arrested was picked up, and the trio walked to the station. There was a crowd there.

The 7:02 o'clock train was just coming in, and Morris did not give either man a chance to speak to any one. He hurried them aboard, and they were off for Pittsburgh.

After the train had started one of the men who boarded in Allen's house came running around to the station and told the crowd what had happened.

### THE MEN'S MANIFESTO.

**A Formal Statement as to Their Alleged Rights in the Carnegie Plant.**

HOMESTEAD, July 22.—The Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association held a long and earnest meeting this morning to consider whether it might not be wise to give to the public a statement of the views of the strikers upon the merits of the strike and the part they have played in it.

They decided that it would be a good scheme to do so, and one of the members, a skilled mechanic of some education, drew up the following:

The most evident characteristic of our time and country is the phenomenon of industrial centralization, which is putting the control of each of our great national industries into the hands of one or a few men, and giving these men an enormous and despotic power over the lives and the fortunes of their employees and subordinates—the great mass of the people; a power which supersedes our national Constitution and our common law, and directly antagonizes the spirit of universal history in its world-wide struggle after lawful liberty—a power which, though expressed in terms of current speech as a right of employers to manage their business to suit themselves, is coming to mean in effect nothing less than the right to manage the country to suit themselves.

The employees in the mill of Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps & Co. at Homestead have built there a town, with its homes, its schools, and its churches; have for many years been faithful workers with the company in the business; have invested thousands of dollars of their savings in the said mill in the expectation of spending their lives in Homestead and of working in the mill during the period of their efficiency.

In addition to the ordinary gifts and advantages of our Government, the national legislature has seen fit to specially foster and protect by public taxation the industry of their mills, and the State of Pennsylvania is to-day guarding it at great and extraordinary expense.

Therefore the committee desires to express to the public as its firm belief that both the public and the employees aforesaid have equitable rights and interests in the said mill which cannot be modified or diverted without due process of law; that the employees have the right to continuous employment in the said mill during good efficiency and good behavior, without regard to religious, political, or economic opinions and associations; that it is against public policy and subversive of the principles of American liberty that a whole community of workers should be denied employment or suffer any other social detriment on account of membership in a church, a political party, or a trades union; that it is our duty as American citizens to resist by every legal and ordinary means the unconstitutional, anarchic, and revolutionary policy of Carnegie Company, which seems to evince a contempt of public and private interests and a disdain of the public conscience by its refusal to submit to lawful arbitration, and by the lawless importation of a band of armed mercenaries to forcibly deprive the employees of the equitable rights in advance of any legal adjudication thereupon, and without any previous appeal to the lawful forces of Allegheny county and the State of Pennsylvania.

The committee wish it known that we will prosecute the said public and private interests in the courts of law and equity, and that we demand of Congress and the State Legislature distinct assertion of the principle that the public conscience has an interest in the affairs at Homestead, and that the State has a duty to judge the affairs of such concerns when occasion may require.

Finally, we desire to state emphatically as defenders of and petitioners for law and order that we pledge ourselves to refrain from violence and lawlessness, and that we rest our cause, which is the people's cause—the cause of America and liberty—against anarchy on the one hand and despotism on the other, with the courts, the Legislature, and the public conscience.

As soon as this statement was drawn up the newspaper correspondents were summoned, and the Secretary of the committee handed it to them with pride.

### THE DUQUESNE MEN GO OUT.

**Non-union Workmen in a Carnegie Mill Go Out in Sympathy.**

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The employees of the Carnegie Steel Company at Duquesne, about two miles from the Homestead works, about 600 in number, struck at 4 o'clock this afternoon in sympathy with the locked out men at Homestead, leaving only the bosses to draw the last heat.

The steamer Tide left for Homestead at 9:10 o'clock this morning with forty new men for the works and a large quantity of provisions.

Police officers were stationed at lock No. 1 on the river, where crowds had assembled, but beyond some hooting and jeering, the boat was offered no molestation.

Secretary Lovejoy says that his mail is loaded down with applications from competent men, anxious to secure work at Homestead. He says he considers the operations at the works as having started to-day, and that the company has consequently kept up to the declarations it has been making all along.

It has been decided to keep both the Tide and Little Bill on the river carrying men to Homestead. All the morning men with bundles were going out and coming from the offices of the company, and then rounding up at the wharf on Water street.

Appearances indicate that in some degree the company is making good its claim that plenty of new hands were to be obtained. Several of the men went up the river this morning were recognized as rollers.

The strikers received the news of the strike at Duquesne with great satisfaction. They firmly believe that this will be the death blow to the hopes of the company, and that it is only a matter of a few days for the company to give in. Both sides report that there has been no change to-day in the strike at the Union Mills in Pittsburgh.

### SEEKING HELP IN BOSTON.

**The Carnegie Company Making a Vigorous Effort to Get Workmen There.**

BOSTON, July 22.—That the Carnegie company means to carry out their plans in the Homestead trouble and fill the places of the striking workmen with strangers is plainly shown here. Their Boston office is busy in hiring bricklayers, machinists, blacksmiths, and engineers, and without doubt every Carnegie office in the country is doing the same. To a reporter this morning Mr. Whitman of the Boston office said:

"We are looking for good men to go to work at Homestead. We will pay them in wages all the way from $2.25 to $4 a day. We ask no questions as to whether a man is a member of a labor organization or not. We hire him if he is a good workman." Mr. Whitman would not admit that some men had refused to go, or tell how many workmen the firm had secured in Boston. According to a prominent member of the Bricklayers' Union who called at the office in response to an invitation, the company will pay $4.50 a day of ten hours to those of his trade. He was getting the same for nine hours, and in November he expects to get the same for eight hours' work. The applicant did not say that he was a union man, and was told that if he knew of any bricklayers who wanted to go to work to send them along.

### STRIKERS WILL BE EVICTED.

**Notices Served on Nearly Forty Families to Move Out in Ten Days.**

HOMESTEAD, July 22.—Notices of eviction were served on the families who occupy the Carnegie houses on Shanty Hill this morning. The tenants have ten days in which to move.

There are between thirty and forty families in these houses. The men have been on strike since the mill closed, and they failed to return in response to the notice sent out by the company.

They have paid their rent, but the company want the houses for non-union men, and the leases give the company the right to eject tenants upon ten days' notice at any time.

A small-sized race war which threatened the Carnegie plant at Homestead has been averted. Several of the non-union men in the works are negroes, and on Wednesday night the white workers refused to eat at the same table with them.

This came near producing a fight. Superintendent Potter settled it by promising to build a separate shed being for the negroes.

**The Third Brigade to be Withdrawn.**

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—It is stated on excellent authority that the third brigade of the National Guard will be withdrawn from Crump Black at Homestead within twenty-four hours, an order to that effect having been made today by Gen. Snowden.

This order was not issued to-night, but it is expected that it will reach the Third Brigade headquarters in the morning. The Second Brigade will remain in possession of Homestead for some time longer, when it, too, will be withdrawn leaving only one regiment of volunteers composed of probably 1,000 men, who will enlist for the occasion, and will be kept there until the present trouble is adjudicated.

**Gov. Pattison's Departure.**

HOMESTEAD, July 22.—Gov. Pattison and the members of his staff left here at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The party went through the mill property to the private car, which was on a side track at Munhall station, and their departure was as quiet as their entrance.

Gov. Pattison did not enter the borough of Homestead all during his visit, but remained in the camp and at the residence of Superintendent Potter. He arrived in Pittsburgh at noon.

After taking dinner, the Governor, accompanied by Adjt.-Gen. Greenland, left for Bedford Springs.

## THE PINKERTON METHODS.

*INVESTIGATION OF THEIR PART IN THE HOMESTEAD RIOT.*

**The House Committee Sits in Washington and Receives a Long Statement from the Pinkertons, and Then Puts Questions to One of Them Which Are Suggested by the Knights of Labor—Their Ways of Doing Business—Care in Their Selection of Men and Their Strict Instructions to Them—Sworn in as Officers Before Being Permitted to Carry Firearms.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Judiciary, charged with the investigation of the Homestead labor troubles, resumed its sessions in this city today. Robert A. Pinkerton of the Pinkerton Agency was the first witness called. His brother William, and Messrs. Hayes, Wright, and Devlin of the Knights of Labor were also in attendance. Before the examination of the witness was begun Mr. Devlin of the Knights of Labor submitted twenty-four questions, which he wished the committee to ask the witness.

The committee went into secret session to consider the questions submitted by Mr. Devlin and also to consider a statement submitted by the Pinkerton brothers. This was the Pinkerton statement:

*To the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives:*

"You have asked us to appear before you and testify in regard to the business conducted by us under the name of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. The present inquiry by your committee arises from the recent deplorable events at Homestead, in the State of Pennsylvania, and we are informed that a statement on our part of our connection with strikes and of the general method of carrying on this branch of our business will aid the committee in its investigation.

"The agency was founded in 1850 by the late Allan Pinkerton, and during the last twenty years it has frequently furnished private watchmen to protect the property of individuals and corporations during strikes.

"The men employed by us in this strike work are selected with great care and only after a full investigation of their characters and antecedents. Not a single instance can be cited where we have knowingly employed unreliable or untrustworthy men, or where any of our watchmen have been convicted of a crime. Moreover, we have seldom permitted our watchmen to carry arms for the purpose of protecting property and life unless they were authorized by the proper legal authorities or sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

"Our men have never wantonly or recklessly fired a single shot in any of these strikes, and have used their arms only as the last extremity in order to protect life. We have consistently refused to permit our watchmen to bear arms without special legal authority or as deputy sheriffs, even when on private property, and we find no intention of varying from this rule in the Homestead strike.

"When first requested to send watchmen to protect the plant and property of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, we refused to do so unless all our men were sworn in as deputy sheriffs before going to Homestead. We were then assured that the Sheriff of Allegheny county, Pa., had authorized our men when they to Homestead to act as watchmen and to guard the property of the company and protect its workmen from violence.

"We were further assured that the Sheriff had promised, immediately upon any outbreak or disturbance, to deputize all our watchmen as Sheriff's deputies if it became necessary for the protection of life and property.

"On that condition only did we consent to furnish about 300 watchmen. A large number of these men were our regular employees, who could be thoroughly trusted for integrity, truthfulness, and efficiency. The remainder were men whom we employed from time to time or who were known and recommended to us. They did not go into the State of Pennsylvania as an armed body or force, and we should not have permitted or assented to this. There was no intention or purpose whatever of arming them until they were on the property of the company at Homestead, and until and unless they had been sworn in as the Sheriff's deputies.

"The Sheriff's chief deputy, Gray, accompanied our men, being on the tug towing the barges, and it was distinctly understood that he had authority to duly deputize them in case of necessity. The boxes containing the arms and ammunition were shipped from Chicago, and were to be delivered at the Homestead yards. The instructions to our men were that they should not be armed unless previously deputized by the Sheriff.

"As a matter of fact, the boxes on board the barges were not opened and the arms and ammunition were not distributed until after the strikers had commenced firing on the watchmen and it became evident that it was a matter of self-defence for life or death.

"Klein had been murdered by the strikers and about five other watchmen shot and wounded before our men began their fire in self-defence. Even then it was impossible to attempt to shoot those firing at the barges, because the men strikers made a breastworks for themselves by placing women and children in front and firing from behind them. Not a single woman or child was injured by our men.

"When our men surrendered the leaders of the strikers solemnly promised full protection to property and life. They knew that our men surrendered because the wounded required attention and for the purpose of saving further loss of life. After the surrender all our men, including the wounded and helpless, were brutally beaten and robbed by the strikers, and the leaders made no real or honest effort to protect them. Our men were robbed of watches, money, clothing, in fact everything, and then mercilessly clubbed and stoned.

"Connors, unable to move or defend himself, was deliberately shot by one of the strikers and then clubbed. Edwards, also wounded and helpless, was clubbed by another striker with the butt end of a musket. Both died, and subsequently another watchman became insane and committed suicide as a result of the fearful beating after having surrendered.

"All our men were more or less injured. The acts of the strikers after our men surrendered would be a disgrace to savages. Yet, because done in the name of organized American labor, sympathy, if not encouragement, is shown for such deeds by part of the press and by political demagogues.

"We do not shirk responsibility for any of our acts in this or any other strike. The coming trials ought to bring out the truth and uphold the law. Our actions will then be shown to have been legal from beginning to end. Whatever may be the present prejudice against our agency, we shall patiently wait the sober reflection of the country, in the confidence that the enormity of the wrong and outrage done to our men at Homestead will be ultimately recognized, although the example will in the mean time have caused incalculable injury to the community.

"The principle involved is of more importance than are the merits of the present controversy between the Carnegie Company and its workmen. We have no quarrel with organized labor, and they have no cause of complaint against us, except in so far as they attempt to destroy property and life, and to violate the law.

"If the owners of mills, factories, mines, railroads, and other valuable property cannot employ watchmen to protect life and property, then all capital so invested is practically at the mercy of secret labor organizations, whose tyranny and despotism exceed anything ever known in the history of the world. These societies intimidate whole communities by threats of murder, and are determined on murder or destruction of property if their demands, no matter how unreasonable or impracticable, are not complied with.

"In the case of the Mollie Maguires, they terrorized the public authorities, and for years were absolute in their rule of murder and destruction of property. Every large strike has shown that these labor organizations will murder and destroy property out of sheer wantonness and revenge.

"During the Chicago Stove Company's strike the strikers concealed explosives in a mould in order to cause explosions when the molten metal was poured in. During the strike of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad dynamite was put under trains by leaders of the strike, in the expectation that trains would be blown up and innocent passengers killed.

"During the recent strike on the New York Central obstructions were repeatedly placed on the track by strikers, and in one instance a train of sleeping cars, filled with sleeping passengers, and running at a high rate of speed, was thrown down a steep embankment.

"In another instance, during the same strike, the strikers attempted to wreck the Chicago express going down a steep grade from West Albany, and would have succeeded in killing or maiming a great number of passengers if one of the railroad ties with which the obstruction was made had not been rotten.

"In the city of New York during the stonecutters' strike, strikers, in order to kill non-union men, unwound part of the rope of a windlass, and, during the night, poured acid on the rope and rewound it, so that the next day non-union men might be killed in ascending at the stone or by the falling stones.

"These fiendish acts were done by labor organizations in the promotion of their strikes, and the only grievance that the men had was that the employer was seeking to hire men who were perfectly willing and eager to take the places of the well-paid strikers. These are but a few instances where the strikers, controlled by secret labor organizations, have sought to murder and destroy property.

"It was morally certain from the threats of the men themselves that the strikers at Homestead would resort to similar violence and attempt to destroy the property of the Carnegie Company if any attempts were made to supply their places by non-union men. At the present time thousands of men would go to Homestead, attracted by the high wages paid there, if they were assured of protection in the right to earn their living.

"The business of guarding and watching private property is now extensively carried on in large cities in this country, not only by ourselves but by many other reputable concerns; thousands of banks, residences, warehouses, offices, stores, &c., are thus protected and guarded by private watchmen. If men cannot lawfully act as private watchmen in a large manufacturing plant, then it must follow that the bank or the private house or office cannot be protected or guarded.

"It would, we think, surprise the community if it should be declared by Congress that the right to protect one's property, and to hire servants or agents to assist in so doing no longer exists in this country.

"We were advised by our counsel, Messrs. Seward, Guthrie, and Morewotz of New York, that we were not violating any law of the United States or of the State of Pennsylvania; that our acts were lawful; that we had the right to employ and send men to Homestead to act as watchmen; that if they were attacked they had the right to kill, if absolutely necessary for self-defence; that they had the right to bear arms on the premises of the Carnegie Company in order to protect life and private property, whether or not they were deputized by the Sheriff of Allegheny county; that we had the right to ship arms from Chicago to the Carnegie yards at Homestead for the purpose of arming our men, if and after they were deputized by the Sheriff; that in view of the attack on the barges our men had a right to bear arms and defend themselves, and that all their acts in firing for self-defence from the barges after the attack on them were legally justifiable under the laws of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

At the close of the executive session Mr. Oates said that the committee had examined the questions submitted by Mr. Devlin, and, as the Pinkerton people did not object to answering them, they would be propounded.

This was the list of the Knights:

1. What are the names and residences of the principals composing the so-called Pinkerton Agency?
2. State the number and location of the offices, principal and subordinate, of the agency.
3. What is the nature of the several branches or kinds of business which the agency undertakes to conduct?
4. What number of firearms and weapons of offence, of all kinds, were subject to your control or owned by your company on July 4, A. D. 1892, and where were they deposited?
5. State the number and the names and residences of the persons regularly in your employ on the said 4th of July.
6. What authority do you exercise or claim to exercise over your employees as to obedience of orders? Are they required to bear arms and go wherever ordered by the principals of the agency and perform whatever service is proposed upon them?
7. Are any of your contracts with your employees in writing? If yes, produce one or more of them.
8. State under what circumstances you are accepted into the secrets of the firm or his associates to guard the works at Homestead, Pa. Who first broached the negotiations ending in the employment? Produce all correspondence relating thereto.
9. When was your first agreement to supply men to Mr. Frick or his associates? How many men and on what terms did you supply them in the matter of the difficulty at Homestead? Produce copies.
10. How many men were you requested to furnish in the Homestead matter; within what time, and from what localities did you obtain them?
11. How are the barges on which your men were transported to Homestead constructed as to the defence and protection of persons upon them?
12. Were the barges provided with iron or steel plates of sufficient strength to resist small arms of every kind?
13. Were not the men on the barges entirely secure from any attack from the union men of Homestead so long as they remained behind the protecting sides of the barges?
14. Why were barges employed to transport the men from Pittsburgh to Homestead, instead of ordinary modes and means of travel by land and water?
15. State the number of men on the barges, the amount of fixed ammunition, and the number and kind of firearms in the hands of all hands, and by whom the said ammunition and arms were supplied.
16. How many of the men on the barges were old and trained employees of your company? What authority had they over the new recruits in respect to requiring them to bear and use firearms at their command and direction?
17. State we with particularity where the men who were finally taken to Homestead were assembled together, and through what States and by what lines of railroad they were transported to Homestead.
18. State precisely the object in placing the large number of firearms on the barges, and whether it was not understood between the agency and Mr. Frick and others representative of the Carnegie works at Homestead that the men on the barges were to commit a breach of the peace or to use force to recover possession of these works, if necessary.
19. State whether it was not the intention of the superior officers on the barges, and whether they had not been instructed, to fire on the assembled locked out men at Homestead, to take life if it were necessary to obtain possession of these works.
20. Did you not know that it was your duty to first apply to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the usual process and writs before you were authorized to employ force to reach the Carnegie Steel and Iron Works at Homestead?
21. What right did you believe you had to assemble men at various places outside of the State of Pennsylvania and to carry them within that State armed or with stores of ammunition, and to do so without the request or consent of the authorities of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any municipality therein?
22. Did your agency, before taking armed men into Pennsylvania, make any effort to obtain the consent or authority of the Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? or did you ever, upon any occasion, before taking armed men into any State or Commonwealth, make or obtain the consent or authority of the Executive of such State or Commonwealth?
23. Would you not have had the same moral or legal right to place Dolan armed barges on the navigable waters of the United States, equipped with men and loaded with arms and ammunition, that you had to place these two barges so manned and loaded upon the waters of the Monongahela River?
24. How many human lives have your employees taken since your agency first entered upon the business of supplying men to protect the property of corporations and employers against so-called strikers, or, to make effective, so-called lock-outs?

Mr. Oates read each question in turn, and in his replies Mr. Pinkerton said that the National Pinkerton Agency was controlled by Robert A. and William Pinkerton, with main offices in New York and Chicago. The former was operated by Robert Pinkerton and the latter by William Pinkerton. They also had six other branches in other cities. The nature of the business of the agency was to furnish watchmen for private business firms, race courses, fairs, &c. The agency has about 200 rifles, 400 pistols, clubs, &c., deposited at Chicago.

The number of persons employed does not exceed 600 in all parts of the country, including clerks and stenographers, and the number of men employed never exceeded 800 at one time.

The only authority exercised over their men was that of an employer. Their men were not required to bear arms and were at liberty to refuse to go to a place to which they were ordered, if they chose.

Mr. Pinkerton, at the advice of his counsel, refused to give the contracts with his men. He said that the request was made by the Carnegie Company to send them about 300 watchmen. His men had been engaged by Mr. Frick during the coke strike in Pennsylvania, when they sent about 150 watchmen. They were sworn in as deputy marshals.

Representative Boatner of the committee made objection to the questions of the labor people. He thought it was a reflection upon the committee that they would not conduct the investigation in their own way. Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) differed from him, and Representative Oates continued to put the questions.

To question ten Mr. Pinkerton said that the Carnegie company wanted 300 men by July 5. The men were furnished, and came from New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. They knew for what they were wanted. He did not know personally anything about the barges, but thought they were ordinary barges used in transportation. He did not believe they were lined with iron and proof against small firearms. He would not have allowed his men to have gone on them if he thought they would have been attacked.

The barges were employed so as to land the men upon the company's property without causing any breach of the peace. The sole desire was to avoid a riot. There were about 310 men on the barges, about 250 rifles, 300 pistols, ammunition, and night clubs. About two-thirds of the men had previously been in the Pinkerton employ. All were under the charge of F. H. Hines. About 120 men were sent from Chicago, 70 from Philadelphia, and 120 from New York. All met at Ashtabula, O., and went from there to a point near Youngstown, O., where they were put on barges.

Positive instructions were given that the arms should not be given to the men until after they had been sworn in by the Sheriff. The men were not instructed to fire upon strikers, and would not have fired upon them had they not been attacked. It was understood that the men were going to Homestead with the consent of the Sheriff. The Pinkertons had never attempted to send an armed body anywhere.

Mr. Pinkerton said that questions 22 and 23 involved a matter of law, and it would be a waste of time for him to attempt to instruct the committee in it. In twenty years three men had been killed by their watchmen up to the time of the Homestead affair.

In reply to a question by Mr. Boatner, Mr. Pinkerton said that the arms used at Homestead were shipped from Chicago to the Union Supply Company. He supposed that they were delivered to the barges by order of Mr. Frick. He said that if the Homestead workers had come into the works and tried to put his men out they would not then have used their arms. The men would probably fight, using what is called "night clubs."

Mr. Pinkerton denied the statement that women had been killed by his men, and also said that he employed women as detectives.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Pinkerton said that he never knew of a strike where the labor organizations did not attack and injure non-union men.

He did not know of a single case where his men had begun the trouble, and challenged the labor people to show such a case.

He had stipulated with the Carnegie people, as far as possible, that his men should be sworn in as deputies. He thought that the Carnegie people had seen the Sheriff and arranged to have them then sworn in.

**Won't Work on Homestead Iron.**

WILMINGTON, Del., July 22.—The workmen on the Shields Library Association's building in this city notified the contractor to-day that they would not handle any Carnegie or Homestead iron work. The necessary supply will probably be received from Trenton. Work was temporarily suspended yesterday owing to the non-arrival of material from Homestead.

Most of the principal resorts in the Adirondacks are reached by the through cars of the New York Central. See time table.—Adv.

Buffet cars on Berkshire Hills trains of New York Central. See time table.—Adv.

### LOST IN SALTON DESERT.

**Two Prospectors Lose Their Lives in the Great Salt Barren.**

SAN DIEGO, July 22.—News came to-day from Campo that the bodies of S. J. Breedlove, an old prospector, and a Pennsylvania capitalist named Farnum T. Fiss had been found in the Cocopah Mountains near the mouth of the Colorado River. The two men, with Breedlove's son, started out on June 4 for an elaborate prospecting trip, but though Breedlove was a veteran and knew the whole country intimately, the desert which counts its victims by the hundred every summer, claimed him and at least one of his companions. Breedlove had received what he regarded as good information of extremely rich mines in the Cocopah country, which has recently been shaken by terrible earthquakes. The party took thirty days' provisions and a large supply of water in a strong wagon. Against the advice of friends Fiss accompanied the two Californians, declaring that there could be no risk under the care of such experienced desert men.

It was understood that Fiss would furnish the capital to develop the mines, and the whole party expected soon to make a fortune. After leaving Campo, more than a month ago, nothing was heard from them. Friends, becoming anxious, started a searching party ten days ago from Campo. The party went to the mountain springs about twenty-five miles east of Campo, whence they started in a southwest direction on a slight trail. Several miles further the party came upon an abandoned wagon, within which were found rusty rifles and about half the provisions of the prospectors. A diary kept up to June 13 was in the wagon, but no mention was made of suffering.

Beyond this there was a mule track, showing that the party had for some reason proceeded on mule back. The tracks led to a spring or water hole previously unknown in the low range of hills. Around the hole the tracks were numerous, but there were none leading away. No further word was received from the search party till to-day, when a telephone message from Campo, saying that the bodies of Fiss and the older Breedlove had been found, was received.

Nothing was seen of young Breedlove, but the supposition is that crazed by thirst he wandered away and perished miserably.

SALTON, July 22.—A search party will be sent out from here to-morrow should no tidings be received of John D. Gilmour, a young newspaper man, who started from here several days ago to go into the New River country. He took Captain Antono, a well-known Indian, with him. Their object was to ascertain whether the water would come into Salton Lake as it did last summer. Gilmour left only water sufficient to last till to-day. Manager Durbrow of the salt works here will send out a party to-morrow should no news be heard. Gilmour is an Anglo-Indian who has written much about the Colorado desert for newspapers and magazines.

### THE HATCH BILL SUBSTITUTE.

**Minneapolis Millers Say It Is in the Interest of a Monopoly.**

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—The following letter was forwarded to Senator Davis last night by W. Kelly of Lanhead & Kelly, Minneapolis grain dealers:

"It would seem, from reports thus far seen in print and from speeches made by some of our United States Senators opposing the Anti-Option bill, that they do not fully understand its true objects. I know the individual who drew up the bill in this city which was substituted for the original Hatch bill in the House, and which is now before the United States Senate. I was in his room at different times while he was at work on the same, and he read it to me after it was completed.

"The object of the bill, as I understand it, is to give the syndicate of this city full power and control of the markets of the Northwest, which means the lowest prices possible to the farmer during the season that the bulk of the wheat is marketed. The promoters of this Anti-Option bill, or scheme, as it should be termed, would be content if from what they would have us to understand; or, in other words, they would have the country believe that they were working very hard to do away with the gambling in the poor farmers' products, which, of course, means millions every year to the millers' syndicate of this city."

### BRICK MEN TO CO-OPERATE.

**The Manufacturers Will Aid the Building Material Dealers Against the Strikers.**

It was stated at yesterday's meeting of the Building Material Dealers' Association, of which the leading brick manufacturers are members, that the brick manufacturers are going to coöperate in the fight of the building material dealers against the Board of Walking Delegates. The building material dealers say that the strikes of the public cartmen have drawn the "against their will into a fight in which they had no concern, and which they did not want to interfere in. One of the brick manufacturers said to a SUN reporter at the Building Material Dealers' Exchange yesterday:

"The building material dealers are our customers, and we have a right to stand up for them against the tyranny of the unions. We have fought the unions against these exactions before and won, and we will do it again."

The building material dealers reopened their yards yesterday, but only a few of the men returned to work. They say they will not return until assurances are received that the Building Material Dealers' Association will not interfere in the fight between the Board of Walking Delegates and the Iron League. Among the firms which opened their yards were Candee & Smith, Martin & Co., John Bell & Son, Canda & Kane, Nathaniel Wise, Burns Brothers, William A. Peck, Goldy & Edsall Company, James Rogers, Manchester & Philbrick, Allen & Co., Murtagh & McCarthy, Miller & Robinson, and Calvin Thompson.

A strike was ordered yesterday by Delegate Ziegler of the Public Cartmen's Union on the new building of the Cuddihy Beef Packing Company, Manhattanville, because James Rogers, accused of employing non-union men, supplied material from his yards at the foot of 133d street. A few other small strikes were ordered. The members of the Iron League succeeded in getting enough material from Brooklyn and Long Island City to keep the bricklayers busy on the new Criminal Court building and a number of other large jobs. A schooner containing brick for the new Van Tassell building, Eleventh street and North River, was tied up yesterday after two tons had been delivered. The building material drivers held a mass meeting at Ledwith Hall, Third avenue and Forty-fifth street, and resolved to continue the strike. The brick handlers will assist them.

### QUIET IN THE IDAHO MINES.

**Suspected Participants in the Fourth of July Canyon Massacre Under Arrest.**

WALLACE, Idaho, July 22.—The suspected massacre of non-union miners at Fourth of July Cañon will be thoroughly investigated by the authorities. It is persistently denied by the miners that any one was killed there, but it is reliably reported that there is proof of a massacre. The suspected perpetrators of the deed are now in the stockade here.

WARDNER, July 22.—There is now no restriction on travel through Shoshone county, and people hereafter will be allowed to come and go without military passes. Gen. Carlin has issued instructions to the several battalion commanders that troops are to be furnished only where arrests of leaders, or those concerned in the Miners' Union are concerned. United States Marshal Pinkerton is here with warrants for a number of persons. Applications for furloughs from the members of the National Guard are becoming numerous. Gov. Toole's action has resulted in orders being issued for troops not to cross into Montana.

### DELAYING THE NEW NAVY.

**The Strike at Homestead Affects the Finishing of Several Vessels.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—A Government inspector at Cramp's shipyard says that on account of the armor for the cruiser New York not being received from the Carnegie Steel Company the work on that vessel is being delayed. The vessel is ready for the barbette and side armor and work cannot be pushed without it. He also said:

"The Pirate, which will be launched soon, will have no side or barbette armor. The sponsons can be put on at any time after she is launched. The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, has the contract to furnish this armor also. The Carnegies have the contract for all of the armor for the battle ship Massachusetts. None of it has been received. She is nearly ready for the diagonal armor, which is put on before launching. The ship could be made ready for it in six weeks."

**The Illinois Steel Company Signs the Scale.**

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The Illinois Steel Company of Chicago has signed the Amalgamated scale. The plant is one of the largest in the United States, having a capitalization of $50,000,000. The conference committees will not hold another meeting until next Wednesday.

## NAVAL RESERVES IN CAMP.

*A DAY OF CONTINUED INTEREST NEAR PEEKSKILL.*

**Gov. Flower and West Point Officers Review a Parade of National Guardsmen, Jack Tars, Naval Reserves, and Cadets.**

Naval militiamen, jack tars, and national guardsmen combined yesterday to give Peekskill such a free show as that quiet village had never seen before. It began at 7 o'clock, when the two rival boat crews of the naval reserve aboard the New Hampshire rowed off the dead heat of the night before. On Thursday evening the crews of the second and fourth divisions, under Lieut. S. Dana Greene and Lieut. L. M. Mowbray respectively, had tied for first place in the race.

The crews borrowed two whale boats from the Chicago and tried conclusions once more over a straightaway course measuring seven-eighths of a mile. Lieut. Mowbray's men took the lead from the start, and they kept it right through. The race was about two-thirds over when Seaman Robins of the second division's crew broke his oar. He knew he was useless in the boat after that, and he jumped overboard to lighten the boat, motioning to his companions to go on without him.

One of the steam launches picked him up while the rest of the crew pulled as stoutly as they could, only to be beaten by two lengths. This was the winning crew: J. H. Pettil, coxswain; L. M. Josephthal, Frank Slavenger, L. L. Betting, S. A. Schofield, Thomas Nast, Jr., T. E. Tomlinson, J. D. Marvin, B. E. French, E. B. Sturgis, and E. Josephthal.

At 10 o'clock the order came from Commander Miller to arm and equip the boats for distant service. There was a lively piping of boatswains' whistles as the men piled into the boats with all sorts of traps, from a howitzer to a canteen. The boats were taken in tow by one of the steam launches of the Chicago and inspected from the deck of the flagship by Rear Admiral Walker.

There was a respite for the men until after dinner when preparations were made to receive Gov. Flower and his staff aboard. The Governor had been watching the work of Capt. Gallup's signal corps with keen interest during the morning, and at noon he took dinner in the big mess hall and got the same food that was served to the militiamen.

At 2 o'clock the Governor and the members of his staff were driven in carriages to Red Rock where Rear Admiral Walker's steam barge was waiting to take them to the Chicago. In the party were Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, Thomas H. McGrath, Benjamine M. Whitlock, Frederick R. Halsey, Palmer C. Ricketts, E. L. Judson, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Albert B. Milton, Charles S. Robert, Robert Grier Monroe, and John Magee, all of the Governor's staff.

Rear Admiral Walker was waiting at the Chicago's companionway to receive his guests and escort them through the flagship. Marines and tars saluted the Governor as he stepped aboard and the band played "Hail to the Chief." Gov. Flower brought the ship Rear Admiral Walker found a cool spot aft for his guests, where sherry and cigars were discussed. It was 3 o'clock before the Governor left the ship.

As he stepped into the barge again the State flag was run up to the top of the Chicago's mainmast, and a gun of the secondary battery boomed out a salute to the Governor's flag. There was a response almost instantly from the port side, and when the seventeen guns, the Governor's salute, had been fired the white cruiser was nearly hidden in a cloud of smoke.

The steam barge headed for the New Hampshire, where the 275 naval reserves were drawn up in a hollow square to welcome the Governor on the ample deck of the old frigate. Commander Miller is a stickler for naval etiquette, too, and he vied with Rear Admiral Walker in honoring the State's executive.

Gov. Flower inspected the reserves at the request of Commander Miller.

"I thank you," he said, "on behalf of the State of New York for the good work you have done on your week's cruise. I hope that you may never be called into active service, but if you are I know you will respond faithfully. If there should be a riot along the Hudson or at any point where it would be necessary for me to summon you, I am confident that the State could rely on you. The State of New York is fortunate in having such a man as Commander Miller at the head of the battalion and such a body of men in her service."

"Let's give three sailor cheers for Gov. Flower," said Commander Miller, and they were given, with a shout and a tiger in addition.

The despatch boat of the naval reserves, the Vamoose, was waiting alongside the New Hampshire, and Gov. Flower was invited aboard of her for a run up the river. She shot up the river for a mile and then turned. On the way back the engineer gave her a little more steam than usual, and the Governor enjoyed the sensation of travelling at a 23-knot gait.

The Governor's party got back to the State camp at 4½ o'clock to prepare for the review which was to be the feature of the day. One of the attractions at the camp during the day were the cadets of the first-class of the Military Academy at West Point. They rode down from West Point, eight miles up the river, under command of Capt. Craig, and reached the camp at 10 o'clock.

They had the freedom of the camp and found a great deal to interest them in the camp life of the National Guardsmen. Capt. Gallup's tony signal corps has been putting in the hardest kind of work during their stay in camp, and yesterday morning a party of the West Point cadets came across one of the corps practising on Battery Hill.

One of the cadets ordered the signal corps man, who is a well known New Yorker, to send a message to the Chicago that they were coming aboard. He was obeyed without a word.

"Now show us the way to the boats," said the cadet, and the signal corps man kept silent and escorted the West Pointers to the boat landing. They found that it would cost them $2.50 to hire the boat, and after hard work they found $1.80 in their respective pockets.

Here was the New Yorker's chance, and he magnanimously offered to make up the difference, and held out the 70 cents. For the first time then the cadets discovered who the man was whom they had been treating as a servant, and apologized.

At 5 o'clock fifty of the cadets gave a cavalry drill, which was watched with interest by the whole camp. Just as they finished the seamen and marines from the Atlanta and the Chicago came toiling up the hill from the Hook 400 strong to participate in the review.

All but a handful of the two ships' crews had turned out for the review. Rear Admiral Walker and his staff joined the Governor and Gen. Porter at headquarters, and the party took their station at the east side of the big parade ground. The marines and jack tars, being regulars, received the right of line.

The Chicago's marines were commanded by Capt. Meeker and the Atlanta's marines by Lieut. Paul St. C. Murphy. There were three seamen companies from the Chicago under Lieut. H. P. Rodgers and three from the Atlanta under Lieut. Osterhaus.

The battalion of naval reserves led by Commander Miller came up the hill a few minutes after the regulars. The Sixty-fifth Regiment added two battalions and the separate companies in camp formed another. Massed on the west of the parade ground with the white tents as a background the long line of men, 1,200 in all, made an attractive sight from the bluff.

The column was led by Col. Bates of the Second Infantry, who is the President of the Board which prepared the new military tactics, with Lieut. Hardin of West Point as his adjutant.

The men passed the reviewing officers in column of companies and broke into column of fours after passing them. Gov. Flower was very well pleased with the showing made by the men, and Gen. Porter said that the general military appearance of the naval reserves compared very favorably with that of the seasoned old jack tars.

In the evening Peekskill's residents got out on their hillsides and watched the signalling from the Chicago by the colored electric lights. Later in the evening the search lights were brought into play on both the Atlanta and the Chicago. The late trains to New York last night brought many of the naval reserves, who were anxious to escape the hard work of to-day, back to town.

The New Hampshire's men must all be up before daylight this morning and haul up the big anchor by sheer muscle. At 6 o'clock the Atlanta starts down the river with the New Hampshire in tow. The frigate will be moored at Pier 28, East River, about 1 o'clock, when the cruise of the naval reserves will be over.

Gov. Flower said yesterday that a strong effort was to be made to obtain from New York city the use of a pier where the New Hampshire can be moored the year through. The Secretary of the Navy can then assign the old frigate to the pier, where she can be used as a training ship by the amateur seamen.

The Governor says that under a law passed last winter the city must furnish an armory for the battalion, and a pier can be constructed as such for the naval branch of the National Guard. Gov. Flower believes that the city should heat and light the vessel.

One of the signal corps, using the heliograph, sent a message yesterday morning across the hills to a companion, for Gov. Flower, who was watching with interest. It was a message of approval. This was the reply flashed back:

"Thanks for your approval. Please give us heliographs of our own." Gov. Flower learned then that the instruments in use were old ones loaned by the United States