DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. X. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1877. NO. 205.

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April 9, 1877. d133

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EASTERN.

THE RAILROAD RIOTERS.

PITTSBURG, 21. — At 4:20 the Philadelphia troops left Union Depot for the disturbance at Twenty-eighth Street crossing, marching along the track, the sheriff preceding with a posse. The sheriff intending to make arrests by aid of the military, and a conflict was expected. They arrived about 5 o'clock, and the strikers completely blocked the track. The black hussars of Philadelphia being unable to clear the track, another company was ordered to their assistance. The military advanced with fixed bayonets, but were met with a shower of stones and missiles from the crowd. They opened fire on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession, the crowd retreating towards East Liberty.

Later.—The rioters have captured three pieces of ordnance belonging to Knapp's battery.

At 5.30 the crossing was in possession of the military. Every few moments the crowd would become panic stricken and a stampede would take place. The terrible results of the volley has caused intense excitement throughout the city, and it is feared another attack will be made on the military as soon as the mob can be reorganized and provided with ammunition.

9 p.m.—At this hour the excitement is raging all over the city, which is virtually in the hands of an armed mob, composed of laborers, iron workers, coal miners, stevedores and others, who are in full sympathy with the strikers. A large mob visited the Johnson gun factory on Smithfield Street, about seven o'clock this evening, and armed themselves, and another still larger crowd has just finished the demolition of Brown's establishment on Wood street, which they completely gutted, and then marched down Fifth Avenue with drums beating and flags flying, they number nearly 3,000. As yet they have not shown any inclination to destroy anything but railroad property. It is reported that Alleghany arsenal is in the hands of the rioters. The Philadelphia militia are besieged in the round house at the outer depot, and their position is considered very critical.

Sheriff Fife's dead body has just been brought in from the outer depot. General Pearson is badly wounded.

A number of citizens went to Philadelphia soldiers, who are entrenched in the Pennsylvania round house to-night, and begged them to leave the city, as a general massacre is feared. They were unable to do so on account of the surrounding mob. Three of the soldiers who attempted to slip out singly were shot and instantly killed. Two citizens were shot down on Liberty Street a short time ago. Passenger traffic on the Pennsylvania road is entirely suspended, and Union depot and the adjoining hotel have been abandoned. Another gun shop was raided on Liberty Street about 10 o'clock. An alarm of fire is now striking from the outer depot.

ROCHESTER, 21.—The 45th regiment is ordered to proceed at once to Hornellsville.

BUFFALO, 21. — The telegraph employees were driven from their posts at the outer depot by stones and other missiles as early as 8 o'clock.

COLUMBUS, 21.—The county commissioners have refused to vote money for the sustenance of the military. The strikers have guaranteed the military food, and it is reported the citizens have guaranteed support to the strikers. This makes a complicated mess of it. The troops and strikers appear friendly. It is rumored the troops will be shortly withdrawn. No interference is expected with passenger trains on the Pan Handle.

Governor Young has issued orders to the crowd to keep away from the yards at Newark. Military reinforcements are arriving. Orders will be given to the military to disperse the strikers at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and trains will go out, in which event there will probably be a bloody conflict.

Sympathy for the Strikers.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The Columbia Typographical Union, to-night, passed resolutions condemning the action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, denouncing the action of the labor league condemnatory of the strikers, extending sympathy to the strikers, and declaring that they shall sustain them by all legitimate means; also adopted a resolution sympathizing with the working men of the navy yards, who have been notified that their present rate of pay will be reduced.

The Turko Panic-Stricken.

NEW YORK, 21.—The Russians during the past week have proclaimed little, but performed prodigies in war. All parties now admit their great success. The Turks are in great panic. The general deduction from the latest news is that a considerable Russian force is marching rapidly to Adrianople, while another force holds in check the Turkish army, who have defended Schopka Pass. The recent sudden changes in Turkish commanders are considered significant of the Turkish disaster.

Government Surveyors Attacked by Indians.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 21.—Deputy Sheriff Wiser who has just come in from Redwater, about ninety miles from here, reports that he met a sergeant in command of ten soldiers, who warned him to return to town with them. The sergeant reported that the government surveying party with Lieutenant Lemly's company, were attacked this morning by Indians six miles above the mouth of Redwater. The fight lasted two hours. The surveying party lost two teamsters and a blacksmith killed; also five mules. The Indians captured the wagons of the party, taking the surveyors' guns and instruments. The party is still surrounded and need aid arriving. A company of citizens is being organized to go to their assistance. Col. Evans, commanding at Fort Laramie, has ordered a detachment of cavalry stationed on the Cheyenne river to the relief of Lieut. Lemly.

WESTERN.

The Indian Uprising—The War with Joseph Practically Over.

PORTLAND, 21.—A dispatch was received this afternoon from Kamal July 17th, *via* Walla Walla 21st. Five more hostiles with squaws surrendered to day. The military commission which was formed to try the Indian prisoners taken in the late fight, with Major Throgmorton of the 4th Artillery as advocate is to be succeeded by Commissioner Watkins, adjourned as no witnesses for the prosecution were here.

Howard sent thirty volunteers, to-day, to destroy the caches in Joseph's old camp, and all but the captain and one man left for their homes. Colonel Mason is in hot pursuit of the hostile Indians with the entire cavalry command, and met to-day near Orofino Creek. Two Indian scouts were wounded and one killed, when the Indians got demoralized and fled, leaving the soldiers in possession of the field. The country around Orofino Creek is very rocky and densely wooded with heavy timber and thick undergrowth, thus preventing any further pursuit by the soldiers, who cannot get their horses across the rough ground. The hostiles will be met by either Crook or Miles as they enter into Montana from this trail, and will in all probability be captured by their forces. One of the wounded scouts was James Reuben, interpreter, and son of the ex-chief of the Kamia Nez Perces.

The war with Joseph is practically over, and we start to-day for Lapwai. From there the troops will march through the Spokane country for the moral effect it will have upon the Indians. Colonel Green's cavalry, upon its arrival, will be kept here to prevent the return of the hostile Indians this way. Another force of Indians, with a flag of truce, is now coming in to surrender.

A special dispatch received from Wallula, July 21st says: "One hundred and fifty Chinamen arrived yesterday from the Upper Columbia River, where they have been engaged in mining. They state that the Indians entered their camp, robbed them of all their money, provisions, blankets and some clothing. After taking all they possessed, the Indians told them to leave, which the Chinamen lost no time in doing.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Terrible Scenes Between the Soldiers and Strikers.

CHICAGO, 22. — Specials from Pittsburg, since four o'clock this morning, give the following interesting facts not already telegraphed you:

Cannon shots were fired at the 600 military cooped up in the round house, by the 20,000 persons, including women and children, who were aiding and urging on the strikers. The pillaging, in the meantime, flourished, though private property was untouched. At 4.45 eight men were killed by the soldiers, and their comrades swore vengeance over their dead bodies, declaring that not one of the military should escape. At that hour from 200 to 300 cars were burned, and the mob were threatening to burn every car between Pittsburg and the East Liberty stock yards, five miles distant. The wires were cut at East Liberty. Up to that hour thirty-five persons were killed and about 100 wounded.

At 7:15 many thousands of infuriated men still surrounded the round house, and the soldiers had taken refuge in the pits, which were an admirable defense. None were allowed to pass the dead line at peril of their lives. The mob had lost the cannon and were trying to recapture it by running the cars between it and the building, so as to form a defense against the soldiers' rifles. Many cars were burned, which were loaded with grain and merchandise. The loss is roughly estimated at $2,000,000. It was then rumored that the company would accede to the strikers' demands. The soldiers were denied food and could not sleep, and were getting desperate.

At 5 o'clock, the cars before the transfer office, laden with combustible material, were fired, and burst, spreading the flames everywhere. The Philadelphia troops, thereupon, at 7:40, left the round house, and fired upon the crowd. The walls of the main office soon after fell, and at 7:45 the military formed a solid column, went down Liberty street with a Gatling gun in front, and made for the Alleghany arsenal, where the firing soon commenced.

At 8.20 the upper round house caught fire from the burning freight cars, and it, with seventy freight engines, were speedily destroyed. Loss $1,000,000. The building is a mass of ruin. At 8.30 the Union Line office caught fire, and in fifteen minutes was leveled to the ground. The houses on Liberty Street caught fire, but the engines were ordered to play on and put out the flames. There is little danger of a general conflagration.

Upon arriving at the arsenal the United States troops refused admission to the Philadelphia troops, and the latter continued on and were last heard of at the Alleghany cemetery, where they were partially disorganized.

At 9.30 this morning the difficulty seemed about over. The mob shot one of the Philadelphians, as the troops marched through the street, and he was left where he fell. The crowd fiercely advanced where he lay groaning and shot him again. Three soldiers were shot *en route*. It is rumored that the Philadelphians left twelve of their regiment dead in the round house.

At noon it was reported that the Philadelphians were demoralized and retreating toward the Sharpbury hills. The fires were still raging and the firemen were not allowed to work at the railroad property. A citizens meeting was called at 12.30. The strikers held two guns, captured from the military. The railroad officials had all left town fearing for their lives.

A suspicious look attends a call for a meeting of the workingmen in Wheeling, and no good motive is at the bottom of the proceeding. The military will be on hand to prevent possible trouble.

At East St. Louis the excitement is great, and last night a monstrous meeting of railroaders was held until midnight. Incendiary speeches were made, committees appointed, and a general sentiment in favor of a strike on all the roads.

Two hundred men on the Pan Handle road at Mansfield, have struck, and will stop the trains to-night.

The *Tribune's* Pittsburg correspondent telegraphs, that the hope expressed in a previous dispatch that the worst was over was fallacious. Car burning has recommenced, and the fire equals anything last night.

Many loaded coal cars are burning, and dense clouds of black smoke hang over the city. The rear part of the Union depot is burning, and the building can not be saved. The firemen are forbidden, under penalty of death, to throw water upon it.

The scenes transpiring on Liberty street, along the line of which the tracks of railroads run, simply beggar description. While hundreds were engaged in firing the cars and making certain of the destruction of the valuable buildings, at the outer depot thousands of men, women and children, are engaged in pillaging the cars. Men armed with heavy sledges would break open the 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 blocked 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 the goods. Major McCarthy, early in the day, endeavored to stop the pillage, but the handful of men at his command were unable to control the crowd, who were desperate in their anxiety to secure the goods. At one time 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 of dollars will not cover the loss. Some of the scenes, notwithstanding the terror which seemed to paralyze the peaceable and orderly citizens, were ludicrous, in the highest degree, and no one seemed to enjoy them with greater zest than those engaged in the wholesale plunder. Females utilized aprons and dresses to carry flour, eggs, dry goods, etc., bundles of umbrellas, fancy parasols, hams, bacon, leaf lard, calico, blankets, laces and flour were all mixed together in the arms of robust men, or carried on hastily constructed hand-barrows.

At 11 o'clock a.m. it became apparent that something must be done to check the mob, and a number of citizens hurriedly prepared notices calling a mass meeting at the Old City Hall, to take measures to prevent the further destruction of property. The meeting was held at noon, and a large number of leading citizens responded to calls. It was decided to appoint a committee, consisting of Bishop Twill, of the Catholic church, James Park, Jr., Dr. E. Donnelly, James J. Bennet and Dr. S. F. Scovill, 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 to suggest a compromise that would put an end to the disorder. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The committee to wait on the rioters failed to induce them to refrain from the further destruction of property, and the railroad authorities could not be found.

From the time the military fled, up to three o'clock in the afternoon, no effort had been made to check the riot. The mob worked very quietly, and it was a noticeable fact that few of the railway employees were engaged in the work of destruction. Here and there a man, who had been discharged, might be seen leading the crowd, but generally the ringleaders were men who had never been employed on any railroad, and many half-grown boys were foremost in the work of devastation.

At 3.30 a burning car was run down the grade under the sheds surrounding the Union depot. Up to this time it was hoped the building would escape, but the mass of pine lumber used in shedding over the tracks, were soon a sea of fire. While the fire was raging here the mob pillaged the freight depot of the P. C. and St. Louis Railroad, which was in close vicinity. Freight received for shipment was broken open and the valuable contents carried off. After plundering the depot for an hour, and when the flour, hams, and all kinds of provisions had been carried away, the torch was applied, and soon the vast depot and the company's general offices adjoining were a mass of flames.

8.30 p. m.—The fire in the Fifth is now under control. Loud threats are made by the strikers that the railroad bridges will be burned. The regular troops are on the way here from Columbus. Two men were killed on Liberty Street a few minutes ago, and cut to pieces with hatchets.

GENERAL ELECTION 1877.

THE qualified Electors of Salt Lake County will take notice that the general election for the year 1877, will be held in the several precincts of Salt Lake County, on Monday, the 6th day of August, next, for the purpose of electing the following officers, towit:

Three Commissioners to Locate University Lands.

Four Councilors to the Legislative Assembly, for Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele Counties.

A Territorial Superintendent of District Schools.

One Selectman in place of Reuben Miller whose term of office will expire on the 1st Monday of August, next, and

A County Superintendent of District Schools.

Said election to be held, conducted and returns to be made in accordance with the laws of the Territory of Utah in relation to elections.

D. BOCKHOLT, County Clerk, Salt Lake County.

Salt Lake City, July 18, 1877. d201

DAVID JAMES,

LICENSED

PLUMBER, TINNER,

Gas and Steam Fitter,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED THE CONTRACT FOR LAYING THE CITY WATER PIPES,

And having a large stock of Plumbing Material on hand, he is now prepared to Lay Water Pipes in Private and Public Buildings.

Dealer in Marble Slabs and Wash Basins, Water Closets, Copper and Zinc Bath Tubs, Block Galvanized and Lead Pipe and Fittings for same.

☞ Agent for RUMSEY'S Force, Lift and Drive Well Pumps and extras.

Pumps repaired. All work guaranteed.

Office and Workshops, West Temple Street, opposite City Meat Market. d147

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Its competitors receiving only an award for some special feature of their machines.

The World-renowned Wilson Shuttle-Sewing Machine

Has unlimited Capacity to do all kinds of Family Sewing and Manufacturing

ITS PATENT AUTOMATIC "CUT OFF" on the hand wheel prevents the machine from running backwards, and obviates the necessity of taking the work from the machine to wind thread on the bobbins, which must be done with all other Sewing Machines, to the great annoyance of the operator, especially in tucking, hemming and ruffling. It does one-third more work in a given length of time than any other Sewing Machine.

It Cannot Get out of Order, and the Adjustments are Absolutely Perfect.

BUY THE WILSON AND SAVE FROM $20 TO $45 ON A MACHINE.

Send for Catalogue to

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We shall make them of four, five and six quires each, holding 2,040 2,550 and 3,060 names each, respectively, and the price will be for four quires, $12.00, five quires, $13.00, six quires, $15.00. Each book will contain a suitable index, and be well bound in Cloth and Russia Leather with ornamental lettering pieces for name of the Ward on the side. The book being of a large size, we do not think it advisable to make them over six quires.

Specimens can be seen at this Office, and orders received for size of book required.

Bishops in the Country desiring Records can order by mail, and we will make accordingly and forward them.

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J. D. M. CROCKWELL,

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IN BANKRUPTCY,

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AT AUCTION,

A Large Stock of Goods, consisting of

TINWARE,

TINNERS' FINDINGS,

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☞ Now is the time to obtain School House Stoves, etc, CHEAP for goods will be Sold for less than cost until all is disposed of.

AT WM. HARRISON'S OLD STAND,

MAIN STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY.

July 9, 1877. d194

WATER.

To Water Consumers.

THE scarcity of water in City Creek and the increasing demand for water for Irrigation, render the strict enforcement of the following provisions of the "Ordinance in relation to the Salt Lake City Water Works," etc., absolutely necessary:

SEC. 16.—Sprinklers for lawns, gardens, yards, and sidewalks must be used only for the purposes expressed in the license; and no sprinkler shall be used for sprinkling the street outside of the sidewalk, unless such privilege is included in the license and paid for accordingly. Sidewalks, windows and fronts shall not be sprinkled except between the hours of 6 and 9 a.m., 1 and 2, and 6 and 8 p.m. No nozzle for sprinkling shall be larger than one-fourth inch in diameter. * * * *

Water consumers are not allowed to waste any water, or allow it to be wasted; nor to use it for any purpose not stated in their licenses; nor to allow unlicensed persons to draw from their pipes; nor to use the water from the pipes for irrigating purposes.

Persons having licenses permitting them to sprinkle the sidewalk in front of their premises must confine such sprinkling solely to the premises named in the license.

Every water taker should read his license and not use the water for any purpose except as therein stated, as any infringement of the Water Ordinance subjects the offender to forfeiture of water privileges or to a fine of not exceeding $50 for each offense.

FERAMORZ LITTLE, Mayor.

Salt Lake City, July 9th, 1877. d194