

ther action at present. The feeling about the capital is that an attempt is being made to shift the responsibility. Adjutant-General Greenland is in communication with General John A. Wiley, commander of the second brigade of troops. If found necessary to restore order they will be concentrated at Homestead on short notice.

The feeling of intense excitement prevalent on the streets of Pittsburgh has not been equaled since the war times. Here and there knots of workmen are gathered discussing the situation and generally denouncing in no measured terms the employing of mercenary troops such as the Pinkertons to enforce submission on the part of the locked-out millmen. All business is practically at a standstill. Every one is conjecturing what the day will bring forth. When the news from Homestead reached the thousands of idle mill workers on the south side, it was like throwing a firebrand into a cotton field. They were up in arms, and the streets were thronged with men discussing the situation. The Sheriff and Frick especially came in for the condemnation. The officials of the Amalgamated association are depressed by the terrible tidings. Secretary Madden said tonight:

"This is mad business. The issue was clearly forced by the request of the Carnegie firm for deputies at the time when they did seem to be needed."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The first official recognition in Congress of the troubles at Homestead was made today, when Representative Caminetti of California introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the troubles. The resolution contains a long preamble reciting that the Republican party contended that one of the main purposes of its tariff legislation was the protection of American labor and to increase the pay of wage earners in protected industries; that contrary thereto the industries protected in many instances instead of increasing, actually have materially reduced the pay of their men; that the Homestead mill, controlled by Carnegie and his associates, operating an industry which received the fostering care of said legislation to such an extent as to typify it as an example of the results thereof, promulgated an order reducing the wages of employees, it is alleged, from 20 to 60 per cent; that contrary to the position assumed by said party the protection so afforded regulates the price of labor. It is stated by H. C. Frick, manager of said mills, that "we made scales to suit the trade and mechanical conditions, and gave no thought to political cause or effect, or to the tariff;" that following this announcement

THE EMPLOYEES REFUSED TO ACCEPT such reduction and a strike is on hand and it is asserted in the public prints that armed men, boats carrying guns, stockades having attached thereto pipes enabling a hot current of steam to be turned on at a moment's notice, and surrounded with wires capable of being charged with electricity, all these supplemented with strong searchlights, have been resorted to by said company to enable it to enforce the reduced scale of wages, thus inaugurating the conditions of federal despotism. The resolution thereupon calls for the appointment of a select

committee of five members to investigate and report upon the causes of the strike and the effect of such legislation on wages and labor.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

The House committee appointed to investigate the Pinkertons will hold their first meeting Friday. The President received frequent press bulletins during the day from Pittsburgh regarding the riot. He was seriously concerned at the grave turn the situation assumed. General Schofield said this afternoon that no appeal had been made to the military authorities for aid in repressing the riots at Homestead, and he did not think that it would be necessary. He said the government would not interfere unless the governor of the State informed the President that the case was beyond the control of the State and municipal authorities.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—Sheriff McCleary, in addition to his proclamation last evening calling on all good citizens to appear armed at his office this morning, sent out a number of personal summonses to the same effect early this morning. Neither proclamation nor summonses had much effect. At nine o'clock, the hour mentioned, only one man appeared under the general proclamation, and of 105 men personally summoned, only twelve responded.

As it was apparent that a sufficiently large force could not be got together, the sheriff decided to postpone his trip to Homestead till tomorrow. In the meantime he will issue additional summonses. Much reluctance is shown by the citizens about going to Homestead, where they know a fight would await them. This city and Allegheny have three thousand members of the Amalgamated Association who, of course, would not march against their fellow workmen.

Figures at the sheriff's office show 16 killed and 62 wounded, six of whom will die, making the total larger than that in the riots of 1877. The names of the sixteen are not given, however, and it is believed to be inaccurate. What is believed to be a complete list of the dead makes a total of ten, of whom six are workmen and four Pinkertons, as follows:

Workmen—John Morris, Anthony Wayne, Thomas Weldin, Henry Striegel, John Fares, Joseph Soppo.

Pinkertons—J. W. Kline, Edward Conners; two, names unknown, were shot and fell overboard.

Eleven workmen are severely hurt, six of whom may die and twenty-five others are lightly injured.

Those in danger of dying are: George Retter, Richard Durham, Wm. Foy, Henry Rusiski, Andy Cudla, Chas. Daeska.

Nearly every one of the Pinkertons is more or less hurt. Seventeen of them are suffering from many wounds. The remainder bear evidence in cuts, bruises, swollen heads and faces, of the rough treatment they received at the hands of the workmen when they surrendered last evening and came out of the boat. The application of fists, clubs and stones and brickbats as they passed the crowd left them in a horrible battered up condition, but it is not believed that any of them will die from the effect of the beating they received.

They came mostly from Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston. All of them, except those in the hospital who were unable to go, left for New York this morning on a special train on the Pennsylvania road. Every man of them was only too glad to get out of the neighborhood.

A deputy returned from Homestead this morning and says the taking of a posse at that place would surely bring about a conflict. The men are flushed with yesterday's success and unreasonable. A double force of policemen are on duty in this city to provide for any emergency in the way of turbulence among the idle crowds in the streets. The home of H. C. Frick was guarded by private detectives last night. Others are keeping personal guard over Fricks.

Lovejoy, the secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, said this morning that the company could do nothing until the Sheriff had restored to its possession its property. He added, the time for a conference with the men has gone by, but those who wish would be given work individually.

Homestead is strangely silent this morning. It is the quiet of sober after-thought. The leaders are wondering what should be the next step. The men are bathing their wounds and preparing pouring lead. The leaders propose to have the fence around Carnegie's property rebuilt and repair all other damages by yesterday's riot with a view of preventing suits by the company. The guards to look after the interest of the company have been renewed. There is much surprise here over the release by the Sheriff and the sending away of the Pinkerton guards. When the workmen agreed not to kill them, it was understood that the guards would be placed in jail, until information for murder could be sworn out against them. The report of their release excited much angry discussion at first, but this quieted down when the men remembered that if they appeared against the Pinkertons as witnesses, they themselves would be liable to prosecution for riot.

The call of the sheriff for a posse was received with good natured derision, as they were confident a posse could not be collected. The men this morning removed the barricades and restored things to their normal condition as far as possible. The men are confident of their power and, while determined to preserve peace locally, will brook no outside interference.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—The sheriff again telegraphed the governor at noon saying that all his means were exhausted and he left the matter in the hands of the governor.

Three of the injured workmen are in a precarious condition. The death is expected any moment of Wm. Foy and Geo. Ritter and Richard Durham. The physician who examined the wounded Pinkertons says the hands of most of them bear evidence of hard work; several told him they were mill men who came here for the purpose of working and not fighting. There are now twenty-seven wounded Pinkertons in the hospital. Michael Conners, one of the number died of his wounds this morning. He came from New York city. Ed Jacover, another, will also probably die.

Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie