ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 195. MONDAY, JULY 11, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL. XXV

AT HOMESTEAD.

The Entire Division of National Guards Ordered to the Scene of Trouble.

ANOTHER BATTLE PROBABLY IN EVITABLE.

Chicago Workmen Turn Out En Masse and Protest Against the Pinkertons.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE HOMESTEAD SITUATION.

It Seems to Have Grown More Serious Again.

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 the riot 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 guard strikers are in control, and openly express the determination that the works shall not be operated unless by Homestead men. The sheriff, in speaking all efforts in his power, failed to secure a posse strong enough to accomplish anything, and was notified that no posse would be given authorities could do anything to change the condition of affairs, and any attempt by an inadequate force to realize 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 it 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. STONEBER, 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, Mahoney county. Protect all persons in their rights under the Constitution and the laws of the State Commonwealth with force.

ROBERT PATTISON, Governor.

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

"Have ordered Major-General Stoneber with a division of the national guards of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him and commander in-chief for orders."

Tonight Major-General Stoneber issued the following order to Brigadier-General Robert P. Dechert, Philadelphia, commanding the third brigade:

"In compliance with the orders of the commander-in-chief you will concentrate your command in camp at 30th Station by morning (Monday) after hour 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 Etna.

EVENING EDITION.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 10.—There was intense excitement late tonight by the announcement that the Pennsylvania militia, 8000 strong, has been ordered out and would arrive at Homestead tomorrow. The news was spread over the town in the twinkling of an eye, and a few minutes later it came to the ears of the citizens. At first the report was received with incredulity, but a few minutes among the gloomy representatives convinced them that it was right. Little groups gathered at street corners and the situation was discussed in low and earnest tones. Some hot-headed strikers were at first disposed to be a little defiant, and there were occasional exclamations that even the militia would be opposed, but when it was learned that the division ordered out numbered 8000 men, these declarations speedily 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 battle demonstration and an armistice would be declared until after their departure.

"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 nonunion men."

This little sentiment expressed so fully as could volumes the situation that will be addressed to 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 leaders that the company might seek to Pinkerton men in the disguise of workmen. Altogether discharges are in a very uneasy frame of mind tonight, and anxiety faces give evidence of their excitement. A possible feeling of desperation over the proposed may cause the hot-headed men to attempt violence to the militia, but it is safe to say that such baleful policy will not be approved by the leaders, and if undertaken by some ignorant strikers 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 nonunion men in the mill?" was asked of Bishop McCracken.

"I do not think Governor Pattison sold the militia was to be used as guards and he is not sending them here for that purpose. They will be here for a few days, and when it is seen how peaceable everything is I realize 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."

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

But the strikers are religiously relying on the governor to allow no assistance to the company in the installation of nonunion 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 that 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 that no resistance to the militia occupying the town or the Carnegie property.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

The intense strain of 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 twenty yards before the men 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 is detraining, 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 300, 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 pretending unanimously today, and appear to be in good strength in every way except with the press, which is spiteful on account of the espionage and restrictions imposed upon its representatives. But High O'Donnell is protecting the newspaper men in every way from harassing interference and it is safe to say that, owing to his commanding spirit, no more reporters will be ordered out of town. The spirit of toleration evinced by O'Donnell is not shared by many of the rank and file. Half a dozen newspaper men who arrived today were promptly apprehended by a subcommittee committee and escorted out of town, from where they were forced to remain an hour or two until they were satisfied as to the men's identity. Indeed there are rumors that the men will be driven out of the township unless of subsequent vindication. This report then to an extent of confirmed their disposition after from the committee that the men may bring a petitioning that the local committee which knew no end of effort.

This is the situation candidly expressed and the Associated Press for fulfills its direction when it says it is only when security outweighs discretion that the reporter will dare to exercise the perfect freedom of news expression which would otherwise their disposition from any other point, and when even the gravity of the situation at Homestead should not assure.

The advisory committee is no longer in official existence according to the statement of officers, but it is without to any question that everybody are guided by orders issued. The News of the intention to have an official organization seems likely to be found in the caution and doubts and to not involved to exert any influence. O'Donnell this evening refused to admit the advisory committee of the Iron and said they were not yet considering the advisability of organization. He said if the Congressional Investigation would be called upon then he supposed they would organized and give the committee all the publicity it desired.

Although the formal announcement was made at Homestead certain evening that the advisory committee had resumed with the strikers, it affirms the statement is now made that nonunion men were allowed Saturday. It seems to be quite certain that during the present lull in activity nonunion men are being secured in the city. The report is as good a way of preventing order as can be found, but it there should be any fighting the Pinkertons will have will probably go to other leaders. The people seem to be generally glad that it has taken up the work again, but they do not believe it will last long, "before it will again be dissolved" and its records burned.

Arrangements have been begun, it is said, by which a temporary hospital for the care of the wounded will be erected near the scene of the battle in case another fight occurs. O'Donnell himself was seen to-day and when interrogated upon the point the evening, and merely stated that Dr. Buchanan at Pittsburg Mercy Hospital had called and proffered his assistance and also offered to receive any wounded that might now be in the city.

All the churches were largely attended this morning in anticipation of a special sermon from the pulpit but the ministers were disappointed. At the Methodist Church Rev. Mr. Thompson made some forcible allusions to the recent troubles. The manifestations of approval which followed the expressions astonished almost everybody, and the sentiment of the prayer of Rev. Mr. Mathur also received cordial applause.

In speaking about the matter Father Ballon said:

"This is a peaceable community but a fearless one. They will submit to law, but they will not submit to what they deem illegal law. If another attempt is made to force the Pinkertons into Homestead I fear the very worst. The question cannot be settled that way. The first and men must arbitrate."

"Did you hear the remarks of the militia to be taken advantage of by the company in an effort to install nonunion men in the mill?" was asked of Bishop McCracken.

"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 here for a few days, and when it is seen how peaceable everything is I realize 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."

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(Continued on Page Two.)

DISASTROUS FIRE.

The Capital of Newfoundland Almost Entirely Wiped Out.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.

Half of the Sum Covered by Insurance —Another Fire Also Burned.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE ST. JOHN'S FIRE.

A Large Part of the City Lies in Ashes.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—Forty-six years and a month ago today a fire broke out in St. Johns, the capital of Newfoundland, and destroyed a great part of the city. The conflagration commencing on one mild and calm evening lasted. Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in St Johns that threatened to far exceed in the extent of money damage and loss of life that of the great colonial conflagration. About one o'clock a house on Lady's Hill was discovered to be on fire. When the firemen arrived the outlook was that the fire prevailing that it would be impossible to stop it as an adjoining building. Dispatches from there state to date the progress of the fire, but some most of the houses on Long's Hill are reported to be burned. Burning brands were caught up by the winds and carried to rows of other structures, which were soon burning furiously. It was soon that the fire department was helpless, and the people helped to the pick of the fire began to remove their portable household effects and valuables to the adjoining fields. It is feared that some of these people lost their lives.

While the dwelling houses were burning unabated, the fire spread to the new Methodist college, as we fire. Efforts were made to save this building, but they were fruitless. The college was a fine structure, and belongs to the Methodists in Newfoundland, and its loss will be severely felt by that denomination.

By this time the wind was blowing a gale and the fire spreading with terrible rapidity. Buildings situated some distance from the burning district were caught fire from the burning embers and were destroyed without a hand being raised to attempt to save them. The firemen and people were

COMPLETELY PARALYZED

and the fire had the work of destruction without stay.

It was now growing dark, and the sight was a magnificent yet beautiful, though appalling one. Building after building caught fire and the whole city was as light as day. The roar of the flames was terrible, and the heat so intense that it was impossible to get anywhere near the burning buildings. The high and lofty church steeples were ablaze, and huge masses of burning timber, some of them weighing hundreds of pounds, were carried hundreds of feet by the force of the wind and dropped down upon other buildings. The English Cathedral was a magnificent structure, and was considered to be the finest in the colonial dominion. It was now a mass of ruins. It was composed of stone, though it was built fifty years ago.

Nearly all of these buildings were in the center of the city, and today lay were masses of smoking ruins. In such cities as this, the Court House, Police Headquarters and Government Savings Bank, the Methodist College, the Cathedral, the Presbyterian Church and the telegraph office.

FLAMES WERE NOW RAGING

with increasing vigor in the direction of the water front, and in a short time were sailing up. The warehouses along the water front, the shipping quays, the wharves, but were warned of its danger, and the crews of various vessels hastily cast off their moorings and sailed out into the middle of the harbor. The fire burned out the telegraph office, and for a time all communications with St. Johns was cut off. This afternoon, however, the telegraph officials established temporary office in what they considered a safe part of the city and sent out letters to Halifax and Quebec. These latter dispatches stated that the fire had regained vigor and threatened to destroy the whole city. It is known positively that the fire had set on children perished, but it is thought when the terrible excitement now prevailing subsides it will be found that the loss is much less than at first feared. All the buildings were burned up to this morning. Many were dwelling houses and their occupants had been compelled to seek refuge in the fields. The military authorities furnished as many tents as possible and the civil authorities are doing everything in their power to alleviate the distress. Many more families have lost everything they had in the world and imperative calls will be made upon charity in their behalf.

This morning the fire communicated to the oil factories and stores, and the whole south side of the city was burning. A large fire was coming down Fresh Water Valley, and the whole population of St. Johns were in the agony of despair, seeing before them the complete extermination of the city. Fire was in the afternoon broke out in Monkstown, in which are situated the residences of the wealthy inhabitants of the town. The loss up to noon is fully $2,000,000, and it is estimated that fifty persons are homeless. Soon after noon the wind again failed, the fire probably having reached the new city.

A committee of leading citizens today purchased great worth of provisions and lumber, which were sent to St. Johns tonight. The military and naval authorities also sent a lot of tents and canvas, and a public meeting is to be held shortly to establish a general relief service.

THE FLAMES CONTINUED.

The fire is under control. Fifteen thousand people are rendered homeless. The Government House was not burned as first stated. The following streets were wiped out:

Military road, Cochrane Gowers, Kings road, Catalina and Springhill. At a meeting of the Executive today it was resolved to appoint a committee of citizens to call on the people with the great calamity that has befallen the city so far as they can by supplying those rendered destitute with provisions and clothing. Portions of the Tea Drill shed, Bowring's cellars and Reddon's factory are being made ready to accommodate the homeless so soon as the work can be carried out. Stores are being erected in the parks.

The fire stopped at Wilkes Street, at Hoyles, at Cochrane Street, and west of Brownings, thickly studded with churches, there is nothing but a heap of ashes. It is estimated that insurance on the buildings destroyed and on the stocks will amount to $4,000,000, which sum will cover about half the loss.

A large part of Catalina, seven miles from Brigad, was burned today.

Twenty-six houses caught from wood sea on fire by ashes on the railway.

AN EXPLOSION.

Over a Hundred Persons Killed, it is Thought.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—At 2:24 this morning flames were taken from and to end by a terrible explosion. Before the people recovered, four more terrible stones followed in rapid succession, shattering windows all over town and some light walls were cracked. All over the city people were quite stricken for a time. The intensity of the shock can be appreciated when it is known that it was felt at Sacramento, eighty miles distant, and windows cracked at Napa and Petaluma along the bay twenty miles distant.

The explosions were near West Berkeley, where is located the works of the Giant Powder Company. The first two were heard in San Francisco, the other two were heard in the adjoining buildings in all. The cause of the casualty is said to have been the overheating of a tender of fluid in the office, which set fire to the building. The fire ran right near to the nitroglycerine building and a terrible explosion now followed. A wrecking train was promptly sent from the city, and it was found that the fire department was helpless, and the people helped to the pick of the fire began to remove their portable household effects and valuables to the adjoining fields. It is feared that some of these people lost their lives.

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LABORERS ANSWER.

The Homestead Workmen Have No Desire to Dictate the Wages,

BUT THEY CLAIM THE PRIVILEGE OF DISCUSSION.

The Whole Matter Referred to the Judgment of the Public at Large.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE HOMESTEAD TROUBLE.

The Laborers Answer the Carnegie Company.—Their Statement.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 9.—The Homestead iron and steel workers issued an answer to the Carnegie Company. The statement says in part:

"Frick's interview makes a reply necessary in order that a wrong impression of matters may not be received by the public. The workingmen at Homestead have no desire to dictate the wages they shall receive, but we do insist that we only ask that we shall not exercise the privilege of discussing with their employer the rate of compensation. The workmen are now, as they always have been, prepared to meet representatives of the company and discuss the scale. The conference already held have failed to bring about a settlement, but it cannot be said that this was the fault of the workingmen. The complaint was made that no minutes should have been insisted upon in the sliding scale. It is the experience of iron and steel workers that some precaution is necessary to protect themselves from being reduced to an extremely low rate of pay by manufacturers. The introduction of improved machinery, to which reference was made in the conference, has not been necessary before the introduction of such machinery and in this manner repays the cost of investment. The output of mill was always considered, when arranging scales and every opportunity offered by the workmen to arrive through conference at equitable rates, but where an employer refuses to engage in a discussion with his employes all hope of a fair settlement is lost.

"An attempt was made to lead the public to believe that the number of men affected by the reduction is few. It is necessary to impress on the public mind that there are three distinct propositions involved. While all the propositions do not affect all of the Homestead workmen, few of the men employed escape without being affected. It is stated by the company that it is not their desire to reduce their workmen below others. The cost of production in the Carnegie works at Homestead is not greater in favor of the company of that statement. There can be no legitimate reason why Carnegie Company should stop to the Homestead men a conference where the things of which they complained could be analyzed, and if found wrong, made right. If argument and honest reasoning be substituted by force and boldness, as seen in the company's attitude, there can be no doubt as to what the end in a deplorable state of affairs.

"There are some who regret the lamentable occurrences of the past few days more than those whom Carnegie Company are striving to blame for their misfortune in bringing them about. We are willing to allow the public to judge after the evidence is all in whether the blame should not rest with those who refuse to forget our recent sad experiences."

THE BISMARCK FIGHT.

The Government Threatening to Make Disclosures.

BERLIN, July 8.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]—A series of disclosures giving the entire history of the events from the dismissal of Bismarck to the resignation of Kleinigen is sent to the Chancellor in carrying on the fight against the government. The government officials say if Von Caprivi is forced to resume the disclosures regarding his predecessor the facts which will be brought to light will not be greatly in favor of Bismarck. The Prince's closest friends and most intimate associates hastily denote that the fight shall come to an end.

The Arbeitsbeing prints an interesting semi-official statement in the effect that the week before Bismarck started for Vienna, he had a long talk with Kalnoky in for a meeting between him and Emperor William at Kiel. The prince insisted upon a certain explanation as a condition of his attendance at the dismissal. The Emperor declared he would never again countenance any attempt at reconciliation beyond fighting Bismarck. Bismarck through communications in the Hamburger.

Fleeing From Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Data is almost deserted. The terrified population are taking to rail and boats and helped themselves to those when the officials refused to supply them and traveled on flat railway carriages.

The Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, July 10.—Fourteen deaths attributed to cholera was reported in this city today. Professor Peter of Hospital expresses the opinion that the prevailing malady is the true Asiatic cholera. On the other hand, the Hospital and others who have had a wide experience in the East, are equally positive that it is not the Asiatic cholera.

Quiet in Spain.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—The election today was perfectly quiet throughout the country. The indications of the supreme court, senators and congressmen elected were unanimously in favor of the election of President Diaz. There is no opposition to the candidates of the Liberal party who are united for Diaz.

A CLEVELAND LETTER.

He Objects to Using His Wife's Name as a Campaign Cry.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 9.—Mrs. Cleveland recently received a letter from Mrs. Fred Crosby of New York, informing Mrs. Cleveland of the formation of a Cleveland and Stevenson Leagues Club, "composed of the wives, sisters and daughters of Democrats, to do campaign work. The following letter was written in reply:

GRAY GABLES,
BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass.,
July 8, 1892.

My Dear Madame—Mr. Cleveland referred to me your letter informing us of the formation of the Ladies' Cleveland Influence Club. It is by no means pleasant to dissent from the methods which you think best to adopt in your efforts and only desire to state their influence but when they also seek to address the public good, and therefore engage in activities which are not in the direction of my wishes, I feel it necessary to ask for me to approve of the use of Mrs. Cleveland's name in the designation of clubs designed for political work. We must, I think, be unbearable our objection because it rests upon the sentiment that the name is now sacred to our home circle, as a wife and mother, may well regard in the organization of clubs created to exert political influence.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Pinkertons to be Arrested.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—H. C. Frick was informed yesterday by the city officials that orders would be issued for Pinkertons or other armed men in the city they would be immediately arrested and held for trial and their weapons seized. Frick told the mayor that it was not his intention to bring more Pinkertons. The Carnegie Steel Company will endeavor to make the assault on the "Little Bill" an offense against the government of the United states. They assert that the best lawing the large cutting as American

The Warrior River Station.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—The heavy rains of the last few days have swollen the Warrior river until it is now forty-seven feet above low water mark. A tremendous volume of water is coming down and crops are under water. Crops are in bad condition. The damage will be very great and is already estimated at $100,000.

Suicides.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—Joseph D. Nee, a member of the Indiana supreme court and a candidate for re-election, committed suicide today at his home at Vernon, Ind., this morning by shooting himself. Judge Nee served one term in Congress as a representative of the Indianapolis district. He was a nephew of John G. Nee. A year ago he suffered from a severe attack of grippe, and it is probable his mind was affected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—J. E. Fairgrough, the well-known capitalist, committed suicide today. No reason is known.

John Dillon Speaks.

DUBLIN, July 10.—John Dillon spoke at Castle Rea today. He said the Irish people were united all along the line in England, and if Ireland only had her battle won the McCarthyites, he said, would have at least seventy-two votes, which the Parnellites would have only seven. Therefore the latter brought it their duty to unite with the anti-Parnellites, because on the result of the election depended Ireland's fate.

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