

FURIOUS MOB DRIVEN BACK BY POLICEMEN

After Stoning the Troops Guarding the Railroads in Buffalo.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL Switchmen Ordered to Quit Work Early This Morning.

OTHERS SWELL STRIKERS' RANKS And Nearly All the Roads Were Affected Early This Morning.

Strikers Place Cartridges on Car Tracks—Several Soldiers Severely Wounded by Their Explosion—1,200 More Soldiers Ordered to the Front—Rioters Stabbed in the Legs by the Militia—Bloodshed Averted by the Free Use of Clubs—Heads Broken and Eyes Put Out in the Scrammage—Darkness the Signal for the Gathering of the Lawless—The Railroads Move Trains When Unionists Hold Meetings—How the Militia is Distributed—Fears of Further Rioting to-Day—A Serious Situation.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—2 A. M.—The New York Central switchmen have joined the strike. Three hundred are now out. A platoon of police has been dispatched to the William street crossing, where the strikers are gathering. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of property. The reserve police from four Westside station houses have been ordered to the scene. The crowd of strikers is growing larger and the men are becoming more boisterous.

Sheriff Beck is unable to muster deputies, and riot and incendiarism are feared. Strikers from the Erie and Lackawanna yards are inciting the men to indulge in desperate measures during the remaining part of the night. A clash between the strikers and the police is expected.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh switchmen have also struck. The West Shore will probably go out inside of 12 hours, and the Lake Shore is expected to follow.

RIOTOUS NIGHT SCENES.

Mobs Stone the Soldiers and Are Dispersed by Policemen's Clubs—Bayonets Used With Effect by the Militia—Two Assaults by the Strikers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—MIDNIGHT.—Rioting has broken out on the Lehigh Valley and Erie roads, and there have been three conflicts between the mob on one side and the military and police on the other since 6 o'clock. Besides a number of fights the lawlessness has spread to such a degree, both in the numbers of the mob and the extent of space covered, that General P. C. Doyle has deemed it necessary to send for military aid to other cities.

The streets in the eastern part of the city, near the L. V. and E. roads have been filled all this evening with crowds of men and boys hurrying to and from the center of disturbance, which for the present seems to have settled at the Queen street crossing of the Erie and Lehigh Valley roads where the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western trestle crosses the two railroads and the street.

The spot is just at the city limits where the L. & E. freight yards join and about a mile and a half from the William street railway station, where it was thought that the conflict would occur if it came at all. The Seventy-fourth regiment and most of the Sixty-fifth moved down from the William street station to the Queen street crossing this afternoon when it became evident that the strikers were massing there.

The Peace Before the Storm. All the afternoon there were little indications of the trouble that was brewing. The strikers gathered near the soldiers and jeered and howled at them. Once or twice an exasperated soldier would strike out at one of his tormentors or threaten him with his bayonet, and a number of fights were stopped by the intervention of the police or the National Guard officers.

city line, which marks the limit of the military jurisdiction, the soldiers of the Seventy-fourth regiment lay about in the long grass only the flash of a bayonet here and there showing their presence. Further up on the left flank of the strikers and on the east side, of William street, a part of the Sixty-fifth regiment were stationed. Overhead, the soldiers of Company H, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, lay stretched upon the trestle. The overgrowing mob was growing reckless in proportion as its size increased. Sullen mutterings were succeeded by jeers, which in turn gave way to hoots and curses, all directed at the soldiers only a few yards from the trestle, in the shadow of whose abutments the mob lurked.

Clubs Too Much for the Mob. Finally at 8 o'clock Captain Kilroy with his dozen men ordered the crowd back. They refused to move, and threatened to sweep police from their path if later-firing. The captain ordered clubs drawn, and by means of their potent persuasion the mob was driven back from the bridge. On William street it made a stand and was charged by Sergeant Lambrecht with 15 policemen. Clubs were used freely and finally the strikers and their sympathizers broke and fled. Several of the men carried away broken heads and it was said that one man, whose name could not be learned, had his eye put out by a blow from a policeman's club.

Philip Day, a butcher on William street, one of the most obstinate of the mob in resisting to move when ordered by the police, was quite badly hurt and was taken to his home. But, although broken up for a time, the strikers and their friends soon drifted back to their place under the bridge. This time they meant business. It was a long time before they could get into the trestle concealed the strikers, while a bright bonfire burning near General Derlie's headquarters threw a strong light over the forms of the soldiers lying in the grass. One of the men, shown by someone in the shadows fled near the trestle, where the Company G, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, commanded by Captain Damer, his company was nearest the strikers.

Soldiers Assaulted With Stones. A storm of smaller stones and dirt followed, and the mob set up a yell. The soldiers sprang to their feet. Captain Damer gave the order to fall in. Still the mob continued the yelling and throwing missiles. A drummer beat the long roll. Excited by the sound and exasperated by the attack of the Company G, men started forward, where General Derlie had his headquarters. He was thrown upon and Captain of the Police Kilroy, who had been conferring with the General, ran out at least shadows from the trestle concealed the strikers, while a bright bonfire burning near General Derlie's headquarters threw a strong light over the forms of the soldiers lying in the grass.

Calling to his men to follow him, he rushed between the yelling mob and the now thoroughly exasperated soldiers. "Keep back, boys, keep back!" he shouted to the latter. "We can manage this ourselves. For God's sake don't shed the first blood. Keep back!" The soldiers paused for a moment, and in that moment 20 policemen had followed Captain Kilroy into the open space between the mob and the trestle.

The captain drew his club. "Clubs out, and charge," he shouted and the 20 policemen with sticks drawn fell upon the strikers. The latter retreated until they got to the trestle, where they stopped and fought vigorously. How it would have ended is doubtful, but at that moment a detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment with bayonets fixed came down William street as double quick and attacked the mob on the left flank. The strikers fled to the left. The mob was in rapid retreat, many of them fleeing from bayonet wounds, but they were not so easily deterred. They were followed by the police, who used their clubs vigorously, driving them half a mile down William street and on a run. Guards were then stationed at the crossing, and the mob was permitted to go near the tracks who could not give a satisfactory account of himself.

Strikers in a Savage Mood. The strikers are in a most savage mood late to-night, and threats of blowing up the whole track from the Cheektowaga to Buffalo are openly made. It is said that the mob will gather again in greater force to-morrow night, if not at the Queen street bridge at some other point.

The work of Captain Kilroy and his men is warily observed. It would have been Had it not been for his prompt action pitched battle would doubtless have taken place between the soldiers and the mob with terrible results.

"If there are any things," said Captain Kilroy last night, "to see this thing settled without bloodshed. If it ever begins doing any more than that, we will see to it." General Derlie received word from Alden, N. Y., 25 miles hence, that a train of 40 striking switchmen from here had stopped two Erie freight trains at that place by pulling the coupling pins. On learning this the general, seeing that his force was inadequate to cover so great an extent of ground as the strikers are now working over, sent out orders for the balance of his brigade to report.

More Companies Ordered Out. The companies are as follows: First Separate Company, 70 men; Second Separate Company, of Auburn, 80 men; Eighth Separate Company, of Rochester, 85 men; Thirtieth Separate Company, of Jamestown, 100 men; Twenty-fifth Separate Company, of Cortland, 70 men; Twenty-sixth Separate Company, of Elmira, 80 men; Thirty-first Separate Company, of Elmira, 75 men; Thirty-fourth Separate Company, of Geneva, 85 men; Forty-first Separate Company, of Syracuse, 75 men; Forty-second Separate Company, of Niagara Falls, 75 men; Forty-third Separate Company, of Olean, 80 men; Forty-fifth Separate Company, of Cortland, 70 men; Forty-seventh Separate Company, of Hornellsville, 70 men; Forty-eighth Separate Company, of Oswego, 100 men; Fifty Battery, 75 men, making in all about 1,200 additional soldiers to be sent to the city.

There is an extra heavy guard of patrol duty at the freight yards to-night and the men are working hard, getting out freight. 1:15 A. M.—Word has just been received that the freight switchmen of the New York Central railway have gone out. A detachment of police from station No. 1 have been ordered to the Central freight yards.

WOUNDED BY CARTRIDGES.

Several Soldiers Injured While Marching to Guard a Trestle—Strikers Placed the Militia in a Watery Property.

iam street and so asked Sheriff Beck to order out the National Guard as protection for the threatened property. The order to march reached the headquarters of the two regiments at about 6 o'clock last night. In a few minutes hacks containing the officers of the regiments were scurrying about the city looking for the men at their homes or clubs with such success that there reported from duty this morning 324 men of the Sixty-fifth Regiment out of a possible 412, and 277 members of the Seventy-fourth Regiment out of a possible 395.

Shoppers on the Cowcatcher. The Seventy-fourth Regiment, with 230 men in line, left their arsenal at a little after midnight under command of Colonel For, and marched to the Erie depot, where they boarded a special train and were taken to William street, where they were ordered for picket duty during the night. On the cowcatcher of the engine which drew the train were three sharpshooters with loaded Winchester and orders to shoot any person seen throwing a switch or attempting to board the train. The train reached William street without any effort on the part of the strikers to interfere with it, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment disembarked only to find that the first detachment of the Sixty-fifth, under Colonel Welch, had preceded them.

The detachment had orders to proceed to the coal trestle, four miles further on, and, as there was no train to transport them, they were compelled to march. Hardly had the line started forward when half a dozen strikers suddenly appeared on the track in front of them, running along rapidly in the same direction that the soldiers were marching, and occasionally stooping as if to examine the tracks.

Soldiers Wounded by Signal Cartridges. When the soldiers had marched a short distance further a train coming along on the track next to them shut off the strikers from their view. As the train went by there was a volley of sharp reports followed by cries from the strikers that they were "The strikers have surrounded us. We've run into an ambush," "I am shot."

Several of the men cried out that they were shot, showing wounds in their legs and backs. Collected by the men and soon restored order. No strikers were to be seen. Surgeon Crego examined the wounded men and found the wounds were caused by pieces of tin such as are used in dynamite signal cartridges. The strikers had put the cartridges in the trestle for the purpose of injuring and frightening the soldiers.

Sergeant Eller, of Company D, was wounded in the left leg. Charles Blanton's head was cut and three others were slightly wounded, but none of the injuries were serious, and the men, after being bandaged up, continued the march. The trestle which they were ordered to guard is a very valuable property. It is one-third of a mile long, and covers a one-half mile which contain 27,000 tons of coal.

Fears for a Trestle's Safety. The trestle is valued at \$100,000, and it was feared that the strikers would attempt to set it afire. A vantage point for the strikers is the toll trestle of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Erie, which is within a short distance of the Lehigh trestle and is connected with it by tracks. It was feared that the strikers might set fire to the cars on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Erie, which are being rolled down like huge fire-balls into the large tin box in which the Lehigh road stores coal. To obviate this danger the tracks for some distance in front of the entrance to the trestle were blocked with ties and rocks.

The second detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Chapin, left Buffalo at a special train at 4:30 this morning, arriving at Erie at 5:30. They brought with them rations for the camp for one day, which were speedily divided among the men. There was bread, coffee and canned beef. Arms were stacked, fires built and very shortly the rations had decreased by one-third.

The Disposal of the Guard. Then a short time was given the men for sleep, the first rest they had since being summoned for duty. They spread their overcoats on piles of ties, boards, on the bare rocks and the ground. The sun had got a good start the camp was asleep. Orders were received at 10 o'clock from General Derlie commanding the forces, which had established his headquarters at William street, to the effect that two companies should be left to guard the trestle, and the remainder of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, under the command of Captain Damer, with the Sixty-fourth and Fifty-fourth at William street, Companies D and F, numbering 85 men, in charge of Captain Babcock and Lieutenant Howland were detailed as guards to the trestle. The Sixty-fifth is stationed near them. A strong picket guard will be sustained through to-night.

Cars Moved on the Quiet. While the strikers were in session at Gamlin's Hall, late this afternoon, the Erie and Lackawanna improved their opportunity and moved several cars of perishable property, perhaps the most valuable, from the Erie and one on the Lackawanna left for the East. When the strikers learned of it they were indignant, and for a time it looked as if there would be bloodshed. They gathered in a body in front of a squad of soldiers at Cheetowaga, and one burly striker tried to force his way through, and the sentry lowered the point of his bayonet, but the man seized the bayonet, and attempted to wrest it from the soldier. At this moment it seemed as though a collision between the mob and the troops was inevitable.

Captain Damer at once marched to the spot and shouted: "Let go that bayonet or take the consequences." "I was only trying to pass through," exclaimed the baffled ruffian, as he fell back in the crowd.

and foremen and that is the only way, in the attempt to-night and the military will have to be relied upon for protection. All we ask is for protection from violence and we shall have no trouble. Our men are all right and the only trouble will come from their being forced by the mob or strikers from their duty. I am pleased to hear that the National Guard at other points is in readiness to be thrown into Buffalo. Even if not brought here, the mere fact that the militia is held ready for the purpose will have a quieting effect on the rioters.

It is currently reported that the Central switchmen will join in the strike to-night. The Central men are said to be opposed to joining the Erie and Rochester freight, Geo. W. Bartlett, general superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway was seen to-night.

"Yes," said he, "I have conferred with the strikers. I said to them that owing to the fact that five roads were paying what they demanded, we would give them what they asked. I told them that as long as five roads were paying what they asked we would accept their demands. I said to them that it was only because the other roads were paying 23 and 25 cents that I did. There is no question of hours involved in our case," continued Mr. Bartlett. "If they work a million hours they get the same pay. It has been declared by the yardmen and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh.

MAY EXTEND WESTWARD.

Switchmen on Lines Leading to Chicago Ready to be Moved Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It is rumored late last night that all the switchmen on the Erie line in Chicago, which is the old Chicago and Atlantic, had been ordered on a strike. A reporter who called at the Dearborn street depot was told that those switchmen only worked as far into Chicago as Fifty-first street. On calling there the switchmen said:

"The Erie road proper extends westward to Chicago. This is the main trunk line to the system. We are waiting to hear the word from Grand Master Sweeney. He is now in Buffalo. As soon as he speaks we will go. I don't see how the men on the lines running into Chicago. The strike may not reach Chicago for a week yet, but unless the demands of the strikers in the East are granted all the great railway lines will be brought to a standstill.

The statement of Grand Master Wilkinson of the Order of Trainmen, that the trainmen would assist the switchmen if the strike was announced, is regarded as significant, and especially because of the fact that the Order of Trainmen has been mortal enemies ever since the fight on the Northwestern road. Wilkinson is to leave this morning for Buffalo.

ASSUMES A WARLIKE TONE.

Adjutant General Porter Retained Regarding the Movements of the Guard. ALBANY, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Adjutant General Porter was here all day to-day and in communication with the National Guard officers in command at Buffalo. To-night he declined to say whether he had dictated the order which directs all the commands in the Fourth Brigade to be in readiness to march upon Buffalo. "If any orders have been issued," he said, "you will not get them from me, nor will I say whether I know anything about them."

STRIKERS IN POSSESSION.

No Effort Made at Waverly and Sayre to Move Freight Trains. ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The situation at Waverly and Sayre to-day is very quiet, no effort being made by the company to move any trains except passenger and milk trains, with which the strikers do not interfere. Sheriff Powell was not on the scene to-day and the strikers had everything their own way.

LOCAL LINES NOT AFFECTED.

The Switchmen's Strike Interfering With the Washash. So far the switchmen's strike at Buffalo has not affected the shipments of the local railroads. W. L. Bowles, of Cleveland, the commercial agent of the Washash, was in the city yesterday. He said his company is not affected by the strike, as the freight houses between Buffalo and Toledo. He had received any reports, but he supposed the strike was interfering with the traffic on the Lehigh Valley. He was afraid that the trouble would hinder the lake shipments.

CHOLERA SPREADING

But the News of Its Advance Is Being Suppressed Over in Europe.

IT REACHES GERMANY, And Its Advent in Austria Also Causes Alarm.

MEDICAL MEN GIVE WARNING And Urge the Enforcement of Strict Sanitary Safeguards.

OVER 4,000 DEATHS DAILY IN RUSSIA

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Considerable alarm has been created by a report in the *Berlin Courier* of to-day stating that cholera is ravaging the districts of Eastern Prussia, Posen and Silesia, but that official statements concerning the epidemic are suppressed by the authorities. The officials of the Health Board admit that the death rate in these provinces has greatly increased, but comment that the contagious epidemic is "truth" and not cholera. As the infected districts are densely populated and are directly bordering on the Prussian provinces where the cholera epidemic is at its height, natural alarm is felt here. An inquiry was demanded in the Common Council to-day and an official investigation promised.

Warnings From Health Authorities.

In reference to the grave rumors concerning the appearance of cholera in eastern Germany, the municipal Health Board has issued a circular advocating stringent sanitary measures to check the spread of the disease. The people are warned not to indulge in unripe fruits or vegetables, and special receipts for easy and thorough disinfections are published.

Several of the highest medical authorities in published interviews again assert that the most imminent danger of the spread of the cholera bacillus lies in its possible transportation in textile fabrics, no process of disinfection except fumigation being thorough enough to entirely destroy the dangerous germs. As fumigation is a rather costly process and one which needs exhaustive preparations, the assurances of dealers in rags, bagging, etc., that they submit these articles to fumigation cannot be relied upon, and it is considered advisable to suppress their transportation entirely.

The Plague Has Entered Austria. Persistent rumors of the spread of cholera in Silesia and Galicia, near the Russian frontier, had a slightly demoralizing effect on the affairs of the Vienna Bourse to-day. No official communication of the appearance of the epidemic has been made there, but it is the general opinion that the epidemic has crossed the Russian border and the news concerning it is withheld. Prof. Drasche to-day publishes a three-column article in the *Neue Freie Presse*, under his name, where he severely criticizes the government authorities for withholding news about the epidemic and lulling the population under the impression that there is no danger of contagion.

ROBBERS IN A NEW ROLE.

They Beheld Their Victim, but Are Themselves Speedily Lynched. TACOMA, WASH., Aug. 16.—Three highwaymen held up and beheaded a man near Ellensburg, Wash., to-day. Vigilantes pursued the highwaymen. After capturing them they hanged them to a tree.

CUT OFF THE BEEF SUPPLY.

Wilkesbarre People Have Had to Live on Other Meats This Week. WILKESBARRE, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The railroad switchmen's strike at Buffalo is affecting Wilkesbarre in the way of cutting off in a measure the supply of Western beef. The Wilkesbarre dealers have had none this week and will not till Thursday when shipments will be received over the D. & W. R. R.

PLAYING LABOR'S FRIEND.

J. Kier Hardie Contributes a Hundred Pounds to the Homeless Workmen. LONDON, Aug. 16.—J. Kier Hardie, Labor Member of the South Division of Westham, has sent to the Homeless strikers £100, the amount contributed toward his election expenses by Andrew Carnegie.

SO'N IN GOOD GROUND.

The Boston Visit of O'Donnell and Luckie Yields Big Fruit. BOSTON, Aug. 16.—At a meeting last evening of representatives of Knights of Labor, Central Labor and the Building Trades Council, a committee was appointed and instructed to visit every labor organization in Massachusetts and solicit funds for the Homeless men.

300 ARE HOMELESS.

Fire Wipes Out the Larger Part of a Delaware-Maryland Village—One Life Lost and a Pecuniary Loss of Over \$75,000—No Water.

DELMAR, DEL., Aug. 16.—Fully three-fourths of this little village was flame-swept to-day, and to-night 300 people are homeless and robbed of all their earthly possessions. Added to these misfortunes, one person was burned to death, but the body was so badly charred that its identification seems to be impossible.

The fire started about 11:30 o'clock in a little room back of the office on Main street, which runs up a south. A strong northeast wind fanned the flames, which spread rapidly. The fire raged up about 50 dwellings and a large store. The citizens at first organized a fire brigade, but their efforts to stay the fire were futile, and a message was sent to Salisbury, Md., for fire apparatus. A special train brought the Salisbury firemen with their engine and hose carriage, but they were confronted with no water supply worth speaking of, and could do but little if any good with the two streams at their disposal.

MLUCKIE'S DARK STORY.

He Tells Bostonians of a Terrible State of Affairs in the Mills. BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, who, with Hugh O'Donnell, is seeking aid in this vicinity for the Homeless strikers, says the present condition of affairs at the mills is frightful. There have been, he says, three riots inside of the works which militia has been called upon to suppress. He says:

TO RIVAL THE B. & O.

A Proposed Boulevard and Electric Road From Washington to Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A broad boulevard from Baltimore to Washington, with a fast electric railroad running beside it all the way, is the splendid highway proposed by the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike and Tramway Company. There are four gentlemen in Baltimore prominently interested in this project, which has its powers in a bill which passed the Legislature last winter. The charter of the company is a very liberal one.

The boulevard is to be 60 feet wide and 40 feet more can be added to provide for a double track electric railroad. If need be, the boulevard can be widened and building bridges, etc. This right can be extended to make the line a freight carrying as well as a passenger carrying road. It is estimated that the cost of building both of the boulevard and the railroad will not exceed \$15,000 per mile. This line can be completed within a year, and will prove a formidable rival to the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Potomac railroads.

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TROOPS CALLED OUT

The Militia Act at Homestead Yesterday in Quelling Disturbances.

LOCKED-OUT MEN DEFIANT.

They Faced the Soldiers' Loaded Guns and Showed Fight.

TTSBURG OFFICERS CHASED.

A Mob of Angry Men, Women and Children Follow Them, but

THE MILITARY COMES TO THEIR RELIEF

"Homestead still sleeps on its arms," said Colonel Gray yesterday. "Things that in time of peace would go unnoticed to-day cause crowds to gather in the twinkling of an eye. It is noticeable that there is a growing emigration toward the National Guard by the locked-out men and in the opinion of many the latter will never be happy until they have locked horns with the soldier boys."

Yesterday the military had to act twice in quelling disturbances. Early in the morning Constable Gingham went up to the mill and arrested Frank Tracey, one of the laborers. He was charged with the larceny of a horse and buggy. Four men working in the mill were needed as witnesses, and Gingham brought them along. As they came down the street there were few people out, it being only 9 o'clock, so the trip to Alderman Oeffner's was made without incident. Some few people were attracted to the hearing. The Alderman held Tracey in \$1,000 bail for court. The man could not get anyone to go his security and was taken to jail.

Non-Union Men Run the Gauntlet. The people in the office were very joyous over the "Squire's" ruling, and gave vent to their happiness in cheers. This, of course, attracted a good many people.

Constable Gingham realized that he had a contract to get the four men who had acted as witnesses back to the works. He called on the most prominent of the locked-out men present, asking them to see that the witnesses would not suffer from the hands of the other men. They agreed that they would try to keep the peace. The constable then took the prisoner and turned the witnesses over to a couple of deputy sheriffs. The latter group started up Eighth avenue toward the camp.

As they left the Alderman's office in the rear the crowd commenced to gather. From 25 men at the start it increased to 300 or 400 men and women by the time the Amalgamated headquarters were reached. As this procession, similar to the one on Eighth avenue on July 6, moved toward the Carnegie works, the crowd became angered. The four non-union men were called vile names, and when they were displayed, and when nearly at the city farm fence the mob commenced closing in on the defenseless men.

All this time Major Crawford was watching the proceedings from the camp. He had a company in line ready to march. He saw the chance for life slipping away from the four non-union men and gave the order to advance. On a double-barrel shot the men came down onto Eighth avenue with fixed bayonets. The company was drawn up across the street and the loaded guns were fixed at half-cock. Even in the face of the mob, armed with clubs, and when nearly at the city farm fence the mob commenced closing in on the defenseless men.

A Policeman Dispersed the Mob. Major Crawford turned to his men and was forming the command to charge when Officer Gessner and two or three of his men from the Homeless camp, who were ordered to march hurriedly on the scene. He ordered the street cleared. His words seemed to have a new effect. Instantly the men dropped the stones and let the non-union men go unharmed. The men were very much worked up over the interference by the militia and they talked about it all day.

The provost guard was kept in readiness for a call all day. It did not come, but there was a time in the afternoon when it was near it. About 4 o'clock Constables Price and Brislin arrived in Homestead, and were down in the vicinity of City Farm station looking for a man for whom they had a warrant. He was not a Homeless, and his arrest had no connection with the recent troubles. The constables came down the Lehigh Valley road, armed with clubs and clubs. The constables started down toward the station in pursuit of the man they wanted, and the crowd followed. The fellow turned down City Farm lane and escaped. The officers started after him, but the crowd stopped them.

A Handful of Soldiers Do Quick Work. The squad of the guard stationed at that point came to the constable's assistance. There were only three or four of the soldier boys, but when they fixed their bayonets and came charging down the hill, pulling cartridges from their belts, the crowd retreated. From the provost guards' quarters on the hill the engagement was being watched through field glasses. The guard was drawn up in line, ready to rush down the hill, but its services were not needed.