

RIOT AND BLOODSHED

THRILLING SCENES IN THE STREETS

Conflict Between the Maryland Militia and the Strikers.

TWELVE PERSONS SHOT TO DEATH

The Principal Thoroughfares Strawn with the Dying.

SIXTH REGIMENT ARMY ATTACKED

The Building Riddled by the Rioters.

DEATH MARCH TO THE DEPOT

Spectators Killed and Wounded by the Firing.

RIOT AT CAMDEN STATION

March of the Fifth Regiment From Their Armory.

THEY ARE ATTACKED EN ROUTE

Several Officers and Men Severely Wounded.

ATTEMPT TO BURN CAMDEN STATION

Firemen Attacked While Subduing the Flames.

MILITARY QUARTERED AT THE DEPOT

Tracks Torn Up and All Travel Impeded.

EXTENT OF THE STRIKE ELSEWHERE

The Pennsylvania and Erie R. R. Rioters.

THE TROUBLE GENERAL

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Men Join the Strikers.

SCENES AT PITTSBURG

An Entire Division of Philadelphia Militia Called Out.

ERIE PASSENGER CARS STOPPED

The railroad strike, which has been steadily gaining strength since the first outbreak on Monday, developed yesterday in an insurrection, the proportions of which are almost, if not quite unparalled by any former labor demonstration.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

Governor Carroll's Proclamation--General Herbert Orders out the First Brigade.

THE ARMY MOBBED.

THE TROOPS REMAIN.

Closing the Saloons.

Condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

MAIL TRAIN BLOCKADED.

Intense Excitement at Washington.

THE BLOCKADE AT KEYSER.

order should everywhere prevail, and that citizens of every class should be protected, therefore, I, John Lee Carroll, governor of Maryland, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, calling upon all citizens of this state to abstain from acts of lawlessness, and to aid the lawful authorities in the maintenance of peace and good order.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Baltimore, this 20th day of July, 1877.

JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor.

By the Governor, R. C. HOLLYDAY, Secretary of State.

THE BRIGADE ORDERED OUT.

The annexed order was then issued to General Herbert, commander of the First Brigade:

Executive Office, Baltimore, July 20, 1877.--To Brigadier General James R. Herbert, commander First brigade, M. N. G.--Sir: You will proceed at once with the Fifth regiment of your command to the city of Cumberland to aid in the suppression of riot and lawlessness along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in this state, and there await further orders.

JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE SOUNDING OF THE ALARMS.

General Herbert had made arrangements, he thought, sufficient to summon the members of the two regiments to their respective armories. The regiments had been divided into squads, and the non-commissioned officers, each one having a squad to notify. The general, thinking that the Fifth regiment would not be sufficient, ordered the Sixth also to be called to arms.

At 6.35 the report from the regiments of the slow gathering of the men induced him first to issue the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, M. N. G.--J. Frank Morrison, Superintendent Fire Alarm--Sir: Please sound the military alarm.

JAMES R. HERBERT, Brigadier Gen. Comdg.

The order to the brigade to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency was well known throughout the city, but notwithstanding the impression seemed to prevail generally that there would be no need for their services.

Such being the case, when the news spread through the city yesterday afternoon that the Fifth and Sixth regiments had been ordered to Cumberland last night, the ominous nature of the cause was at once felt, and calm, sober men realized the fact that the community had a great and growing danger.

The streets late in the afternoon became thronged with merchants and others returning from their offices. Around the bulletin-boards at the various newspaper offices groups of men were gathered, eagerly discussing the exciting news from the scenes of the strikes.

At 6.30 P. M., by order of General Herbert, "Big Sam" sounded forth the following:

TOLLING THE BELL.

The call was taken up by the bell at the Firemen's insurance building, corner South and Second streets, and as the notes of the two powerful bells rose and fell over the city the excitement began perceptibly to increase.

Members of the Fifth and Sixth regiments could be seen hurrying through the streets toward their armories, while the streets were thronged with men being dismissed from factories and warehouses and hurrying themselves to be interested spectators of the scene and added great intensity to the feeling.

Gradually this excitement seemed to take shape and form. The crowds in the lower part of the city, where the population of mechanics and laborers is so dense, soon began to leave the main thoroughfares and gather around the Sixth regiment armory, at the corner of Front and Fayette streets.

THE ARMY MOBBED.

Assembling of the Rioters--The Soldiers Attacked--Line of March Strawn with Dead.

The armory occupies the second and third stories of the North High street building, and is diagonally opposite the shot-tower. It would seem as if there was a watchword which drew the crowds thither, so rapidly did the gathering grow in numbers, and the mass of excited men, boys and women thickened around the building.

More and more the numbers had swelled to any proportion, and something like a riot was shown for the small force of police standing at the door of the armory, and all exertion for the "uniforms" was only manifestly.

HOOTS, HISSES, CURSES, and every manner of abuse. By 7.30 o'clock the street for more than a square each way was packed with a writhing mob of howling, madmen.

All show of order had disappeared. No restraint was left upon the fury, and the police were openly defied. As soon as a soldier was seen a rush was immediately made for him, proceeded by missiles of all kinds hurled at the luckless victim of the crowd's wrath. One or two of the soldiers saw what awaited them, and being unarmed, turned and went back home.

THROWN INTO JONES' FALLS.

over the railings of the Fayette-street bridge, but fortunately caught on a beam and escaped being hurled into the stream. He quickly leaped the railing and eluded his pursuers.

Private Win. A. Cothey, company B, after a desperate struggle with the crowd, managed to get into the back entrance to the armory. In the meanwhile all was busy preparation within the armory. Two hundred and fifty men had answered the call, and notwithstanding the fiercest assault made upon them, most of them became apparently calm and cool.

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danger. They wavered for a moment, and then started upon a march.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

In the annals of Baltimore, save that of the Massachusetts regiment on the memorable 19th of April, 1861. They quickly formed in line, and headed by Col. Peters, who had before stood at the head of the strikers, marched out with a determined front.

As soon as they were repeated, but this time with far different results. The first rank of soldiers

THEY WERE MET BY THE RIFLES.

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BLOODSHED IN THE CITY.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The others were detained at Cumberland, where they now lie. A number of miners from the Piedmont region came on the evening train. Large numbers of these are unemployed, and in full sympathy with the railroad strikers.

The Strikers Firm at Keyser.

Special Dispatch to The Gazette.
KEYSER, July 20.—The train arrived here at about 6.15, and was greeted by cheers from a crowd of some 200 to 300 persons. Two regiments of militia from the company that came from Martinsburg this morning were passing up and down the platform. The strikers, as a whole, were a better-looking set of men than have been seen at other points. It was a good-natured crowd, indulging in considerable chaff and horse-play; but conversation with the men simply showed them to be fully determined to maintain their views as those at other points visited by me. They number in all about three hundred, and are apparently organized and acting under well-recognized orders. They were instructed, they said, to carefully abstain from any act of violence, and were warned against liquor; but were unanimous in upholding their views. Not a freight train has reached Keyser since the strike began, the one that reached here shortly after midnight last night, the one that broke the blockade at Martinsburg in charge of troops, was obliged to return, as the train hands refused to go further. There are now thirty-eight engines in the roundhouse and twenty odd trains on the track. Twenty car-loads of live stock are in the cattle-pens, fed by the company. The men here number about one hundred, under the command of Colonel Litchfield, made up of the ten men in charge of the first freight train, the company brought by Lieutenant Gale this morning, and the two companies that arrived this evening.

All Quiet at Grafton.

GRAFTON, W. Va., July 20.—Everything is quiet here at this hour. No attempt has yet been made to move trains. The strikers sit about in squads quietly; they apparently remain firm in their purpose, but almost everything hinges on the result at Martinsburg. Should the United States forces be sent to Martinsburg, the strikers there, the impression is that they would soon disband here. No damage has been done to the company's property, and no violence of any kind has been attempted.

Strikers Enjoying Themselves.

The strikers have two balls in full blast here to-night—one at Brinkman's hall, and another in a vacant store-room on Main street. A sufficient force about the depot to hold the fort. They held another meeting this afternoon, the object being to discuss matters connected with the strike, and to keep as well organized as possible. A subscription was circulated about town this evening, and about thirty dollars were subscribed by citizens for the benefit of the strikers. All quietly awaiting further developments.

The Situation at Wheeling.

WHEELING, July 20.—The excitement caused by the Baltimore and Ohio strike has not yet subsided. There has been no violence attempted here, though a party of strikers, who came from Steubenville to fill the place of the strikers, were warned off at the peril of their lives. The strikers are quiet but determined.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Strikers

Military Ordered to Pittsburgh—Gov. Hartranft's Brooding of a Riotous Demonstration.
PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Sheriff Fife, of this county, this morning telegraphed to Governor Hartranft of his inability to suppress the rioters in possession of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, and to ask him to use his authority in the premises by calling out the military for that purpose. At 12 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 retained them until after 3 o'clock. At A. M. 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 civil authority, the railroad officials decided to call upon the military. The following dispatches were at once forwarded to Lieutenant Governor Latta and Secretary Quay:

To Hon. John Latta, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania: I have forwarded the following dispatch to his Excellency Governor Hartranft, at Harrisburg. Hearing that he is absent from the state, I forward it to you for such action as you may deem proper. Duty and powers render proper.

R. H. FIFE, Sheriff of Allegheny county.

OFFICIAL TO GOVERNOR HARTRANFT FOR QUAY.
The following is the dispatch above alluded to: Pittsburgh, July 19.—To Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.: 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 employees 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 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.

The following are the replies received:
Boscor, Pa., July 20.—3.35 A. M.—To R. H. Fife: Your telegram is received. Have telegraphed to the adjutant general. M. S. QUAY.

Lancaster, Pa., July 20.—3.17 A. M.—To R. H. Fife, sheriff, Allegheny county, Pa.: Have ordered General Pearson to place a regiment on duty to aid you in suppressing disorders.

JAS. W. LATTA, Adjutant General.

General Pearson was found shortly after three o'clock this morning, and the proper authority having been received from the governor, he issued the following order:

MILITARY ORDER.
Headquarters, Second Guard of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, July 20.—3 A. M.—Special orders 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. Colonel P. N. Guthrie will report for duty with his command at the Union depot at 7 o'clock sharp. By order of Major General Pearson.

J. B. MOORE, Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. General.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HARTRANFT.
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 20.—The following is Gov. Hartranft's proclamation: In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

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 employees are put in jeopardy and the peace and good order of the community broken, which said civil authorities are wholly unable to suppress; and whereas, the constitution and laws of this commonwealth authorize and empower me, in my 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 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 a 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 Harrisburg, this 20th day of July, [L. S.] in the year of our Lord 1877, and of the commonwealth of the one hundred and second.

J. F. HARTRANFT, Governor.

M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE STRIKERS DEPART.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 20.—Governor Hartranft's proclamation is now being distributed among the strikers and posted along the road. But one freight train has been allowed to go out since yesterday,

and the moving of that train. The crews of the railroad officials. At the yards there are 136 car-loads of cattle, hogs and sheep ready for shipment, and 100 car-loads are 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. It is believed that the Pennsylvania railroad men hold out till noon to-day the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne men join them. The strikers say that in case the men of these roads join them the men of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore railroads will do likewise, and thus a strong effort will be made to stop all freight traffic between the East and West, and so bring the railroad companies to terms. The Eighteenth regiment of the national guard will be taken to the outer depot at 11 o'clock this morning.

The excitement has been increased in intensity by the determined efforts made by the railroad authorities to remove the blockade which was established yesterday. Throughout the morning rumors of the employees of the other roads centering here in the movement were freely circulated, and found ready credence, but up to one o'clock this afternoon no demonstration had taken place. The strikers are hourly increasing in strength. As trains come in they are met, and the crews, after taking the train to the yard, join the strikers. There are to-day, at the lowest estimate, 900 loaded cars on the track between the Union depot and East Liberty, while the number on route swells the total to 1,500 loaded cars. This number constantly increases, and the mass of the 200, it was decided that the force was inadequate to break the strike, and would only result in useless bloodshed, and the plan was abandoned. General Pearson will doubtless advise the adjutant general of the state that the force at his command is not sufficient to maintain the law, and ask for additional troops, and until they arrive, the situation will probably remain unchanged.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The officers of the Pennsylvania railroad say that the immediate concentration of troops on the road will be very large and amply sufficient to restore and preserve perfect order. The company is making arrangements for all points for the protection of its property, and the safety of its men, who remain loyal to its service.

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BUFFALO, July 20.—All passenger and freight trains on the Erie railroad, except on the Falls Branch, have been abandoned. Tickets now issued will be held up on trains en route to Buffalo. The tickets issued by the Erie road over the Atlantic and Great Western will be honored by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, or the Buffalo and Jamestown road. All is quiet in this vicinity.

THE STRIKE CONTINUED TO THE WESTERN DIVISION.
ELMIRA, N. Y., July 20.—All is quiet at this station. The strike is still confined to the western division of the Erie, with its headquarters at Hornellsville. No through freight is allowed to pass that point, and all passenger trains are laid up there. It is the opinion of railroad men here that the strike will be general. It is rumored that the Northern Central men contemplate a strike.

ALL QUIET AT PORT JERVIS.
PORT JERVIS