

# RIOT RUNS RAMPANT

### A Battle Between Mill Hands and Pinkertons.

### THE PINKERTON MEN SURRENDER

#### The Saloons at Homestead are Closed Tight so as to Keep the Large Crowd Orderly--Railroaders are in Sympathy

From The Daily World.

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

The riot to-day was the culmination of the trouble which has been brewing at Homestead for the past month. The Carnegie company submitted a scale which was to govern the workmen in the steel plants and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made a sweeping reduction in the wages of skilled men, and it was officially announced that unless its terms were complied with before July 1 the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by a peremptory refusal on the part of the company to recognize the amalgamated association. The men announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of Carnegie to run the plant with nonunion men. Trouble was precipitated by the workmen at Homestead hitting H. C. Frick, president of the company, in effigy, and in retaliation the company ordered the immediate shut-down of the big works.

#### Both Sides in Earnest.

The employes at once proceeded to organize for the defense and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, giving them the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with loopholes. Yesterday the Carnegie company announced its intention to proceed to get ready to make repairs, and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect the property. The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works, but the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town; that no disorder was intended and no damage would be done to property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace. When the offer was declined the advisory committee which had been directing the action of the workmen and held the turbulent spirits among the workmen in check was immediately dissolved and all records of the committee promptly destroyed.

The developments of to-day

showed that the applications made for the assistance of the sheriff were merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup de main on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton guards into the mill enclosure. These men had been rendezvoused some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which point two model barges had been prepared for them. The barges were filled up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations, and, as an extra precaution, as if in preparation for the siege to which they were subjected to-day, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside, while the whole back of the deck was protected in a similar manner. It was the intention that the men should reach the works at 3 o'clock this morning, but the strikers on duty along the river got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to receive them. The barges were towed up the river by a towboat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead thousands of strikers were gathered on the banks of the river, ready to give them a warm welcome. When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, encircling themselves behind piles of steel, and prepared to resist the landing.

By 4 o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging heavy volleys of shot. The Pinkertons were all armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made there was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go in single file and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the shore. The noise of the battle spread about the borough like wildfire and thousands of men, women and children thronged the river bank to witness the fight in progress. The Pinkerton men were determined to land and they poured volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were stricken down by bullets—some fatally injured and others killed outright. As the battle progressed the strikers took up a position behind a breastwork hastily constructed of steel rails and billets, and from this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the guards as soon as they appeared on the decks of the boats.

#### Created Terrible Excitement.

In the meantime Captain Hind and Lieutenant Kline of the Pinkertons, were disabled and the fire became so fierce that the crew of the towboat hastily cut loose from the barges and steamed up the river, carrying as many wounded as they could reach to Braddock, from which point they were sent to hospitals at Pittsburg. The strikers' wounded were carried to their homes at Homestead, the dead being carried to undertaking establishments in the town.

The news of the riot reached Pittsburg as early as 6 o'clock in the morning, and thousands of mill workers now idle congregated in the streets, while hundreds of others armed with guns and revolvers and well supplied with ammunition, took up the march to reinforce the strikers.

As soon as day broke the strikers secured a small brass ten-pound cannon and planted it within the steel billet embankment, so as to command the barges. At the same time more than a thousand men took up a position on the opposite side of the river and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastwork of railroad ties.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the cannons were turned on the boats and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The boat was splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, are expert marksmen and they sent shot after shot into the portholes of the boat, and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

A complete list of the killed and wounded could not be obtained at midnight last night. As far as ascertained, eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed and eighteen workmen and twenty-one detectives wounded.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 8.—Every thing remains quiet here, but the citizens are becoming anxious to have the regularly constituted authorities in charge once more instead of the present chaotic condition in which every man assumes to be an officer, and labor leaders give orders as if they were the properly constituted authorities.

A mass meeting has been called for this evening at which an effort will be made to induce the men to agree to permit the deputies to take charge of the works, but were unsuccessful.

#### Legal Points.

It is understood the men propose, if possible, to have the question legally decided whether the Pinkertons have a right to bring armed deputies here. Another attempt by the Pinkertons is apprehended and there is a nervous dread of what is to come. Against such an attempt the strikers will array all the power they have.

The railroad men are in hearty sympathy with the men and for this reason it will be hard to surprise the strikers with an adequate force. They have plenty of money and the best of legal counsel. Guards are on duty against surprise at every point and dynamite is stored all along the trestle to cut off communication between the two shores of the river if necessary.

Another speaker said the sheriff and the men he would bring here would be in sympathy with the people of Homestead. He would not be foolhardy enough to bring a lot of men here to shoot us down. We have their sympathy and will have it when they come. The sheriff must do his duty, and will do it, not in a spirit of animosity.

Another speaker said "one lawyer had told us what the militia can do. If we can't believe him, who are we to believe? We all know this great struggle, if the association does not win, will not amount to a row of pins. In future the question is, will we permit the sheriff to keep possession of the mill as our friend? Time will show the best thing for us. Let the sheriff take possession. We know the law is against us." The meeting is still in session.

#### From Thursday's Daily.

J. C. Fisher, formerly of this city, was in the city last evening.

Will Sage and Clarence Robine left this morning for Ashtabud to take treatment for the liquor habit.

Mrs. S. J. Chilberg and daughter of Cambridge, Ill., are in the city, the guests of N. G. Chilberg and family.

Miss Laura Russell departed for her home in Weeping Water this morning, accompanied by Miss Grace Russell of Villisca.

The replevia suit of Vandevanter vs. Stull is being tried this afternoon before Judge Ramsey in county court.

James Winn was taken before Judge Archer last evening and fined \$10 for the part he played in a scraping affair Saturday night.

Mike O'Brien was arrested last night on the charge of drunkenness and this morning Judge Archer sentenced him to work out his fine on the streets.

The social given at the high school last evening by the Alumni association was the event of the season. A large crowd were present and enjoyed themselves by dancing, singing etc. Ice cream and cake were served.

The egg race for girls was participated in by almost a dozen of sweet ones. Miss Humphrey of Nehawka getting to goal first with her egg in good order, three others followed close after her, the balance dropped their fruit on the way.—Weeping Water Eagle.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company yesterday secured a temporary injunction from Judge Chapman restraining Nebraska City and the board of education from levying taxes on their bridge at that city. The company claims that inasmuch as the property is in the channel of the Missouri it is not taxable for city and school purposes, not being property in the city limits. The case will be argued in this city before Judge Chapman on July 20th.

#### Bravery Rewarded.

The following dispatch, dated Washington, from the Boston Herald, concerning a Nebraska girl is reprinted for what it is worth:

"A decided stimulus is likely to be given to the cultivation of athletics at girls' colleges by an award decided upon at the treasury department.

Representative George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts appeared before the board which awards medals for heroism in saving life, and urged that a medal be given to Miss Bertie O. Burr of Nebraska for rescuing two young ladies from drowning in the Blue river near Crete, Neb., last summer.

A number of young ladies were bathing in the river, when one of them threw up her hands and disappeared, sinking twice in twenty feet of water before Miss Burr could go to her rescue.

Miss Burr was the only swimmer in the party of five or six, and plunged boldly into the swift current, bringing the drowning young woman safely to shore.

Another young woman waded so far out in the stream under the excitement of the moment that she was carried off her feet by the current, and Miss Burr swam out again and brought her safely to shore.

The striking fact about this double rescue was not only that Miss Burr was the only swimmer in the party, but that she had learned to swim at Lasell Female Seminary at Auburn, Mass. The principal of the seminary, Prof. Brogdon, wrote a strong letter on the subject to Representative Williams, and Mr. Williams went to the treasury department and represented the case so strongly to the examining board that it was voted unanimously to grant a medal. The courageous young woman, if Secretary Foster approves the report of the examining board, will enjoy a further distinction in the fact that her medal will be of gold instead of silver.

Silver medals are granted for displays of heroism, and gold medals are granted rarely for cases of extraordinary daring and endurance. Miss Burr did not intend to go into the water at all on the day of the rescue because she was not feeling in the best of spirits; but when she saw the danger of her companions she took no account of her own feelings, but receding her training at Lasell, plunged bravely into the stream.

The treasury officials regard it as one of the most striking cases of courage and self-possession which has been brought to their attention, and as, perhaps, more remarkable, though not more creditable, in being displayed by a carefully educated society girl rather than by a fisherman's daughter or some one accustomed to such risks."

#### From Friday's Daily.

The Nebraska association of trotting horse breeders will hold their seventh annual meeting at Linden Tree park, Beatrice, August 2-12, inclusive.

Elmer Rouse of Elmwood, who has been visiting with J. S. Mathews and family, will return home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard of Weeping Water returned home this morning, after a short visit with Timothy Clark and family.

Mrs. Jennie Moore and children, who have been visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dabb, departed this morning for Reynolds, Neb., for a short visit before going to her home at Kansas City.

#### Pursuing a Truant Son.

The Nebraska City correspondent of the Lincoln Journal says: "Three weeks ago Henry, the fourteen-year-old son of Thomas Miller of Plattsmouth, ran away from home. Yesterday Mr. Miller located him in this city and came here to claim him. He arrived just one day late, the boy having left for Clarinda, Ia., Tuesday. Mr. Miller followed and is particularly anxious to find the boy, as his mother is seriously ill."

#### From Saturday's Daily.

Judge Archer rendered his decision to-day in the case of McMaken & Sons vs. Mosher. He gave McMaken & Son a judgement for \$10.

Judge Dundy, of the Federal court, has appointed Brad Slaughter receiver of the Hotel Riley. Landlord Opelt will continue running the hotel.

This morning Judge Archer rendered a decision in the case of Blanch Traver vs. School District No. 6. He gave Miss Traver a judgement for \$105.

Three new cases were filed in district court to-day. The C. B. & Q. vs. Cass county and the city of Plattsmouth, Clark county, Iowa, vs. the First National Bank of Plattsmouth and O. J. King, and the state of Nebraska vs. Fred Bellows of Weeping Water.

# AROUND THE CITY.

### The Leans Annihilated the Fats Yesterday Afternoon.

### ANOTHER GAME WILL BE PLAYED

#### Death of Mrs. Wm. Tiffany--Doings of Different People--The Hotel Riley in the Hands of a Receiver.

To those who failed to see the ball game yesterday between the fats and leans, THE HERALD wishes to say they missed a great treat. From the start the leans took the lead, and kept it while the fats were reared in one, two, three order about every other inning. It was a comedy of errors from start to finish. Dovey, Dickson and Noble were in the box for the leans, and for the fats Oliver, McKatee, O'Rourke and Johnson did the twirling. Straight caught for the leans in fine form. Both teams played ten men, and at one time the fats had fifteen men in the field. A large sized audience was present and enjoyed themselves hugely. The features of the game were the base stealing of the fats and Mat Gering's throwing to first. The scorer started out to keep the score, but the leans kept running up their scores so fast that he couldn't keep up. At the end of the game the score stood thus: Leans, 31; fats, 15. The fats have challenged the leans to play another game, the leans to pay for a supper at the Hotel Riley. The challenge will be accepted.

#### Died.

Mrs. Emma Tiffany, wife of Wm. Tiffany, died this morning at 3 o'clock from the effects of a cancer. The deceased was about 44 years old and leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss. Mrs. Tiffany had been troubled for about fifteen years with what the family supposed to be dyspepsia but it instead turned out to be a cancer. The W. R. C., of which the deceased was a member, will have charge of the funeral which will occur Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

#### "Six Months' Sightseeing in Washington."

by Rev. B. F. Diefenbacher, late chaplain of the Nebraska house of representatives at Presbyterian church Thursday and Friday evenings, July 11 and 15. First lecture, "Washington: Man and City." Second lecture, "Joseph Francis, Father of the Life Saving Service." About seventy-five pictures, each fifteen feet in diameter, will be thrown upon a screen by Perry A. Lyon with his first-class stereopticon. The views presented were selected by the chaplain in person and many of them made especially for him. His personal inspection and study of the objects enables him to impart interesting and useful information. The entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Presbyterian church organ fund. The church should be packed, as a fine entertainment is promised. Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

W. B. Shryock, whose death shocked thousands of Nebraska people, was in the last session of the legislature, a worthy colleague of Frank White. To say this of a man ought to be sufficient. He had not the dash and vim of the great Plattsmouth democrat, but those who knew Shryock well admired him for many estimable traits of character. Shryock was too good a man for fulsome praise to be given at his tomb. He had all the strength of a man and all the tenderness of a woman. In his sympathies he was a child, in his friendships he was a firm. He was slow to anger and was quick to tears. He must have had many faults for he was entirely human, but the hundreds of men in Nebraska who knew W. B. Shryock intimately will remember him for many years as one of those gentle, manly men whose memory is worth cherishing.—World Herald.

On July 2 the residence of Chas. Vandevanter burned to the ground. On the sixth the loss was adjusted and on the eighth the loss was paid in full. P. J. Hansen, agent of the Home Insurance Company of Omaha, showed a HERALD representative a draft for \$1,400 made out in favor of Vandevanter for the full amount of insurance. If the property had been insured in a foreign company it would probably have been two months before the loss would have been adjusted. The above is a strong argument in favor of patronizing home industry.

A new suit was filed to-day with the clerk of the district court, wherein E. G. Dovey & Son have commenced action against the city for damages to the amount of \$1,100.

I. Boedeker of Louisville is in the city today.

L. F. Giberson, the Weeping Water attorney, was in the city to-day.

Bert Shryock and Clark Metz of Louisville were in the city to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Noble went up to Council Bluffs to spend Sunday. P. McCann of Omaha came down to-day to look after property interests.

Professor McClelland arrived home last night from a visit with friends at Seward.

Judge Newell went to Weeping Water today to attend the meeting of the county central committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Chaburn came in last evening from Harlan, Iowa, to visit over Sunday with M. B. Murphy and family.

J. L. Root and John A. Davies went to Weeping Water to attend the meeting of the county republican central committee, which meets to-day.

L. R. Sawyer of South Bend won the prize offered by Klein, the clothier of Plattsmouth, for the largest number of words written on a postal card. Lew was the winner with 7,026 words. It was a wonderful feat and the suit of clothes was well earned.—Weeping Water Eagle.

A little son of George Woods was severely bitten by a dog last Sunday while on his way to church. The brute was owned by parties living on the south side and should be made to bite the dust for his pay. The doctors think no serious damage will result from the bite.—Weeping Water Eagle.

#### Real Estate Transfers.

Following are the real estate transfers for the past week as compiled by Polk Bros., abstractors and publishers of the Daily Record: R. B. Windham and wife to G. A. Davis, 11, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. \$1,500.00

FOR SALE—At a bargain—two acres of land within the corporation. Apply to

R. B. WINDHAM

#### IN THE BLACK BELT.

Self-help is the best help for any people and all efforts to teach the negroes of the south to help themselves free from the crop mortgage is worthy of recognition. General Samuel C. Armstrong opened the way for this teaching the negro to help himself at Hampton, Va. His success was so flattering and promised such development of the race that others have followed. The great need for such schools as Hampton where the heart, the head, and the hand are trained together in the Black Belt, where the negroes are in the majority. The work of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, Ala., is one of the most hopeful efforts at lifting the race because it is purely a negro work. But Tuskegee can not enlighten the whole Black Belt. Lowndes county, Alabama, south of Montgomery, has a proportion of colored population to white of seven to one. These colored people are desperately poor and unexperienced, renting land, raising cotton and giving crop mortgages at the beginning of the year that take the whole crop, all the farm implements and the mule at the harvest time.

Two Yankee girls with experience in General Armstrong's methods at Hampton, where they spent several years as teachers, visited Alabama last winter, hunted through the Black Belt and thought they found at Calhoun, Lowndes county, the most needy location for an industrial school that would teach children of the negroes how to help themselves by becoming mechanics and practical farmers, while giving them the rudiments of an education.

In Calhoun there are 250 colored people and only 100 whites. These Yankee girls propose to establish a school in that place. The negroes promised to raise \$500 for the school, and the young ladies raised the other funds needed among their friends in New England. They have a school house, several shops and a farm of twenty acres to begin with. They will open their school in October, and begin their model farm next year. They have been offered eighty additional acres at a price of \$20 an acre, and a northern gentleman has offered \$200 toward this purchase provided the remaining \$1,400 can be raised. The two Yankee girls who have undertaken this work of establishing a school in the heart of the Black Belt are Mabel W. Dillingham, of Nashua, N. H., and Charlotte R. Thorn, of Wallingford, Conn. The Yankee girl still has the same pluck that she displayed before the war, when she went south to teach the slaves to read and write.—Inter Ocean.

**FRED GORDER AND SON,**  
HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF  
**Harness - and - Buggies.**  
AND A FULL LINE OF FARM MACHINERY SUCH AS  
**HOOSIER SEEDERS, PLOWS, HARROWS, ETC.**  
WE CARRY THE TWO LEADING CULTIVATORS  
**NEW DEPARTURE TONGUELESS,**  
AND BADGER RIDING CULTIVATORS  
They also carry a full Line of Implements at  
their house in Weeping Water.  
**FRED GORDER & SON**  
Plattsmouth, - - - Nebraska.