FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

Names of the Marked Men.

WARRANTS ARE ISSUED FOR THE LEADERS

Of the Labor Troubles at the Homestead Mills on a Charge of Murder.

M'LUCKIE NOW IN JAIL.

Men to Retaliate on Messrs. Frick, Potter, Pinkerton and Others.

The Officials Also to Be Charged With Homicide-Hugh O'Donnell, Chairman of the Advisory Committe, One of the Marked Men-Evidence Already Secured Against 213 Strikers - Arrests Scheduled Every Day for Six Weeks-All Are Still Missing Except the Burgess-Appeals for Bail to Be Made This Morning-Opinions of the Lawyers.

Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, one of the leaders in the recent trouble there is in the county jail on a charge of murder. Warrants for the same crime have been issued for Hugh O'Donnell, Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Burkett, James Flanegan and Hugh Ross, and a halt dozen detectives are out chasing them. Burgess McLuckie is now located in the south wing of the jail, where the desperate cases are confined. Murderers' row is about filled up and Burgess McLuckie was assigned to cell 17, range No. 2, which is just one floor above murderers' row. The hearing is fixed for Friday, July 22.

This latest move in the great Homestead drama was made at noon yesterday by Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie Company, as predicted in THE DISPATCH of last Wednesday.

Evidence Against 213 Workmen.

This is only the beginning of the movements of the machinery of the law. The company has had its detectives among the men and claim to have positive evidence against 213 of the workers at the mills. The warrants for the seven was only a starter. and Secretary Lovejoy says he will have four or five warrants issued every day for the next six weeks.

There was talk early in the evening of having Messrs. Frick, Carnegie, Potter and others arrested but W. J. Brennen, Attorney for the Amalgamated, advised against it. The Advisory Committee, though, held a meeting in Homestead later and decided to intendent John A. Potter of the Homestead mill, Superintendent Corey, of the armor plate mill, Yard Master Dorcy C. and William and Robert Pinkerton on a charge of murder.

The informations were drawn up by Knox ffi Reed, attorneys for the Carnegies. They were on legal cap paper and written on typewriter instead of being the regular printed blanks usually used by Alderman James V. McMasters, before whom the charges were brought.

One Pinkerton and One Worker. They were for the murder of Silas Wain, one of the locked-out workers, whose head was blown off by the cannon, and for the killing of T. J. Connors, one of the Pinkertons killed on the barges.

The first news the public in general received of the move was from a bulletin at THE DISPATCH. Hundreds of people soon gathered and freely expressed their opinions. Some pronounced it a move well founded and backed up by evidence already secured, while others claimed it was but a shrewd attempt to get the leaders out of the way. They based their arguments on the fact that the company was making the move just at the time they were trying to operate the works, and thus deprive the other men of the generalship of their leaders.

It was also charged among the throng that Secretary Lovejoy had precipitated the charges just at the time Hugh O'Donnell had gone East, so as to claim that he had heard of the informations and fled to escape

Claims That O'Donnell Will Show Up. Some claimed Mr. O'Donnell would not shirk from the ordeal, and that as soon as he

learned of the others arrested he would return and give himself up. The Carnegie Company is in earnest in the matter and is making the move on evidence that has been submitted to the brightest attorneys in the country. Knox & Reed, the regular attorneys for the company, do not handle any criminal business, and under their advice the services of David F. Patterson, John S.

Robb and Captain E ; Y. Breck, three of the recognized greatest criminal lawvers of the State, were enlisted. They assisted Knox & Reed in drawing up the informations, one containing the name of Connors and the other that of Silas Wain. They are exactly alike except in the name, and the one for Connors reads as follows: STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLE

SHENY, 88. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Hugh O'Donnell, John McLuckie, Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Fisherty, Samul Burkett, James Flannagen and Hugh Ross Before me, the subscriber, J. V. McMasters an Alderman in and for the city of Pistsburg and ex-officio a Justice of the Peace of said county, personally came F.T.F.Lovejoy, who upon oath administered according to law deposeth and saith that in Mifflin township in the county of Allegheny and State o asylvania, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1892 Hugh O'Donnell, John McLuckie, Svi Burkett, James Fiannagen and Hugh Ross did of their malice aforethought feloniously and riotously with force and arms and deadly weapons kill and murder Connors, then and there being in the peace the Commonwealth of Pe

received and believed to be true by this de-

Complainant therefore prays and desires that a warrant may issue and the aforesaid defendants. Hugh O'Donnell, John Medefendants, Hugh O'Donnell, John Mc-Luckie, Sylvester Critchlow, Authony Flaherty, Samuel Burkett, James Flannagen and Hugh Ross may be arrested and held to answer this charge of murder, and further deponent saith not. F. T. F. LOVEJOY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of July, 1892.

J. V. McMASTERS, Alderman. Hugh O'Donnell is the accredited leader of the locked-out men, and Chairman of the famous Advisory Committee. McLuckie is a mill worker and Burgess of Homestead. All except Samuel Burkett are mill workers, members of the Amalgamated Association and have been prominent in the troubles since their inception. Burkett is only a driver for one of the Homestead merchants. He is colored, and is charged with having figured extensively as a sympathizer with the locked-out men.

McLuckie has only been in Homestead for six years. He came there from Wheeling, W. Va., where he had been employed as a laborer in the La Belle Steel Works. It is said that all the knowledge he has of the steel business he has acquired since his residence in Homestead.

One of the men said McLuckie was one of the best heaters in the country. McLuckie was Chairman of the Johnstown Relief Committee of Homestead in 1889.

Burh O'Donnell Was a Printer. Hugh O'Donnell is well known to almos everyone. He has been the leader in Homestead for years and it was through him the strike of 1889 was brought to a successful issue. He was formerly a printer.

Flaherty is said to have been raised in Allegheny, and the others are not well

T. J. Connors was a Pinkerton man, 30 years of age, and lived at 80 Bond street, New York. He was struck on the back of the head with a dynamite bomb and had his right arm crushed

Silas Wain was a young, single workman, who lived with his parents in Homestead. He had his head shot off with a cannon ball, fired from the opposite side of the river, while standing with his brother in the steel

vard. Immediately after the informations were made, Alderman McMasters turned the case over to Detective Joseph Weber. manager of the Heiner Detective Agency, which is conducted in connection with the Alderman's office. Warrants were at once issued to him and Constables W. J. Morris and M. J. Price, who left at 1 o'clock for Homestead to make the arrests. The warrant read as follows:

A Slice of Co'd, Chilly Law, CITY OF PITTSBURG, SS.:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Joseph Weber, W. J. Morris and M. J.

Price, or any constable: We command you that you take Hugh O'Donnell, John McLuckie, Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Burkett, James Fiannagen and Hugh Ross and bring them forthwith before the subscriber, James V. McMasters, one of our Aldermen, in and for said city, to answer a charge of mur der, whereof information has been made, on oath, before our said Alderman, by F. T. F.

Lovejoy; hereof fail not. Witness the hand and seal of our said Alderman, at Pittsburg, aforesaid, this 18th day of July, 1892. J. V. McMasters,

Detective Weber said he had not been swear out warrants for Chairman H. C. sble to find any of the men and returned at Frick, Secretary Lovejoy, General Super- 5 o'clock. Mr. Weber's account of the ovements at Homestend was as follows

"When I went there I was instructed to see General Snowden and get assistance. When I called on him he received me very kindly and said he had been expecting me. The General introduced me to Colone Green, who at once placed two companies of infantry at my command.

Guarded by Two Companies of Soldiers.

"The soldiers went with us every place we went and seemed to cause a great deal of commotion. We were not offered any violence, but there were many mutterings from the mob that followed us. The people could not understand what it meant went up alleys where there was not a soul visible, and windows would fly up and heads would be pushed out from each one. I really don't know where so many women come from.

"We first went to Sam Burknett's house, in Risher's row, but he was not to be found. The house was locked up. Every man that we asked for information refused to talk, They declared they did not know anything and were not even acquainted with the men we were seeking. We were at a disadvantage, because we did not know the men and might have passed them on the street. We learned, however, that Hugh O'Donnell and James Flanagan had left town.

"We next went to Critchlow's house in Risher's alley, but he was also missing, and the house locked up. From there we proceeded to the house of Hugh Ross, at Whitaker, two miles back of Homestead. He was not to be found and the family said he was in Pittsburg.

"We marched to Burgess McLuckie's office and found it deserted. He was also in Pittsburg. Anthony Flaherty could not be found either and I believe all of them except O'Donnell and Flanagan are in

Pittsburg."

Burgess McLuckie Gives Himself Up. While Detective Weber was telling the story Burgess McLuckie, who had been in Pittsburg all afternoon, walked into Alderman McMasters' office and gave himself up. He was accompanied by W. J. Brennen, attorney for the Amalgamated Associatton. with whom he had been in consultation for some time before. It is believed he knew he would not be admitted to bail, but nevertheless he asked the Magistrate for permission to furnish bond. He was, of course, told that was impossible, and a cloupassed over the face of the massive mill worker and he said: "I am perfectly willing to go to jail, but we will make information against Messrs. Frick, Carnegie, Potter and the rest. There is no question but what they are responsible for the trouble."

He did not say whether the charge of murder would be made against the mill owners, but Mr. Brennen intimated it would be for conspiracy. Mr. Brennen at once started out to draw up the informations.

Quietly Led Off to the Jall.

By this time Alderman McMasters had written out the following communication to the Warden of the county jail and handed it to Constable Price :

to Constable Price:

City of Pittsburg, County of Allegheny, s.s.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to
M. J. Price, or next constable, and to the
keeper of the common jall of Allegheny
county:

These are to command you, the said constable, forthwith to convey and deliver into
the custody of the keeper of the common
jail aforesaid the body of John McLuckie,
charged before Jas. V. McMastera, Eq., one
of the aldermen in said city, with
murder on oath of F. T. F. Lovejoy,
and committed for a hearing on July 21,
1892. And you, the keeper, are hereby required to receive the said John McLuckie
into your custody in said jail, and there

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safely keep him until the hearing aforesaid is had. is had.
Witness the hand and seal of the said Alderman, at Pittsburg, the 18th day of July, 1892.

Jas. V. McMasyras, Alderman.

The constable motioned to Mr. McLuckie, who followed him to the jail. The Burgess took it good naturedly and walked along with the constable. At the jail he was re ceived by the Warden, John McAleese, and just like any other prisoner he was searched and the proper records made. The iron door swung back and as the Burgess walked into the jail proper the guard called "South wing," and John Ma-Luckie passed from view. If he felt troubled he did not show it. His cell, No. 17, is just like all the others, and contains only a cot and a chair.

Brennen Will Not Prefer Charges. Mr. Brennen was seen later and said no arrests would be made last night and he did not think any at all on his advice. He said doubted the right of Carnegie and Frick to bring armed men to Homestead, but did not know whether it would be advisable to make information at this time. He said the men were anxious to have the arrests made, but he did not know whether it would be done.

The legal opinion last night was that the

men could all be released on bail by the Court. The Judge will have to decide, how-ever, whether the offense under the present circumstances is bailable, and they will also have to fix the amount of the bon I. Burgess
McLuckie will make application for hall
this morning. It was also stated application would be made to furnish bail for all tion would be made to furnish bail for all the other men, including Hugh O'Donnell. When a call was made on Mr. Frick, he said he had nothing to say. Secretary Love-joy was also interviewed, and expressed Breatsatisfaction over the fats that the Upper and Lower Union Mills had gone out. When asked about the warrants he replied:

Will Make Arrests Every Day. "This is but the beginning. We did not want to make a great disturbance by making wholesale arrests. We have conclusive evidence against all the men for whom we have issued warrants and against a good many more. We will make information against four or five of them every day for the next six weeks. We are getting evidence

all the time.

"Will all the warrants be on a charge of murder?"
"No," replied Mr. Lovejoy; "we will
"No," replied on a number of charges." In reply to a question about the mills the Secretary said they intended to start each department of the mill just as fast as they could get the men. He refused to state how many men he had employed yesterday, but said he had secured a large number. He denied they were importing steel work-ers from Europe. He said they never had imported men and never would, He de-clared he was not having much trouble find-

CONSTABLES SEEK IN VAIN.

Backed by Two Companies, the Law Officers Rake Homestead With a Fine-Toothed Comb-The Defendants Were Missing-Frick and Associates to Be Arrested.

Three constables from Pittsburg and two companies of militia from Camp Black marched through the highways of Homestead for an even two hours yesterday afternoon. The trio of constables had in their possession seven warrants calling for the arrest of seven of the prominent leaders of the strikers. The men "wanted" were John McLuckie, the Burgess of Home stead borough; Hugh O'Donnell, the chairman of the famous advisory committee; and Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, James Flannagen, Samuel Burkett and Hugh Ross. In the warrants, which were made out by Alderman Me-Masters, of Pittsburg, the men were ebarged with having "killed and murdered T. J. Connor and Silas Wain on the morn ing of the 6th of July." Messrs. Morris. Wehter and Price, the constables who went to serve the warrants and take their prisoners to the Allegheny County Jail, had their trouble for their pains and returned to the city on the evening train without a single prisoner.

Defendants Cou'd Not Be Found. Not one of the seven citizens could they find, although it is only fair to state that they searched the borough from end to end. By some mysterious method, known only to a favored few of the strikers, the news that war rants had been issued for the aforesaid seven reached the ears of the Advisory Committee three hours before the constables arrived. Hugh O'Donnell was out of town and Burgess McLuckie had started for Pittsburg early in the day, so that for the time being these two dignitaries were out of the reach of the constables, but a quiet tip was given to the other men to lay low. Just where these five gentlemen secreted their manly forms during the afternoon is not known, but they were not to be found in their usual haunts during the sojourn of the constables. The front doors of their houses were locked and bolted and the window shutters were closed. Even the house dogs taken an "afternoon off" there was not the slightest sign of life to be found about any of the five houses. When the constables and their military escort had visited the homes of the seven men and called at all of the public houses in the borough, they returned to the camp on the mount, and after chanking General Snowden for courtesies extended, boarded the first train for Pittsburg.

How the Three Constables Operated, The story of the visit of the three constables is at once interesting and unique. They came the usual way, in other words by rail, and were deposited at the station shortly after 2 in the afternoon. They hired an antiquated back and were straightway driven to the main entrance of Camp Black. Once there they paid the driver a silver dollar and told the solemn faced picket that they wanted to see Col. Green very After the usual formalities they were escorted to the

Colonel's tent. They showed their credentials and gave the dignified Colonel an ink ling of their business. He detailed a couple of soldiers to escort the men from his tent to the headquarters of the division on School house Hill. When they had climbed the precipitous heights, and had been passed through the double line of sentries, they General Snowden seated in a chair, and smoking a

and very fragrant black eigar. By the General's side stood Sheriff McCleary. Constable Price acted as spokes man, "General Snowden," said he, "we have here warrants for the arrests of seven of the locked out men and we respectfully ask you to serve them and take the men into enstody." "Gentlemen," calmly replied the General, as he knocked the ashes from his eigar, "I really can't do that, but I will give you an armed escort strong enough to protect you in the discharge of your duty. Will that do?"

An Armed Escort With Loaded Guns. The constables said that it would and watched the General as he wrote an order on an official blank and banded the bit of paper to a member of his staff. This opce done the General turned his attention to his eigar

and left his visitors to their own device. In exactly ten minutes after the order had

given, two full companies the Twelfth Regiment marched

up to the schoolhouse. They were company B, of Williamsport, Captain Sweeny, and Company E, of Sunbury, Captain Clements. The musket of each private was loaded, and besides he carried 20 rounds of ammunition. Major ried 20 rounds of ammunition. Major Campbell, of General Snowden's staff, was placed in command of this little troop. "Here, gentlemen," said General Snowden, addressing the three constables, "is your escort." Then at a given word, the 120 soldiers and the three civilians marched down the hill with their faces turned toward the town. Constable Price walked by the side of Major stable Price walked by the side of Major stable Price walked by the side of Major Campbell, and with the aid of a barefooted native, guided the little parade. First they visited the house of Burgess McLuckie on visited the house of Burgess McLuckie on Seventh avenue near Amity street. They found the chief official out. Hugh O'Donnell's house, on Fifth avenue, was next visited. They found no signs of life about the dainty clad cottage, and with a sign started to look up the other five men named in the warrants. They met with disappointment at every halt, but being soldiers they made no sign of their disgust, and when after making an informal round of the public houses, they marched round of the public houses, they marched back to the camp, they were as gay and lighthearted a troop as one would care to meet.

During the absence of the constable and their
escort, General Snowden, as a precautionary
measure, had detailed the entire Fourth
Regiment for provost guard duty and had
had Battery B limbered up and placed on
Munhall road ready for action. In addition to this the troops of cavalry were mounted and ready for instant action. But all these precautions proved unnecessary, as the constables and infantry had pro-ceeded so quietly through the town that few of the many citizens on the streets realized that anything out of the ordinary was going on. The constables, after thank-ing the General for what he had done for them, and shaking hands in a prefunctory way with the Sheriff, made their way to the station and boarded the 7 o'clock train for Indignant Over McLuckie's Arrest.

There was no demonstration made by the strikers either on the streets or at the station. Iwenty minutes after the train had started on the way to Pittsburg, a telegram to one of the members of the Advisory Com-mittee informed the strikers that Burgess McLuckie had surrendered to the Pittsburg police and had been placed in the county jail. The story spread like wildfire and created a deal more excitement among the townspeo-ple than had the visit of the constables. The idea of the Burgess of Homestead borough being locked up in the county jail on a charge of murder fairly dazed Mr. Me-Luckie's townsmen. They really couldn't understand what it all meant, and made no

bones in saying so.
"It is all very well for the company if they see fit to cause the arrest of the leaders of the mill men," said a leading Sixth ave-nue merchant last night. "But when they lock up such a man as John McLuckie on a silly charge, it is high time something was done." This speech really seemed to be the sentiment of the town. McLuckie is wonderfully popular among his peo-ple, and the fact of his arrest has created a profound sensation. At 8 o'clock last night, exactly 40 minutes after the constables had left, the Advisory Committee met in a private room at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association on Eighth avenue. The meeting was held behind closed doors and lasted over three hours. It was after 11 o'clock when the patient newspaper men-were in vited to enter.

To Arrest Frick and Associates "Gentlemen," said the Acting Chairman "to-morrow morning warrants will be sworn out before a Pitteburg justice for the arrest of Henry Clay Frick, Secretary Lovejoy, General Superintendent John A. Potter, Superintendent Corey, of the armer that mill, Yardmaster Dorcy and William and Robert Pinkerton. The charges against all these men will be premeditated murder, and we have no more to say on this subject until after the

rants have been served."

To-day one of the scouts managed to pass the guards and succeeded in making a thorough inspection of the works. He reported that he found eight men and one stranger in the yards. They were "Jim" Henderson and Mick Ratigan, superintendents of de-partments, General Manager J. A. Potter, Yardmaster Dorcy, Engineer Charles Cup-ples and Robert and John Dixon. The "stranger" declined to give his name to the scout, but told him that he was working for

\$5 per day and his board.

A check for \$100 from I. Jackson and Bro., Pittsburg, was received. With it a letter complimenting the work of the Advisory Committee.

By long odds the most sensational news given out by the committee, aside from the announcement of the proposed arrest of Mr. Frick and other members and employes of the Carnegie Company, was the announcement that the committee had been informed that three members are coming from the Black Disgrand men were coming from the Black Diamond non-union steel works of Pittsburg to run 119-inch plate mill. The names of these three men are given out by the committee as Robert Bumgardner, boss roller; Robert Solomon, boss serew-down, and Jack Hood, neater.

NOT A SURPRISE.

Homestead Workers Were Expecting That Arrests Would Be Made, but Not Quite So Soon-The Talk of the Workmen Concerning Retaliatory Plans,

Expressions of doubt were upon the faces of the workingmen at Homestead last night when informed of the issuance of warrants against seven of their fellow workmen for participation in the conflict of several days ago. Open disbelief was many times expressed when the information was given

"It probably is another canard," said one nan. "Doubtless this report was started to incite the people of Homestead to take some step that will further complicate matters. I don't believe there is anything in it."

"But Burgess McLuckie is now under arest, and the others for whom the warrants are out will probably be with him within a few hours." insisted a DISPATCH man. After being assured that there could be no question about the matter the worker

talked freely, but positively declined to allow his name being used. That there is some weight to his words from the fact that he has been prominently Identified With the Homestead Affair since its beginning and therefore has been

frequently quoted. His reserve at this time is probably due to a desire to learn what, if any strategic moves will be made by the Carnegie firm.
"I think the intention of the company, he continued, "is to deplete the ranks of the influential members of the association with the idea that with them gone the remaining men may be induced to return to work. But if that is their idea it is one of delusion. The men who are now out are just as positive and firm in the stand they have taken when alone as they are when gathered together. We intend to win and have the material in our midst to stay it out to the very last. As a result we will win and upon that you may depend." "Do you expect any retaliatory steps will be taken, now that he has made the-

first move?"
"Indeed there will, and that within very short time. A meeting of the leaders will be held to-night and I would not be at all surprised if some action was decided upon. In other words counter arrests may cour at any time."

A Warrant for Andrew Carnesie.

"Not at present, but eventually I believe

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we will."
"How do you feel towards the arrest of
the Burgess and the others?"
"I am surprised that it should occur now,
but have expected all along that such a
step would be taken. I feel sanguine of the
results, as I do not think the grand jury
will return an indictment against them.
The charge of murder will be difficult to prove, and I am not at all worried over the outlook."

The sentiments and beliefs of the man interviewed were expressed by many others about the village last night. No one seems to fear for any serious effects, and those who believe the truth of the matter are dis-posed to accept it quite philosophically.

CAN CONVICT 213.

The Claim Made by a Friend of the Carnegle Company-Three Prominent Attorneys Engaged to Prosecute the Cases

-All May Not Be Arrested. A gentleman who is closely connected with the Carnegie interests gave a DIS-PATCH reporter last night the information that the firm had evidence enough in hand to convict 213 of the men engaged in the riot at Homestead. "Whether it would be advisable to serve all the warrants at once or only a few of them at a time is a question to be decided in the future," he said. "It is certain, however, that a sufficient number will be prosecuted to make an example for the men, whether it be eight or all of them. The evidence in hand is of a positive nature, for the company is looking well before it leaps and is taking no chances whatever."

The firm's regular attorneys, Messrs Knox and Reed, are not conducting the criminal end of the case in hand. The immediate supervision of this part of the affair will be in the hands of Messrs. John S. Robb, David F. Patterson and Captain E. Y. Breck. These attorneys are considered to be three of the brightest and shrewdest criminal attorneys at the bar.

D. F. Patterson, when seen at a late hour last night at his home at 219 North avenue, Allegheny, replied in answer to a question: "I know but little about the arrests to be made at Homestead, and have nothing to say about it."

"What will be the next move made by the company if Mr. Frick and the other managers are arrested for murder?" "Well, it will be time to decide in regard

to that when they are arrested. I have no

further opinion to express." Captain Breck, one of the attor-neys in the criminal prosecutions against the seven Homestead men for whom warrants have been taken out, was sought last night at his home on South Highland avenue, at his office in the St. Nicholas building and at hotels of prominence in the city. His whereabouts were undiscoverable, and it was consequently impossible to ascertain from him the line to be taken in the prosecutions, or in the defense of the Carnegie officials.

Mr. Robb lives at Emsworth and could not be seen last night.

THE LAW FOR IT.

Sased Upon the Charge of Judge King, of Philadelphia, in 1844-Any Person at a Fatal Riot Liable to Indiciment for

In view of the serving of warrants on eight men supposed to have been connected with the riots at Homestead, the a prominent attorney connected with the prosecution who has made a study of the laws of the State may be interesting.

The gentleman said: "All riot laws are based on the point of law found in the charge of Judge King, of Philadelphia, to the jury in the Catholic riot cases in 1844. The Judge, after citing the facts in the case, said in substance that everybody who was present during a riot, participating, aiding or abetting it in any way was guilty of felonious riot, and should a death be caused by the riot he would be guilty of murder in the first degree. Since this charge was made all riot rulings have followed the law laid down in this charge. In the riot trials of 1877 this charge was cited as authority, and in the present case it applies even more forcibly. In my opinion the men who participated in the riot at Homestead are guilty of the most felonious riot I have ever met with in all my experience. Take for instance the tearing down of the Sheriff's proclamation and sending away of his deputies right in defiance of the law. Then they not only assembled—but assem-bled in cold blood with arms and by arranged and preconcerted signals. Then their continued firing at boats long before they arrived and the fusilade they kept up all day long all go to show how well aringed and managed the whole affair was It is seldom that one comes across an upris-ing of this sort which has been nursed from the very start as this was. Yes, the Home-stead riots can stand alone in history as an example of well generaled riot. Riot is hardly the correct word to be used in thi case for there was not much riot, taking the organized uprising."

WHAT LABOR LEADERS SAY.

they Think the Last Move of the Carnegie Company Contemptible—The Amalgamated Officials Say Nothing-District Master Workman Dempsey Gives His Own Opinion.

The arrest of Burgess McLuckie, one of the leaders of the Homestead strikers, caused a great deal of talking in the camp of the trades unionist of Pittsburg last night. The Amalgamated Association officials were all seen last night. Each one refused to give an opinion on the arrest of Mc-Luckie, but the silence they preserved was eloquent.

The only labor leaders seen who would talk on the arrest was Hugh F. Dempsey, District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and Secretary Hochstetter. Mr. Dempsey said: 'This latest and last move of the Carnegie Steel Company is the most contemptible thing I have ever heard of in the history of strikes. The arrests of the leaders are only being made to get them out of the way so that non-union nen can be run into the works. This move will accomplish nothing. It is true that some of those named in the warrants are among the best men the locked-out steel workers of Homestead have, but no one supposes for a moment that the arresting of these men will leave the strikers without a general. There are others who

sre just as capable of taking the leadership, and when the time comes for them to show their hand they will be at the helm. The management of the company will find that it they try to import non-union labor it will not be and ungeneraled force that will meet them

"As for the men being found guilty of the When the facts that the testimony cannot help but bring out are known, no jury that can be drawn can but acquit those men."
"It was a childish act," said Secretary Hochtetter, "by the Carnegie Steel Com-"Do you think a warrant will be taken out for Mr. Carnegie?"

pany, to have these men arrested. I consider it the weakest move the company has made, but I think this is due to the fact that it was the last straw the company had to cling to."

O'DONNELL NOT IN GOTHAM.

No One About New York Headquarters Has Seen the Labor Leader. NEW YORK, July 18 .- [Special.]-There rere many reports in this city to-day as to

the movements of Hugh O'Donnell, leader of the Homestead locked-out mill men. In the atternoon it was said that he was in this city, but could not be found at any of the labor headquarters, and that he had decided not to be inter-viewed if he were found. As the first place he would have been likely to go to was the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the office of Sam Gompers was besieged all day by reporters. Mr. Gompers was besieged all day by reporters.

Mr. Gompers said he had no knowledge of O'Donnell being here. "I have good reasons for believing that he's not on his way here, and will not be here to-night," he said. An official of the Bureau of Immigration said that O'Donnell was expected here to-morrow to look after some contract laborers who were said to be coming over to replace Homestead steel workers.

MRS. O'DONNELL'S CONFIDENCE,

Mrs. O'Donnell, the handsome, spirited

She Declares That Her Husband Has Nothing to Fear.

little wife of the strikers' leader, was privately informed by a friend, during the afternoon, of the report that a warrant for murder had been issued against her husband. There was just the suspicion of a tremor in her voice, as she asked the authority for the statement, and if there were any details. Upon being convinced that the report had solid foundation, and being asked as to whether there was any nnection between the warrant and O'Don nell's departure, she quickly and resolutely answered: "Indeed there is not. It necessary my husband will return to Homestead immediately and stand up to the end. I expect him home to-morrow night or Wednesday. Forthermore, he has nothing to fear. If there was anyone who did what he could for peace-sake and to save the lives that day on the river, it was my husband." The intensity of the wife's defense of her husband's uprightness and manliness was almost pathetic, but her brave demeanor under the trying circumstances gave admiration the first place over sympathy. She was standing in the parlor of the cheery home of which the strikers' leader is the master, and it was the first intimation she had received of the new danger staring her in the

O'Donnell Expected Home To-Day. Early this morning while discussing the absence of Hugh O'Donnell a labor leader said: "O'Donnell is away on a leave of absence from the Amalgamated Association on a mission in behalf of that organization. To show that he has not gone any great distance I need merely say that he is expected back here before evening. He had not the slightest intimation of the contemplated arrests when he went away."

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

The Accused Men Say They Will Not Sur render Themselves Shortly after midnight a DISPATCH man

met Hugh Ross, one of the men wanted by the constables. He said: "Yes, I understand that there is a warrant out for my arrest. What will I do? Well, I shall not hide, neither will I surrender. I will simply await developments. I have nothing

The Acting Chairman of the Advisory Committee said last night: "I have nothing to say about the warrants for our men. As

for as I know they will not go up to Pitts-burg in the morning to surrender."

David Shannon, who, by the way, is a leading man in the councils of the mill men, said: "This news is a complete surprise to me. I really can't give any opinion. We must all look to Pittsburg for the news." Many other men were interviewed, but they one and all declined to allow their names to be used. They were a unit in declaring that the latest move of the Carnegie Company would practically amount to nothin but gave no valid reason for so thinking. Last night, for the first time since the strike, the electric lamps within the fence of the works were burning brightly.

THE MILL DID NOT START.

Puddlers at the Twenty-Ninth Street Mill Did Not Report for Work Yesterday

Morning-The Fires Had Been Started and All Was in Readiness, An attempt was made vesterday to start he puddling furnaces in Carnegie's Twentyinth street mill. The fires were lighted in lopes that the men would come to work. but, according to the Press Committee of the strikers, not a man reported for duty. Yesterday afternoon the strikers held a neeting. The different committees made their reports. The information given out by a member of the Press Committee was as follows: "Our committee reports were very encouraging. Not a man has gone back to the company's employ. The management has had its men out among the strikers and nearly everyone of them been asked to come bick to work. Our committees have seen the same men and everyone is as firm to-day as they were when we struck. We have all the financial ud we need, but it does not come from the treasury of the Amalgamated Association. "I think the company will try to use the aborers they have in its employ to start the mills. They will do it in this way. A few skilled workmen will be secured, and then these men will be run in to do the common work. We have had assurance that some of the laborers have been offered these jobs, and just what they will do we do not know. This move will be easy to cope

Everything was quiet yesterday about the mills. None of the men go nearer to the works than Penn avenue. They do not even congregate there to any great extent. The laborers and mechanics were working as usual and the watchmen were on duty. At the Twenty-ninth street mill a painter was engaged yesterday painting out the old sign, "Lower Union Mills."

THE LITTLE BILL AGAIN.

Rumor That It Landed 120 Non-Union Men at Midnight.

At midnight an unverified rumor was current at Homestead that the steamer Little Bill, which towed the Pinkertons into Homestead and precipitated the sanguinary encounter, had more successfully accomplished another dangerous mission. Report had it that the Little Bill had gone up the river and, under cover of darkness, got 120 non-union men aboard. The statement was that the steamer, under the escort of a command of militia led by Colonel Hawkins, had landed the non-unionists at the works, and that they are now ensconced behind the high

The First to Give Aid.

Teamsters' Assembly 1577, D. A. 3, K. of L., last night voted \$25 to the sid of the Homestead strikers, and is willing to give more if the case requires. This is the first assembly in the district to send in fluancial

NOW ON THE WAY

THREE CENTS.

He Will Be in Pittsburg Early This Morning Ready to Inspect the

MILITARY AT HOMESTEAD.

The First Brigade at Mt. Gretna Soon to Be Shipped Home.

Monongahela.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE 1 HARRISBURG, July 19.-1 A. M.-The Governor, his aides de camps and non-commissioned staff left for Homestead at 12:25 on a special car. The staff of the Commander in Chief is as follows: Walter W. Greenland, Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Krumbhaar, Assistant Adjutant General, Philadelphia; Colonel Chambers McKibbin, Inspector General, Pittsburg; Colonel John I, Rodgers, Judge Advocate General, Philadelphia; Colonel O. E. McClelland, Quartermaster General, Harrisburg; Lieutenant Colonel Henry D. Paxson, Assistant Quartermaster General, Philadelphia; Colonel Richard S. Edwards, Commissary General, Montgomery county; Lieutenant Colonel George W. Ryon, Assistant Commissary General, Pottsville; Colonel Louis W. Read, Surgeon General, Norristown; Colonel Thomas J. Hudson, Chief of Artillery, Pittsburg; Colonel Herman Osthaus, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Scranton.

Coming With a Complete Retinue, The aides de camp are: Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Drexel, Jr., of Philadelphia; Lieutenant Colonel Rollin H. Wilbur, Philadelphia; Lieutenant Colonel James Duffy, Marietta; Lieutenant Colonel Wyle T. Wilson, Philadelphia; Lieutenant Colonel A. Harvey Tyson, Reading; Lieutenant Colonel James West, Susquehanna county; Lieutenant Colonel James R. Hunsicker, Norristown; Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Seely, Berwick, Columbia county; Lieutenant Colonel Savey Bradley, Philadelphia; Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Connelly, Jr., Pittsburg; Lieutenant Colonel John M. Seigfried, Warren.

The members of the non commissioned staff are: Sergeant Major John D. Worman, Harrisburg; Quartermaster Sergeant Samuel A. Bell, Clarion; Commissary Sergeant Clement J. Carew. Meadville: Color Ser geant Alexander W. Bergstresser, Harrisourg; Chief Musician John Russ, Harris-

Judge Advocate General Colonel John L. Rodgers is the only member of the Governor's staff who will not be at Homestead.

he having gone to Europe. Apprehends No Further Trouble

Governor Pattison was asked to-night as to the condition of affairs at Homestead. He betrayed no apprehension of any further serious trouble and said all the advices he had received during the day indicated that quiet prevailed. He intimated that no necessity existed for the presence of the First Brigade at Homestead, and it is reported on what appears to be good authority to-night, that the organization will be ordered home from Mt. Gretna to-morrow, when they will have been in camp the length of time usually allowed brigades

when holding their encampments. Up to to-day the expenses incident to the calling out of the troops are over \$150,000, which amount is about equal to the cost of

a division encampment. A diligent search was made to-day to find Hugh O'Donnell, who, it was thought, might have sought the Governor to have an interview with him on the subject of the

troubles at Homestead. O'Donnell Not in Harrisburg. The Governor was seen several times today and asked whether the leader of the strikers had been in conference with him. He answered that he had not had a glimpse of O'Donnell, and that the latter had not communicated a word indicating an intention to call on the Governor. Governor Pattison and his staff at a late hour to-night were informed by Adjutant General Greenland of his receipt of a telegram from Major General Snowden, stating he expected them

at Homestead to-morrow to inspect the Four days will be required to get through with the Second and Third Brigades, and the Governor will therefore remain with the military at least until Friday evening next. He would not give an opinion tonight as to when he expected the troops to disband, but created the impression in the mind of the correspondent that an early movement home was probable.

THE GOVERNOR COMING.

He Will Visit Camp Sam Black This Morning-A Bustle to Get the Quarters Ready-Some of the Good Regiments of the Guard.

All arrangements to receive and entertain Governor Pattison, Commander in Chief of the State militia, at Camp Sam Black were completed last night before the sunset gun was fired, and if the Governor with his staff arrives to-day, as is expected, he will find ample quarters-not luxurious, but roomy, airy and secure enough to shelter the political and military dignitaries. The Governor has not yet officially notified Major General Snowden of his coming to Camp Sam Black, but those who know the Executive best know best his dislike for ceremony, and General Snowden is, therefore, prepared to hear of the Governor's presence in Homestead at any time. The Governor may get into the town unannounced, but there is absolutely no possibility of his getting into the encampment without every soldier there

knowing of his presence. Promptly upon his arrival at the guard lines a salute will be fired and the firing will be kept up until the salute to the Com-