

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.

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 interference of the police or the National Guard officers.

At the Diogen street crossing, in the Lehigh Valley yards, Officer Patton, of the Fourth precinct, saw three strikers acting in a suspicious manner about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He watched and saw one of them draw a revolver which he pointed at one of the non-union men who was coupling cars. Patton ran toward the men, followed by Detective Kraus of the Lehigh Valley road. In the struggle which followed the man who had pointed the revolver got away. One of the others wrenched. Policeman Patton's revolver from him but was soon overpowered. The men were locked up in police station, and a charge of rioting preferred. They are Philip Slater, a brakeman, and James Hanlan, a switchman, both strikers.

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, 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 the police from their path if later-forgotten. 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 raining, and the 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. A large rock, thrown by someone in the shadows fell near the men belonging to 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, the company of 30 men started forward, when the door of the house where General Derlie had his headquarters was thrown open 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 strikers. 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 legs of their opponents and in a very few seconds 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 were 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 reported 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 a most serious one. He would have 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 is anything," said Captain Kilroy last night, "to see this thing settled without bloodshed. If it ever begins doing any more of these things, it will end."

General Doyle received word from Alden, N. Y., 25 miles from here, 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; Thirtieth Separate Company, of Elmira, 75 men; Thirty-fourth Separate Company, of Geneva, 75 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 Horsham, 70 men; Forty-eighth Separate Company, of Olean, 100 men; Fifth Battery, 75 men, making in all about 1,200 additional soldiers to be sent to Buffalo, who will be in this city to-morrow, forming a grand total of nearly 1,800 men.

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 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 Mines on the Tracks—How the Militia is Watching the Property. BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The country between this city and Cheektowaga looked as if it were in the throes of war when this morning dawned and the sun's first beams were reflected back from brass buttons and sharp bayonets carried by the blue-coated soldiers of the Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments of the National Guard. When the early morning train passed along the passenger looked with astonishment at the sentries that with fixed bayonets performed sentry duty along the Lehigh Valley and Erie roads for six miles from the Buffalo station.

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 393.

Sharpshooters on the Coaches. 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 coachman 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 one 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 Blason'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 tunnel which contains 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, and were taken to the rolling down like huge fire-balls into the large trestle 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 the trestle 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. At about 7:30 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 Captain Damer, should be stationed directly down the Erie tracks, and the trestle in front of the crematory succumbed to the atmosphere early in the afternoon and retreated a few hundred yards down the track. 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 Gamill'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 Cheektowaga, and one burly striker tried to force his way through, and the sentry lowered the point of his bayonet to the man's forehead. He 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.

Shortly after Captain Kilroy, who was at brigade headquarters, arrived on the spot with a squad of men and dispersed the crowd. "If there is any fighting," said Captain Damer, "it will be right here, and an attempt is made to move the trains. If the trains pass this point in safety they are out of danger."

The switchmen complain that the State guardsmen and the policemen are performing the duties of switchmen to help the railroads out of their troubles.

Fears for the New York Central. Third Vice-President H. W. Webb, of the New York Central Road, is in the city to-day, called here by the gravity of the situation and the possibility of the great four-track road being affected. He has been in close consultation with the attorneys of the road and its officials while sojourning in Buffalo. The nature of the strike are confident that with proper military protection all will come out right. Mr. Webb said: "The strike has not extended to our road, and we are not aware of any of our roads being affected by the strike. The only danger that we have felt is that our men might be driven from their posts by the strikers on the other roads and so force us from our posts. I have consulted with our superintendent and foremen and that is the only way, in the attempt to affect our road. I think that the strikers would have been driven from their posts last night had it not been for the calling out of the military."

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.—[Special.]—A considerable alarm has been created by a report in the *Bozener 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 castigates the government authorities for withholding news about the epidemic and lulling the population under the impression that there is no danger of contagion. Professor Drasche states that the epidemic was never more serious and dangerous than just now, and that statistics show that the month of September is always the most dangerous for Continental Europe. He urges the Secretary of the Interior, Count Tiele, who is at the present time with the Emperor in Ischl, preparing for the Emperor's Majesty's birthday, to at once adopt the most stringent sanitary measures. It is reported that three cholera cases have occurred at Stettin, and five in Pilla, a town of East Prussia.

OVER 4,000 DEATHS DAILY IN RUSSIA.

An Associated Press cable from St. Petersburg says: The total number of new cases of cholera reported in Russia yesterday was 7,000. The total number of deaths from the epidemic was 3,900. These figures represent all the returns received, but two-thirds of the towns attacked have no telegraphic communication with the chief towns of the provinces in which they are situated, which towns make daily reports to St. Petersburg. It will thus be seen that the returns are very incomplete, and that to procure daily reports of the exact number of new cases and deaths is impossible. The known figures, however, show that the disease is causing havoc in many districts. This is particularly the case in districts affected by the famine. Here the peasants, physically impoverished by the scarcity of food, when attacked by disease have no strength to combat it and die with scarcely a struggle.

MOBS DEMOLISHING HOSPITALS.

The cholera is abating at Nijni Novgorod, Astrakhan and in the Trans-Caspian territory, but the number of deaths continues excessive in the Caucasus, the Don provinces, Saratoff, Samara, Simbirsk and Orenberg. A mob attacked the floating hospital at Starobelsk, in the Government of Kharkoff, and completely demolished it. The doctors were assaulted and would probably have been killed had it not been for the intervention of the troops, who were summoned to restore order. The soldiers soon suppressed the rioting and arrested the leaders of the rioters.

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

Canadians Pleased to Hear that the Earl of Aberdeen is the Governor General. MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Special cable advices received here from England state that the Earl of Aberdeen is to succeed Lord Stanley, of Preston, as Governor General of Canada. The appointment would be an extremely popular one, as the Earl is well known in Canada and highly esteemed. His popularity among the Irish people of the Dominion is very great, and during a visit here last year he was given a warm welcome by the Irish citizens. He spent several months in the country, living near Hamilton, Ontario, and rumor then stated that he would be the next Governor General. Lady Aberdeen is also very popular, and took a deep interest in philanthropic affairs. Lord Aberdeen has large interests in Canada and owns considerable property in the Northwest.

NO STRIKE AT WAREHOUSE.

A Postponed Payment of Wages Started the Rumor of Trouble. HALLETON, Aug. 16.—The report of the rumor's strike here is incorrect. Humboldt mine shut down last Wednesday. The company should have paid July wages yesterday, but postponed the payment until the 15th, when July and August wages will be paid out.

Some few Hungarians, misunderstanding the situation, came to town and laid their claims before a Justice. There is no lawlessness and no danger of any.

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 north and south. A strong northeast wind fanned the flames, which spread rapidly. The fire raged up about 50 dwellings and a large hotel. The citizens at first organized a fire brigade, but their efforts to stay the progress 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.

The fire burned itself out and everyone was powerless to prevent or even stay the devastation. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, but may go above these figures. Delmar, as its name implies, lies both in Delaware and Maryland, one-third of the village being in the latter State. The population of the place is 500.

M'LUCKIE'S DARK STORY.

He Tells Bostonians of a Terrible State of Affairs in the Mills. BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Burgess M'Luckie, of Homestead, who, with Hugh O'Donnell, is seeking aid in this vicinity for the Homestead 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 have been called upon to suppress. He says: The company is running speak-easies for the purpose of furnishing the non-union men with liquor. Some few people were attracted to the hearing. The Alderman held Tracy 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 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-quick 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 militia the strikers flinched but little. Some one of their number called to his comrades to come on and capture the "scabs." This command was very nearly obeyed, for when a moment later the officers started after him, he tried to disperse it paid no attention to his command.

At this moment a company from the Sixteenth came sweeping down the hill. Every man in the company had a fixed bayonet on the trigger of his gun. Still the mob stood firm. The company was thrown in company front across the avenue. Hardly had its line been organized until Colonel Gray came in from the rear with a squad of deputies.

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 Homestead police department came 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 Homesteader, and his arrest had no connection with the recent troubles. The constables came down the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Chesapeake road, armed with clubs, a square of the City Farm station. The constables saw their man, and started after him. Soon a crowd of 100 men and women gathered in the station, 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 guard's 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.

The train that arrives shortly after midnight brought in several non-union men Monday night. On the same train were several of the locked-out steel workers. Both parties alighted at Munhall station. The new men started for the millyard entrance. The strikers made a rush for them. The deputy tried to interfere, but got the worst of the deal. He called on the militia, and a sergeant and a squad of men came down. They started to escort the non-unionists to the mill gate. The crowd followed. The sergeant halted his men, and in a loud voice gave the command, "Load." Hardly had the words passed his lips when a patterning of footsteps was heard in the rear. The strikers had had a retreat when they saw he meant business.

The Carnegie Company Will Start a Store. There was nothing out of the ordinary transpired at the mill yesterday. The mills were working along as they have been for several days. A few new men were brought in. The new Bessemer converter mill was put on double turn last night. Manager Foster says every department is

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.

PITTSBURG 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. There 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 but 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 Tracy in \$1,000 bail for court. The man could not get anyone to go his security and was taken to jail.

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At this moment a company from the Sixteenth came sweeping down the hill. Every man in the company had a fixed bayonet on the trigger of his gun. Still the mob stood firm. The company was thrown in company front across the avenue. Hardly had its line been organized until Colonel Gray came in from the rear with a squad of deputies.

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 Homestead police department came 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 Homesteader, and his arrest had no connection with the recent troubles. The constables came down the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Chesapeake road, armed with clubs, a square of the City Farm station. The constables saw their man, and started after him. Soon a crowd of 100 men and women gathered in the station, 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 guard's 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.

The train that arrives shortly after midnight brought in several non-union men Monday night. On the same train were several of the locked-out steel workers. Both parties alighted at Munhall station. The new men started for the millyard entrance. The strikers made a rush for them. The deputy tried to interfere, but got the worst of the deal. He called on the militia, and a sergeant and a squad of men came down. They started to escort the non-unionists to the mill gate. The crowd followed. The sergeant halted his men, and in a loud voice gave the command, "Load." Hardly had the words passed his lips when a patterning of footsteps was heard in the rear. The strikers had had a retreat when they saw he meant business.

The Carnegie Company Will Start a Store. There was nothing out of the ordinary transpired at the mill yesterday. The mills were working along as they have been for several days. A few new men were brought in. The new Bessemer converter mill was put on double turn last night. Manager Foster says every department is

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.—[Special.]—A considerable