

ordered and immediate shut down of the big works. The employes at once proceeded to organize for the defensive, and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, giving the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with port holes. Yesterday the Carnegie company announced their intention to get ready to make repairs and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect the property. The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works, but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town. No disorder was intended and no damage would have been done to property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace.

**THE DEVELOPMENTS OF TODAY** showed that the applications made for the assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton guards into the mill enclosure. These men had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which two model barges had been prepared for them. The barges had been fitted up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations, and as extra precaution, as if in preparation for the siege to which they were subjected today, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whaleback deck was protected in a similar manner.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, efforts were made to fire the barges. Hose was procured and oil sprayed on the decks and sides of the barges. Barrel after barrel of oil was sluiced into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to flow against the boats and then ignite it. The terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessel with great effect. The situation of the detectives was such as to appeal to the stoutest hearts. Several times did they run up a flag of truce, but as many times was it stricken down by bullets fired by strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours hostilities ceased.

Towards dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of the leading officials of the Amalgamated association, who went to the scene of war. Through their efforts it was agreed to let the detectives surrender, but this was secured with the greatest difficulty against the objections on the part of the men, many of whom had lost friends and acquaintances during the day. Besides, there were thousands of turbulent characters attracted to the place who wanted to see the carnage go on, and it was not until some strikers had pointed guns at outsiders that a hearing was obtained.

At 5 o'clock the Pinkertons hung out

#### ANOTHER WHITE FLAG.

This time it was respected, and a committee of strikers went on board to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons provided they left their arms and ammunition behind, and it was agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms, some of the men saying it was the first time they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender. When the inspection of the boat was made it was found that at least seven Pinkerton men had been killed and twenty or thirty wounded, many so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood, while all showed signs of exhaustion. The most shocking and dastardly deeds were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the streets, and an escort of guards was appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the streets on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked them and threw some down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some had pistol-shot wounds in their heads, and three had eyes shot out; several could scarcely limp along, the blood running in streams down their shirts and they fairly yelled with pain. Fully thirty injured men were taken to the town hall.

#### ONE HAD HIS EYE PINCHED OUT

by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes and the mill hands struck the detectives over the head and shoulders with rifles, inflicting serious and in some cases perhaps fatal injuries.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated Association building the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats the men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the demon-like crowd could be restrained. The men were finally locked in the Opera House where they are to be kept for the night. Thousands, however, gathered around the building and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror, and it was long before their wounds could be dressed.

After the prisoners had been released from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They fired the boats, first securing them so they could not cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers which rent the air were deafening and the noise could be heard miles away. The day was one that will be remembered with horror by the people of the borough and the citizens of the entire country who for a second time will be called upon to pay an enormous amount of money entailed in the shape of riot losses. The Pinkerton men were not sworn in as deputy sheriffs. During the afternoon fully five thousand men walked into Homestead. They came from the south side of Pittsburgh and many were armed. In one delegation there were about two thousand mill-workers. They carried

flags and proclaimed that they proposed to stand by the Homestead workers in defending the mill at any cost.

#### THE SCENES IN HOMESTEAD

today are hard to describe. The streets were filled with men and women, particularly the narrow roads leading to the mills. Here congregated thousands of men, women and children, many of the latter weeping and wailing. On a hill back of the works a crowd of fully three thousand people viewed the battle without running risk. The proclamation requesting all saloons to close was religiously obeyed but it was impossible to keep many excited individuals from gathering in the vicinity of the works. The steamer "Little Bill" came down from Homestead this afternoon. As she steamed into the landing with her new American flag floating from the flagstaff she showed the effect of the fusillade of bullets she had gone through. Many panes of glass were shattered and the woodwork was perforated in a dozen places. On board was John T. McCurry, who was shot in the groin. A reporter interviewed the wounded man as he lay on the lower deck.

"We made the landing at Homestead mills about 5 o'clock this morning. The shore was crowded with locked out men and their sympathizers. Armed Pinkerton men commenced to climb up the bank, then workmen opened fire on the detectives. The men shot first and not until three Pinkerton men had fallen did they respond to fire. I have my God to meet, and if I am to die now I am willing to take my oath that the workmen fired first. The Pinkerton men did not fire until some of them had been wounded. The workmen were so strong in number that it was useless for the 350 or 400 Pinkertons to oppose them further so they retreated to the barges, carrying the dead and wounded. One Pinkerton man was shot through the head and instantly killed, and five were wounded. We backed out into the river, anchored the barges and then took the dead and wounded men up to Port Perry, from where they were sent on to the railway to Pittsburgh. We then went down to Homestead again. When we reached the mills the strikers opened fire on the 'Little Bill' from both sides. It was then I was hit. There was no one on board at the time we was fired upon but the crew, Captain Rogers and one Pinkerton man, J. H. Robinson of Chicago. When we approached Homestead from Port Perry we could see the attempts to set fire to the barge. The strikers had a load of what appeared to be oil and were pouring it upon the water and igniting it."

**HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.**—After a lengthy conference of amalgamated leaders a meeting of locked-out men was called at 4 o'clock. It was attended by 1000 men, many of whom carried muskets. The national officer of the amalgamation made a strong appeal to the men while the cannons roared outside. President Weike pleaded with the men to withdraw and assured them that the barges containing the deputies would be immediately removed. P. H. McIver, vice-president of the Mahoning and Shenango valley district, said:

"There has been an awful slaughter of human life here today, and by all