

also believe that the Home Rule bill, if a law, would hasten instead of retard statehood.

There are others who do not think the measure beneficial for two reasons. One is, that it is neither liberty nor vassalage; that it is anomalous; that it is only "statehood with a string to it." The other is that it would hinder statehood and postpone that proper deliverance which may be obtained at once by diligent work.

We give the two sides of it, so far as they are taken by contending parties at home. In Congress it is evident that the gentlemen who have spoken in opposition to "Home Rule" are equally opposed to statehood at present, and to any measure of relief for Utah. They use the old intolerant arguments and the old untruthful stories. However, they are in a hopeless minority in the House.

It is not probable that the bill will succeed in the Senate. We do not think it will come to a vote. It will be referred to a committee and most likely stay there till the close of the session. Should the issue come, we do not think it will find enough supporters to insure its passage, and even if it should pass the Senate, it is improbable that it would receive the signature of the President.

GOING DOWN WITH ITS PARTY.

THE editor of the "Liberal" organ is exhibiting himself in his true colors, and voiding daily the venom that rankles in his soured and sordid soul. Things are going wrong with him. Failure is written upon most things he touches. It is branded on the brow of the faction in which he poses as a leader. "Liberalism" is going to pieces and its organ is going down with it. So he is reckless as well as spiteful, and tries to be as personal as he dares in touching upon questions that he cannot handle from his standpoint and keep to the truth.

Scold, storm, slander and spit froth as he will, the records show by figures that do not lie, that ever since, by tricks and frauds most shameful and vile, this city was stolen by the "Liberals," the real estate market has declined, property has decreased in value, and public morals have deteriorated so rapidly that even "Liberals" have had to cry "Shame!"

The editor, who betrays his personality in attempting to lie about somebody who opposed him at Minneapolis, may cast about mire and dirt in his ill-humor at the DESERET NEWS, but that will not change or cover up the facts we have set forth nor turn away the force of the argument they present against the "Liberal" promise of increased values, a great boom and a better administration of civic affairs.

And what an illustration of his peculiar logic he offers once more! To prove that our statement of the decline in the value of real estate under "Liberal" rule is untrue, he says that a man who opposed him at Minneapolis had a third wife and a baby one day old. Could there be any stronger argument than that? We believe the statement is untrue and manufactured for effect, after the regular Tribune style. But if it were true, what does it prove as to the fall of real estate, or the employment by "Mormons" of "Gentile"

workmen, or the alleged dictation of voters, all of which he mixes up in an editorial hotch-potch seasoned with venom and mingled with gall?

It was terrible was it not, that he should be "opposed at Minneapolis?" We will promise that all such maligners and retailers of old stale scandals about the "Mormons," will be opposed whenever they attempt to deceive public men and empty their slop buckets of, slander; and the "opposition" will have a chance from this time forward to be heard. The old vile Tribune warfare will not answer. "Conditions have changed." Goodwinism and Powersism are played out. Those who continue to fight with their weapons will find themselves left out and behind. All who want to share in the good times to come had better drop the campaign of lies and the faction of bitterness; and align themselves with the parties of progress in which the living issues of the present are to be found.

"The old toothless NEWS" has given that befuddled editor more trouble than all the toothed and tusked roars of the press in the country. It has exposed his falsehoods and his folly—journalistic not individual—but has refrained from the paltry and contemptible personalities which he has made his refuge when, like a cornered rat, he has turned savage and spiteful. And while he continues his slanderous policy he will find the NEWS will still make it warm for him.

Of course he would like "the Mormon Church to repudiate the DESERET NEWS." But this paper, which has had "Truth and Liberty" for its motto over forty-two years, and has seen many sheets like the Tribune go down into dishonored graves, will live and flourish when the "Liberal" faction is no more and when its former organ will be repudiated entirely, as it is being repudiated now by many of its former supporters. We repeat our advice: It has caused to lament but it had far better repent.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—The great lock-out in the iron industry in this vicinity has borne its first bloody fruit. Between a dozen and twenty Pinkerton officers and locked out iron and steel workers are either lying dead or are more or less seriously wounded as the result of an encounter between them early this morning. The battle is still in progress and there is no telling what dreadful results may come before the close of the day.

The following is the story of the battle and its antecedents: Early this morning three hundred Pinkerton detectives arrived at Pittsburg from the East and marched quietly to Monogahela, boarded the barges and started for the Homestead Works, towed by steam tug "Tide." At 2:15 this morning the lock-out employees were notified of this move, and when the barges arrived at Homestead, five thousand people, including men, women and children, were waiting to meet them. As soon as the Pinkertons attempted to land they were warned off by the men and a battle followed. The Pinkertons were armed with Winchester rifles and the opposing crowd

chiefly with revolvers. The Pinkertons opened fire, and at the first volley two workmen fell. This enraged the crowd and they bore down on the Pinkertons with irresistible force. The Pinkertons fell back but continued firing, and finally the crowd on the bank retreated and climbed over a heap of rubbish toward the big trestle leading to the Penricky railroad bridge. Three hundred armed workmen, however, stood the ground, and a desultory fire was kept up. Finally they too were compelled to fall back before the withering fire of the Winchester.

The first shot came from the barge. The first man to fall was Martin Merry, a heater in one of the mills. He was shot in the side and fell with his face forward. A big Hungarian, standing beside him, stepped over and was in the act of raising the prostrate body when he too was struck by a bullet and fell beside his comrade. Others rushed to the spot, picked up the bodies and carried them behind the trestle. One of the rescued, a Welshman, name unknown, was wounded in the leg. Merry and the Hungarian were taken to a physician's office, who examined the wounds and said that both would probably die. Five more strikers were wounded, two severely, but they were spirited away and their names are not obtainable. Five Pinkertons are reported wounded, four dangerously, including their captain.

The day was just breaking when the lights of the steamer with its barges on either side flashed through the gray vapor over the waters before the eyes of the people on the bank. The crowd ran pell mell toward the works, coming to the high fence which surrounds the works. The men used their shoulders as battering rams and in a twinkling threw down the barrier. Men, women and children rushed pell mell toward the point on the shore of the river for which the flotilla headed and gathered in a mass at the water's edge. Slowly the boat edged toward the landing and when the keels of the barges grated on the sand, the grim faces of the invaders were within a few feet of their opponents on the shore. There was an instant of awful silence, then a bright flash and a sharp report announced the commencement of the dreadful work. The firing became general on both sides. The strikers retreated for a moment, but quickly rallied at a short distance from the boat, and held their own by sheer weight of numbers, and compelled the deputies to proceed cautiously. Suddenly forty or fifty detectives attempted to jump on shore. The strikers responded with a sharp volley, driving the invaders back to the semi-shelter of the lower deck. Their captain was carried to the pilot house of the steamer. One of his men informed an Associated Press representative that although the wound was serious, it was not fatal. A number of others of the detectives were more or less seriously wounded in this encounter.

Then there was a lull in the battle. The Pinkertons were gathering on the lower deck of the steamer and the workmen on the shore were sending a committee to scour Homestead for ammunition.

The fighting was renewed shortly after 7 a. m., and the battle continued for half an hour. This second conflict