The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOL. XXI. NO. 40. WICHITA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1894. WHOLE NO. 2807.

Kan Historical Society

IN 1776

It was impossible to get a pair of perfectly tailored pants ready to wear at a moment's notice for love or money.

IN 1894

It's only necessary for you to have $2.90 in your pocket, come to our store, pay your money and take your choice of near half a hundred styles. We guarantee the fit, and you SAVE $2.10 by the transaction.

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The Best of Medicine

is a restful freedom from care. Good music will furnish it. It is soothing and educating. Gives the children a good, wholesome amusement—keeps them at home at night.

The HENNING

is not one of the very expensive kind. It costs just enough to make it thoroughly good and durable, and no more. No good piano can be sold for less money.

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Popular Music Dealers.

407 E. DOUGLAS.

Mr. J. L. Sheldon does our tuning. He has tuned in Wichita for twenty-four years. His services are sought by the best musicians in the state. He divides his time about equally between Topeka and Wichita. His reputation as an expert in scientific tuning, tone and action regulating is unexcelled. Leave orders for him with us. Mr. Sheldon is now in the city.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

For Cash or Short Time:

1 Upright Piano, mahogany.....$150 00
1 Upright Piano, little used..... 175 00
1 Upright Piano, Kimball..... 200 00
1 Fine Webber..... 350 00
1 Fine Estey Ungarian Ash..... 350 00

A lot of Fine Organs, $25 00 up.

A lot of Sewing Machines, Domestic, White, Household, Wheeler & Wilson, Singers at one half regular price. I have a very large stock of these and will let them go at this price until this lot of 75 is gone. I am not sending out men; you will have to come to the store to get these prices. All I ask is to come and see what a little money will do.

I have too many goods and would rather sell them cheap than carry them. If you need anything, don't buy goods that big commissions are paid on. You can save all this and more. I would rather you have it than agents.

THOS. SHAW

FREE TREATMENT!

$500 REWARD.

The above will be given to any person treated by Dr. Graham who does not receive benefit or a cure, according to agreement. Dr. Graham is permanently located in this city and will positively (still) to a letter all agreements. The doctor has had years of experience in treating with unbounded success all chronic diseases, especially that class of cases that have been given up as incurable by the family physician. If you are suffering from any disease that has resisted treatment, see the doctor at once. It will cost you nothing but your time. Don't forget the place and number, the Sedgwick Medical and Surgical Dispensary, 222 N. Main street, Wichita, Kan.

Free clinic Mondays and Fridays from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. The poor will receive treatment free of charge upon the presentation of a certificate from their pastor.

A Needle in a Haystack

It's hard to find a needle in a haystack, but it is not hard to locate the best place to buy your

SHOES

when we are selling the Best Makes and Latest Styles at the Lowest Prices.

Do not fail to see our new line of Black and Tan Shoes before purchasing.

BRADFORD'S SHOE STORE

126 NORTH MAIN STREET.

TO-DAY Uncle Sam reaches the mature age of 118 years.

He's an exceedingly well preserved old gentleman, and, although he has had a rather hard time of it for a year back, he expects before he's a year older to pick up immensely. Young America everywhere is celebrating Uncle Sam's birthday with a tremendous outburst of noise and enthusiasm.

There has also been during the past week an outburst of enthusiasm at our place of business on account of the superior quality of the suits we are selling to the people. Have you called on us yet?

T. B. GLOSSER,

Tailor and Furnisher,

145 MAIN STREET.

NO

4th of July

CELEBRATION

will be complete without Ice Cream, and no Ice Cream should be purchased without getting the prices of the

BON TON BAKERY AND KANDY KITCHEN

We can ship you one quart or 50 gallons. Write for prices. We furnish the cans.

PILES. Fistula and all Rectal Disease cured or NO PAY. Why be in misery when you can secure a Positive and Unfailing cure without an hour's delay from work or business?

CATARRH. Send Five Dollars ($5.00) for one (1) month's treatment, Inhaler, constitutional and local treatment included, with full directions. SUCCESS AFTER OTHERS HAVE FAILED. Send for one week's free treatment of Sexual Diseases.

Successful specialists in chronic diseases and diseases of men; blood and skin diseases, sore throat and mouth, blotches and eruptions, kidney and bladder diseases, irritations, coldings, inflammation, ulcers, painful swellings, &c. Treatment a positive cure for nervous debility, weakness, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will power, dizziness, imperfectly developed organs, &c. For speedy relief and sure cure of all chronic diseases of men and women, consult

THE BOYD MEDICAL CO.
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155 N. Main St. Wichita, Kansas

Copper Plate Engraving.

The EAGLE is prepared to Furnish Estimates on Fine Copper Work of all Kinds.

Wedding Invitations,

All the Latest Styles,

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of Every Description.

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including Plate, $1.50 per 100.

Call

and see our Fine Line of Samples. The only Complete Line in the city,

Orders

Filled in from One to Three Days.

Munson and McNamara

123 & 127 Main Street.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Wonder if John Bull don't wake up in the middle of the night every Fourth of July and "Gosh ding it" because he let Jonathan go. The thirteen states that the dispute was about have become forty-four, with Canada and Mexico waiting to slip in under the wings of the eagle. Another quarter of a century and our northern boundary will be the Aurora Borealis and our southern De Lesseps' last ditch. In fifty years all Europe worth having will be clamoring for annexation. In less than a century the whole earth will be united with us under the name of United States of the World, and the erstwhile kings and moguls will be fighting like Kilkenny cats to become Congressmen at Washington. In 150 years—but hold on, that sounds like prophecy, and

There's No Profits Here.

Fine 4-4 unbleached muslin	4½c
Fine 4-4 bleached muslin	5 c
Indigo prints (the best)	4 c
Blue and gold indigo prints	4½c
Dress ginghams	4½c
Good India linens	7 c
Fine India linens	9 c
Embroidered dotted Swiss	12½c
White ground lawns 27 inches wide,	5c
Fine striped organdies dark grounds	5c
Cambric muslin, fine quality,	8c
Do you wear socks? Good 15-cent ones,	9c

FANS! FANS! FANS!
Very low prices today.

Other bargains tomorrow.

We close at noon today.

Munson and McNamara

RECOGNIZED POWER.

What Dun's Traveling Agent Says.

"I want to state," said Mr. Walsh, "and I want to state it with all sincerity, and with no purpose of flattery, that the EAGLE is doing more to attract business to Wichita than any other agency. I find in my travels everywhere merchants reading the EAGLE. The business advertising page is doing a world of good, as it shows merchants everywhere the names of the business institutions and what they keep. I never, in all my life, recognized the power of a good newspaper, in the good it can do for its city, so fully and clearly as I have done since I became acquainted with the commercial trade of southern Kansas and Oklahoma."

PEARCE FURNITURE CO.
125 E. Dou.

CITY ROLLER MILLS
"IMPERIAL."

Hasbeen Wichita's favorite brand of flour for 20 years. Ask your grocer for it. If you want the best.

OLIVER & IMBODEN CO

Wichita, Kansas.

INTERSTATE DRILL.

LITTLE ROCK, July 3.—The interstate drill is a grand success. The attendance at Camp Veneta was over 8,000. Four companies today drilled for prizes, viz: The Fletcher Zouaves, Little Rock; McCarthy Light Guards, Little Rock; light battery "A," Little Rock, and the Governor's Guards, Austin, Tex. It was a Little Rock day and the champions of the home companies were everywhere wearing the colors of their companies, cheering wildly as they marched on the drill grounds. The prizes will be awarded later. It is admitted, however, that the McCarthy's will carry off the $2,500 prize.

Six companies will drill tomorrow, among them being the Branch Guards of St. Louis, a former prize winner, and the two Memphis companies, the Neeley Zouaves and the Governor's Guards. Two thousand Memphis people will arrive on a special train to see their favorites in the contest.

FINISHED AT LAST

AFTER MONTHS OF TALK THE TARIFF BILL IS PASSED.

All Democrats Finally Vote for It Except Senator Hill, Who Sides With the Republicans.

Populist Senators Divide Their Strength and Cast Two Votes for and Two Against the Measure.

Harris, Democratic Whip, Announces Early in the Day That Bill Must Pass or Senators Would Have No Fire Crackers Today. Hard Fight for Wool Under Sherman—Measure Goes Into Effect August 1. Scenes.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In the midst of intense excitement, at 10:35 tonight, after having been debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect August 1, 1894, passed the senate by a vote of 34 to 39, a strict party vote except Mr. Hill, who voted with the Republicans against the measure. The populists divided their strength, two, Messrs. Kyle and Allen, voting in favor of the bill, and two, Messrs. Peffer and Stewart, against it.

At the very opening of the last day of the great struggle Mr. Harris, the veteran parliamentarian in charge of the bill, announced that it would pass today, the third of July, or there would be no fourth of July for the senate of the United States. Until evening there were no sensational incidents.

A hard but hopeless fight was made by the Republicans under the leadership of Mr. Sherman, to place wool on the dutiable list. Through the instrumentality of Mr. McLaurin (Dem. Miss.) the action of the committee of the whole exempting the salaries of United States judges and the president of the United States from the operation of the income tax was reversed in the senate. A very important piece of legislation in the shape of an anti-trust law was placed on the bill as a rider without even so much as a division. It was designed, as Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee said, to insure "integrity in the execution of the law," it being admitted that any tariff system afforded abundant opportunity for the formation of trusts and combines.

The galleries were filled to overflowing, many prominent ladies and gentlemen being present to witness the final disposal of the bill, and the scene was truly a brilliant one. Half a hundred members of the house were on the floor. It was amid such surroundings that the climax occurred when Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, smarting under the sting of a double defeat, in thunderous tones denounced the Democratic members of the finance committee and charged them with bad faith in taking advantage of his ignorance of parliamentary procedure to induce him to offer the amendment, thus releasing their Democratic colleagues under the caucus agreement from voting for them. He harangued the senate and the galleries and intimated that he had been tricked.

Mr. Vest, on behalf of the committee, hotly denied the charges and upbraided Mr. Allen for delivering his philippic while in pique over his own defeat.

Mr. Manderson seemed to enjoy the plight of his associate, and with an irony that burned and sarcasm that withered he extended his sympathy and warned him to beware before he again allied himself with the democrats. He found, too late, that he was unhorsed.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas also drove the iron into the Nebraskan's soul. He challenged the truth of his statements and scored him unmercifully for attempting to place the committee in a false light.

For an hour after the excitement caused by this exchange of criminations occurred, the proceedings were extremely dull. Mr. Power made a final effort to secure a duty on wool. Mr. Pettigrew tried to get through a provision for a tariff commission. Mr. Manderson made a last attempt to substitute a diminishing bounty on the sugar schedule. Mr. Shoup of Idaho, in an almost inaudible voice, read a speech in support of a duty on mineral waters, and Mr. Smith explained why he should vote for the bill, income tax and all.

As the hands of the clock drew toward the hour of 10, the final speeches began. Mr. Allen, somewhat to the wonderment of the galleries after his outbreak earlier in the evening, told the senate why he had concluded to vote for the bill. The most dramatic incident of the night occurred when he took his seat and Mr. Hill arose and in ringing and fervid tones entered an eloquent protest against the "Populist income tax" and arraigned his party associates for being false to their pledges and their country. The Republicans drew around him as he spoke, the galleries leaned over as he dealt his sledgehammer blows. When in conclusion he declared he would not support the bill a wave of applause, quickly checked by the vice president, swept over the gallery.

A final word of protest followed from Messrs. Aldrich, Chandler and Manderson and the supreme moment was at hand. The bill was placed upon its passage and the roll was called. Mr. Blanchard declined to vote on the first roll call and when Mr. Caffrey, the other Louisiana senator, voted against it, a shudder ran through the Democratic side of the chamber. The fate of the bill might depend upon the vote of Mr. Irby. When his name was reached the Democrats heaved a sigh of relief as he voted "aye."

After the completion of the roll call, although it was apparent the bill would carry without either the vote of Mr. Caffrey or Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Caffrey changed his vote to "aye," explaining that he had voted no as a protest against the bad faith of the finance committee in abandoning the sugar bounty provision, and Mr. Blanchard joined his colleague. Upon the announcement of the vote, 34 to 39, the galleries cheered, Democrats threw hills high in the air and amid a scene of jubilation the senate adjourned. The tariff bill had passed and the lights in the dome were extinguished.

PROCEEDING IN DETAIL.

At the opening of the senate this morning the tariff bill was taken up without the usual preliminaries. Mr. Harris asked unanimous consent that further debate on the wheel schedule be under the five-minute rule, but Mr. Power objected.

Mr. Faulkner asked that the committee amendment on the wool schedule as a whole be agreed to, and it was done.

The silk schedule then being taken up, the amendments thereto were adopted, and then copying paper, filtering paper, tissue paper, etc., were raised from 30 to 35 per cent ad valorem.

When bituminous coal was reached Mr. Hill renewed his motion, making the committee of the whole, to place coal on the free list, but the committee amendment placing a duty of 40 cents a ton was agreed to, 37 to 6.

When the income tax sections were reached the amendments were adopted without division except the two upon which Mr. McLauren had demanded a seperate vote, excluding from the operation of the tax salaries of United States judges and of the president of the United States.

After debate the amendment exempting the salaries of United States judges and the president were defeated—34 to 36.

The amendment to section 71, repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law declaring that the repeal should not be construed to abrogate reciprocal arrangements now in existence was agreed to.

Mr. Jones, then on behalf of the committee, proposed the amendment changing the date of which the bill should go into effect from June 30 to August 1, 1894.

Upon Mr. Jones' motion the rate on boracic acid was then increased from two to three cents per pound; on borax from one to two cents; on borate of lime from 1 to 1½ cents per pound.

"I feel authorized in behalf of the senator from California," remarked Mr. Sherman, "to thank the committee for these increases." (Laughter.)

The other dates in the bill were changed to conform to the date, (Aug. 1), upon which the bill was to go into effect.

Mr. Palmer moved to strike out the proviso exempting fence wire from the duty imposed on other wire.

By a vote of 38 to 32, the senate restored fence wire to the dutiable list.

When the announcement was made it so angered Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) that he moved to transfer all wire, anchors, axles and anvils to the free list. Lost, 17 to 52.

An amendment offered by Mr. Allen to place fence wire on the free list was lost, 32 to 38.

Mr. Ransom (Dem., N. C.) then moved to place a duty of 20 per cent on mica, which had been placed on the free list by the committee.

"Why is it proposed to reverse the committee's action at this stage of the game," persisted Mr. Hill.

"In order to raise revenue," replied Mr. Ransom. [Laughter.]

After a brief argument in support of the amendment, the vote was taken and the amendment, with the aid of Republican votes was carried, 40 to 28.

When the announcement was made Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) was about to offer his anti-trust amendment. Mr. Ransom asked him to pause a moment.

"I only want to perfect the amendment," said he, "and strike mica from the free list."

The howl of laughter that greeted this request rather disconcerted the North Carolina senator and his embarrassment was added to by Mr. Chandler, who rushed over into the middle aisle and profusely congratulated him. Mica was then stricken from the free list without objection and Mr. Morgan offered his anti-trust amendment, which has already been printed.

Mr. Morgan's amendment was agreed to without division.

Mr. Allen offered an amendment to paragraph 182 repealing the sugar bounty in the shape of a proviso continuing the bounty in force until January 1, 1895, to the extent of paying the growers of sugar and maple syrup, nine-tenths of a cent on sugar testing above 80 degrees and eight-tenths on sugar below 80 degrees. This was the amendment of which notice was given by Mr. Jones on behalf of the finance committee yesterday. Its presentation caused a breeze, Mr. Hill was on the floor demanding recognition. Mr. Harris asked him to yield to him to allow him to move to lay the motion on the table.

"If that represents the action of the finance committee, I will yield," said Mr. Hill, "but if not, I want to address the senate at length. After the action of the senate yesterday, I cannot submit to this proviso now."

"I am a member of the finance committee," said Mr. Harris, "and on my own responsibility I desire to make the motion."

Mr. Manderson said great injustice would be done to growers of sugar beets in the sudden abrogation of the bounty proposed by the pending bill. It would not only be injurious but dishonest.

Mr. Caffrey favored the amendment. He did not believe in bounties but thought equity and good faith demanded that the amendment should prevail.

Mr. Harris then renewed his motion to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to 50 to 22, the parties dividing.

Mr. Allison offered an amendment reducing the duty on uncleaned rice from 1 cent to eight-tenths of a cent per pound. Agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich was agreed to putting a duty of ⅜ of a cent per pound on the lead contained in type material.

The duty on files, blanks and rasps was raised from 30 cents per dozen to 35 cents.

Mr. Manderson moved to reconsider the vote by which his amendment providing for a diminishing bounty on sugar was defeated, and Mr. Harris moved to lay that motion on the table. This motion prevailed, although the Populists and the senators from Louisiana voted with the Republicans against the motion.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the income tax paragraph providing that all state, county, municipal and town taxes paid by corporations should be included in their running expenses. Agreed to.

No further resolutions were offered, and at exactly 10 o'clock the bill was read a third time, after which Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J., made a speech against the income tax, but in favor of the bill as a whole.

Senator Hill followed with a brief speech. He said that in his opinion, the bill imperiled the possibility of permanent Democratic success in any northern state for many years to come. As between a Populistic income tax on one hand and a Republican tariff law on the other, he chose the latter as the least of two evils. As between pernicious class legislation fraught with dangerous consequences to the country on the one hand and simply high tariff taxation on the other, he preferred to endure the latter, at least for a brief period. Continuing he said:

"Eliminate the income tax and there is no difficulty in framing an honest, consistent and genuine tariff bill upon strict revenue lines with all raw materials free, which can be passed by the vote of Democratic senators without the aid of a single Populist vote and which the country would welcome and approve. This is not even pretended to be such measure. Numerous senators around the Democratic side of this chamber must feel as though Democratic principles have been surrendered or bartered away to secure the triumph of

[Continued on Second Page.]

BULLETIN OF The Daily Eagle

Wichita, Tuesday, July 4, 1894.

Weather for Wichita Today: Warmer and Fair.

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2. Grave Riots on Pacific Coast Lines.
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   State Democrats Cast Out the Pops.
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   Edward Vail Becomes a Court Officer.
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FORTS SEND AID

UNITED STATES TROOPS ARE ORDERED TO CHICAGO.

Col. Crofton Leads the Soldiers From Fort Sheridan to the Scene of Strike Disturbances.

Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Stationed About the Centers Where Rioting Has Been the Most Serious.

President Cleveland Decides That It Is Impossible to Otherwise Execute the Mandates of the Court and Orders Out Men Who Will Obey the Behests of Their Superiors and Whose Trade Is to Kill.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Amid the explosion of harmless engines of mimic warfare on this, the nation's emancipation, a sterner tragedy into which the elements of actual military power play the leading part is now being enacted. The iron hand of the federal government has been raised against those who have not only trespassed against its vested rights, but have scoffed at the mandates of the United States courts and used violence. The glittering steel in the hands of men whose trade is only to kill, is interposed to the end that United States mails and interstate commerce shall once more assume its normal movement.

Traffic by railroad in this city is in a most deplorable condition, every effort to raise the embargo having been met with every form of obstacle.

President Cleveland today decided that a show of military force must be made. Tonight a portion of the Seventh cavalry and Fifteenth U. S. cavalry divided into detachments of from 110 to 150 men, and having a number of Gatling and Hotchkiss guns are deployed at different points through out the city. The action seems to have exercised a quieting effect on the strikers. By common consent the strikers committee, it is said will call off the men until after the fourth.

Contrary to expectations, the riots at Blue Island did not materialize, no radically aggressive action being taken by either side and at a late hour tonight all was quiet.

President Debs of the A. R. U. stated that a settlement of the strike on a basis satisfactory to all concerned may be made by Saturday. It is thought a meeting of the General Managers association and the strike leaders may be held in 48 hours. Mayor Hopkins is in negotiation with both sides with this result in view.

Late tonight officials of the Chicago and Northwestern announce that they have come to an understanding with their men in every department of train service, whereby all through and suburban passengers will be resumed as usual tomorrow.

DEPUTIES JOIN STRIKERS.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—When United States Marshal Whinney and his forty deputies arrived at Delray this evening a dozen deputies were induced to quit their jobs by strikers. After consultation the strikers allowed the Wabash mail cars and a coach to proceed to Detroit. The Lansing and Northern train which had been detained was also permitted to pass into the Detroit station and out again.

Troops Ordered to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Orders have been prepared and have just been issued from the White house ordering the whole garrison at Fort Sheridan under Colonel Crofton to Chicago. The garrison consists of eight companies.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The secretary of war, after a second conference at the White house today made the following statement:

The United States marshal and the United States district attorney and the United States judge having certified to the president that it was impracticable otherwise to execute the orders of the court, the troops under command of Col. Crofton at Fort Sheridan consisting of eight companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of light artillery have been ordered to Chicago to enforce the laws of the United States.

Troops Under Orders.

CHICAGO, July 3.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Colonel J. P. Martin, who was in charge of the department of the Missouri in the absence of General Miles, received a telegram from General Schofield at Washington, ordering out the troops at Fort Sheridan. It said the president had come to the conclusion that the marshal was not able to keep the strikers in check and that the troops were necessary to protect the mails and carry out the orders of the court.

The disposition of the troops was decided upon tonight as follows:

At the Blue Island yard where the most serious trouble had occurred, 150 men; at Grand Crossing, 100; at the stock yards, 150 infantry and fifty or sixty cavalry. It was decided to divide a battery of artillery in three sections and place them at Blue Island, the stock yards and South Chicago. To the latter point was assigned also 150 infantry.

TERRIBLE RIOT WEAPONS.

CHICAGO, July 3.—All the deputies here are armed with riot guns. This weapon is a new invention. It is a terrible engine of destruction. The gun is a Winchester rifle of the model of 1890, with a bore as large as a 10-bore shotgun. The magazine contains six shells, each of which is loaded with twelve buckshot. The gun is so constructed as to scatter these shot like an old-fashioned flintlock fowling piece. A man of average strength and skill can hold the weapon at his shoulder, and by moving the forehand back and forth can discharge the six shots in less than five seconds. Men armed with such guns would be equal in defensive power to five times their number armed with ordinary guns or revolvers. In the hands of determined men no mob on earth could stand before the fusillade. The guns can be reloaded in ten seconds.

A WAITING GAME.

To Avoid a Conflict on the Fourth Railroads Are Quiescent Today.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A new difficulty is presented today by the refusal of engineers and firemen to risk their lives by working with green hands and it is also doubtless true that the railway managers themselves are not very anxious to force the fighting. They are exceedingly fearful of precipitating a battle on the fourth of July and are playing a waiting game. They are making no serious effort to move their trains before Thursday morning. The price of provisions is advancing very rapidly and hotels, restaurants and private families are feeling it very keenly. Fruits, ice and all kinds of perishable property are commanding very high prices and indeed are now regarded as a luxury. The coal famine is becoming very serious and a number of factories have been compelled to shut down. A number of breweries ceased operations today.

The Nickleplate road caught it today in earnest. All the engineers, firemen, brakemen and trackmen on the Chicago end of the line stopped work simultaneously and without warning, leaving things in a desperate state of confusion. The worst effect of the walk out was in the swampy regions several miles from the city near Kensington. Here a whole train load of passengers from the east were left to their own resources, near Stony Island station. They had been brought hundreds of miles and then left practically in a wilderness though almost within sight of the city.

STRIKERS ARE JUBILANT.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The striking switchmen met today and passed resolutions condemning the violence of yesterday. Switchman Marvin, who was arrested at Blue Island Saturday, on a charge of throwing a switch and derailing an engine, was tried and acquitted by a local justice of the peace, today. The strikers are jubilant and will give a grand parade in honor of Marvin's release.

The feeling among the strikers over the order for troops to proceed to Blue Island is chiefly one of indifference. They say the presence of the troops will not help the railroads, as there will be no one to move trains. Their base of operations, the strikers say, will simply be transferred somewhere else. Vice-President Howard says the A. R. U. will offer no resistance to the United States troops at Blue Island or anywhere else.

BUSINESS IS PARALIZED.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The strike has practically killed all action in the railroad offices and every road running into Chicago is making large reduction in its office force. Nearly all the employes in the freight departments have been laid off and more discharges will follow if the trouble is not over by Thursday.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the fourth week of June were $724,126, a decrease of $104,819 from the corresponding week of last year.

CHICAGO IS SWELTERING.

CHICAGO, July 3.—There is but one day's supply of ice in Chicago. An ice famine is imminent and is the most serious result of the tie-up of the railroads, more serious than the threatened famine in fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs and similar goods. Unless there is a let up, tomorrow night will find no ice for any purpose in this city.

BIG DRAIN OF MONEY.

Dangers of Bankruptcy Said to Be Menacing the Railway Union.

CHICAGO, July 3.—In Chicago alone the strike is costing the American Railway union $2,000 a day. There is said to be a fear among the leaders that the organization will be bankrupted. Debs draws $3,000 a year, two assistants $2,000 each and six directors $1,500 each. Seventy-five organizers are out drawing $5 a day each, their expenses also being paid by the union.

But the immense telegraph tolls, at present, is the greatest item. Director Hogan, who is in charge of the correspondence, boasts that he receives and sends out at least 1,000 telegrams a day. These go over both Postal and Western Union wires at half rates through a somewhat mysterious arrangement. The A. R. U. folks say they get the special rate because of the large volume of business they do with the companies. But they say also most of the messages are long ones and Director Rogers estimates the expense for telegraphic tolls at from $400 to $500 a day. Which single item will eat up the present income of the union, which is believed to be $150,000 a year.

DEBS' TERMS OF PEACE.

Railway Managers and Pullman's Must Unite on Even Basis.

CHICAGO, July 2.—President Debs said this afternoon: "The settlement will be made on these terms only:

"First—There must be an armistice between Mr. Pullman and his employes on a basis satisfactory to the men (they are willing to accept a reasonable compromise) and all the men must be taken back to work.

"Second—There must be an adjustment between the railway and the strikers; all must be restored to their old positions, and no wages shall be cut, nor shall they discriminate.

"Third—The General Managers' association has made common cause with the Pullman company and we cannot settle with either side. There must be an agreement with both or none."

This statement was made after an interview with Mr. Peter Studebaker.

ORDER OF COURT IGNORED.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 3.—The order of Judge Merritt, issued yesterday, was ignored by the strikers and their places are being filled as rapidly as possible. The Union Pacific train for the east went out on time this morning, carrying Pullman cars and a posse of deputy marshals. The Rio Grand Western road is moving trains with non-union men, excepting the conductors and engineers.

STRIKERS ATTACK DEPUTIES

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 3.—A mob of strikers attacked G. H. Phillips and Frederick Wyant, two deputies at the Pennsylvania station this morning, threatening their lives. The two deputies took refuge in the waiting room, but were followed by the strikers and the officers drew revolvers to defend themselves. One of the mob attempted to take Phillips' revolver and in the scuffle three shots were fired, wounding William Fallon, a coal and iron policeman, and a butcher whose name could not be learned. Neither were seriously hurt.

Assistance arrived and three of the strikers were arrested. The others fled.

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

President Lokal Union Says Labor Organizations Depend Upon This Issue.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., July 3.—The strike situation is not materially changed from yesterday. There is no disposition among the strikers to commit violence of any kind. President Yount of the A. R. U., of this city, states that a all of the strikers have determined to remain away from the property of the Santa Fe, and as a consequence the men are seen up town most of the time. In this way if there is any property destroyed or depredations committed the men will be held free from blame. Mr. Yount says the men will cause no trouble if other men are employed in their places. He says he realizes that this is the only way the strike can be won. He thinks that this is the last great strike. If it is won by the men the unions will continue; if it is not there will be no labor organizations. They will be done away with.

CHAIRMAN OF UNION ARRESTED

SLATER, Mo., July 3.—Strikers are firmer than ever today on account of messages from Bloomington announcing that the conductors and firemen are out there. Twenty imported firemen brought here yesterday have struck. A deputy are still here. Deputies came from Kansas City and arrested J. H. Bowman, chairman of the American Railway union strike committee. The charge is unknown. He was taken to Kansas City on the first train. The arrest has caused much indignation among the strikers. The firemen of the Alton road have requested Chief Sargent to call a legal strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in order that the brotherhood will support their present action.