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CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

The Pinkertons Roundly Denounced in the Senate—The Subject in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Homestead riots were brought under discussion almost immediately on the opening of the Senate.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), to investigate the matter, through the Committee on Education and Labor, and by Mr. Peffer (F. A., Kas.), to appoint a special committee to investigate the general question of the employment of Pinkerton men, were laid before the Senate.

Mr. Quay moved to refer both resolutions to the committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Hale seconded the motion on the ground that it was necessary to provide means to undertake the investigation. He hoped the committee would report speedily, so that the investigation might be entered upon at once.

Mr. Stewart condemned in unmeasured terms the employment of armed bodies of men outside the law, designating the Pinkertons as a "murderous gang," and as "armed assassins."

Mr. Palmer said Pinkerton men had been employed in New York and had shed blood; they had been employed in Illinois and had shed blood; and now these armed mercenaries had been taken into Pennsylvania for the purpose of battle with armed and fortified boats, and had taken human life there. It mattered not to his mind who had fired first. The manner in which they had been taken to the spot by the Carnegie Company was an insult and a menace to the people of Homestead. He maintained that according to the principles of the law, which must eventually be applied to the settlement of the case, the citizens had the right to be in the position they held; that having expended their lives in this service they had a right to demand employment at reasonable compensation, subject only to their misconduct.

Mr. Peffer, deprecating further discussion at this time, expressed a willingness to amend his resolution to meet the views of many Senators by increasing the number to five or seven.

Mr. Voorhees brought up the subject of the resolutions with which he said the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) had taunted the Democrats immediately on their return from Chicago. He said labor riots such as this were unknown while there was only a tariff for revenue only. They had been made possible by protection. "You (the Republicans) have made these poor people who have given up their lives on the Monongahela believe you were protecting them. Never was there a greater lie. You (the Republican party) have said the Carnegies must be protected against foreign competition in order to enable them to pay higher wages to their laborers. Have they done it?"

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WERE READY FOR ANOTHER BATTLE

At the Sound of the Warning Whistles Workmen Spring to Their Arms.

FALSE REPORT THAT PINKERTONS WERE NEARING HOMESTEAD.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE TOWN

Had the Rumor Been True More Bloodshed Would Certainly Have Followed—The Men More Determined Than Ever—Rule of the Strikers Undisputed—Every Saloon in Town Closed—Not a Drunken or Disorderly Character on the Streets—The Day Spent in Burying the Dead—Favorable Prospects for the Settlement of the Iron Trouble—Carnegie Declines to Discuss the Situation at His Mills—An Effort to Get New Men in Scranton Meets With No Encouragement—Foreign Newspaper Comment—Stories of Pinkertons.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 8.—The 4,000 Homestead iron workers, sleeping on their arms, were awakened at 1 a. m. like an army expecting a night attack by the shrill alarm of the electric light plant whistle—the concerted signal of danger which aroused the town to news of the approaching boat loads of Pinkerton invaders.

There was a report that four carloads of deputy sheriffs had left Pittsburgh for Homestead over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Every window in every dwelling flashed a light, and the men ran toward the river with their Winchester in hand.

The excitement beggared description. Hugh O'Donnell telegraphed the alarm from Pittsburgh. Had it not been a false alarm, there would have been more bloodshed. The men were more determined than ever.

IN PEACEABLE POSSESSION.

Homestead Strikers Spend the Day Burying the Dead.

HOMESTEAD, July 8.—The rioters are in peaceful possession of Homestead. Their rule is undisputed.

They are burying their dead and leaving the repulsed enemy to bury his.

The strikers are in complete control of the mills and their homes.

The \$2,000,000 Carnegie Homestead plant has no other protection than the rioters themselves provide. It will need none other and could have none better, until a final effort is made, either by the iron masters, the sheriff or State troops to bring in new workmen and place new watchmen on guard. Perfect order reigns.

The masterful officers of the Amalgamated Association, whose existence is the real issue of the present war, have taken supreme command, and their word is again law.

The burgess of Homestead, who is elected by the votes of the union men, has closed every saloon.

Not a drunken or disorderly character is seen in the streets—only a swarm of silent, determined, intelligent grimy looking men, many of them wearing bandages, and thousands of strangers and at times besides.

The Homestead workmen are puzzled as to the whereabouts of at least five Pinkerton men.

It is considered a certainty that this number either met death instantly or were so horribly injured that they died in a few hours, and in all probability sought a grave in the waters of the Monongahela.

It is certain that two deputies were drowned, but although diligent search has been made along the river shore no trace of them can be found.

Every train coming into Homestead is met at the depot by an immense good-natured crowd.

The face of every person alighting from the trains is closely scanned, as the men are fearful lest the owners of the mill make an attempt to send men to Homestead in squads of three and four instead of in an organized body of 300 or 300.

All the approaches to the mill are carefully guarded and no one is permitted to enter the enclosure, even representatives of the press being refused admittance.

No trouble of any kind has occurred since the Pinkertons surrendered except that occasioned by the false alarm last night.

Among the rescued from the barges was a smooth-faced young man named Atkinson, who gave this account of his experience as a Pinkerton detective:

"My home is in New York city; I am a member of one of the leading military companies there. Being out of work I answered an advertisement for watchman. I was told that I would be paid \$15 a week and boarded free of cost. I accepted the place. When I got to the train I found nearly a hundred men who had also been engaged as private watchman.

"We were told that we were to go to a little country town, but nothing was said of a strike.

"We were led to believe that we were to have an easy time of it. None of us knew our destination.

"We were taken to Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, Youngstown, Ohio, and finally put off the train in Pittsburgh, though at that time we had no idea where we were.

"We were marched to the barges and soon started up the river, towed by two steamers. We had not proceeded far when the boats came to a stop and we heard firing.

"Then it was that we were handed guns and told that we must fight for our lives.

use the guns. Several made a rush for the steamers, but found that they had cut loose, and that there was no possible chance of escape from the train.

"All night long we were in a state of terror, and as daylight appeared we saw the armed and determined looking men on the river bank, and heard the roar of the cannon, and saw men dying all around us.

"Our feelings can be better imagined than described. There were about fifty trained Pinkerton men on the barges who seemed to be doing all the fighting. With blanched faces, strong men pleaded with those in command to run up a flag of truce, but they would not listen to it. When it was found that the fight was to continue many of those on board threw down their arms and hid beneath cots, mattresses, etc. By lying on our stomachs we could see everything that was taking place on shore. When we saw that preparations were being made to burn the barges by throwing oil upon them not one of us expected to get away alive.

"Even those in command grew nervous but still they would not give up. It was then that I made preparations to do my duty.

"I loaded my revolver and made up my mind to blow out my brains should the boat be set on fire. I am just as positive that not less than a dozen of our men committed suicide during the day as I am that I am standing here.

"I saw four jump into the water and sink and I have been told that several others made way with themselves in the same way. They went over the side of the boat furthest from shore and could not be seen by the men in the mill yard.

"The pleadings of some of the older men who said they had families was enough to move the hardest heart, but it was not until those in command saw that to remain on the boats until after nightfall meant sure death that they agreed to the demands of the men and sent out word that they were ready to surrender. As a member of a military company I have seen sham battles and have had some pretty rough experiences, but that was all feather-bed soldiery compared with what I have gone through during the past day and night. I will never again accept a 'soft soap' as watchman unless I know exactly what I am going to do."

With his head bandaged and with one arm in a sling, Joseph Glazier, a man weighing over two hundred pounds, was the picture of misery. He said:

"I got all my injuries on the way from the boat to the rink but I am not complaining.

"I should have had my head knocked off for coming here.

"My home is in Jersey City. I have a family. Recently I lost my position. A friend told me he could get me a place as a private detective in a little town near Pittsburgh at a salary of \$15 a week and board. I went home and told my wife.

"With tears in her eyes she begged me not to accept the place. She said something told her the employment offered was not honorable, as people were not paying private watchmen such large salaries.

"But I did not listen to her. After being hailed all over New York and Ohio I reached Pittsburgh with a number of men who I also learned had been engaged as watchmen. None of us knew exactly our destination, and not until we heard the firing early Wednesday morning did we know there was trouble of any kind.

"When I was handed a gun I threw it down, and told the man who appeared to be a sort of captain that I would not fire a shot against workmen. I am glad to escape alive. Yes, sir, I am sure at least half a dozen men committed suicide by jumping overboard when they saw the men on shore were determined to burn the barges."

One of the Pinkertons, who was to have charge of a squad of the men after their arrival at the mills describes the scenes while the boats were passing up the river and during the futile attempts to land the men.

"When we reached the B. & O. bridge above Glenwood," said he, "the time was about 3 a. m. There was just daylight enough to show that there was a heavy fog, which obscured the river banks; but we could hear shouts and calls of men, women and children on the Homestead side.

"As we neared the works firing commenced from the bank, and the rattle of discharging firearms was like the whirl of bees.

"The boat in the centre of the two barges steamed up to the Pittsburgh, Mr. Keesport and Youghiogheny railroad bridge at the steel works, and then backed down to the landing.

"When the barge next the shore swung in one of our men and myself threw a plank ashore.

"The firing had then ceased, and we could by this time see swarms of people crowding from the tall bank right down to the water's edge.

"As soon as the plank was thrown ashore, one of the men and myself started down the plank.

"The man reached the shore and I saw him scuffling with some men.

"Then the firing commenced and before I had time to think bullets were flying thick and fast. Afterward the boat pulled out and steamed to Port Perry, where we were placed on board of a B. & O. train and brought to this city."

NATIONAL GUARD CONFERENCE.

Believed It Was Called to Consider the Sending of Troops to Homestead.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Notwithstanding the denials of the National Guard officers, it is absolutely certain that a conference of officers was held at the Duquesne Club shortly before noon.

In answer to numerous telegrams Adjt. Greenland, Col. P. D. Perchmont of the 14th Regiment, Col. N. M. Smith of the 18th, Brigade Quartermaster A. J. Logan and the local adjutants and quartermasters assembled.

Those present deny all knowledge of any orders calling them together, and say that they do not have any idea Gov. Pattison will need to call out the troops.

However, it is pretty certain the conference was the result of orders issued by the Governor to each of the brigade commanders to get everything in shape within their respective commands, so that if the necessity arises he may call out every able-bodied militiaman in the State.

It is stated that the officers who met here spent most of the time in getting reports from each department so that a dependence may be made on the number of men available and the condition of the commissariat.

Gen. Wiley, when asked as to his idea of the situation, would say nothing regarding any orders from the Governor and pleaded ignorance of any intended operations.

THE SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

It Has So Far Had Little Effect in Securing Men as Deputies.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 8.—Governor Pattison has received the following telegram from Sheriff McCleary at Pittsburgh:

"I went to Homestead accompanied by officials of the Amalgamated Association and succeeded in bringing away the guards sent by river, who had surrendered to the rioters.

"The arms of the guards, who numbered about 300, are all in the possession of the rioters.

"Everything is now quiet, but the works are in possession of a large force of the strikers.

"Any attempt on the part of the civil authorities to dispossess them will be met with resistance.

"I issued a general summons to citizens to aid in restoring order, and I also issued a large number of notices to individuals.

"The result up to noon is that 33 persons have reported, all without arms. They have been notified to appear this morning, and I have issued several additional notices to individuals summoning them to appear at the same time.

"I am satisfied, from general indications that I will be unable to obtain any considerable force, and the force thus gathered, without discipline and arms, will be of no use whatever.

"As soon as any effort is made to take possession of the property another outbreak will occur."

The fact that Sheriff McCleary's call for volunteers had been responded to by only a few men became known about noon and the news was received with cheers by the strikers and their friends.

Until the company makes another effort to gain possession of the works there will be no trouble.

CARNEGIE WILL NOT TALK.

He Is in England and Kept Informed of Events at Homestead.

LONDON, July 8.—A correspondent has been tracing Mr. Andrew Carnegie, with the object of getting his views about the struggle at Homestead.

Mr. Carnegie was found, at length, at Braemar, in Aberdeenshire.

He appeared to be in excellent health, but was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mrs. Carnegie, who was present, was endeavoring to soothe him, and to draw his thoughts away from the tragic affair at Homestead.

Mr. Carnegie positively declined making any statement whatever.

He was, within the last day or two, sent and received numerous dispatches by cable, and whatever may be said in America, there is no doubt that Mr. Carnegie is kept fully informed of events on the Monongahela.

The news of the sanguinary struggle at Homestead has aroused deep feeling in England and Scotland, and has considerably abated the esteem among the working classes for Mr. Carnegie.

He has never been liked by the upper classes, not because of his plebeian origin, but because, although an American citizen, he persistently interferes in British affairs, and offers advice to the British people about their own business.

The upper classes are not sorry that Mr. Carnegie's Utopian descriptions of the kind of democracy he would like to establish have received a practical illustration from America.

SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

Favorable Prospects of an End to the Iron Trouble.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—Two conferences were held yesterday between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated officials on the western scale.

An adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock until 6 o'clock this afternoon.

At the adjournment, prospects for a settlement were more favorable than at any time since negotiations were opened.

It was learned that certain