

RESULT OF THE STRIKE.

People of California in the Midst of Great Excitement.

SITUATION GRAVER THAN AT ANY TIME HERETOFORE.

The First and Third Regiments of San Francisco, The Vallejo Company and Two Companies From Stockton Ordered to Sacramento—Regulars En Route to Los Angeles.

Special to the Record-Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—With rioting in progress at Sacramento, and the three regiments of State militia under orders to proceed to that point, with six companies of United States infantry en route to Los Angeles, another center of disturbance, and with a horde of strikers in Oakland ripe for riotous action, the whole people of California are in the midst of a great excitement. Such events as the railroad strike has developed have heretofore been unknown in California.

To-night the tie-up on the southern Pacific and the Santa Fe systems is as complete as it has been at any time during the five days since the blockade was instituted, and owing to the disturbances that have arisen the situation is graver than it has been at any time heretofore. Out of Oakland and San Francisco a few suburban and country trains are running. In this city a force of one hundred policemen and a company of State Sheriff's prevented trouble in the railroad yards.

At Oakland is now standing a strong police patrol, and the streets are almost to-day, and seized two trains. They also took possession of the station and railroad yards at Sixteenth street, effectively blocking the city's business in and out of the city. One conductor who attempted to run his train past Sixteenth street was severely beaten, and the police were unable to control the rioters. More serious trouble is feared there.

When six companies of the United States infantry were called into action and ordered to Los Angeles, it was believed the strikers would offer no resistance to their passage. To-night, however, the train leaving these troops was stalled at Bakersfield, this side of the Mojave Desert, and it was some time before it was moved. When the train arrived at Bakersfield at 12:30 this afternoon, the engineer and the train crew were held by the strikers. The train was held for some time, and the strikers were restrained by the presence of the troops.

McKenna has granted an injunction restraining President Debs and other members of the American Railway Union from interfering with the transmission of mails and telegrams, and with interstate commerce on Southern Pacific lines.

MILITIA CALLED OUT. Two Regiments to Arrive in This City This Morning.

PASADENA, July 3.—Governor Markham was seen at his residence here this evening and confirmed the report that General Baldwin has asked for State troops at Sacramento. He said he has instructed Major General Dimond to send the troops from San Francisco to Sacramento, using his own discretion as to the number necessary. The instructions are only to report at Sacramento and await further developments. The Governor is in constant communication with the militia officers all over the State. He considers the situation grave, and is giving his whole attention to it.

TWO REGIMENTS COMING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Two regiments of the Second Brigade, N. G. C., will leave to-night for Sacramento on a special train. The troops, number about 1,000, are being transported by the company commanded by Colonel Sullivan; Third Infantry, under command of Colonel Thomas F. Barry; a detachment from Battery Light Artillery, with a machine gun, and a detachment from the Signal Corps, all under the command of Brigadier-General John H. Dickinson. Major-General Dickinson will accompany the men to Sacramento, where he will be in charge of the State troops. The National Guardsmen are all in service uniforms. They have about 30,000 rounds of ammunition and all the tents in the Quartermaster's possession. General Dickinson said to an Associated Press representative at his headquarters to-night: "People have been blowing us up. We are not talking much, but we will show them what we can do."

The Fifth Infantry and the Second Artillery are left here subject to orders. Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Cotler, acting Quartermaster, said: "The men of the Signal Corps, all under the command of Colonel A. E. Casle, assistant Adjutant-General, are maintaining headquarters at the Occidental Hotel."

REGULARS BOUND SOUTH. BAKERSFIELD, July 3.—The train which was carrying troops to Los Angeles, and which was stalled in this city, left for Los Angeles at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, and is expected to reach its destination between 2 and 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MOJAVE, July 3.—The train bearing the United States troops left here for the south at 10 A. M.

FRESNO COMPANIES ON MARCHING ORDERS. FRESNO, July 3.—Orders were received here this evening from General Dimond, commanding the militia, to hold itself in readiness for marching orders. Companies C and A are probably to go to Bakersfield at the first opportunity.

TEARING UP TRACKS. OAKLAND, July 3.—It is reported that strikers are tearing up the railroad tracks at Emeryville so that the train leaving the troops to Sacramento can not pass.

12 A. M.—The strikers are obstructing every possible way, in order to prevent the passage of trains carrying soldiers to Sacramento. The track is being torn up and cars placed across the tracks. The national guard soldiers, 80 strong, left San Francisco shortly before 11 o'clock, but have not yet succeeded in getting beyond the obstructed point.

TRACKS NOT DESTROYED. SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—All sorts of wild rumors concerning destruction of railroad property by strikers have been current. Many such reports, when traced down, prove to be without foundation. It now appears that the reported tearing up of tracks at Emeryville is untrue. At this hour (midnight) the National Guard regiments en route to Sacramento have not yet left the Oakland depot.

STOCKTON'S GRIEVANCE. STOCKTON, July 3.—The two companies of militia here, Companies A and K, of the Sixth Regiment, were called out at 11 o'clock to-night and expected to be ordered to Sacramento by special train. The men are now gathered at their armories.

AT LOS ANGELES. Everything Quiet—Judge Ross Will Enforce the Law.

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—Nothing new developed in the strike to-day, and every-

THE RAILROAD STRIKE EAST.

From Every Section West of Pittsburg Come Reports of Tie-Ups.

INTEREST CENTERS PRINCIPALLY AT BLUE ISLAND.

Cabinet Session Attended by All the Members Except Secretaries Smith, Morton and Carlisle, at Which It Was Decided to Order Out United States Troops to Preserve Order and Protect Property.

Special to the Record-Union.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Not until the small hours of this morning were yesterday's hostilities suspended, and then for an hour or two, only to wait daylight that they might be renewed with redoubled vigor. All night long from every section West of Pittsburg came reports of strikes—tie-ups of efforts by the roads, aided by municipal, State and Federal officers, to start moving the clogged wheels of commerce, and of the determined resistance of such action on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers.

Interest centers principally on Blue Island. This town is eighteen miles out of Chicago, where traffic on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific is effectively tied up despite the fact that several United States Deputy Marshals are on hand, they being outnumbered ten to one by the strikers, who are in anything but an amiable frame of mind. Every legal resource has been exhausted. The United States Marshals are openly defied. Nothing seems to remain but to invoke aid to get trains moving, and to this end troops are held in readiness at Fort Sheridan.

Even the marine engineers have caught the infection, and stand ready, together with the crew of the tug, to meet their quota to the great army of self-made idlers. What they expect to accomplish, or what assistance they can expect to receive, is not clear. The arbitration is not clear. The shipment of fuel to the tug is being refused, and the movement of every other commodity for that matter. There, it is said, scarcely a ton of soft coal in the city, although 50,000 tons are consumed daily.

The Pullman boycott is gradually spreading. The Burlington, which employs non-union men, is about the only one that is not affected. The Chicago and Northwestern, which up to last night had escaped, is completely tied up to-day. Its suburban traffic is very heavy, and the situation is made worse by the stopping of this branch of business.

The Illinois Central, Erie, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the great Western rail, report a like condition. The strike has practically killed all large in the railroad offices, and every road running into Chicago is making large reductions in its office force. Nearly all the employees in the freight departments have been laid off, and more disheartened will follow if the trouble is not over by Thursday.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul for the fourth week of June were \$72,100, a decrease of 10 per cent from the corresponding week of last year. There is but one faint 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 other commodities. The situation is a very serious one, and the mystery which surrounds the disposition of the stolen powder adds gravity to the situation.

Deputy Sheriff Spears at Roseland telephoned to the Sheriff that in his opinion the stealing of the powder at Lansing was for the purpose of blowing up bridges at those points to prevent the arrival of the deputies. Chief United States Deputy Marshal Donnelly said that most of the men who appeared in the riot at Lansing were Deputy Marshals were sent there by the strikers. "There were two hundred men sent here this morning by the managers of the strike, and they were ordered to keep us up with the business of swearing deputies, for nearly the whole supply was coming from the ranks of the strikers. No union firemen can be found yesterday at Blue Island and other places were in sympathy with the strikers, and were not to be depended on by the Government."

A most sweeping order was telegraphed over the entire Northwestern Railway system to-day. It will throw out of employment 10,000 men, and is intended to strike from the payroll during the continuance of the strike every man who is not absolutely necessary for the dispatch of what business the company may be able to handle.

To-night a portion of the Seventh Cavalry and Fifteenth United States Infantry from Fort Sheridan, divided into detachments of from 100 to 150 men, and having a number of Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, are deployed at different points throughout the city.

To-night officials of the Chicago and Northwestern announce they have come to an understanding with their men in every department of the service, whereby all through and suburban passenger train service will be resumed as usual to-morrow.

IN COLORADO. DENVER, July 3.—The Rio Grande engine here have not struck yet. The road is badly crippled by the strikers at Pueblo, Salida and Grand Junction. Trains are run between Denver and Pueblo. No union firemen can be found to run out of Pueblo. The Santa Fe is sending trains East but not West. The Union Pacific and Gulf Roads are tied up. President Jeffrey is circulating a circular among the employees of the Denver & Rio Grande Road, and striving in every possible manner to induce them to remain loyal to the company. The fact is a hot battle is in progress between President Debs and President Jeffrey, the one trying to break the Rio Grande's transit, and the other trying to keep the system open and the trains in operation. The American Railway Union has succeeded in shutting out the troops are employed to enforce the law, and the President is endeavoring to keep the system open and the trains in operation. The American Railway Union has succeeded in shutting out the troops are employed to enforce the law, and the President is endeavoring to keep the system open and the trains in operation.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—A dispatch from Moberly, Missouri, says: All the American Railway Union men on the Washburn road struck last evening. The trains in no way are affected. The strikers are at Deatur, Illinois, arrived here last night. Two hundred and fifty engine drivers, firemen, switchmen and all the rest of the crew on the Washburn yards here went out last night.

The strike situation in the territory tributary to St. Louis is decidedly worse to-day. The strikers are holding the American Railway Union men on the Western Division of the Washburn road to-day, and the engine drivers refused to work with "green crews." At the St. Louis, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Union men went out during the night, leaving that system in a bad shape. The First Regiment, National Guards, of St. Louis, has been ordered in readiness for service.

At East St. Louis all the warehouse laborers struck, closing every freight car on the river. The strikers are holding the river by a complete switching crew. The only road on this side which was not handling its own business with its own crew, is the St. Louis, Rock Island and Northwestern Division of the Burlington.

STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED. CINCINNATI, July 3.—Edward E. Phelan, the leader of the strike here, was arrested to-day on a warrant issued by the United States Marshal in charge of the Cincinnati Southern Railway receiver, Samuel Felton. It charges him with interfering with the management of the road, and with inducing the employees to leave its service with the intent to injure it.

The boys took set the hearing for 2 o'clock Thursday. A bond was fixed at \$2,500. In the meantime an injunction was served upon Phelan. At 11 o'clock Phelan was arrested, and he is expected to obey the injunction, but added: "The boys know all about how to treat them."

AT 2 P. M. Phelan was released on bail. The strikers closed. TOLEDO, July 3.—This morning 450 men employed in the Washburn shops were informed that the shops were closed, on account of the interference of the strikers with the management of the road.

PASSENGER TRAINS MOVING. CHEYENNE (Wyo.), July 3.—Passenger trains have been moved along the Union Pacific, Wyoming Division, to-day, with the exception of the morning train, where all the firemen joined the strikers.

Firemen were taken by a special train from Green River to Rawlins and seven other points, that point were taken out in two sections. The Union Pacific officials here will now take vigorous steps to run freight trains, and to bring the road back to normal. Additional Deputy Marshals will be sworn in at all points. The Seventh Infantry here is under orders to move at a moment's notice.

RAWLINS, July 3.—The City Council to-day adopted a resolution ordering United States Marshal Rankin and his deputies to leave the city. TROOPS ORDERED TO CHICAGO. Result of a Cabinet Session Over the Strike Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Cabinet session began at 11 o'clock to-day. Secretary Morton, Secretary Smith and Secretary Carlisle were absent. The great strike was the topic of discussion, and every phase of the situation was carefully canvassed. Attorney-General Olney was in the room, and was kept busy throughout his time by the exchange of reminiscences, the proceedings being exceedingly dull.

Power made a final effort to secure a duty on wool. As the hands of the clock drew near to 10 o'clock the final speeches were made. The most dramatic incident of the night occurred when Hill arose, and in ringing and fervid tones, entered an eloquent protest against the "populist income tax," and arraigned his party associates as traitors to the people of their country. The Republicans drew around him as he spoke, and the galleries leaned over as he dealt his sledge-hammer blows. Hill declared he would not support the bill, a wave of applause, quickly checked by the Vice-President, swept over the galleries.

When the Senate met the amendments to the paragraphs on burlaps and coils and cuffs were quickly adopted. The bill was then taken up, and the wool and the hair of the camel and the goat to the free list. Lost by a vote of 32 to 37.

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Hill Argues at Length Against the Adoption of the Income Tax, But to No Avail—The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Reported to the Senate by Chairman Call.

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At the very opening of the last day of the great struggle, Harris, the veteran parliamentarian, in charge of the bill, announced that it would pass to-day, the 3d of July, or there would be no Fourth of July for the Senate of the United States. Until evening there was no sensation. A hard but hopeless fight was made by the Republicans, under the leadership of Sherman, to place wool on the dutiable list.

Through the instrumentality of McLaughlin (Dem.) of Mississippi the action of the committee of the whole in 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 Voorhees 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 combinations.

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Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In the midst of intense excitement, at 10:45 to-night, 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 39 to 34, 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, Harris, the veteran parliamentarian, in charge of the bill, announced that it would pass to-day, the 3d of July, or there would be no Fourth of July for the Senate of the United States. Until evening there was no sensation. A hard but hopeless fight was made by the Republicans, under the leadership of Sherman, to place wool on the dutiable list.

Through the instrumentality of McLaughlin (Dem.) of Mississippi the action of the committee of the whole in 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.