Brennen, counsel of the Amalgamated Association.

The act in question provides that upon the signing of a petition to which is attached the signatures of 50 workmen, distributed among five different firms or corporations, the County Court can appoint a tribunal of arbitration. Before such a tribunal can be appointed, however, the consent of the firm, in this instance the Carnegie Steel Company, will have to be obtained. While the consent of the company may not be secured it will be a point in the Homestead workers' favor that they endeavored to settle the matter according to

the laws of the State. This move was suggested several days ago by P. I. Morrow, a Uniontown lawyer. The petition was drawn up by Attorney Brennen at the request of a committee from Homestead. The Amalgamated officials deny any part in the transaction. It is thought by many of the people who are conversant with the matter that the move is the best that could be made under the circumstances. The Carnegie firm have repeatedly said they would not recognize the Amalgamated Association. The petition really originated in Homestead among the Amalgamated men, but as soon as the necessary number of signatures are secured it is recognized as an appeal from the community

at large. On this ground there is some hope that the Carnegie firm will consent to the tribunal being appointed. It is thought the necessary number of signatures will be secured in a few days, when it will be presented to the court.

MERE WORDS OF NO USE.

The Knights of Labor Issue a Circular in

Behaif of Homestead. In order to make a uniform and concentrated movement toward giving financial aid to the locked-out workmen at Homestead, the Knights of Labor issued, the tollowing circular last night:

To the Officers and Members of All Local A blies Attached to D. A. 3.

BROTHESS—At a regular meeting of the D.
A., beld July 20, 1892, the Executive Board
was instructed to issue an appeal to all
members for financial aid to the locked-out members for financial aid to the locked-out men at Homestead. Hence this circular. Now, brothers, this is the time to show that mere words of sympathy with locked-out men will not allay the suffering and hunger caused by the iron hand of taskmasters. It will take money, and plenty of it, and you are earnestly requested to contribute and do so as liberally as your treasury will permit. This fight is a fight for recognition of organized labor, and is as much to our

FIRED THE FIRST SHOT. Testimony That the Pinkerton Men Opened the Battle.

INQUEST UPON THE VICTIMS. Captain Coon Positive That No Shooting

Was Done Until THE MEN ON THE BARGES OPENED FIRE.

The Coroner's inquest into the causes of the deaths at the Homestead riot on July 6 was resumed at 2 o'clock. The inquest was held in the Coroner's court room in the county Court House, and the examination was conducted entirely by the Coroner. Attorney John F. Cox, of Homestead, was an attentive listener during the afternoon. Thirteen witnesses were examined, and the inquest was then continued for one week. Dr. G. H. McGeary, of Homestead, was

examined in regard to the wounds and death of George W. Rutter. He was called to attend Rutter about 8 o'clock on the morning of July 6, at Rutter's boarding house on Fifth avenue, three or four doors from the doctor's office. Rutter said he had been shot, and could not use his right leg. Said the doctor: "I found that he had been shot in the right hip. There was a small wound on the surface, large enough to admit my front finger; and in passing my finger in I found the upper end of the femur, the large bone of the thigh, fractured at the head into a great many pieces. By moving his leg I found that the great trochanter, which is the large knot at the upper end of the femur over which the principal muscles pass, was entirely severed from the bone, and I found that the true head of the bone itself was split apart. and the bullet seemed to have gone on through and shattered the socket in which the head of the femur rests. Then I lost the course of the ball, but examining the body elsewhere I found the bullet just under the skin in front, above the pubic

The Fatal Bullet Produced. The bullet was taken from the doctor's pocket, a large, ragged piece of metal, was marked by the doctor so that he could recognize it again, was shown to the jurors and was then sealed in an envelope by the Cor-

Dr. McGeary said he asked Rutter how he got his wound, and the patient said: "There was a barge load of Pinkertons landed at the mill, and they are trying to kill off as many of us people as they can. I walked down from the bank and up to the edge of the barge and said to the man who seemed to be the leader for them not to land, that there would probably be a fight and some persons hurt. Then as I turned to walk

away I got it."

Dr. McGeary said that Rutter seemed to have a little liquor, having been given some after he was shot. He had not lost much blood and was not weak. After dressing the wound, the doctor put Rutter on a train and brought him to the Homeopathic Hospital in this city. Before leaving Homestead Rutter said he was beginning to feel weak, and the doctor gave him less than a tablespoonful of whisky. Rutter, the witness said, was not drunk. Dr. McGreary said he had seen Rutter under the influence be fatal.

Other Physicians Give Testimony.

Dr. C. P. Sipe's testimony substantially corroborated that of Dr. McGeary.
Dr. W. J. Walker, of Homestead, had been called first to see a Hungarian in Homestead whose name he had not learned.
He then dressed the wounds of Peter Foris, who was shot through the thigh, and after-ward sent to the Southside Hospital. He ilso saw Joseph Stodak before he was sen to the Mercy Hospital.

He examined Foy at Dr. Osburn's office, and saw Morris and Wain at the undertakers. He was called at 5 o'clock in the evening to see Thomas Weldon. The latter died at 9:30.

Coroner McDowell asked the witness if

he had seen the surrender of the Pinker-tons, to which he replied that he was going up Eighth avenue as the detectives were marched down toward the rink.

marched down toward the rink.

Deputy Sheriff Gray was called. He has told his story of the journey of the Pinkertons up the river, their reception at Homestead and treatment while there so often that it is well known. His testimony yesterday did not differ materially from that related on two former occasions. The only new feature in connection with the trip up the river related by him was that he had cautioned Manager Potter after they passed Lock No. 1 that there was danger of the Lock No. 1 that there was danger of the men being suspected of being non-union workmen, and suggested that the Pinkerton men be put in uniforms. Up to this time they were in citizen's clothes, and they were they were in citizen sciotnes, and they were then immediately uniformed and a number of them placed out on guard on the barges with maces. But none of them were armed until the shooting began from the shore.

Criticising the Union Depot Management Dr. M. S. McKennan related how Thomas J. Connors was injured and how he was treated at the hospital. He criticised management at the Union station baggage room, saying that Connors was kept there for jully three-quarters of an hour and the hospital corps was refused admis-sion to get the injured man. Charles W. Mansfield, a real estate cierk,

Charles W. Mansfield, a real estate clerk, testified: "I live in Homestead. I was there on the morning of July 6. I saw Mr. Morris and Mr. Rutter after they were shot. I saw the men on the boats fire shots at the men on the banks. I could see that the men on the boats had guns. I did not see any of the men on the bank fire. I heard shots fired from the banks. The shots looked as though they were fired into the sir." "Did you hear the report of a cannon across the river?" asked the Coroner.

'Yes, sir; I heard the report. "Were you close enough to hear what the men on the boat said?"

"No, sir; I could hear them talking, but could not make out what they said." "What was the extent of firing on the Shots Fired From the Barres.

"Considerable firing was done from the front of the boat and it was returned from "Where was Mr. Wain when he "He was standing behind some beams in the mill. He fell and was dead when we picked him up. He had no weapon in his hand."

"Did you see Mr. Rutter?"
"No, sir; I did not know him. I saw
Thomas Weldin shot. I do not know who
had the gun. Mr. Weldin did not have the
gun in his hand. Everything was quiet and
no violence was being done when he was
shot."

"Did you see the gangplank put out?" "Yes, sir, I was standing close at hand. I saw a rush made for the plank and one of the men fired from the boat. I saw a man fall. The report of the cannon came from across the river, several hours after the boat

"Were there any shots fired from the "No, sir, there were no shots fired. If a gun or pistol were fired I could have seen it."

was with me. I did not know any of the men who had the cannon. I saw the same cannon on the Fourth of July during the celebration. I think the cannon belongs to the G. A. R. post; I am not sure. I saw three dead men there, but did not know any of them. There was one man there who was not dead, and I went for a doctor for him. He was not there when I

Captain O. C. Coon then testified. "I live on Fifth avenue, Homestead. I was in the vicinity of the steel works on the morning of July 6. There were loud whistles and other alarms given at 6 o'clock on that and other alarms given at 6 o'clock on that morning. I inquired the cause of the excitement and they told me that 'black-sheep' were coming. Some of the men were firing revolvers. They aid they were firing to sound the alarm. I aw the boat coming, but did not see any man shoot toward the boat. Hugh O'Donnell was the only man I recognized on the river bank that morning. I was not more than 75 feet from the barges when they landed.

Trying to Prevent a Fight. "O'Donnell came to me and told me to try and induce the men on the boat not to land, he (O'Donnell) would keep the crowd back. He said he was afraid that the men whight do violence, and he wanted to prevent any outbreak. I did not know any of the men who were shot. When the barge landed the men came out barge landed the men came out of the cabins and pointed their guns in a threatening manner at the people on the shore. They began to fire from both sides and I ran and have not been back there since. The first shot fired after the barges landed came from the cabin of the boat. I saw William Foy fall across the gang plank shot in the side. He threw up his hands and said, 'Don't shoot.' I never saw Mr. Potter, the mill superintendent. Sheriff Gray was not on the front barge when it was landed. I did not see him until afterward. All of the men had rifles and discountered to the men had rifles and discountered. ward. All of the men had rifles and displayed them, saying, 'These are the things we push through the crowd with.' They acted in a threatening manner all the

Where the First Shot Came From. Coroner McDowell-Where did the first shot come from?

Captain Coon—From the gang plank, and that was the uery shot that killed Foy.

"Are you sure of that?"
"Yes, sir." David Lynch was called and said: "I live at Homestead, but was not present at the scene of the riot. I am Chairman of the Police Committee. A number of special

officers were sworn in on July 1. I saw Sheriff McCleary in Homestead, and he said he wanted to take charge of the mill."

Alfred Oates, said: "I live on Second avenue, Homestead. I was standing on the Pemicky tracks and heard a lot of shooting. remicky tracks and neard a lot of shooting.

I ran up Eighth avenue, and I met some men coming down the street carrying George Rutter between them. He had been shot by the Pinkertons. I heard the Captain crying, 'Shoot the———' I did not see the fence torn down."

Albert Ackard: "I live in Homestead and

was at home when the Pinkertons landed on the morning of July 6. I was standing on the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge.
There were a large number of people on
the bank. I could see what was going on
on board the barge, but could not see the men in the mill yard.

Saw No One in the Water Tower. "I did not see any one in the water tower and I am sure that no shots were fired from there. I saw a great deal of firing from the boats. On the way to the bridge I was informed that a man had been shot. The Little Bill was still there when I reached the bridge. I saw the Little Bill leave the barges, but did not see any shots fired at her. I did not see any of the men who were shot. Frank Rutter, a son of one of the mill

men who was killed, was then examined. He said: "I am a son of George W. Rutter, and live in Verona. I had a talk with my father at the Homeopathic Hospital. He said that when he attempted to run one of the Pinkertons raised a gun and shot him.
Owing to the fact that the young man
was not at Homestead on the day of the
riot, he was excused from further attend-

ance as a witness.

The inquest adjourned to meet again at 2

o'clock next Tuesday. SCENES IN THE MILL

Henry Stocker, a Non-Union Workmen. Leaves the Homestead Plant and Tells of His Experience With the Carnegie

Steel Company. The tales concerning the state of affairs within the Homestead works since the beand varied. A consistent, although unhappy story was told a DISPATCH reporter by Henry Stocker, a bricklayer, who had been brought here from Philadelphia by the Carnegie Steel Company to work at \$1.25 a yard. Homestead.

"On Thursday morning last while walking down the street in Philadelphia," said Stocker, "I passed by an employment bureau at No. 1111 Arch street. On the outside was a large sign offering special inducements to mechanics of all kinds who were willing ing and be ready to go to Pittsburg. The next morning in was taken to the Broad street station with a number of other men under the charge of a leader and we all boarded a train. The same night we arrived at the Union station and remained in

rived at the Union station and remained in this city until morning, when we were all taken down to the Tide and upon that vessel to Homestead.

"I knew I was going to a non-union mill. but had I understood the situation thoroughly, I would not have left Philadelphia. I was put to work immediately upon my arrival—that is I was instructed to stay about the yards and if there was any brick laying for me to do I would be notibrick laying for me to do I would be noti-fied. The food furnished by the company was of the best quality and the beds are quite clean, but the sleeping apartments were rather close. Notwithstanding the god food and beds, the men there are dis-contented and nearly all would leave impregod rood and beds, the men there are dis-contented and nearly all would leave imme-diately were they not continually intimi-dated by stories of the bad charactor of the strikers. On account of the change of climate and drinking water many of the men are ill. Another thing that adds to their discomfort is the scarcity of clothing

amony the men. "The men have no hard work to do and most of them spend their time in walking about the yards. They are not allowed to about the yards. They are not allowed to see the daily newspapers and the use of whiskey, even for medicinal purposes, is strictly prohibited. Any attempt upon the part of the new workmen to leave would be met with a decided rebuff. They feel their positions keenly, especially after last night, when some of the brakemen on a passing train threw oil and cobble stones at them. One of the stones struck a man on the foot One of the stones struck a man on the foot and hurt him quite severely. There are about 400 men in the works, none of whom can get out. I managed to get permission to leave by pretending I knew nothing of the bricklaying business. I engaged with the firm for \$4 per day and worked one and one-half days. I went to the office to draw my wages and received \$2 20. I do not know whether they deducted my board or not, but I think \$3 80 for less than two days is quite a heavy board bill."

Henry Stocker lives at No. 1226 Randolph street, Philadelphia. He was sent home last night. about 400 men in the works, none of whom

K. of L. Miners Uphold the Homesteaders. WILKESBARRE, July 26. - [Special.]-District Assembly No. 16, Knights of Labor, Charles H. Stewart was the next witness.
He said: "I am a constable at Homestead.
Was in Homestead on the morning of July 6. I saw a lot of men pulling a little brass cannon through the streets. There was a large crowd of people there. Mr. Gainer

District Assembly 7. To, Ringhts of Later, 19,000 miners, assembled to day and passed resolutions upholding the Homestead strikers and 'pledging them financial support. The resolutions delare the conduct of Homestead workingmen in the killing of Pinkerton men as heroic.

The property of the Constable.

SIMEN'S,

OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA

FORGOT THE HANDCUFF KEYS.

estable Returns to the Southside Fre the Jail With a Prisoner, Constable Lindner, of Alderman Me-Geary's office, arrested a man last night that has been wanted for several months. During the latter part of December last Pat Haley and a man named Harger got into a dispute, and Haley assaulted Harger. The latter entered suit against Haley, and The latter entered suit against Haley, and he was arrested on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. He was arrested by Constable Butler, of Alderman Bleichner's office, but escaped from the officer on his way to jail. When he was captured last night he was turned over to Constable Sheran, who handcuffed himself to the prisoner and brought him to jail. Through a piece of forgetfulness Sheran left his keys to the handcuffs on the Southside, and had to return with the prisoner a second time.

JOSIAH F. DAY, late of Pittsburg, repre senting the Studebaker Bros. Manufactur-ing Company, South Bend, Ind. and New York City, and John B. Haberlee, of the same company, are registered at the Du-

to return with the prisoner a second time.

The dining department of Bayley's Cafe, 405 Smithfield street, will close for repairs to-day and will open September 1.

EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY

Via the B. & O. R. R., On next Thursday, July 28. Rate \$10 the round trip, and tickets good for 12 days. Special trains leave depot at 8 a. u. and 9:20 p. w. Secure your parlor and sleeping car accommodations early.

Room Renters and Boarding Houses Who Used The Dispatch's Cent-a-Word advertis-ing columns under Wanted Boarders and Rooms To Let find it the best.

Nothing Is Certain but Death and Taxes. The one will procure the means for your wile to pay the other, i. e., if you insure in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Besides you don't have to die to win. If you live 20 years you get back your money, with interest. EDWARD A. WOODS, Manager, 516 Market street, Pittsburg.

Have You a Vacant Room And wish a tenant for it? Then do as hundreds of others have done—advertise it in the To Let Rooms Cent-a-Word advertising columns of The Dispatch.

PERFECT action and perfect health result from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers A perfect little pill. Very small; very sure WALKER'S FAMILY SOAP contains no free sikali, and will not injure your clothes.

Moving and packing furniture a specialty HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

SUMMER neckwear at James H. Aiken & Co.'s, 100 Fifth avenue.

HUGUS & ACKE.

Summer Sale Bargains in Dress Goods.

50 pieces Vigoureux Suitings, Diagonals, stripes and mixtures, at 25c a yard, regular value 4oc.

44-inch wide English Suiting Effects, usual AT: values 75c, now 35c a

yard. Extra bargains in ginning of the present trouble are wide Navy Storm Serges, 50 inches wide, \$1 and

CREPON Individual Dress Patterns, beau-tiful light materials tiful light materials, this season's highest to go out of the city. Being out of work and not caring particularly where I went I novelties, were \$25 and entered and offered my services as a brick-layer. The offer was quickly accepted and I was ordered to report early the next morn.

Flannels, the correct kinds for boating, mountain, lawn tennis and seashore wear, at specially low prices.

Cor. Fifth Ave. and Market St.

BATTLE OF BRADDOCK FIELD, WASHINGTON, FORT FORT DUQUESNE, PITT WHISKY RIOTS, SPOON

And all the important events in the early history of Pittsburg vividiy recalled in the "Fort Pitt" souvenir Spoon. A unique design—practical and useful—mailed anywhere on receipt of price. Ten Spoon, \$3 each; Coffee Spoon, \$1 75 each. Patented and sold only by

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS, FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST 1525-NWF

MEN'S

Kangaroo Shoes.

COOL, SOFT LIGHT AND FLEXIBLE All Sizes and Styles at

\$2.50 AND \$3.50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Leading Pittsburg, Pa., y Goods House. Wednesday, July 27, 1892

Jos. Home & Go.'s

Penn Ave. Stores.

An Extraordinary Success Has Been Our

Glearance

Sale

WASH DRESS

GOODS!

TO-DAY

We offer scores of new bargains and make additional reductions.

New attractions that will

bring thousands of new cus-Those who have not been

able to attend this great sale

should lose no further time. We are now selling Foreign and Domestic Wash Dress Goods of every kind and quality for nearly nothing compared with their actual value or former prices.

Reduced from 7c and 8c, All three-quarter American Challis and Chev-ron Suitings, in good styles and colors.

Reduced from 8c. This season's light-weight, best Dress Print. Simpson's and other standard makes. Reduced from 121/c. All of our 36-inch Printed Serge Suitings; 8 yards make a dress; 10 yards a comfort.

Reduced from 20c. All the light-colored Fancy Stripe and Fancy Check Shirting Ginghams, Scotch and American.

Reduced from 25c, 30c and 373/c.
All the real Scotch Cheviot Sustings in stripes and checks.

Beduced from 25c and 35c. All the beautiful French Mousselines and Organdie Lawns, light and dark

156 Reduced from 25c and 40c. The choice high-class Plaid and Bourette Novelty Imported Ginghams. Reduced from 25c. All those beau-tiful Singalese Cloths or Novelty Crinkled Ginghams, in fancy

Beduced from 25c. All the imported genuine Scotch Bedford Cord Ginghams, in neat styles.

Reduced from 25c, 35c and 40c.
William Anderson's and other genuine Scotch Ginghams, in choice stripes and plaids.

200 Reduced from 30c. Fine Scotch Flannels (part cotton), in good colorings, neat checks and stripes.

256 Reduced from 50c. All the imported Scotch Hedford Cords, and all Scotch Crepe Ginghams. Reduced from 40c, 45c and 50c. The cheicest of high-class French and Scotch Novelty Ginghams, including D. & J. Anderson's.

This is a plain statement of the way we are getting rid of this enormous stock of Wash Goods. We pay you well to help us to make a clean sweep

Jos. Horne & Go.,

of everything.

609-621 PENN AVE