the July fighting was called by Captain Cooper on the stand yesterday, sat inside the railing during the last hour of the morning hearing. He has a dark, rather handsome face, with strong features and a

The gossip among the attorneys, speciators, witnesses and detectives about the case credits the prosecution with having presented a pretty clear account of the conflict at Homestead on July 6. As to the prisoner Critchlow's participation in it the evidence is yet wanting, but the prosecuting attorneys are satisfied they have all the witnesses they want upon this point. It is understood that some important evidence as to the identification of Critchlow as one of the men who fired at the time Connors was shot was found as late as yesterday. This will be used to fracture the defense's first line of evidence, which is said to be their main reliance, the establishment of an

CAPTAIN COOPER'S STORY.

He Describes in Detail the Battle at Hom stead-Put Through a Severe Cross Examination Only Ten Pinkertons Aboard the Barges-Struck by a Cannot

Captain Cooper took the stand at 9:45, and Mr. Brennen asked him: "Why didn't you surrender yourself as soon as you came to Pittsburg? You're under indictment for riot and murder, are you not?"

The witness didn't have to answer, for Judge Kenneny took Mr. Burleigh's view that such questions were neither cross-examination nor common sense. Proceeding under cross-examination the witness said: "I am not under arrest now," and then reverting back to the journey of the Pinkertons to Pittsburg in July last related how he commanded the New York and Philadelphia divisions, Captain Norton the Chicago division, with Captain Hinde in general command.

Mr. Brennen then asked: "Isn't it a Rube, at for years you have been a 'Hey! "No, sp. " a circus?"

as a Pinkerton was with Barnum's circus There was a go tive for nine years." this question, and Judge "l of laughter over to be informed what a "Hey! a. "edy wished be It was explained that it is applied to a circus employe who assuming the garb and air of a countryman in order to protect yokels and hayseeds from the bunko men infesting a circus. The witness went on with his description of the makebe. It was explained that it is might up of the Pinkerton brigade.

Only Ten Regulars in the Party. There were only ten regular Pinkerton men among the 300 brought to Homestead.

There were two boxes of guns, each containing 50 to 75 Winchesters, on the boat. As to the fray itself, he was cross-examined as follows: Q. Was a cannon fired at the boat? A.

Yes; six or seven shots hit the boat. One of the bolts from it hit me. I was laid up eight or ten days from the wound Q. Did the bolt from the cannon hit you on the cheek? A. No: it gianced off my knee. It was a round bolt. It was about 12 o'clock. Tore a hole in the bow of the boat. Q. Was there no firing after 1:30 or 2 o'clock? A. I was mistaken yesterday.

C'clock? A. I was mistaken yesterday. There was shooting occasionally after that, but no one was hit. Connors was shot at 11:30. I didn't see him shot.

Q. Did you have plenty of ammunition? A. No, but the Winchesters of some of the 15 men were still fairly well loaded.
Q. How long was it from the time Connors was shot till be received medical assistance? A. Eight hours afterward. A medical student, who was one of the Pinker of the connors wound. The regular force, dressed Connor's wound. The regular force.

A. Did you order Pinkerton.

e. Did you order Pinkertovas not to fire in you gave command? A. Vas not to fire of to fire. The barges we seat the bank ten plank was put out. ien on the bank when out 100 came after. It could see nlatnix.

ered by a Volley. e order to fire did the

or the second volley. seople on the bank Frank Murray, superintendent of the

said we were not to at-hey fetched the Sheriff, were on the Little Bill. command of l'inkerton

you go away? A. Somebody otter told me to stay till he the Sheriff and not to go

ou in Pittsburg prior to 1892; y Commonwealth as not cross-

rieigh—I want to know if that a is put in good faith. If it is to be dup all right. udge Kennedy ruled the question out.

Q. You being in command selected the men to fire at the men on shore: A. Yes, I placed them where they could command the men to fire at the men on shore? A. Fes, I placed them where they could fire through holes cut in the boat. I had the holes cut an hour after the first battle, about 5:30 or 6 a. m. My orders to my men were to shoot anyone who fired on the boat. Not to fire till they saw a man shoot, then hit him if they could.

As the fined at all.

Q. How close was Hinde to the man on the gang plank when he was shot? A. About 10 or 12 feet. Hinde was not the only man shot then, two or three more. No order to shoot had been given from our boat. Three men on the boat were shot before any order was given to return the fire. I was hit with a stone at shat time.

Q. Was it before or after the Little Bill let that you cut port holes?

A. Before the

Q Was it before or after the Little Bill leit that you cut port holes? A. Before the Little Bill leit and we lind been ordered not to land. One of the port holes was abandoned because a man in the watertower shot through it. Just after I had looked out of this hole a bullet came through and looked in a post from which I afterwards due it out.

ought out.

Q Were the orders not to fire given before or after landing? A. Before.

Q. What time did shooting begin from behind the breastworks? A. About 8:30 or 9

A Detective With Barnum's Circus. Q. In what capacity were you with Bar-

num's? A. As a detective, and Connors was employed on race track as a watchman employed by Pinkerton.

Re-cross-examined. Q. Nobody had been

burt on the boat till the man who threw timsel; down on his back on the gang plank? himsell down on his pack on the rang plank?

A. Nobody. I was a little behind Hinde. I saw Kline hit on the forehead.

Q. Only a flesh wound? A. Well, he died. I heard some one say that a man was falling, and I turned and saw Kline fall. Then I Q. A. to the bullet which you dug out of

a post, you say it came from the pumphouse?
A. Yes. That's where most of the shots The witness then left the stand.

W. H. Burt, of the Pinkerton force, tes-tified: "I live in Chicago. Have lived there Il years. I used to go to school with Mr. D. F. Patterson when he taught school Mr. Brennen wanted to know whether

this was considered a recommendation and, amid much laughter, the Court ruled that the testimony might be accepted in the Mr. Burt continued: "Shots were fired at the boats before we Homestead mill. The

the south shore. A

plank 300 or 400 men came running down the bank. I helped to put out the gang plank. The crowd was 15 feet from the shore end of the gang plank. They were call-ing us vile names; threatened to kill all of us. They had guns, revolvers and other arms. After the plank was landed I went through the boat, and returned in five mintime. Captain Hinde, Kline, O'Day and Leslie were wounded, I found. The first volley was fired after that. The Pinker-

tons' guns were fired up in the air, and no body on the bank fell. Scattered the Men on the Bank. "After the second volley the men on the bank scattered. A few shots were fired after the second volley from the shore, and then none for a long while. The crowd in-creased from the time the first landing was made during the three hours to 200 or 300, I guess. I sat on the bow of the boat and watched the men build the breastworks, 150 feet away from me. The breastworks were of iron girders with fire bricks be-tween them. After three hours the firing began again from the breastworks, the watertower and another brick building.



W. M. Erwin, the St. Paul Lawyer for the

Defense. The firing from behind the barriesde began at 9 A. M. and lasted till 3 P. M. The men behind the breastworks shot right through the door at the bow of the outside barge. heard the cannon fired from the Homestead side as fast as it could be loaded, I should judge. Dynamite tore a big bole in the roof of the barge. I heard dynamite explode on the barge. I heard dynamite explode on the

last saw him unburt ne . s 50 feet from the forward end of the out side barge. The next time he was 25 feet from the forward end. Two men were hol ding him. He was wounded and they laid him on a temporary table. A medical sty dent from Chicago bandaged him. I ne xt saw him at the Union Depot on a stre steher. The first vol-ley was fired from the boat between 4 and 5 and the Little Bill veent away between 5

At this point the f Court took a recess for

THE AFTERN OON SESSION. earching Cross-Exam instion of a Pinkerton Detective-Hac | Charge of the Force

From Youngstown From Youngstown to Pittsburg-What the Captain of the 1 little Bill Saw. The afternoon session commenced with the cross-examination of W. H. Burt, the Pinkerton. Attorney Brennen was in the

Br Jennen-You are under indictment for riot and murder? A. I believe so. Q. When did you leave Pittsburg the last time? A. October 19. Q. You are a Chicago man? A. Yes, sir.

ton service, continuously? A. Seven years. Q. Were you at Rankin two years ago? A. Yes, sir. Q. Coming from Chicago did you meet other Pinkertons at Youngstown? A. Yes,

Q. Who commanded the Chicago division? A. Nordrum. After Nordrum left I was put There was a moment's | in command by him. I had 124 men under t and second volley. I my charge. I can't say how long before we first left Chicago that I first received notice s they pleased after that I was to go East. I was notified by

> Q. What were his instructions? A. All I knew was that I was to go to Homestead with some men and protect some mill prop-

Q. How many of the Chicago men were of the regular Pinkerton force? A. About 50, 1 dian't know the others except by sight. I knew I was to meet others at Youngstown. I learned that from Nordrum after we got on the train. The regular Pinkertons lived in Chicago. The understanding when we left was that three or four of us were to be officers when we got to Bellevue.

When the Firing Commenced, Q. Where were the Chicago men located on the barges. A. The barges were separated, and we occupied one. At the Carnegie works both barges were together. I was going into the barge from the gang plank when the firing commenced. Captain Hinde was in charge of the squad. I was under him, and part of my men with myself were dele-gated to march into the works. About six or eight of my men were out on the bow of the boat, the others were inside. I should say about 15 men were on the bow of the

The First Cannon Shot.

Q. When was the cannon first fired? A. The first shot hit the boat at 11 o'clock. It was fired from the Homestead side. Afterwards shots came from a cannon on the Braddock side.

Q. Weren't the first cannon shots fired from the Braddock, or Pittsburg side? A. No. sir.

Redirect examination—Q. The man who threw himself with a pistol over the gangplank and shot was not the first to fire on you? A. We were fired on from the bank. It was quite heavy.

Q. Some of these men had guns? A. No. sir. There were guns inside of the door. I the first shot his direct set fired before we returned the fire.

Q. How did you know with your back tunned that the shots came from the shore? A. I know that our men didn't fire. They always act under orders.

Y. And yet your men selected from various places can be trained and know the time the shooting on the shore commenced I wasked half was through the burge and back again before we fired our first voiley. I sat on the bow of the second boat for a time watching the people on the shore building the barrieade.

Q. How close was Hinde to the man on the gang plank when he was shot? A. About 10 to 12 feet, Hinde was not the only man shot then, two or three more. No order to shoot had been given from our boat. Three men shoet pure were guns inside of the door. I there were guns inside of the door. I don't see Cooper have a rifle. Some of these were guns inside of the door. I don't see Cooper have a rifle. Some of these were guns inside of the door. I don't see Cooper have a rifle. Some of these were guns inside of the door. I don't see Cooper have a rifle. Some of the see Cooper have a rifle. Some of the see Cooper have a rifle. Some of the see rifle. We had not the shots came had clubs. The first shot was fired as I was going into the boat. From 15 to 20 shots were fired before we returned the firs.

Q. How did you know with your back tuned fired as I was going into the boat. From 15 to 20 shots was going into the boat. From 15 to 20 shots were fired before we retur

Q. Anybody shoot at you? A. No: after the first volleys were fired from the barges we dien't shoot again until between 9 and 10 we dien't snot again until we got to Home-o'clock; I saw no guns until we got to Home-stead; I opened the rifle boxes; we had 300 Winchesters; don't know how many revolv-ers; suppose we had about 200 and at least 300 clube; I had seen some o'the guns before at Wallston, Pa.; did not see them before I left

Judge Kennedy Wants More Speed. Q. Were you surprised to see the boxes on the barges that you had seen before? Burleigh-I object to that question as ir relevant. I am very liberal, but that reaches

the limit.

Judge Kennedy—The objection sustained.

It is now 2 o'clock, and only two witnesses have been examined to-day.

Q. Did you know there was a strike at Romestead?

Burleigh—Don't answer that question, Burt, I object.

The objection was sustained by

Q. When did the cannon shot strike the boat? A. The first shot hit us between 9 and 10 o'clock. That was the first time we heard it. The inside barge was struck first. It was hit more than once. I don't think the outside barge was hit. I didn't see the man

side barge was hit. I didn't sed the man lying on the gangplank shooting at the crowd.

Q. Why did you go back into the boat?

A. For some of my men; as many as I could find. The men were scattered in the barges and in the Little Bill.

Q. Did you order them to line up? A. I said we would make a landing.

Q. You said that, notwithstanding the firing outside? A. They knew what I meant.

firing outside? A. They knew what I meant.
Q. Did you help to distribute the ammunition? A. I did not. I knew the guns were loaded. They were not loaded in the boxes.
They were charged as soon as the firing from the shore commenced. We opened the boxes just as we made the landing, or between the Pemickey bridge and the tying up of the barges.
Q. Wasn't it a mile below that point when you commenced to open the boxes! A. No. fir. The maces were distributed when we were going under the Smithfield street bridge. The gun boxes were not opened

until we were fired on. The maces were about is inches long, made of hickory. I think the shooting from the banks commenced about half a mile below the works. Here the cross-examination ended. Burieigh-Why did you leave the doc

A. We expected to be attacked and we were anxious to see what the people were doing. We wanted to protect ourselves from their guns and the oil. It was about

Peter J. Connors, a Pinkerton man and not related to T. J. Connors, the deceased, was the next witness. He wore a long, flow-ing mustache that he stroked frequently.

His testimony follows:

I was on the barges, and we arrived at Homestead about 3 o'clock in the morning. We were fired on after we passed lock No. 1. The New York barge, as we called it, was next to the shore, and was lapped by the Chicago barge, about 15 to 20 feet. Captain Hinds ordered us to make a landing, and not to shoot until we were commanded. I suppose about 300 people were on the banks. They were running down the river. I couldn't see any arms. A young man standing in a small boat cried to us: "Come on you———; I dare you to land. I have 200 pounds of dynamite here, and if you try to come on shore I will touch it off and blow you up." The attitude of the crowd was threattening. The people were excited and didn't want us to land. Captain Rodgers tries to put the gangplank out almost as soon as we arrived there.

After the gangplank was put out 27 men tried to land. The orders were not to shoot. Captain Hinde, Kiine and Hoffman were hurt. After the first volley was fired from the boat the crowd scattered. A second volley was fired. Then the people had gotten into the mill yard.

Q. How long was it before the next shooting commenced. A. About 9:30 in the morning. I could see the crowd building breastworks in the meantume on the top of the hill. The distance from the bow of the boat to the breastworks I think was about 100 yards. I could hear the buckshot and rife balls strifting the boats. The cannon shois hit us several times tearing off boards and big splinters.

Trying to Dynamite the Barges.

Trying to Dynamite the Barges.

The witness then told of the attempts to shooting was done from 11 to 3 o'clock. The cannon was loaded with acrap iron and was fired continually. The greatest amount of shooting came from behind the barricade. The breastworks were about 20 rods long and over three feet high. Witness was standing within four feet of Connors when he was shot. Connors was sitting on a pile of matters. shipped to New York. Connors was shot about 12 o'clock. Under cross-examination be said:

he said:

I belong to Chicago, to the Pinkerton forces there. I was not one of the men in command. The barges were lighted when we got to Bellevue, but the lights were turned out later. They were not lighted when we were steaming up the river. The firing continued from shortly after the time we reached Lock I to the landing. At Homestead I went out on the stern to see about landing the men. I din't know the men around me. I wasn't supposed to know them. From six to eight of our men were on the bow. The first firing came from the shore at the end of the gang plank. A lot of young fellows were at the end of the plank was about 20 feet long and about six Pinkertons were half way down the plank when they were fred upon from the shore. There were a number of snots in quick succession. Some of our men fell. At least a half minute after the firing commenced on the shore we shot from the barges. In our first volley there were ten shots at least and more in the second.

Q. How could you tell where the shots

were ten shots at least and more in the second.

Q. How could you tell where the shots were coming from? Were'nt you and the people on the bank close together? A. We were not so close together that I couldn't tell from the reports. The sound indicated the position. I don't think anybody snot from the gangway. Our men fired from inside the barge. The men hired were supposed to know how to handle a Winchester. They were expected to be able to shoot in case of necessity. Connors was sitting on the Chicago boat on the outside when he was shot. He sat facing the Homestead shore. I helped to tie up his arm, and the doctor told me it was bleeding badly.

The Little Bill's Captain Testifica. Q. How long have you been in the Pinker

The Little Bill's Captain Testifies. Captain W. B. Rodgers, of the Little Bill, was the next witness. He was asked first to describe the barges. "The two barges," he said, "were 200 feet long and 35 foet wide. They drew that morning from 16 to 20 inches of water. The houses on the barges were from 10 to 12 feet high and built close to the side of the boats. I towed the two boats to Homestead. We started with the Little Bill and Tide, but the machinery of the Tide broke at Lock No. 1, and we left the boat there and proceeded with the Little Bill.
The channel runs close to the shore near
the Pemickey bridge, and we kept in it.
The steamboat was towing between the two

"I was present when the gang plank was shoved out. It is about 12 feet long. We laid the lines out before we pushed the planks off. The people tried to keep the gangway off the shore. One young man had an oar. He threw himself on the stage and commenced to fire at the Pinkers. and commenced to fire at the Pinkertons with a revolver. That was the first of the shooting at the landing. The crowd was very much enraged. Previous to the landing in the neighborhood of the bridge the bullets whistled through the pilot house. It seemed to me that the man lying on the plank shot Capptain Hinde. On the heels of the shooting a great deal of firing came from the water's edge and the bank. The smoke from the firing was very dense, and when it cleared away I saw the people on the shore had retreated up the bank. I remained there about 2½ hours. We made the landing about 4 o'clock.

Firing From the Pumphouse. 'Up to the time when I left, after hostilities had ceased for the first time there, was an occasional shot from the pumphouse. I saw them building a barricade above the pumphouse. The wounded on the barges were taken on the Little Bill to Port Perry and brought to the Homeopathic Hospital on the 8 o'clock train. I think there were five or six wounded men. Captain Hinde was one of them. Mr. Potter and Colonel Gray were on the boat. Colonel Gray went with me to Port Perry. When we tried to go back to the barges they opened fire on us, and nobody could remain in the pilot house. The firing came from both sides of the river, but most of it was from the Homestead shore. We finally drifted out of range. The watchman on the drifted out of range. The watchman on the boat was shot. We steered the boat from the tiller in the engine room. It was impossible for anyone to remain in the pilot house. Captain Rodgers, under cross-examina-ion, testified as follows: "The boats were tion, testified as follows: "The boats were loaded and the cargo received by my brother and some of the boys from the office. The cargo was put on the boat in the Allegheny river. I was employed by Mr. Frick."

Mr. Brennen wanted to know when he was hired, but Mr. Burleigh objected to the

question as irrelevant.

to fit up the barges with beds, cooking utensils, etc., to house a number of men. I bought the stores from the Union Supply Company. I was expected to provide for

Colonel Joseph H. Gray was called. He testified that he was on the Little Bill in the capacity of a Deputy Sheriff of Allegheny county. There was no cross-examination. The witness was on the stand about

wo minutes.

Joseph Malley, a Pinkerton watchman, Joseph Malley, a Pinkerton watchman, came next. He was on the barges but didn't know Connors. He saw him before and after he was shot. He saw Connors sitting on a mattress and was facing up the river. The end of the house on the barge had an opening as large as a barn door. Two minutes after he saw Connors first he was shot, and the witness helped to pick him up. He was laid an a cot and his cost him up. He was laid on a cot and his coat was taken off. He was bleeding badly. was taken off. He was bleeding badly. Saw Connors again when he was carried out of the barge on a stretcher. That was the last glimpse he had of him. On cross-examination Malley said he had lived in Chicago 16 years and was employed by Pinkerton six years.

James Porter, the next witness, is a photographer and works for Dabbs. He was shown a picture of the scene of the riot. He said he had taken it from the Baltimore and Ohio side about 5 o'clock. He was

and Ohio side about 5 o'clock. He was shown several other photographs that he had taken the same day. On cross-exami-nation he said he had been directed to do the work by Mr. Dabba.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

Witnesses Called to Prove Critchlow's Presence on the Battlefield on July 6 -Seen Carrying a Gun-Firing From Behind the Steel Barricade.

J. M. Dickson was the first witness called in the evening. He lives in North Homestead, a town across the river. He said: "I have known Sylvester Critchlow for six or eleven years. I saw him July 6. The first time he was on the township road in front of the Carnegie general offices. They are on the mill property. The township road runs alongside the office. He had a gun in his hands and was walking toward Munhall

mill gate? A. Yes, and he was about 200 or



Edwin Argo, the Sioux City Criminal Lawyer. 300 yards from the gate. It was about 8:30 in

Attorney Brennen cross-examined-Q. Hov

long have you lived in North Homestead?

A. Most of my life.

Q. Can't you tell whether you have known Critchlow for 6 or 11 years? A. I knew the Critchlow boys. I think I have known Sylvester for 11 years. Q. Has Critchlow been working in the Homestead mill for the last three months? A. I think not. Before I saw Critchlow on July 6 I saw him a year ago at work. I have seen him often since and know him well. I know his brothers Stephen and Allen. The latter was killed in the Johnstown flood.

in the mill taking account of the tonnage; now I work in the transportation department. Yes, it is a promotion. Knew it was because I always got to my work at 7:30. I didn't watch where he went. He was the only man I saw at the time carrying a gun. Burleigh—Can you point out the man you saw that morning carrying the gun.

Mr. Reardon objected and was overruled. The witness then walked over to Critchlow, and putting his hand on the latter's shoulder, said: "This is the man." H. H. Hervey, assistant paymaster of the company, testified next as follows:

I saw Sylvester Critchlow in front of the general offices on the morning of July 6. He was carrying a gun. It was about 8:30 in the morning, and he was going in the direction of Munhall station.

Q. Do you see that man in the courtroom now! A. I do.

Cross-examined, Mr. Hervey said he knew the delendant three or four years. He couldn't tell what he wore or the kind paid him off every two weeks. Witness was outside of the office when he saw Critch-low. Couldn't tell where he went.

Critchlow Carried a Gun. J. H. Slocum, clerk of the superintend-ent, came next. He lived in Homestead 12 years. Has known Critchlow for six years or more. Saw him on July 6 on Eighth avenue, where the Carnegie property and Homestead join, between 8 and 8:30 in the morning. The place is about 300 yards from the office. He had a gun, and three men were talking to him at the time. Witness heard the men say to Critchlow: "Go up around by way of Munhall." This would take him in the direction of the mill cate. Saw him next in front of Mr. Patter's home. He came from the direction where Slocum first saw him. Witness saw him again in front of the general offices. He identified Critchlow as the man.

On cross-examination Mr. Slocum testi-fied: "I didn't know the three men to whom Critchlow was talking. I had stopped myself to talk to several of my friends. I was there about two or three minutes. Critchlow was about three or five feet from me. I can't say how any of the men were dressed. Hewey and Dickson were at the

office when I got there." Charles Reese, a newspaper artist, was put on the stand next. The witness said: I was on the mill property July 6 making pictures for the PITTSBURG DISPATCH and New York Herald. I was in the converting mill when I saw Critchlow first. He was below the converting mill toward the river. should say he was about 50 or 60 feet from the stern of the barge. He was near the pump house. He had a gun. Cross-examined: The time when I saw Critchlow was between I and 3 o'clock in

Mr. Brennen wanted to know when he was hired, but Mr. Burleigh objected to the juestion as irrelevant.

He Expected 1,500 Men.

The witness continued: "I was employed I was not invited there. I was stopping at

THAT OPENS (O)

THE DOOR TO SUCCESS.

A DISPATCH ADLET

the hotel. I met five or seven men in a room. Among them were E. O. Christy, Mr. Tanner, Harry Layton, Captain Awl and Captain E. Y. Breck. It was about 3 o'clock, and we dispersed between 4 and 5 o'clock. I never had seen Critch-low before the time when I saw him in the mill yard. I described him a week ago to Captain Breek. I gave the description in letter to Captain Breck in answer to an in-

Q. Were't you on the Frick pay roll? A. No, sir (with emphasis).
Q. How was Critchlow dressed? A. I can go into no details. His clothes were dark, no bright colors. There was nothing striking about him. I saw him a number of times during the day.
Q. How many people did you see in the mill yard? A. I should imagine 5,000.
Q. Could you identify Critchlow in such a crowd? A. Yes, sir. Under the circumstances. stances.
Burleigh—State the circumstances.
Brennen—We object.

Here followed a lengthy and animated discussion as to whether the witness should be allowed to state the circumstances.

Messrs. Argo, Marshall, Brennen and Montooth for the defense argued that it was irrelevant. Messrs. Burleigh and Patterson insisted that it was evidence. The objec-tion was overruled. Attracted by Critchlow's Daring.

The witness: My attention was drawn to

the defendant by his exposed position. He

was away from the crowd. One man in my hearing said to another, pointing to Critch-low, "There is that dare devil of a Critchlow." There is that dare-devil of a Critchlow."

Isaac, J. Jury: I have lived in Homestead since 1881. I think I have known Critchlow for 11 years. I saw him in the mill yard July 6. The first time I saw him was about 7:39 in the morning. He had a gun with him. He then moved up the river. The next time I saw him was about 9 o'clock. He was in the pump house. He remained there about 10 minutes and then he went downs the river. He had either a shotgun or rifle, I didn't see him again until late in the afternoon after the surrender, about 4:30 or 5 o'clock. He was on Ridge avenue, about a square and a half from the mill property. He had nothing with him.

Cross-examined: I was a constable at the time. I went into the mill yard in the morning between 7:30 and 8 o'clock. I went in on the Peemickey road. I spoke to Critchlow. I told him it was better for him to get out of the road. He didn't go when I advised him.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Reardon witness said he had been subponsed November 18 by Officer Mills. At first he refused to give the name of the officer. He denied that he was being paid by H. C. Frick. Asked what he was doing in the mill yard, he said he was aroused by the whistles and the noise, and went there to see what was

Firing From Behind the Barricade. Samuel Stewart, a clerk employed in the Carnegie office, was called next. He testi-

I have known Critchlow for two years. Saw him for the first time on the township road in the morning in front of the general ffices, carrying a gun. I saw him again about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He was about six feet up the river from the pump house. He was kneeling behind the barriabout six feet up the river from the pumphouse. He was kneeling behind the barricade with the gun projecting toward the river between the second and third tiers. The barricade was made of beams piled three high. The gun was pointed toward the barges. The space between the beams was filled with firebrick punched full of hoies. The holes were at least three inches in diameter. From where Critchlow was you could see in the barges. The door was open into the yallow barge. I saw him fire his gun once into this barge. Saw him take aim, pull the trigger and heard the report. I couldn't say what kind of a gun Critchlow had. It was single-barreled.

On cross-examination, Mr. Stewart stated that the last time he saw Critchlow he was behind the barricade. When witness first went behind the breastworks there was no firing. He saw six shots fired at the barges while he was there. No shots were renext to Critchlow fire a gun also. Some of the bricks were arranged with the holes toward the barges. Others were placed parallel with the beams.

Other Men Who Fired. Two men fired before Critchlow. One Confident It Was Critchlow.

I know it was Critchlow that I saw on the were behind the barricade. He didn't township road. On July 61 was employed know the other men. Hall was on Critchlow's right. Flannigan was at the end of the beams. After Critchlow fired witness didn't look to see if he reloaded. Kept his eye on Flaherty with whom he went in. Flaherty had considerable ammunition. All the men behind the barricades were crouching down. He did the same. There was no firing from the barges during the afternoon. Witness kneeled down because he didn't care to take any hances. There were about eight men back of the barricade. The length of the breastworks was about 35 feet. Witness was sent back of the barricade to look around. He

did not make any memoranda. Stewart was the last witness for the prosoution, and the defense will begin its side. of the case to-morrow morning. Stewart furnished the most damaging evidence against Critchlow. He was the only one who saw him fire a gun. The Common-wealth kept him for the last as a fitting During the evening William Reardon and the Court had several tilts. Judge Kennedy requested the lawyer several times to

CHANGING THE SYSTEM,

The Filling of the Jury Wheel to Be Done

Differently Hereafter. In the three Common Pleas Courts vesterday an order was made that the Jury Commissioners and one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, or a majority of hem, shall meet at least 30 days before the first Monday in January, 1893, and select alternately from the whole qualified voters of the county at large 4,000 persons to serve is jurors during the ensuing year.

Heretofore it has been the custom for

one Judge and the Jury Commissioners to each select 1,500 names and deposit them in the wheel. The order was drawn by Judge Ewing, and would indicate that the selection will be made at a meeting of the three persons. The order is in accordance with the act of 1865. Judge Ewing is the Judge whose turn comes this year to make the selection. This decision is supposed to have been made to cover any point which may arise in the future, similar to the one brought up Friday in the Critchlow case.

BARRED FROM CHURCH.

The Critchlow Jury Denied a Chance Attend Divine Services To-Day. The jurymen in the Critchlow case yes terday asked the Court to allow them to attend church to-day. Judge Kennedy said he would like to grant their wish, but did not think it would be proper, so those 12 men will have to go without spiritual food

Dr. B. M. HANNA. Eye, ear, nose and throat diseases exclusively. Office 720 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hollday Goods Now Ready. Diamonds, watches, clocks, sliverware and opera glasses, cash or credit.

SAM F. SIPE,

Wholesale and Retail Jeweler,
Dispatch Building, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets.

At 84 98.

Tou are welcome to them as far as they go, but 330 won't last long in this city, and you can buy one or a dozen, as no restriction is placed on anything on sale at the Cash Store. We refer to a ladies black chevior reefer, 34 inches long, satin lined, head loops, astrachan collar and front. Sold elsewhere at \$12 00. Thonwron Bros., Cash Store, 128 Federal street, Allegheny. Kranich & Bach, Emerson, Starr.

Buy one of these pianos and save regrets.

Easy payments if desired.

LECHNER & SCHOKNERGER,

69 Fifth avenue.

WE have left on hand 47 custom made coats and vests. The suits were made for \$25 to \$35. The pants were placed in our regular stock. They represent the accumulation of the season. The coats and vests go for \$15, if we can fit you. Early comers will secure the best selection.

Gorner Smithfield and Diamond streets.

IN CHARITY'S SHADOW

John Wells Dies of Starvation at the Door of the Poor Farm.

WAS ONCE A HAPPY BLACKSMITH.

Troubles Crazed Him and He Was a Charge on Public Sympathy.

Under the shadow of the Allegheny City Home John Wells was yesterday found dead. Starvation killed him, and in his death struggles he had burrowed deep into

the mud of the township road. William Wells was once the ideal happy village blacksmith. At Verons for years he had worked at the forge, surrounded by his wife and children. Misfortunes several years ago came to him in many different ways and he lost his reason. One day while forging out a horseshoe a small piece of iron struck him in the eye, putting it out. The pain of the wound coupled with some financial losses, drove him mad. The little home was broken up, Wells was seut to an asylum, and the wife and children disappeared. They have never been heard

of since. Two years ago Wells was released from the insane asylum. Since then he has wandered about the country begging alone. His mind was not sound and he was frequently flighty. For a while past he has been around Sharpsburg considerably, spending the most of his time at the mills watching the men at their work. Several days ago he disappeared from his usual haunts and the men missed him much. Inquiry was made about town, but no one had seen Wells

Yesterday morning Charles Brennen, a farm hand employed by Mr. Cook, who lives on the Ross estate, while on his way to work stumbled over the body of a dead man on the road just outside the Allegheny City Home. It was that of Wells, and there was every evidence that there had been an awful death struggle. The man's clothing was covered with yellow mud, his hands were tightly clinched across his breast and the face told of inexpressible agony. The ground where he lay was torn and rooted as though a hog had wade the death of the structure. had made the place its ground. There were no marks on the body to indicate foul play and everybody was for to indicate foil play and everybody was for a time at a loss to know what caused death. The body was removed to an undertaker's in Sharpsburg and Coroner McDowell notified. The more the Coroner worked on the case the more mysterious it grew. Last night the inquest was held and Dr. MeIntosh, of Sharpsburg, made a post mortem examina-

tion. It revealed an awful fact. Wells Died From Starvation. Wells' stomneh showed that not a par-ticle of tood had entered it for several days, Charles Brennen at the hearing remembered of having seen Wells on The evening at Ross' station. He was walking slowly up and down the depot platform with his head bowed low. A lady had seen him Friday night going across the fields to ward the Poor Farm. He was moving very slowly and his features were worn and haggard. It is probable that Wells was on his way to the Poor Farm when what little strength he has left him, and death came in

this horrible form. When Wells was a blacksmith at Verona he was a fine specimen of man. He was nearly six feet tall and was built accordingly. Yesterday when his body was found it was but a shadow of the former John Wells. He was awfully emaciated; in fact, this strong man of yore was nothing but

skin and bones. Coroner McDowell has not been able so far to find a friend of the dead man. At Verona there are many who knew him in his happier days, but not one who will be held for several days with the hope that either Mrs. Wells or some of his children will turn up and give the man a decent

FROM PLENTY TO WANT. A Man Once Well to Do Buried in the

Potter's Field. William F. Corlins' remains are to be buried to-day in the potter's field. He is the man who was killed on the Ft. Wayne road Wednesday while stealing a ride. There are but few cases coming under Coronial care which are sadder than this one. Corlins was only 38 years of age, and was a jeweler and engraver. He was at one time at the head of the engraving de-partment of the Seth Thomas Clock Manufacturing Company, but sickness and mis-fortune lost him this position. He was a married man and the father of one child, but sickness stole it from him. After this life's road was a hard one to him and he and his wife had to separate. She went to work as a saleswoman in a Columbus store and he started into the world to find work. It was in hopes of finding employment that he came to Pittsburg and was killed on the way. In the pocket next his heart was found a picture of him, his wife and child. The wife was sent to Pittsburg by the Col-umbus police to identify her husband. Coroner McDowell paid her way home last night. She had no money to bury the body, so it has to go to the potter's field. Arrested on Her Record.

Mary Ann Quinn, formerly Whorley, arnight, will get a hearing to-morrow. She s charged with being a suspicious person. Her husband declares she is being perse cuted by the police. Superintendent O'Mara denies this, claiming the woman's record as prices notably low. a shoplister warrants her arrest any time

Four Steinways, Four Conovers, Four Operas.

This is the record of pianos sold by H. Kleber & Bro., 506 Wood street, during the last few days, and all of which are intended for Christmas gifts by the purchasers. The fact is that people want the best only for such a purpose and want to go absolutely safe in their selection. Hence it is that they prefer to deal at Kleber & Biro.'s, feeling convinced that they will be dealt with fairly and honestly, and there is no sort of risk in so doing; that Messrs, Kleber have been practical piano teachers and know exactly what kind of instrument will suit the best in each particular ease. Their warrantee runs for eight long years, and their terms are low and on easy time. Don't fall to buy at Klebers', for nobody has ever been decived by them—506 Wood street is the place. P. S.—A fine lot of second-hand pianos for sale cheap.

AN EARLY HOLIDAY SALE At Solomon & Ruben's.

We will place on sale on Monday morning a beautiful line of smoking jackets, house coats and dressing gowns. We are naming such low prices for them that it will pay you to buy now.

Not Chrysantheniums, but Roses.

At the chrysanthenium exhibit of last week Ludwig & Ricuter, the florists of No. 34 Federal street, Allegheny, took the first premium for the best trianged vase of roses not exceeding 36 in number. The firm made a specialty of this branch of horticultural art, and their efforts in this line resulted in splendid specimens, if roses—the flowers that are always in season. This firm would have given more attention to the other departments of the exhibit had it not been for the necessity of attending to the wants of their large number of customers. Weddings and parties and other social events all over the two cities were such splendid exhibits of the thorists' are executed by this firm. That choicest flowers were the disposed of

THEY WILL GO SLOW.

enator Vest Savs the Democratic Party Will Not Make Hasty or Radical Changes in the Tariff-Opposed to a Extra Session-That Woman Senator. Senator Vest, of Missouri, passed through

Pittsburg last evening en route for Washington. He had been doing considerable campaign work in his own State during the past month, and seemed glad to get back to the nation's capital. In conversation with a DISPATCH representative Mr. Vest said: I am very much opposed to a special ses-HE HAD NOT EATEN FOR MANY DAYS sion of Congress. It would anticipate the regular sessions by only a few months, and would do more harm than good. Besides, Mr. Cleveland would hardly want to remain in Washington during the hot weather."

"What will the Democrats probably do in the way of tariff reform?"

"They will take a very conservative course. Mr. Cleveland is a better politician now than he was four years ago, and willnot allow any hasty legislation to be enacted. The Democrats will not make a raid on the Treasury; on the contrary, their first efforts will be to replenish Uncle Sam's finances. When the Democrats went out of office there was \$100,000,000 in the Treasury, now there is a deficit of nearly that amount. We shall not make any extensive tariff reductions at first, but will go very cautious-ly. If we made sweeping changes the whole business world would be down on us, and oon rotate us out of office."

"What about the future of the Republiean party? Do you think its days are numbered, as some of your Democratic conreres say?

"Not by any means. The Republicans have too many big manufacturers in their ranks who get their millions by protective duties to allow anything of that kind to happen. In 1874 the Republicans said the Democratic party was a thing of the past, and referred to it as a 'putrid reminiscence.' Well, we younger Democrats got mad, went to work and organized, and the next year there was a Democratic landslide. I don't mean to say that the Republicans will do likewise, but I do maintain that they likewise; but I do maintain that they are far from being a dead party. Defeat does not mean destruction. "What about the possibility of a woman

for Senator?" "In Kansas, you may expect anything," and the Senator shrugged his shoulders, as he thought of the possibility of a woman keeping secrets in the executive sessions of the Senate. "It will not happen; it cannot happen, for the United States Constitution s against it."

Bids for the contract of furnishing ten 72nch boilers to be added to the Brilliant pumping station's steam-making capacity were opened yesterday. There were five bidders. Two bids were also presented for automatic stokers to prevent smoke, to be used in connection with the new boilers. The contracts will be let on Monday. Went for Two but Got Only One

George Turner, wanted for burglarizing No. 107 Liberty street two weeks ago, was brought from Zanesville, O., last night by Detective Demmel. Turner's companion James Mercer, was released before the offi-cer reached Zanesville through the intervention of friends. . Sam F. Sipe's Diamonds

Are all perfect and brilliant. Diamonds, all sizes and prices, sold loose or mounted. Wholesale and retail. Terms cash or credit. SAM F. SIPE, Dispatch Building. And Still Another Monday Snap at Solo mon & Ruben's. 3,000 boys' jean knee pants, extra heavy lined; made up strong and durable; warlined; made up strong and durable; war-ranted "wear defying," at-how much do you think?-well, just 25 cents. That's us

> HUGUS & HACKE. UPHOLSTERY



Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cribs and Bas-The most sinetts. reasonable prices and the largest collection shown in this market.

BLANKETS. Our own special make, strictly all wool; rested in a Smithfield street store Friday none better can be had; white, scarlet and gray;

Our 11/4 Blankets DR. JOHN COOPER, JR. Ear, nose, throat and chest diseases. Office Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pa. Hours 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. extra bargain.

> California Lamb's Wool Blankets, all prices from \$6.50 to \$30 per pair.

Chenille Table Covers, handsome rich colorings, with tassel fringe trimmings, 500 new designs opened this week, \$1 to \$5 each.

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND MAKET ST.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, CALLING CARDS

W. V. DERMITT & CO., Engravers, Printers, Sectioners, Law Blank Publishers, 607 Grant street and 80 Size Svonne.

MARSHELL, THE . CASH . GROCER

WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Thanksgiving will soon be here. The best way to celebrate Thanksgiving is to spend it with your family and have a good old-fashioned

Thanksgiving dinner. We all know what a Thanksgiving dinner is. It does not matter what you may have or may not have, you

MUST have Turkey or Mince Pie. We take pleasure in recommending our Mincemeat as the finest we ever saw. It is ready for use without the addition of anything, and the price is lower than you pay elsewhere for poor goods composed of old fruits and cheap alcohol.

We will sell you the BEST MINCEMEAT 4 lbs. 25c.

Try it. Your dinner will be a success, you night's dreams will recall the pleasant face of your old grandmother and your nostrils will again be filled with the pleasant odor of the good things she used to make.

We have just completed our arrangements for bottling our own Catsup and can offer you prices be-

low anything ever heard of before. We will sell you 4 bottles of Catsup 25c and allow you one cent for each bot'le returned.

So the actual cost will be Marshell's Catsup, 4 Bottles 21c.

We do not claim this is a fancy grade Catsup. But it is fine goods and equal to any Catsup which is sold for 10c per bottle. It is the kind of Catsup the ma-

antee it to give satisfaction or we will refund the money. We intend by superior quality and mar-velously low price to make Marshell's Cat-sup one of the best advertisements we ever had.

Send for our large Weekly Price List and order by mail.

We will save you money.

jority of people want, and we guar-

MARSHELL,

24 and 25 Diamond Square, Pittsburg,

Cor. Ohio and Sandusky Sts., Allegh'y,

BRUSSELS CARPET

BODY

WORTH \$1.35 TO \$1.50.

SPECIAL SALE CONTINUED ONE WEEK MORE.

6,000 yards Lowell, Bigelow and Hartford makes Body Brussels, with borders to match, at \$1 a vard. These are full rolls and sell at \$1.35 to \$1.50 a yard, but the patterns in this special lot will not be reproduced

next season. 4,000 yards of a better grade at \$1.15-choice patterns.

10,000 yards Tapestry Brussels at 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c-all one-third below regular prices.

GROETZINGER, 627 AND 629 PENN AVE.

EDWARD

BIBER & EASTON. SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR.

AT LOW PRICES.

FOR WOMEN. White Mermo Vests and

White Merino Vests and Pants at 40c a garment. Camel Hair Vests and Pants at 50c each. White Persim Fleece Vests and Pants at 81c each. Hibbed Underwear in White and Natural at 75c LADIES' FINE

UNDERWEAR

AT

white and Natural at 75c and \$1 a garment.
Extra sizes and quality for stout women, \$1.00.
Black Underwear, very cheap and perfectly fast \$1.81.25.
Black Equestrian Tights, the perfection of comfort. the per ection of comfort, 50c, \$1.25 and up. Ribbed Balbriggan V'st's, Low and High Neck, Sleeveless, 75c. Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck, sleeveless, \$1 grade

skirt, 50e. Ribbed Merino Vests

(special), 50c. Scarlet Wool Shirts and

reduced to 50c.

Hith Neck and Ribbed Arm Medium Weight Veta reduced from \$1.25 to 75c. FOR CHILDREN. An immense variety in Heavy Cotton, Cashmere and Merino Underwear and Hosiery for children, Misses and large boys from low to fine grades at re-

CRILDREN. duced prices. MEN'S UNDERWEAR. Heavy Random Mixed Shirts and Drawers, 50c. White Merino Shirts, French neck and ribbed

MEDIUM HEAVY UNDERWEAR

Scariet Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1 25, reduced to \$1 each.

Extra Natural Wool and Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers now \$1 each.

Extra grade Camel Hair Underwear, unshrinkable, very soft, warm and shapely, special price, \$1 each. AND HOSIERY. see our Chest Shield Underwear in white, Scotch and scariet wool. The shirt opens in back and is double both front and back. The NEW drawers are double from

waist to seat, thus entire suit giving absolute protec-tion against cold. Price, \$2.00 each garment. BIBER & EASTON,

IDEA FOR