## NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

SPORTSMEN may like to know that deer are so numerous at the end of Alligator river, in North Carolina, that they destroy the crops.

A LITTLE colored girl blown from a bridge at Milledgeville, Ga., descended sixty feet in perfect safety, her parasol acting as a parachute.

THE State of Kentucky pays a dollar for a fox's scalp, and this year nearly all the taxes in Adair county have been paid with scalps.

AT a fire in Vermont, when the water gave out, the milk of one hundred cows was substituted for water and the homestead was saved.

NEWPORT society complains of a dearth of unmaried men. In society at that famous resort, single ladies largely outnumber the bachelors.

THE Jews have 189 organizations and 152 synagogues in this country, with 73,265 sittings, and valued at $,155,234. The Jewish population is 250,000.

A LOCAL paper states the situation in Southern Kentucky in this terse way: "Trade better; money plentier; merchants happier; business reviving."

A NEW Virginia law forbids any person to capture a mocking-bird, except on his own premises and for his own use (that is, not to be sold) for six years to come.

THE cafebrake lands in Alabama are coming into favor rapidly, and in a few years a plantation in that section will be as hard to buy as it was before the war.

A VERMONT manufacturing company has the contract for the marble floor tiling for San Francisco's new City Hall, and it will take 30 cars to carry it there.

IN consequence of recent developments in Cambridge it is intimated that Boston intends to put up a sign: "Harvard students and loafers not wanted here."

THE boy in Hartford who put his hand into a cage in which a rabid dog was shut, just to see if the brute would bite, had his curiosity quickly gratified. The dog bit.

THE Lexington *Gazette* doubts if in the history of Kentucky the State has ever been blessed with a more bountiful harvest than is now making glad the hearts of its farmers.

AN exchange says a gallon of warm water poured on a pailful of walnut leaves will make a safe wash for horses and cattle, and save them the annoyance of flies.

THE Boston *Globe* says that at the trial of a case in the Superior Court at Plymouth, Mass., last week, a deed executed in 1651 was produced which had never been recorded.

THE vote in Minnesota on the question of amending the Constitution so as to provide for the payment of certain railroad bonds, was: Yes, 17,524; no, 56,176. That was an emphatic no.

A LAW suit, begun in Indiana fourteen years ago, to recover $7,50 for use of a water privilege, has lately been ended by a decision in favor of the defendant. The costs amount to $2,000.

THE eleven trust funds for the benefit of the poor of the city of Boston, and now under the control of the overseers of the poor, aggregate nearly $500,000, and yield an income of about 8 per cent.

AT Homer, Michigan, a sky rocket broke loose from its managers on the night of the 4th, and shot into a crowd, terribly slashing the throat of one person, and injuring several others more or less.

A TEXAS postmaster, who, through motives of spite, refused to let a certain newspaper pass through the mails, is now under $500 bail to answer to a charge preferred against him in the United States Courts.

THREE recently escaped lunatics from the asylum at Lexington, Ky., hired themselves out for field hands, and were found diligently at work when recaptured. There was method in their madness, to say the least.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* gives warning that intrigues and the trickery of leading politicians threaten disaster to the Democratic party in Mississippi. The Democratic party in Mississippi is too big, and too rotten.

A BOY in Cornion, N. Y., was playing with an old horse the other day, a sort of friend-of-the-family animal, when it playfully seized him by the left ear bit off the lower half of it, and swallowed the morsel.

IN a church at West Meriden, Conn., the other night, a crazy female shouted, between the verses of a hymn, "I adjure you, in the name of the Lord God Almighty, to trot that hymn slow." It was accordingly trotted slow.

THE Ithaca *Journal* says that a farmer came in there a few days ago with a lot of butter packed in snow, which he had discovered beneath a straw pile that had been moved in the morning.

A WOMAN went into a ship-yard at Kennebunkport, Me., a few days ago, and offered to go as high on the mast of a ship there as one of the men—and she did, both going to the highest attainable points.

SINGULAR instance of mixing things. The Nashville *American* announces that Courtney, the carsman, had his iced tea poisoned for him in Cincinati, and says it was a game of freeze-out played upon him.

IN Grass Valley, Cal., there is a snake lying around loose which is 40 feet long. The editor of the local paper there was informed that this snake, with one stroke of its ponderous tail, smashed a large Newfoundland dog into jelly.

BATHERS in the Merrimack are warned to look out for sharks, some very large ones having been seen of late there. At this season of the year they are liable to be in the river at any time, following the schools of fish in from the sea.

THE Cleaveland *Leader* has been vainly searching the dispatches each morning for intelligence that Bonaparte Banning, who labored so hard in Congress last session to reduce the Army, has volunteered in the force under Gen. Howard to fight Joseph.

THE gold excitement in the White Mountain region about Milan is at a high pitch, and so many prospectors have rushed in that the Grand Trunk Railway has established a station at the point of discovery, about a dozen miles from Gorham.

THE absconding Treasurer of Howard County, Iowa, took with him the spare cash and the combination of the county safe. No one can open it, and, as it is supposed that several thousand dollars are locked up in it, the county officers don't know what to do.

THE price of coal was never so low in Boston as at the present time, and the prospects are that it will continue at the same low rates through the entire season. The latest returns show that the competing companies have no power to unite and thus force up prices.

FRIENDS of the public schools in Cincinnati are complaining of the frequent changes of text-books. They say that publishing houses make a point of getting out new books every year and worrying everybody connected with the schools to have them adopted.

MR. HENRY C. CAREY recently sent to President Hayes a brief protest against resumption, which he begged that gentleman to "read, mark, and inwardly digest." It was five columns long, and has been turned over for future use to the man who runs the furnaces in the Treasury building.

A PETERSBURG correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "People who talk about repudiating the State debt on account of the emancipation of the negroes will perhaps be given a point to think over when informed that more than 1,300 colored people of this city pay taxes on real estate."

PLANTERS in Mississippi, according to the St. Louis papers, are trying to obtain farm laborers from the cities. They want them from October to January, picking cotton, and will pay $1 50 per day. White labor is scarce, and land owners are anxious for immigration into the State.

IN excavating for the foundation of the Post Office extension, the workmen found upon the old Wigglesworth estate in Boston, a bottle of hock which went through the great fire, and has remained upon the premises up to the time of discovery intact. It will be preserved as a fire relic.

THE sort of skeleton army we have was conspicuously illustrated when the five companies ordered from California to Oregon marched out with an imposing array of exactly 100 men, which included 7 recruits just picked up. When they met at Fort Yuma was left garrisoned by a force of one corporal and two men.


# Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:

E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, July 26, 1877.


REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

I. McPHERSON,

Of Towanda Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

T. A. SEWARD,

Of Smithfield Township.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTER'S REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, May 29th, 1877.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg, this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1877, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge, State Treasurer and Auditor General, to be voted for at the ensuing general election on the 6th day of November next. By order of Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

## COMMUNISM.

The strike of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. employes has led to acts of violence never before witnessed in this country, and which call for the unqualified denunciatson of every good citizen. The strikers may have had grievances for which the railroad company was responsible, but the wanton and wicked destruction of life and property such as was witnessed in Pittsburgh on Saturday will alienate the sympathy which might otherwise have been extended to that class of laborers who have been poorly paid for their toil. It evidences a spirit of communism which should receive no countenance in a country where all the avenues of business and trade, as well as official position, are open to every citisen. Indeed, it is a notorious fact that many of the most prominent railroad and other enterprising business men of the country started with no more means at their command than many who are now complaining of the "oppression of capital."

We have no desire nor intention of upholding railroad and other corporations in unjust demands upon their employes, and we hope to see the day when honest toil shall receive adequate compensation; but in our opinion, the proper way to secure such a result is not for the employed to seek to dictate how the employer shall conduct his affairs, or whom he shall employ. The fascination of railroad life seems to have won our young men from all other business avocations, and now with all the difficulties and hardships which attend railroading, young men by the scores are yearly leaving the farm and other pursuits to seek employment in the lowest positions on railroads, until the supply is far greater than the demand; and as the price of labor, like any other commodity, is regulated by the laws of supply and demand, the wages commanded by unskilled labor on railroad trains is beggarly. Strikes will never correct the evil, because if every man employed as brakemen, firemen, etc., on all the roads in the country were to leave, their positions would be filled in twenty-four hours. Let young men recognize the fact that railroading is overdone, that the supply of laborers is greater than the demand, and seek occupation in other directions, and thereby maintain the dignity of labor and the certainty of remunerative wages in every branch of business.

THE Cabinet has been giving attention to our relations with Mexico. At a recent meeting the Secretary of War made a statement to the effect that the Mexican military authorities have withdrawn from the agreement made by Gen. TREVINO with Gen. ORD, to co-operate for the suppression of raids across the Rio Grande; that that Government now insists that the Mexican authorities shall, themselves, be permitted to prevent unlawful incursions from the Mexican side, and that the Government of Mexico also remonstrates against the passage of the Rio Grande by American troops, in accordance with the orders recently issued to Gen. ORD. The Secretary, expressing his belief in the sincerity of the Mexican authorities, recommended that they be given an opportunity to prove their ability to prevent the invasion of Texas in the future. This recommendation was adopted by the Cabinet, and Gen. ORD will be instructed in accordance therewith. For the present, therefore, our troops will refrain from the pursuit of cattle thieves across the Rio Grande, in the hope that the Mexican Government will be able to execute its avowed purpose of controlling the marauders on the border. Should it appear that Mexico is either unwilling or unable to do this much, it is said that Gen. Ord's original instructions will be renewed. Of course all that is desired is that the border should be protected by one of the two nations, and it will be most satisfactory if Mexico can restrain her own people.

THE Philadelphia military companies who were in Pittsburgh during the riot have been very generally commended for their reported conduct on the occasion, but the facts in the case fully exonerate them from censure and place the blame on the people of Pittsburgh, who largely sympathized with the mob.

WHILE there have been no new developments in regard to the strike on the various railroads of the country, there still is a feeling of uneasiness and suspicion pervading all circles.

## LETTER FROM GERMANY.

Mrs. M. C. MERCUR, who spent last year in Germany, is writing a series of interesting descriptive letters for the *Christian Intelligencer*. The one we copy below giving an account of the writer's visit to the birth place of the poet, SCHILLER, will be read with interest on account of the fame and world-wide reputation of the greatest of German poets, and from the entertaining manner in which the place is described as well. The letter is entitled "A Visit to Marbach."

We are getting thoroughly Germanized in one respect, viz: in our appreciation of the Feiertage (holidays), which we improve by making frequent excursions to the various places of interest in the neighborhood of Kornthal.

This little Kingdom of Wurttemberg has given birth to many distinguished men. The famous philosopher Schelling was born at Leonberg, a few hours distance from here; Hegel was born at Stuttgart, and David Strauss at Ludwigsburg, where on our way to Marbach we stopped. The house in which Strauss had lived was pointed out to us, but we had not time, as we could have wished, to visit the grave of the man whose "Life of Jesus" cost him his position in Tubingen Seminary, and gave him far and wide such unenviable notoriety. We gazed, however, curiously at a house now used as a "Restauration" or beer saloon, because, as our loquacious guide informed us, Schiller once lived there, and where, he added, Don Carlos was written. For the historial accuracy of the latter statement we will not vouch.

An hour's ride in an old-fashioned stage-coach brought us to Marbach, a village of about two thousand inhabitants.

Two peculiarities strike a foreigner upon first visiting these German villages—the extraordinary steepness of the tile roofs, and the untidy condition of the streets. The custom so universal of heaping the cleanings of the stables and barnyards into unsightly piles in front of the houses may be convenient; it is certainly not ornamental, neither is the odor "that of sanctity."

But to-day the streets of Marbach were unusually clean—being the anniversary of Schiller's death, which occurred May 9th, 1805. How do these sons and daughters of the Vaterland glory in *fete* days! The long list of church festivals gives an average holiday a week—but poets and princes, saints and sinners, in the body, or *out of it*, if occupying the last degree of prominence, aid in multiplying anniversaries *ad infinitum*.

But our enthusiasm for Schiller bore us up most creditably on this occasion. The effect of the flags and May poles was charming, especially the Marbach colors of yellow and white, and the yellow badge worn by even the smallest boy in honor of the "people's poet." Upon the Marbach coat of arms is an old castle, from behind which peers a huge giant or wild man, who (the legend states) once lived in the wood near the village. His habit was to seize the unwary who encroached upon his domains, and after murdering them, add "insult to injury," by using their skulls as his drinking cups.

Busts of Schiller were over the thresholds of many houses, but a colossal one by Dannecker meets the eye upon entering the little house where he was born. A year ago a vast multitude of over five thousand people gathered around this humble dwelling. They had come from far and near to witness the unveiling of the Schiller monument which stands upon a beautiful eminence just outside of the village.

The view from this height is one of unsurpassed loveliness. The winding Neckar, curving gracefully in the valley below, and the vine-clad hills in the distance, make a soothing and enchanting picture, lifting one for a time, at least, above the the turmoil and strife of every-day life. This statue of Schiller was the gift of the Emperor William, and was cast from the cannon taken in the Franco-Russian war. The face is such as a painter, might well love to paint. The mouth denotes great firmness and determination, evincing a character with which one would not wish to trifle. The long coat with its wide flowing collar, ruffled and short knee breeches, gives it the appearance of our Revolutionary heroes. In the left hand is a scroll; in the right, which is raised against the breast, a pen.

Appropriate inscriptions are on the four sides of the pedestal, together with the names of the principal cities where Schiller had lived. The last, Weimar, where he died has upon it these lines from Goethe:

Er glanzt uns vorwärte ein,
Comet gleichwunderbar und
Unendlich sich mit schwem
Licht verbindend.

The two poets sleep side by side at Weimar, in the sleep which knows no waking—but how truly do they yet live in the hearts and affections of their countrymen.

This statue of Schiller differs from the one by Thorwaldsen in Stuttgart, where the character of Schiller as seen through his works, is the prominent idea, and in this the man himself stands before you. Ernst Rau, the talented artist who designed it, died three years ago, his untimely death lamented by all lovers of art.

This statue is eleven feet high, and stands upon a pedestal of red sandstone, the corner-stone of which was laid, November 10th, 1859, upon Schiller's one hundredth anniversary.

On this occasion it was announced that the friends of Schiller in Moscow desired to send to the home of his birth a bell to symbolize *his* immortal "Song of the Bell."

Shortly after, the bell was sent, its dedication calling forth another large assemblage, as well as the eloquence of J. G. Fischer, who has already delivered twenty-four addresses on this inspiring theme. This bell (duly examined and rung by each of our party) is in the Alexander Church, a short distance from Schiller's house. Upon the anniversary of the poet's birth and death, the bell is rung for an hour, morning and evening. Its name, "Concordia," is engraven upon it in large letters. A wreath of oak and laurel runs about it. Around the curve is a head of Schiller, and around the rim, a motto from the Song of the Bell. Opposite the head is an open book with the words, "Vivos voco mortuos plango;" under this the inscription: "Der Heimat Schiller's von dessen Verehrern in Moskau den 10 November, 1859."

But the little room where Schiller was born became of course the central point of interest to us. On the wall opposite the door hang portraits of his father and mother—the father in his officer's uniform—the mother's face betokening traces of intellect and beauty. Between these, a few photographs of the family. The only articles of furniture in the room are, a small table, a writing-desk, an arm-chair, a stool covered with fearfully oleaginous looking leather, a small spinning wheel of his mother's and on the top of the stove a poor little model of the house where he died in Weimar. Up stairs are to be seen Schiller's library, and pictures representing scenes from his various plays. We bought here the *fac-simile* of a letter addressed by the youthful poet to his future mother-in-law.

Its indistinct chirography is hard to decipher, but as we hold it among our treasures, we adjoin a literal translation of the same.

"How long I for the moment, when I, Lottschen at last with full right *mine*, may call. Until then is no life for me. Will you also let me know, dearest mamma, on what day I may expect her here. The earlier it occurs the more welcome you will be to your affectionate son,

FREDERICH SCHILLER."

Among other curious things, we saw there a play-bill of "The Robbers," upon its first appearance at Manheim. Schiller, who was at that time physician to the army had to steal away secretly to see it represented. A hat worn in boyhood and enclosed from sacrelligious touch in a glass case, caused one of our young ladies (true to her American training), to lament her inability "to get the ribbon and cut off a souvenir." What we *did* do in that way shall remain a profound secret. May the kind but consumptive-looking man in waiting, who showed so much obedience in us, never know how misplaced it was! Truth compels us also to state that the pleasure with which we recall this memorable visit to Marbach is not unmingled with chagrin. We had come here with a letter of introduction from our kind landlady in Kornthal to her sister. It proved to be an open-sesame, and we were received so to speak into the very bosom of the family, which consisted of father, mother, grandmother, and children in every stage of infancy. How we regretted our deficiency in the infantile vocabulary of German phrases. How hard we tried vainly these poor children tried to understand us. We were, however, too much upon sight-seeing bent to exert ourselves long in the family circle, and were desired to see our room. After due inspection we pathetickingly remarked that it would *do*, "although to be sure we *should* have preferred more than one." We gave minute directions about our meals, etc. Every order was conscientiously carried out. Most comfortable were the downy beds, *under* which we slept! Who but a patient German house-Frau could have attained to such stitched and embroidered bed linen? Slippers too were provided for three pair of tired feet. How roomy they were! We sent out our dusty clothing to be brushed; it was returned scrupulously clean. We ordered breakfast brought to our room behaving throughout with an independence worthy of the 4th of July. Lastly, we ordered our bill. Imagine our sensations upon being politely informed that we had been considered as *visitors*, and therefore no compensation would be received. Expostulation was vain! We made a frantic effort to slip a few marks into the children' hands. The wary mother had, it appeared, forestalled us even here. Each little head shook a resolute refusal.

We were accompanied to the stage coach by the whole family who wished us "Gluckliche Reise" with so much cordiality that our mortified feelings, even could we have expressed them in German, were "too deep for utterance.

Do you wonder that our pleasure was not unalloyed?

THE remarkable popular success of the four per cent. loan will doubtless convince the Treasury Department that it might better have offered the whole of it to the people. It must, however, be admitted that the amount taken in the limited period of thirty days is three or four times larger than anybody predicted, and Secretary SHERMAN had no better means of reading the future than others had. It was indeed a little suspicious that the Syndicate should so strenuously object to extending the time in which the bonds could be had at par, but they were as likely to be mistaken as to their popularity as the Secretary. Now that the result is known, the Treasury is severely censured. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: "It may not be known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Senator J. D. CAMERON, of this State, proposed to President GRANT to place this four per cent. loan in the American market, as a 'peoples' loan, and have it subscribed for by our own people and had he been given the opportunity it would have been successfully done. When Secretary SHERMAN was preparing the loan for the market, we urged that this idea should be carried out; but the Secretary had more faith in the Syndicate than in the people, and hence gave the people but thirty days, on short notice, the Syndicate to be practically unlimited as to time." Continuing in the same vein, the *Commercial* demands that Congress shall "put its hand on this syndicate business and insist that the loan shall be offered, in popular amounts, to the American people." And it gives three reasons why this should be done: First, the manifest necessity that is upon us, if we would attain specie payments, to keep our coin at home; second, in the event of a foreign war, our bonds held abroad are at any time liable to be sent home; third, the holding of these bonds abroad gives foreign powers a hold upon us that is very undesirable, in the way of a pressure upon Congress in the interest of their claims. In this connection we quote the answer of the *World* to the remark of the *Times* that the rapid subscriptions to the loan suggest no very cheerful reflections as to the revival of trade and manufactures. The *World* says: "It is not because of the hard times or any feeling of panic that people are willing to invest their capital securely at the low rate of four per cent. It is simply because the day of small things is really upon us. The eras of bold investments, quick and exorbitant returns and colossal fortunes made by touch of Aladdin's lamp has passed away; the day of cautious operations, slow and moderate earnings and modest possessions has dawned. Speculation has had its time, and we may now look to see money fairly earned in productive enterprises by patient and industrious men, and carefully guarded when it has been acquired."

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made at Cleveland, Ohio, for the coming session of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World on the 14th and 15th of next month, which is expected to be one of the grandest and most imposing demonstrations ever held by any order in this country. Although one of the youngest of the popular secret orders, being now in the fourteenth year of its existence, the Knights of Pythias claim to have upwards of sixteen hundred lodges in the United States, with a membership of over one hundred and fifty thousand Knights. Assurances have already been received that well-drilled, uniformed divisions will be present from nearly every city of the Union, and that the occasion will be a grand and successful pageant. The first day will be devoted to receiving and escorting visiting brethren, organization of the Supreme Lodge, and a grand parade; the second to a prize drill, dress parade, and award of prizes, the ceremonies closing with a grand banquet in the evening.

A STRIKING illustration of the hard times among politicians as well as among other folks is afforded in the fact that among the special police sworn in at the Capitol the other day were two ex-Governors, one ex-Judge and one ex-Congressman, and several State politicians who have been hanging about Washington for months waiting for something to turn up.

HAD the citizens of Pittsburgh paused to consider that their city might be taxed to pay the damages of the riot, a little more effort might have been put forth to stay the work of devastation and destruction.

# THE STRIKERS!

## Gov. Hartranft Calls on The Militia.

## Destruction of Property in Pittsburgh.

## The Soldiers Fire on the Mob.

## EIGHT KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

## *Riot and Bloodshed in Reading.*

## The New York and Erie.

## THE PRESIDENT ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

## Quiet Restored, but the Strike Not Ended.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 20.—The strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad continues, and the excitement occasioned thereby has been increased in intensity by the determined efforts made by the railway authorities to remove the blockade which was established yesterday. Throughout the morning rumors of the employes of other roads centering here and joining in the movement were freely circulated, and found ready credence, but up to 1 o'clock this afternoon no demonstration had taken place. The strikers hourly increased in strength. As trains came in they were met, and the crews, after taking the train to the yard, joined the striker. There were to-day, at the lowest estimate, 900 loaded cars on the track between the Union Depot and East Liberty, while the number en route would swell the total to 1,500 loaded cars. The number constantly increased, and the maze of tracks promised soon to be occupied by cars heavily laden with goods for all parts of the East and West.

At 10 o'clock last night Sheriff Fife, in compliance with a request from the railroad officials, visited the strikers at Twenty-eighth street and ordered them to disperse. This they refused to do. The Sheriff remained there until 3 o'clock this morning, but his authority was defied. He was informed that trains should not go out if they could prevent it, and that they did not care for any posse he could muster, nor for any troops that could be brought out. Finding that the strikers were not disposed to yield obedience to the civil authority, the railroad officers decided to call upon the military. The following dispatch was at once forwarded to Lieut.-Gov. Latta and Secretary Quay:

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 19.

*To Hon. John Latta, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania:*

I have forwarded the following dispatch to his Excellency Gov. Hartranft at Harrisburg. Hearing that he is absent from the State, I forward it also to you for such action as you may deem your duty and power render proper.

R. H. FIFE, Sheriff of Allegheny County.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 19, 1877.

*To Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburgh, Penn.:*

A tumult, riot, and mob exist on the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Liberty, and in the Twelfth Ward of Pittsburgh. Large assemblages of people are upon the railroad, and the movement of freight trains either East or West is prevented by intimidation and violence, molesting and obstructing the engineers and other employes of the railroad company in the discharge of their duties. As the Sheriff of the county I have endeavored to suppress the riot, and have not adequate means at my command to do so, and I therefore request you to exercise your authority in calling out the military to suppress the same.

R. H. FIFE,
Sheriff of Allegheny County.

The following are the replies received:

BEAVER, Penn., July 20—3:35 A. M.

*To R. H. Fife, Sheriff:*

Your telegrams received; have telegraphed to the Adjutant-General.

M. S. QUAY.

LANCASTER, Penn.—5:17 A. M.

*To R. H. Fife, Sheriff Allegheny County:*

Have ordered Gen. Pearson to place a regiment on duty to aid you in suppressing disorder.

JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant-General.

Gen. Pearson was found shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, and the proper authority having been received from the Governor he issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION,
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, July 20, 1877—3 A. M.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 5.—In compliance with instructions from Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, the Eighteenth Regiment is hereby ordered and directed to assemble at the Central Armory, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped for duty at 6:30 A. M. Col. P. N. Guthrie will report for duty with his command at the Union Depot at 7 o'clock sharp.

By order of Major-Gen. Pearson.

J. B. MOORE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

But one freight train has been allowed to go out since yesterday, and the moving of that train was due to the strategy of the railroad officials. At the East Liberty Stock Yards there were this morning 130 carloads of cattle, hogs, and sheep ready for shipment, and 100 car-loads expected to arrive to-day from the West over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The stock loaded yesterday for shipment had to be unloaded in the evening. This morning 68 cars of stock from the West, which had collected on the tracks near the outer depot, were permitted by the strikers to proceed to the East Liberty Stock Yards and discharge their loads. Thirty-eight more cars of cattle arrived over the Fort Wayne road at 10 o'clock this morning, and were unloaded, but a committee of strikers accompanied each engine to see that the crews did not oppose the strike.

Governor Hartranft has issued the following proclamation:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., July 20.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—A Proclamation.

Whereas, It has been represented to me by the proper authorities of Allegheny County that riotous demonstrations exist in the City of Pittsburgh and various points along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whereby the property of said company and the lives of its employes are put in jeopardy, and the peace and good order of the community broken, which the said civil authorities are wholly unable to suppress; and whereas, the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth authorize the Governor, whenever, in his judgment, the same may be necessary, to employ the Militia to suppress domestic violence and preserve the peace;

Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons within the territory and under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, against aiding or abetting such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby command all persons engaged in said riotous demonstrations to forthwith disperse and retire peaceably to their respective places of abode, warning them, that a persistence in violence will compel resort to such military force as may be necessary to enforce obedience to the laws. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and second.

J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

By the Governor:

M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MILITARY FIRE ON THE MOB.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The crisis of the railroad strike in this city Friday night was reached yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, when the Philadelphia troops, who had been sent here to suppress the strikers, fired upon the crowd. The terrible fatal effects of the shots fired by the troops exasperated the citizens and the strikers, and in less than an hour thousands of workingmen from the rolling mills, coal mines and various manufacturing establishments hurried to the scene of the conflict. By half-past 6 o'clock in the evening mobs were moving about the city in various directions, sacking stores to secure arms, breaking into the armories of the military companies, and preparing themselves to execute the threats freely expressed of massacreing the entire Philadelphia command. By this time the military were ordered to one of the round houses, where they could find better protection. About ten a mob numbering several thousand had congregated about the round house. They had previously captured the guns belonging to Hutchinson's battery, a local organization, and planted them so as to command the round house. Several solid shots were fired at the building and a breach made in the wall, but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building the military were ordered to fire a volley of musketry, which followed. A rumor that the Gatling guns of the command were being brought into requisition, caused a panic and the mob fled precipitately for the several squares, the military meanwhile keeping up the fusilade. The rioters, however, were soon reinforced, and as thousands were flocking to their assistance they returned to the attack; finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building, they resolved to burn them out, and an order to this effect was issued. In consequence of the blockade which had existed for two days on the sidings in the outer depot yards, as well as those extending eastward, some three or four miles, crowded with freight cars, filled with grain, produce and merchandise, besides which a number of loaded oil, coke and coal cars piled up in the mass; while a portion of the mob surrounded the building in which the military had taken refuge, large bodies proceeded to set fire to the oil cars, and in a moment huge volumes of smoke which rolled upwards, followed by lurid flames reaching out in every direction, told that the work of destruction had commenced. The sight of the flames seemed to literally craze the rioters, some of whom rushed wildly about with flaming torches in their hands applying them to the cars indiscriminately. An alarm was sounded and the fire department promptly responded, but the rioters who had complete control of the city refused to permit them to go to extinguish the flames. They said they were determined to destroy the railroad company's property, but would do no injury to that belonging to private citizens. They kept their word too, and when the lumber pile belonging to a citizen took fire the rioters themselves turned in and helped to extinguish the flames.

Train after train was fired by the infuriated crowd, but the cars were so far distant from the round houses that the heat did not seriously affect the military, although their position was one of peril.

Finally a large party of strikers captured a car filled with coke, which they ran from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They then procured large quantities of Petroleum oil, and pouring it over the coke, ignited the materials. In a very few moments the car was a mass of fire, and it was then pushed along the tracks and forced against the round house. The building was soon ignited, but did not burn as rapidly as desired and the mob rushed out the road and sent burning trains toward the building. From midnight until five this morning the main efforts of the crowd were directed to firing the buildings and cars, but about half an hour later the mob which had been besieging the military left for some unexplained reason. This afforded the troops, who were in actual danger of being roasted alive, the opportunity to emerge.

From the building they quickly marched up to Thirty-third street and thence to Penn avenue and Butler street. Their objective point was the United States arsenal in Butler street, where they expected to obtain shelter. While turning into Butler street, however, the rioters discovered their retreat, and fully one thousand, fully armed and supplied with ammunition, followed in pursuit. Some of the troops fired at the citizens, either accidentally or intentionally, as they were moving along. When they reached the arsenal the commandant refused to admit them. He said he had but ten men, and would be powerless to hold the place if they should attack it. He consented to take care of the wounded, and they were accordingly carried into the hospital. The main body of troops continued their march out Butler street, the fusilade being kept up on them by the mob as they moved forward. Shots fired killed one of the soldiers before they reached the arsenal, and nearly opposite the cemetery gate, fully a mile above the arsenal, two others were killed, and were left lying on the sidewalk. They continued their fight and crossed over to the north side of the Allegheny river on the Sharsburg bridge, the mob following them as rapidly as possible. After reaching the north side troops scattered, and in this way the mob divided in very small bodies. In the meantime the city was in a state of anarcy, thousands who have joined

IN PURSUIT OF THE FLEEING TROOPS

gathered about the burning buildings and trains and assisting in spreading the flames. By seven o'clock the fire had extended from Milville station to Twentieth street and enveloped hundreds of cars, extensive machine shops, two round houses, the depots and office of the Union Transfer Company, blacksmith shops, store houses and numerous other buildings, making up the terminal facilities of this corporation. In the round houses were 125 first-class locomotives which were totally destroyed. The scenes transpiring on Liberty street, along the line of which tracks of railroad run, simply beggars description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destructions of valuable buildings at the outer depot, thousands of men, women and children engaged in pillaging the cars. Men armed with heavy sledges would break open cars and then the contents would be thrown out and carried off by those bent on profiting by the reign of terror existing. The street was almost completely blockaded by persons laboring to carry off the plunder they had gathered together. In hundreds of instances wagons were pressed into service to enable the thieves to get away with their goods.

Mayor McCarthy early in the day endeavored to stop the pillage, but the handful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd. The pillage was checked, but the mob fired the cars, and then proceeded with the work of destruction. It is impossible to form any idea of the amount of goods stolen, but hundreds of thousands will not cover the loss. Here brawny women could be seen hurrying away with pairs of white kid slippers under their arms, another carrying an infant would be rolling a barrel of flour along the sidewalk, using her feet as a propelling power, while scores of females utilized apron and dresses to carry flour, eggs, dry-goods, etc., bundles of umbrellas, fancy parasols, hams, bacon, leaf lard, calico, blankets, laces and flour were mixed together in the arms of robust men, or carried on hastily constructed handbarrows.

At eleven o'clock it became apparent that something must be done to check the mob, and a number of citizens hurriedly proposed notices calling a mass meeting of citizens at Old City Hall, to take measures to prevent further destruction of property.

A meeting was held at noon, and a large number of leading citizens responded to the call. It was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Bishop Twigg, of the Catholic Church, James Parke, jr., Dr. E. Donnelly, James I. Bennett and Dr. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to have a conference with the rioters, while another committee was appointed to wait on the railroad authorities to ascertain what course they intended to pursue, or suggest a compromise that would put an end to the disorder. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock. The committee to wait on the rioters failed to induce them to refrain from further destruction of property, and the railroad authorities could not be found. From the time the military fled up to three o'clock no effort had been made to check the riot, other than the meeting of citizens referred to. The mob worked very quietly, and it was a notorious fact that few of the railroad employes were engaged in the work of destruction. Here and there a man who had been discharged might be seen leading a crowd, but generally the ringleaders were men who had never been employed on any railroad. Many half-grown boys were foremost in the work of devastation.

At 3:30 a burning car was run down grade under the sheds surrounding the Union depot. Up to this time it was hoped that the building would escape, but the mass of pine lumber used in the shedding over the tracks were soon a sea of fire. While the fire was raging here a mob pillaged the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, which is in close vicinity. Boxes of freight received for shipment were broken open and the valuable contents carried off. After plundering the depot an hour and when flour, hams and all kinds of provision had been carried away the torch was applied, and soon the vast depot and companies general offices adjoining was a mass of flame. The Union depot was a large four story building the upper floor being occupied by the Keystone hotel. In the rear of the depot and extending back 500 feet were lines of pine sheds covering the different tracks to protect passenger from the weather. It was under these the burning car was run.

The freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad was a large shed fronting on Grant street and extending from Washington street to Seventh avenue. The company's general offices were in the four-story brick building fronting on Seventh avenue. These were totally destroyed, as was also the depot of the Adams Express Company on Grant street. The books and valuable papers had been removed from the Union depot offices, as well as from the other buildings before the fire reached them. The fire department continued on duty from the time of the first alarm, but were not allowed to throw any water on or make any effort to save the property of the Railroad Company. They consequently directed their efforts to saving private property on the north side of Liberty street. In this they were mainly successfully although dwelling and sash factory were destroyed early in the day. When the Union Depot building was fired, followed by the Pan Handle office, a panic seized the citizens, who had up to this time calmly folded their arms and looked on. It was feared that the conflagration would sweep the entire portion of the city south of the Pan Handle Railroad tracks.

At this juncture the fire department of Allegheny, which had been held in readiness in case of an outbreak on that side of the river was summoned to assist in staying the progress of the flames. The Pan Handle Company railroad building was the last one in the line and the Allegheny department was placed on Seventh avenue to check the progress of the flames in that direction. When this last building was fired, the whole territory between Seventh avenue and Millville station, a distance of three miles was a mass of flames of railroad companies property being all between the south side of Liberty and Bluff Hill, extending from Seventh avenue to Millvale.

Small houses on the side although badly scorched were not destroyed. The railroad buildings destroyed are as follows:

Two round houses.
One machine shop.
Superintendent's office.
Car repair shops.
Blacksmith shops.
Three or four oil houses.
Union transfer depot and office.
Pullman car company's laundry and offices.
Dispatcher's office.
Union Depot Hotel.
Pan Handle railroad engine house.
General offices and freight depot and the freight depot of the Adams Express Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—The following has just been received here and forwarded to Washington:

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 22.

*Rutherford B. Hayes, President United States, Washington:*

Domestic violence exists within the State of Pennsylvania, in the city of Pittsburg and along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other railroads in said State, which the authorities are unable to suppress, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania cannot be convened in time to meet the emergency. I have, therefore, to request that in conformity to the Constitution the Government of the United States shall furnish me with military force sufficient to suppress disorder, and to protect persons and property against domestic violence.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following is the President's Proclamation in regard to the riots in Pennsylvania:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened against domestic violence. And

Whereas, The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has represented that domestic violence exists in said State, which the authorities of said State are unable to suppress. And

Whereas, The laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever in the judgment of the President it becomes necessary to use the military forces to suppress such insurrection or obstruction to the laws he