

stead is higher than the laws of man."

CHICAGO, July 9.—The building trades council in this city, representing 20,000 organized men, sent a message to the Homestead strikers last night, congratulating them on the "manly stand taken," counseling them "to hold the pit at all hazards" and tendering financial assistance.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—The committee from Homestead which had a conference with Governor Pattison at Harrisburg last night returned this morning. The members, while saying they were not at liberty to report the results of the conference in detail, express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result of their mission. They are convinced that the governor will not call out the militia and intimate the probability that he will try to bring about an understanding between the men and the Carnegie company.

The picket duty is beginning to tell on the men, many of whom on account of frequent alarms, have not had twelve hours' sleep since Tuesday, but the vigilance is unrelaxed. When it was reported this morning that the company was about to send in laborers and carpenters to make repairs, the guards around the works were doubled. There is a more pacific feeling toward the authorities this morning, and at a meeting today the sheriff may be asked to take charge of the works. This, however, will not prevent resistance in case non-union men are sent to the works. The strikers are just as determined in that direction as ever. They have enough money in private means to last for six months besides the money in the Amalgamated treasury and the contributions they could secure from outside labor organizations, so they are prepared for a long siege.

DENVER, Colo., July 9.—Various labor organizations of the city held meetings at which resolutions were adopted severely denouncing the part taken in the Homestead tragedy by the Pinkertons and calling upon Congress to enact laws preventing the employment of armed men by corporations for the purpose of intimidating and murdering workmen. Sympathy was expressed for the Homestead workers, and aid promised, if necessary.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10.—The entire division of National Guards of Pennsylvania, about 8000 men, have been ordered to Homestead to support Sheriff McCleary in suppressing riots in that place. The action of the governor was taken on a dispatch from Sheriff McCleary stating that the situation at Homestead had not improved, while all the quiet strikers are in control, and openly express the determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. The sheriff, after making all efforts in his power, failed to secure a posse strong enough to accomplish anything, and was notified that no posse raised by civil authorities could do anything to change the condition of affairs, and any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the law would only result in further armed resistance, and consequently loss of life.

"Only a large military force will enable me to control matters," he telegraphed. "I believe if such force be sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored.

I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance."

Governor Pattison, as commander-in-chief of the State guards, at once issued the following order:

George E. Snowden, Major-General Commanding the National Guards of Pennsylvania:

Put your division under arms at once with ammunition, to support the sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestead. Maintain peace. Protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and the laws of the State. Communicate with me.

ROBERT PATTISON, Governor.

The following telegram was sent to Sheriff McCleary by Governor Pattison:

"Have ordered Major-General Snowden with a division of the national guards of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him and communicate to me further particulars."

Tonight Major-General Snowden issued the following order to Brigadier-General Robert P. Dachert, Philadelphia, commanding the first brigade:

"In compliance with the orders of the commander-in-chief you will concentrate your command in camp at Mt. Gretna by tomorrow (Monday) afternoon and there await further order. Take with you three days' rations and all the ammunition on hand. The first troop, mounted, would move on the first.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10.—There was intense excitement late tonight by the announcement that the Pennsylvania Militia, 8000 strong, had been ordered out and would arrive at Homestead tomorrow. The news was flashed over the wires to this city at 11:01 p.m., and a few minutes later it came to the ears of the strikers. At first the report was received with incredulity, but a few inquiries among the press representatives convinced them that it was right. Little groups gathered at street corners and the situation was discussed in low but earnest tones. Some hot-headed strikers were at first disposed to be a little defiant, and there were occasional declarations that even the militia would be opposed, but when it was learned that the division ordered out numbered 8000 men, these declarations promptly gave way to, "Oh, well, we have beaten the Pinkertons, anyway."

The opinion was freely stated by the rank and file that the militia would be received with no hostile demonstration and an armistice would be declared until after their departure.

"But they will have to go away some time," said the leader of a little group near the depot, "and when they do we would like to see them run the mill with non-union men."

This little sentence expressed as fully as could volumes the situation that will be ushered in by the advent of the militia.

The chief fear of the leaders now is that Carnegie & Company will hasten to install non-union workmen in the mill immediately upon the arrival of the militia.

At midnight the horrible fear took possession of the strikers that the company might sneak in Pinkerton men in the disguise of workmen. Altogether the strikers are in a very uneasy frame of mind late tonight, and

anxious faces give evidence of their excitement. A possible feeling of desperation over the prospects may cause the hotter-headed to counsel violence to the militia, but it is safe to say that such suicidal policy will not be approved by the leaders, and if endorsed by some ignorant workmen will be ruled out in the face of determined opposition from the leaders.

"Do you fear the presence of the militia will be taken advantage of by the company in an effort to install non-union men in the mill?" was asked of Bishop McCluckie.

"I do not think Governor Pattison said the militia was to be used as guards and he is not sending them here for that purpose. They will be kept here a few days, and when it is seen how peaceable everything is I predict that they will be withdrawn. Our fight against the Pinkertons is against the invasion of our homes by an armed, illegal and disreputable private army."

McCluckie's words were accepted by all as final and as indicating the tactics of the strikers.

But the strikers are religiously relying upon the government to afford no assistance to the company in the installation of non-union labor and trusting that the troops may be speedily withdrawn leaving the situation practically the same as before their arrival.

Shortly after midnight a hurried call was sent out for a meeting of the advisory committee to consider the attitude which should be assumed towards the militia and the intention is that the committee shall take definite action. The committee meeting is being held behind closed doors.

It is given out unofficially that at the meeting of the advisory committee it was decided to offer no resistance to the militia occupying the town or the Carnegie property.

The intense strain or excitement to which the strikers have been subjected for the past week is telling on the men. The anxiety has reached such a tension that renewed hostilities would be a positive relief. Alarm after alarm has swept over the town, and the men have so often responded that there is danger that when a true alarm does come it may be unheeded, and the enemy be within the city limits before the strikers can muster their forces. There is no doubt of a settled conviction among the strikers that another battle is inevitable. At least a dozen telegrams have been received stating that a Pinkerton mob, in detachments, is preparing to move on the city, and the leaders have concluded that the decisive struggle is not far distant.

The strength of the Pinkerton army is by a mysterious unanimity estimated at 800, and the strikers feel confident that they can easily repulse the force. One thing is certain, if there still be another invasion of Pinkertons it will be followed by a battle more sanguinary, more terrible and more decisive than the first. The strikers are perfecting organization today, and appear to be gaining strength in every way except with the press, which is spiteful on account of the espionage and restrictions imposed upon its representatives. But Hugh O'Donnell is protecting the newspaper men in every way from harassing interference and