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WEAVER AND FIELD

NOMINATED BY THE THIRD PARTY CONVENTION

For President and Vice-President of the United States.

Proceedings of People's Party Convention at Omaha.

The national convention of the peoples' party was convened in Omaha, Nebraska, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 2d. Long before the hour of gathering the vast convention hall was crowded with visitors. The scenes presented characteristics of the great national convention. There was one significant difference between the gathering of the national conclaves of the democratic and republican parties held a few days ago. In this convention the politician was conspiculously absent. Tactics and subterfuge gave place to open declarations and all that there was of politics, and this convention was on the surface and plainly manifested in every demonstration.

There was a slight lull as Chairman Taubeneck, of the national committee, announced that the first national convention of the people's party was now convened in regular session. There was a burst of applause. After prayer Mayor Barnes welcomed the convention to Omaha, to which Mr. Terrell, of Texas, responded. Chairman Taubeneck then announced the list of temporary officers selected by the national committee and these officers were elected by acclamation. C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was introduced as temporary chairman. On taking the chair he thanked the convention for the honor. He paid a fitting tribute to the late Col. Polk. His reference to the deceased president of the great farmers' organization was received with cheers, and when a picture of President Polk was handed to him by Chairman Wilson, of the North Carolina delegation, and hoisted into view, the vast convention with one accord, arose and the scene was one of befitting reverence to the memory of their great leader. At the conclusion of the chairman's speech Mrs. Todd, of Michigan, stepped to the front of the platform to present Chairman Ellington with a gavel to which, she explained in words of fervor, a history was attached. The gavel was carved she said, by the wife of Ben Terrell. It was carved from a tree planted by Washington at Mt. Vernon, an announcement which was received with enthusiastic cheers. Chairman Ellington appropriately replied. After the preliminary exercises, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session messages of congratulation were read from various party leaders. The committees were slow in reporting, but time did not hang heavy, because may orators kept enthusiasm at a high pitch. A resolution was adopted to the effect that when the convention at the close of the afternoon session adjourned, it to be meet again at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon to participate in a memorial service for the late Colonel L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, and the late Rev. Gilbert Delamater, of Cincinnati, and that the doors be thrown open to the general public. The members of the committee on resolutions were finally announced with Branch, of Georgia, chairman. The committee on credentials presented its report, showing that there were no contests, and that there were 1,366 delegates present. The report was adopted amid applause, and the sitting delegates declared entitled to their seats. More waiting and more speaking followed. Finally a motion was adopted that when the convention adjourned it would be till 8 o'clock Monday morning. At half past 6 o'clock the convention adjourned with a whoop till 8 o'clock Monday morning.

A reunion of the blue and the gray took place Saturday night.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

At 8 o'clock, the early hour set for the opening of the convention, the delegations were scattered around among the seats within the rail enclosure, and as many spectators were in the audience seats. Temporary Chairman Ellington, however, pursued the directions to the letter, and sharply on the minute called the convention to order. After prayer, owing to much confusion in the hall, a motion was carried that each state appoint a sergeant-at-arms to keep quiet in its own state. After brief delay the chairman of the credentials committee reported that the committee had found no contests. The committee on permanent organization then made its report as follows: "Your committee on permanent organization begs leave to submit the following report: For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota [prolonged applause]; for permanent secretary, J. W. Haynes, of New Jersey [applause]; for assistant secretaries, S. S. King, of Kansas; George Wilson, of Michigan; G. W. Denmark, of South Carolina, and D. W. Monroe." Following this was a long list of vice presidents, each state being represented in the distribution of this honor. The report was unanimously adopted amid applause, and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor. It was a picturesque spectacle when Permanent Chairman Loucks, standing firmly on his one leg, and swinging a crutch at arm's length, waived the great assemblage to order. Chairman Louck's speech, as it progressed was a surprise and a disagreeable one perhaps to a majority of the convention, but its impetuosity and fire, if not its bit for and against the candidates, elicited cheers at every few words. The new gavel, announced as coming by permission of the owner from timber on the first homestead entry in the United States, was at this moment presented to the chairman. He rapped it vigorously on the desk amid laughter caused by the declaration that this gavel, unlike the one used at the recent republican national convention, had not been stolen and that an independent party did not require to steal either its thunder or its noise.

The time waiting for reports from the committee was again filled in with speeches. The committee on rules made their report. Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting. The paragraph was as follows:

Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers and collectors and count its own ballots, and its chairman shall announce the result to the convention. In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot, a second shall be at once taken wherein each delegate must write on his ballot the name of his first choice and his second choice, placing the names in the order of his choice. First choice, first, second choice, second, the first choice being counted as one vote and the second choice as half a vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted on a third ballot, the votes for other persons not being counted.

It was moved that the report of the committee be received, and its recommendations be adopted, but so much objection was raised to the above paragraph that it was finally amended, by an overwhelming majority, so as to make the rules for balloting in accordance with customary rules in national conventions on this matter.

A recess of twenty minutes was then taken to witness the fourth of July parade. There was some protest from delegates who wished to rush business, but the motion for a recess was carried, when it was stated that courtesy due the citizens of Omaha required it. There was a good deal of disorder in the re-assembling of the convention after the parade intermission, and the twenty minutes recess proved nearly an hour long. The convention finally got to work, and the roll of states was called for.

A storm was precipitated by Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee, offering a resolution calling attention to the fact that "probably through some oversight the ticket agents on the line of the Union Pacific railway did not receive instructions to allow delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares, and appointing a committee of three to communicate with the railway officials to have the mistake rectified." A delegate moved that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads be included in the resolution. Instantly Marion Cannon, of California, rose to protest against the resolution as exhibiting a want of independent spirit in the convention. His vehement denunciation of the roads brought the audience to its feet several times, and led to the liveliest scene of the day. In the course of his speech he swung his hat the air and declared in tones that rang from end to end of the hall that "We can tell those railroad companies that the people will own and operate those road yet." The enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience. Every member rose and cheers rent the air, handkerchiefs were waved and it was several moments before the speaker could conclude. A motion was made that the resolution be brought before the interstate commission to see whether the law permitted the railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention against another. The motion to make complaint to the commission was carried.

As the committee on resolutions was still at work with the platform, and on the statement that it would be two hours before it could report, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

MONDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

Some lively songs and music greeted the delegates as they re-assembled for the afternoon session. These songs served the double purpose of keeping the audience in a good humor and in the semblance of order. It was 2 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 o'clock p. m. before all the delegates and visitors had secured seats and the raps of the chairman had resulted in even the beginning of business.

A motion was carried that the resolution committee report such parts of the platform as were ready, and that these be considered while other parts of the platform were being prepared. The motion was carried, but the committee reported that it was not prepared just yet to make a partial report. Then an effort was made to proceed at once to nominations, and another to adopt the St. Louis platform without further delay. These movements becoming known to the resolutions committee, they soon filed upon the stage with a platform hastily concluded, and it was read as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the declaration of independence, the people's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of the Almighty God, puts forth, in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, legislatures, congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench.

The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate voters at polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. Newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; amd the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice, we breed two great classes—tramps and millionaires. National power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on the two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties has permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown out the cries of the plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, demonetization of silver and the oppression of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the alter of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand general-in-chief who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other, and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there are no precedents in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must, within a few weeks or months, be exchanged for billions of dollars of the commodities consumed in their production.

The currency supply is wholly inadequate to make the exchange. The results are falling prices; formations of combines and rings; and the impoverishment of the producing class.

We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government—in other words of the people, should be expanded, as in the case of the postal service, as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies, as a party of reform, are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution and upon which not only our individual property but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore:

1. That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

3. We believe that the time has come when railroad corporations will either own the people of the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent an increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payment in discharge of its obligations for public improvement.

(a.) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ration of 16 to 1.

(b.) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c.) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d.) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

(e.) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate railroads in the interest of the people.

(a.) The telegraph, telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land, including all natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by the railroads and other corporations, in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Mr. Branch, of Georgia, read the platform proposed. The strong sentences, picturing graphically the ruin of the country unless there was reform, were well received and met approbation, but when the sentences relating to the government ownership of transportation in the people's interest was, reached there was a demonstration which interrupted progress. The reading of nearly every plank of the platform proper met with some applause. The free silver plank was enthusiastically greeted with cheers and the waving of hats, and the government ownership of railroads plank again got tumultuous greeting, in which it was noticeable that Nebraska, Georgia, Kansas and Texas led. The applause and cries of "amen" from all parts of the house was the reception accorded the paragraph favoring government control of telephone and telegraph lines.

A regular hallelujah chorus greeted the land plank. The conclusion of the reading of the platform was warmly greeted. Its adoption was instantly moved, it was put through by unanimous consent, the whole convention rising in advance of the chair and adopting the platform almost before he could put the motion for its adoption.

NIGHT SESSION.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended and a motion to adjourn till 8 o'clock p. m. prevailed. Delegates were prompt in arriving for the night session and they were all nervous and expectant owing to a lack of positive and final information as to the possibility of an acceptance of the nomination of Judge Gresham. The audience was a large one. The first actual business was the reading, by Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee of a supplement to the platform as follows:

"Whereas, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the people's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

"That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system.

"2. That the revenue derived from the graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

"3. That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-union soldiers and sailors.

"4. That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners, and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor and demand further the restriction of undesirable immigration.

"5. That we cordially sympathize with the effort of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on the government work and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

"6. That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menance to our liberties and we demand its abolition and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officers.

"7. That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and reform press the legislative system known as initiative and referendum.

"8. We favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by the direct vote of the people.

"9. That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose."

The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton plank were loudly cheered. When the first paragraph—that alluding to the force bill and Australian ballot—was read, a delegate moved to lay it on the table, nearly the whole convention voting nay. The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton plank were applauded loudly. Mr. Branch introduced Hugh Cavanaugh, of Ohio, who read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the committee:

"Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor, with their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by said manufacturers or to patronize any branch who sells such goods."

Mr. Perth, of Texas, moved to table the resolution, and Mr. Dean, of New York, to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, was for the boycott. Ignatius Donnelly declared that the resolution was in keeping with the spirit of the principles of the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day. A Kansas delegate moved the previous question, and on a rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott was overwhelmingly defeated. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation.

WEAVER NOMINATED.

Then came the roll of states for the presentation of candidates for president. The first state—Alabama—was scarcely shouted by the secretary when J. H. Manning arose and placed in nomination General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, amid prolonged applause. An enhusiastic delegate from California said his state was divided on the presidency, but that he would vote for Weaver. The place of Colorado was yielded to S. E. Northen, of Illinois, who placed Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, in nomination. A Connecticut delegate said he would present one who came from the state which gave us Washington and Jefferson—General Field, of Virginia. Stephen H. Bachelor, of Illinois, pastor of the Progressive church, said that the People's party was founded on principle, not men, and it demanded as leaders the biggest, brainiest and squarest men in the party fold. That was Senator VanWyck, of Nebraska. [Cheers.]

The principal speech for Weaver was made by Morris L. Wheat, of Iowa. Mrs. Lease, of Kansas seconded Weaver's nomination. Delegate Brown, of Massachusetts, nominated Mann Page, of Virginia. At this juncture, Indiana, which had asked to be passed on the first call, declared for Weaver. The Virginia delegation also withdrew the name of its favorite son and declared unanimously in favor of General Weaver.

From the very beginning of the roll call, Weaver led all of his competitors and so overwhelmingly was the vote cast for him that his nomination was practically assured before the ballot was half completed. The Weaver infection seemed to spread as state after state cast its vote unanimously for the Iowan. The Weaver people grew wildly enthusiastic, the culmination coming when the result was announced, the cheering being loud and long continued.

The first ballot for president resulted as follows, only one ballot necessary, Weaver being successful beyond cavil:

Alabama—Weaver, 43. Arkansas—Weaver, 12; Kyle, 20. California—Weaver, 25. Colorado—Weaver, 6; Kyle, 10. Connecticut—Weaver, 8; Kyle, 12; Delaware—Weaver, 1. Florida—Weaver, 18. Georgia—Weaver, 13; Kyle, 39. Idaho—Weaver, 12. Illinois—Weaver, 41; Kyle, 42. Indiana—Weaver, 54; Kyle, 5; Norton, 1. Iowa—Weaver, 52. Kansas—Weaver, 40. Kentucky—Weaver, 40; Kyle, 2. Louisiana—Weaver, 32; Maine—Weaver, 6. Massachusetts—Weaver, 9; Kyle, 18; Page, 1. Michigan—Weaver, 56. Minnesota—Weaver, 27; Kyle, 9. Mississippi—Weaver, 27. Missouri—Weaver, 61; Kyle, 7. Montana—Kyle, 12. Nebraska—Weaver, 23; Kyle, 8. Nevada—Kyle, 7. New Jersey—Weaver, 4. New York—Weaver, 59. North Carolina—Weaver, 20; Kyle, 5. North Dakota—Weaver, 11; Kyle, 1; Ohio—Weaver, 30; Kyle, 22. Oregon—Weaver, 16. Pennsylvania—Weaver, 29; Stanford, 1. South Dakota—Weaver, 1; Kyle, 15. Tennessee—Weaver, 45. Texas—Weaver, 60. Virginia—Weaver, 48. Washington—Weaver, 16. West Virginia—Weaver, 19. Wisconsin—Weaver, 7; Kyle, 41. Wyoming—Weaver, 9. District of Columbia—Weaver, 8.

It was after midnight when the vote was announced. After some changes the total vote stood: Weaver, 995; Kyle, 275; Page, 1; and Norton, 1.

FIELD FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

In the race for the vice presidential nomination, Ben Terrell, of Texas, received 554, and General James Field, the one-legged confederate veteran of Virginia, received 573 votes, giving the nomination to General Field. The convention then adjourned.

SCENE OF CARNAGE

WORKMEN AND PINKERTON DETECTIVES

Meet and Engage in a Fearful and Bloody Conflict.

The Pinkertons Whipped and Surrender in Humiliation.

ELEVEN WORKMEN AND NINE PINKERTON DEPUTIES KILLED.

Carnegie's Home Plant at Pittsburg, Pa., the Scene of Trouble.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS—A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

Pittsburg, Pa., had another experience with labor riots, and this time, as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers at their head to conduct operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plant of the Carnegie Iron and Steel company, at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburg. And a battle, which, for bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution, has not been excelled in actual warfare, was waged from 4 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday until 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons brought to the place to suppress the strike unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transported to the works.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The riot was the culmination of troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the past month. The Carnegie company submitted a scale to govern their workmen in the steel plants and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made a sweeping reduction in the wages of skilled men and it was officially announced that unless the terms were complied with before July 1st the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by the peremptory refusal on the part of the company to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers as such, or to confer with any committee of workmen short of an acceptance of the terms offered. The men stated that they would never submit to the proposed reduction and announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of the Carnegies to start up their plant with non-union men. As both sides were determined, both proceeded to prepare for the contest which culminated in the deeds of violence and bloodshed that were witnessed Wednesday in that big hive of industry on the Monongahela.

LOCKOUT OF THE MEN.

The contest was precipitated by the workmen at Homestead by hanging in effigy, H. C. Frick, president of the company, and in retaliation the company ordered an immediate shut-down of the big works two days before the time provided by the contract under which the men were working. The employes at once proceeded to organize for defense, and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, giving them the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with portholes, and the top protected with three strands of barbed wire ready to be charged with a deadly current of electricity.

Tuesday morning the Carnegie company announced their intention to proceed to get ready to make repairs and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect their property. The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town, as no disorder was intended and that no damage would be done to any property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace. When this offer was declined the advisory committee which had been directing the action of the workmen, and which had held turbulent spirits among the workmen in check, was immediately dissolved and all records of the committee promptly destroyed. The developments of Wednesday showed that the application made for the assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives into the mill enclosure. The detectives, too, had been in rendezvous some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which point two model barges had been prepared for them. These barges were of the best build, and were used in shipping iron rails down the river from the Carnegie mills at Braddock. The holds were fitted up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations and as an extra precaution, as in preparation for the siege which was expected, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whole back deck was protected in a similar manner. It was the intention that the men should reach the works about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, but the guards who were on duty along the river got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to receive them. The barges were towed up the river by a tow-boat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a warm welcome.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, and entrenching themselves behind piles of steel billets, prepared to resist the landing of the detectives. By 4 o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were all armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go in single file and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the shore. The noise of the battle spread about the borough like wild fire, and thousands of men, women and children thronged to the river bank to witness the fight in progress. The Pinkerton men were determined to land and fired volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were stricken down by bullets, some of them being fatally injured and others killed outright.

BEHIND THE BREASTWORKS.

As the battle progressed the strikers took up a position behind the breastworks hastily constructed of steel rails and billets and from this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the detectives as soon as they appeared on the decks of the boats. Meanwhile Captain Hynd and Superintendent Kline, of the Pinkerton men, were disabled and the fire was so fierce that the crew of the towboat hastily cut loose from the barge and steamed up the river, carrying as many of the wounded as they could reach to Braddock, from which point they were sent down to hospitals for treatment at Pittsburg. Seven of the force were thus cared for, while the strikers that fell wounded were carried to their homes at Homestead, the dead being taken to the morgue and undertaking rooms in town.

When it was found that little impression could be made by cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges, and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessels or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose was procured and oil was spouted on the sides and decks of the barges, and while this was being done barrel after barrel of it was being emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and ignite it. This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great effect.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The situation of the detectives was such as to appall the stoutest heart. The men had been left cooped up in the barges at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The towboats had left them, and they were so encompassed by the maddened army of strikers that no succor could reach them. Three times they ran up a flag of truce, but as many times it was stricken down by bullets fired by the strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they were too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours before the end of the struggle was reached not a shot was fired from the barges. Toward dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the interposition of leading officers of the Amalgamated Association, who went to the scene of war in the afternoon. Through their efforts it was agreed to allow the detectives to surrender, but this was not secured without the greatest objection on the part of the men, many of whom had lost friends and acquaintances during the day.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE MEN.

News of the riot reached Pittsburg as early as 6 o'clock in the morning and thousands of mill hands, all of whom are now idle, pending conference on the scale, congregated in the streets, while hundreds of others, armed with guns and revolvers and well supplied with ammunition, took up the line of march to reinforce the strikers. As soon as day broke the strikers secured a small brass tenpounder cannon and planted it within the steel billet embrasure so as to command the barges, which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than a thousand men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastwork of railroad iron. A fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced alongsides. Shortly before 9 o'clock the cannon was trained on the boats and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but steel plates on the inside prevented balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen and they sent shot after shot into portholes in the bows and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

SURRENDER OF THE PINKERTONS.

At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and this time it was respected and a committee of the strikers went aboard to propose terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms, some of men saying that it was the first time that they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender. When an inspection of the boats was made it was found that seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in close quarters between the deck.

BEATING THE PRISONERS.

While the prisoners were being escorted through the streets by the escort of guards appointed by the strikers an angry mob lined the streets on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends were kicked and threw some of the men down. The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had their shot wounds in their heads and were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirts and they fairly yelled with pain. Fully thirty injured men were taken to the town hall. One of them had his eye punched out by an umberella in the hands of a woman. Sand were thrown into their eyes and they were struck with clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs and trampled upon, and some were too weak to walk when they were started for the town hall. The mill men used the stocks of their rifles and struck the detectives over the head and shoulders, inflicting serious, and in some cases perhaps, fatal injuries.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated Association building the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats men and women hit them with umbrellas, sticks and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be no termination to kill the prisoners. It was with the greatest difficulty that the crowd could be restrained. The men were finally lodged in the opera house, where they were to be kept for the night. Thousands, however, gathered around the building and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror, and it was long before their wounds could be dressed.

BURNING THE BOATS.

After the prisoners had been removed from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture and then set it on fire, first securing the barges so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers which rent the air were deafening, and the noise could be heard miles away. The hills on the other side of the river were literally crowded with people who could witness from this high point all that was transpiring on the battlefield and be out of range of the deadly bullets.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The list of killed and injured as near as could be ascertained at midnight Wednesday night is as follows: Killed, Martin Foy, John Morris, Jules Merkeskey, Henry Streigel, Peter Heise, David Davis, Robert Foster, William Johnston, J. H. Klein, two unknown Hungarians and nine Pinkertown deputies, whose names have not been learned, as most of them were known by numbers.

Wounded—David Lester, detective, shot in the head; Fred H. Bond, chief of police; Ross Mills, detective; J. G. Houseman, George W. Rutter, a Homestead worker, dangerously wounded; Patrick Laughlin, a steel worker; Andrew Pole, shot in the knee, uncertain from loss of blood; John McCurry, chairman of the steamer Little Bill, shot in the groin, dangerously; Andrew Sutter; Joseph Zoido; Wallace Michael Murray; John Kane and Andrew Scuyler.

The imprisoned Pinkertons say seven of their men were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several of their men were thrown off the Little Bell into the river. The number of Pinkertons in the lockup and rink is 234.

One of the most noticeable features of the trouble so far has been that not a dollar's worth of the property of the company has been destroyed by the strikers, and no attempt has been made to do so.

MT. ETNA AFLAME.

Rivers of Fery Lava Pour Down Her Sides—Consternation Reigns.

A cablegram of Saturday from Rome states that Mount Etna is unusually active. A tall column of smoke, in which light flashes are seen issues from the crater and rises to a great height in the air. Quantities of lava and ashes are also emitted from the crater. Several shocks have been felt during the last few days, and a portion of the cone has been destroyed. The eruption

THE DREADED ...

Is Spreading in Russia ... Efforts to ...

Dispatches of Saturday from Moscow say: Despite the efforts to prevent it, the cholera is spreading in Moscow, where the prevalence of sewerage renders the city dangerous. Several people have died on the steamer Orenoco, lying in the Volga, and the steamer Niamsa, died on the steamer. Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Baku, the government officials have been transferred to Kashari. There have been reported in Saratoff forty-eight new cases of cholera and eleven deaths from the disease. In Astrakhan 112 new cases have been reported. The hospital records in Astrakhan is complete, pepper, the outside of the hospital. There have been ninety-four cases and two deaths. Many have been removed to the hospital, and eighteen more cases have occurred in them. As there is no bread to refill the cases and two deaths are ... if there is ... between the to-

The annual report of the cotton ... side by side ... cotton sold on "futures" ... year at 32,457,850, or about ... amount of the entire crop ... exchange now hold 373,000 ... than half the entire stock in ... United States.