

THE STAR GROCERY

Stands at the head in the matter of low prices.

A house where ready money rolls the wheel and makes prices that, if you never traded here, you'd be surprised at the amount we will SAVE you on your groceries.

- 20 lbs. Sugar, \$1.00
1 pail Family White Fish, 50
1 Mail Mackerel, 25
Good Tons, per lb., 25
8 lbs. Japan Tea Siftings, 25
Package Cleaned Currants, 5
1 dozen Fresh Country Eggs, 8
2-Hoop Water Pails, 10
6 cans Oil Sardines, 25
8 cans Mustard Sardines, 25
4 cans Cove Oysters, 25
Beat Soda Crackers, per lb., 5
Soda Crackers, per lb., 5
Arbuckle's Coffee, per lb., 20
4 lbs. White Lard, 25
Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon per pound, 12
No. 1 Sugar Cured Hams, per lb., 12
California Hams, per lb., 9
Dry Salt Side Meat, per lb., 8
1 can Best Sliced Pine Apple, 5
Good Clean Rice, per lb., 5
2 gallon pail Table Syrup, 45
4 cans Vinton Corn, 25
Crushed Java Coffee, per package, 15
7 lbs. Lump Starch, 25
Corn Starch, per package, 5
10 lbs. Sal. Soda, 25
7 bars Kirk's White Russian Soap, 25
8 bars White Spanish Soap, 25
6 bars Ivory Soap, 25

Mason's Self Sealing Fruit Jars.

- 1 dozen pints, 50
1 dozen quarts, 60
1 dozen half gallons, 75

J. S. SPROAT, THE STAR GROCER,

112 E. 6TH ST. TELE. 252.

Asbury Park, New Jersey, and Return.

TICKETS SOLD JULY 5-7. The Santa Fe has arranged to extend the time limit on their round trip tickets to Asbury Park until September 1st. Go by one route and return by another east of Chicago if you wish. See Rowley Bros. for particulars.

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Beggs' Little Giant Pills

Are the most complete pill on the market, besides being the cheapest, one pill is a dose, and forty doses in each bottle. Every pill guaranteed to give satisfaction by W. R. Kennedy, 4th and Kas. Ave.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this month.

892 calls up the Peerless



SAILED THE SEAS 38 YEARS.

One of His Experiences.

For thirty-eight years Capt. Wood followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the secretary of the United States in Alaska, which position he held five years. He relates one of his most valuable experiences as follows: "For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was sleeplessness; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest and sleep. Having seen Dr. Miles' Restorative advertised I began using it. After taking a small quantity the benefit received was so great that I was positively alarmed, thinking of the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me, but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure did more for me than anything I had ever taken. I had been treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the judicious use of these most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was."—Capt. A. P. Wood, Hampton, Mo. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, express prepaid. They are free from all opiates and dangerous drugs.

For Sale by all Druggists.

NOT ENOUGH OF THEM

Soldiers Are Effective as Far as They Go.

Chicago Strikers Are Too Many for Them.

PLAY MANY TRICKS.

Switches Are Turned and Cars Thrown Off.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The sun went down last night on by far the most turbulent and critical day thus far in the unparalleled strike and boycott. When it opened there was a general feeling that its passage would go far toward clearing the atmosphere, if indeed it did not practically lift the embargo on commerce, which has held the city in its grip for the past week—that expectation chiefly relying on Federal troops in the most dangerous districts.

But the situation at the close of the day, it must be admitted, did not justify the hope indulged in in this regard. The troops were few in numbers at best, and when they were divided into squads and distributed at points separated by very considerable distances, it soon became evident that their prestige as overawing bodies had been dissipated at the same time.

Instead of feeling in fear before the faces of the veterans, as was expected they would do, the turbulent thousands surged about the little band of soldiers, jeered and hooted at them, cast vile epithets at them and literally played hide and seek with them, stopping trains at will, and generally rendering the embargo in the military district more effective, if possible, than before.

The throngs of strikers did not resist Uncle Sam's police. Again and again when there were thousands of them about a train which it was sought to move and on the track in front of it, they gave way like water before the leveled bayonets of a single company of infantry or the trumping of a single squad of cavalry. Like water, too, they closed in again just beyond. They turned switches, derailed freight cars in front of the slow moving trains, and played all sorts of railroaders' tricks, with which the soldiers were unacquainted. Thus it was that the troops at the stock yards, in perseverance and patience, spent the entire day in vain endeavor to get one train load of dressed beef out of sight of the starting point.

Aside from the immediate neighborhood where the troops were operating there was plenty of excitement and disorder. Great mobs gathered on the Lake Shore, Alton, West Shore and Rock Island tracks and proceeded to obstruct them by overturning box cars, breaking switches, and the like. At one time they set fire to a signal tower and an interlocking box, though the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done.

In two instances there was bloodshed. On the Western Indiana road a hard-pressed special policeman fired at his pursuers, wounding a striker in the leg. On the Lake Shore road an official of that company, in charge of a train which he was endeavoring to force through, emptied his revolver point blank into the masses of strikers about him wounding two or three, it is believed. He was saved from the fury of the mob by his engineer, who put on steam and ran back to the point of starting.

Shortly after noon a mob numbering 2,000 started north on the Lake Shore tracks at Thirty-seventh street, overturning cars and obstructing the line in every possible way to Twenty-second street, where a heavy force of police was massed and succeeded in turning them back.

Mayor Hopkins said last night that the outcome of a conference between himself, Corporation Counsel Rubens and the officials of the American Railway union would probably result in a request being made in the name of the people of Chicago to George M. Pullman to come back to Chicago and submit the differences between himself and employes to arbitration. The request will not be sent to Mr. Pullman until another meeting between the city officials and Debs.

To be in readiness for an emergency the general managers, superintendents and minor officials of the several railroads centering in Chicago had cut and other conveniences for sleeping placed in the station buildings and spent the night at headquarters.

The Erie is turning all its west-bound trains at Hammond and sending them east from there, it not being deemed safe to run trains up into the city. The United States marshal from Indianapolis with two deputies is now at Huntington, Ind., where trouble has been feared.

Fourteen strikers and sympathizers, arrested at Blue Island for obstructing mails and contempt of injunction, were arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne and held in \$1,000 bail each.

Marshal Arnold said: "There will undoubtedly be serious trouble at the stock yards, as the troops cannot submit to much more stone throwing and defiance without shooting. When they do, nothing can prevent the killing of scores of hundreds, and should it occur, will go far toward ending the strike abruptly."

In California the strikers have everything their own way. In other parts of the country the strike is spreading, and the next twenty-four hours may bring the story of bloodshed.

WILL ENFORCE THE LAW. Vigorous Proclamations Issued by the Mayor of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Mayor Hopkins

has issued the following proclamation: The events of the last twenty-four hours render it necessary extraordinary measures be taken to preserve public peace and order. The mayor of the city of Chicago has the legal right to demand the services of every able bodied man in the city and call out the militia, if necessary, to suppress riots or other disorderly conduct, and to prevent the same. He is vested in him by law for the protection of property and the preservation of the public peace.

He expects every citizen to do his duty in preserving the peace by avoiding all places where crowds are congregated, to attend strictly to his own particular affairs and to see that all women and children are kept away from the public streets and railway tracks. The mayor intends to enforce every law of the state and ordinance of the city, and he completely relies upon the people of Chicago to aid him in his efforts in that behalf.

It is the duty of every citizen, with his request as herein indicated, he will, no doubt, stand ready to prevent the evil disposed from violating the law. The police force is hereby directed to disperse every assembly of persons in the public streets and places open to the public, and to promptly arrest all persons who refuse to disperse on demand.

"The immediate cause of the issuance of my proclamation was the overturning of cars on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad yesterday afternoon," said Mayor Hopkins. "That sort of business must be stopped. I desire that my letter to Chief Brennan in reference to the duty of the police be published so all officers may read it. They will hereafter perform their duty or receive their dismissal from the force. I desire that distinctly understood."

ALTTGELD TO CLEVELAND. Demands Withdrawal of Federal Troops.—The President's Reply. WASHINGTON, July 6.—Governor Altgeld of Illinois, has called upon the president to remove the federal troops from Illinois. The following is Governor Altgeld's telegram:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1894.—Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Dear Sir—I am advised that you have ordered federal troops to go into service in the state of Illinois. I am advised that you have also ordered the militia of this state to go into service. I am advised that you have also ordered the militia of this state to go into service.

As governor of the state of Illinois I protest against this, and ask the immediate withdrawal of the federal troops from active duty in this state. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, JOHN P. ALTTGELD, Governor of Illinois.

President Cleveland's Reply. WASHINGTON, July 5. President Cleveland has sent the following reply to Governor Altgeld: "I have received your telegram of the 5th inst. regarding the removal of federal troops from Illinois. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States."

Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the laws of the United States, upon demand of the militia of this state. The removal of federal troops from Illinois is a matter for the judicial officers of the United States to decide. It is not the duty of the executive to interfere with the judicial officers in the performance of their duty.

The president is watching the developments of the situation at Chicago with deep concern. He is advised of every movement as reported to the war department and the department of justice. Secretary Lamont, whose family is absent, has temporarily taken up his abode in the White house, so that his opportunities to consult the president are frequent.

Apprehension is not confined to Chicago alone, but the progress of the insurrection in the Far West is a source of great solicitude to the officials. Sacramento, Cal., is looked upon as a particularly threatening point, but up to this time there has been no warrant for military interference, inasmuch as the judicial officers have not applied for troops. Preparations have been made, however, to meet such a call without delay.

General Schofield received a telegram from General Miles telling of the overturning of the freight cars at the stock yards and the difficulties the troops were encountering. Yesterday evening the president, Secretary Lamont, Attorney General Olney and General Schofield discussed the situation, being informed of the various phases from time to time by the press bulletins. It was deemed expedient also to establish a means of speedy and direct communication with General Miles and to this end the manager of the Western Union Telegraph company was called upon to connect the White house wire with one of the main wires to General Miles' headquarters in Chicago.

At 11:40 the conference broke up and the president, Secretary Olney and General Schofield, who remained at the White house all night, came downstairs and drove away in their carriages.

DEBS TO THE PUBLIC. The President of the A. R. U. Prepares a Statement.

CHICAGO, July 6.—President Debs of the A. R. U. issued an address last night to the public, the purport of which, he said, was to acquaint the people with the facts relative to the recent trouble. He declared that the Pullman employes who struck on May 6 did so entirely on their own accord. Their action was spontaneous and unanimous, a revolt against a series of wrongs of long standing.

become the slaves of the corporation. At the time of the strike they were in arrears for rent alone to the extent of \$75,000. Within a short time they would have become hopelessly involved in debt, and would have been longed soul and body to the company. This had resulted because, while wages had been reduced, the cost of living had remained the same. The employes from the beginning had been willing to arbitrate their differences. The claim of the company that there was nothing to arbitrate was absurd. The committee often waited on the officials of the company, but was always rebuffed. The company was and is still as unyielding as adamant.

Finally, on June 13, the delegates of the A. R. U. met in convention in Chicago. The Pullman trouble had been discussed at their local meetings. Many of the delegates came uninvited. Two commissioners were sent to the officials but no satisfaction could be obtained. As a last resource the delegates determined, by unanimous vote, to decline to haul the Pullman cars unless the company would do justice within five days. This ultimatum was given after the strike at Pullman occurred.

How did the strike extend to the railways? The day before the order of the union declining to haul the Pullman cars went into effect, the General Managers' association, representing the principal Western railways, met and agreed substantially to uphold the Pullman company in its fight against its employes, that they would haul the Pullman cars and that they would stand together in crushing the life out of the American Railway union. The result has had spread from line to line and from system to system, until a crisis had been reached.

Every good citizen must view the outlook with a grave concern. What could be done to restore peace and order? The company might act through its officers or otherwise through their representatives. Let them agree as far as they could and submit disputed points to arbitration. The question of the recognition of the American Railway Union or any other organization was waived. Let the spirit of conciliation, mutual concession and compromise animate and govern both sides, and there would be no trouble in reaching a settlement that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Let the receivers agree to restore them to their positions without prejudice and the trouble would be ended. The railways were not inclined to recognize the A. R. U. If any thought this a weakening on the part of the employes they were welcome. The employes had been misrepresented, but the truth would finally prevail.

In closing Mr. Debs said: "Let me repeat that we stand ready to do our part toward everything in the impending crisis. We have no false pride to stand in the way of a settlement. We do not want 'official' recognition. If the corporations refuse to yield and stubbornly maintain that they are not going to arbitrate, the responsibility for what may ensue will be on their heads and they cannot escape its penalties."

BLOCKADE IN CALIFORNIA. Strikers Seize Southern Pacific Engines and Prevent Movement of Trains. SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The seventh day of the great railroad strike closes with the blockade more complete in Northern California than it has been at any time since Debs ordered the A. R. U. men to tie up the Southern Pacific. At Oakland and Sacramento the embargo enforced by the strikers is absolute, not a wheel being allowed to turn, and at no other point in the state is the Southern Pacific doing any business.

Sacramento continues to be the center of interest. After the conflict there on Tuesday between the strikers and strong forces under the United States marshal and the chief of police, the strikers, by a vote of 100 to 10, and the state militia, it was feared there would be a serious outbreak there yesterday. The conflict that seems to be unavoidable has been delayed, however, for at least another day.

Oakland the strikers are in absolute control. There, too, the state militia proved of no avail, for the sympathy of the militiamen is with the strikers. Companies from Petaluma, San Rafael and Santa Rosa had been ordered to Oakland, but they were sent home without being ordered against the strikers. Yesterday morning the company fired up two switch engines on the Oakland. No sooner had this been done than a mob of 300 strikers bore down upon the cars, pushed past the investigating deputy sheriffs and captured the locomotives. They ran the engines on the switches, blew the steam, raked out the fires and let out the water. The railroad officials made no further attempt to turn a wheel.

While the riot was in progress, thousands of people who live on the Oakland side of the bay and do business in San Francisco stood on the shores waiting for transportation. All the regular ferry boats had been stopped and, to make the blockade more complete, three big ferry boats that were temporarily running up Oakland creek, grounded at low tide and stuck fast in the creek. From 6 to 10 in the morning there was no communication.

NO TRAINS LEAVE LA JUNTA. Nine Days Since One Left for the South From That Point.

LA JUNTA, Col., July 6.—No train has been south from here since one week ago Tuesday except a special containing deputies for Trinidad. The strikers are orderly, but as determined as ever. The only excitement here was caused by the ducking of two Denver brakemen who were said to have taken the places of strikers.

Unchanged at Slater. SUATER, Mo., July 6.—The situation here is unchanged. Only one mail train through here yesterday. No 47 from Kansas City. No St. Louis mail has been received since Tuesday evening.

ONLY FIVE LEFT.

Fire Destroys All but Five World's Fair Buildings.

The Efforts of the Firemen Were Baffled.

NOTHING BUT ASHES.

An Unknown Man Was Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, July 6.—All the main buildings of the world's fair, except the Horticultural building, the Women's building, the Art palace, the Machinery hall and the United States government building, were almost entirely burned last night. They were the property of the Columbian Exposition Salvage company and had been purchased for about \$90,000.

The fire was discovered by several boys in the southwestern corner of the first floor of the terminal station. When first seen it was but an incipient blaze and the boys tried to stamp it out for several minutes. They were unsuccessful, however, as the fierce gale which was then blowing from the southwest fanned the fire. Before an alarm could be turned in the fire had reached the second story of the building. Owing to the distance which separated most of the engine companies from the scene of the fire, there was considerable delay in getting a stream of water upon the blazing structure.

The first alarm was immediately followed by a 3-11 call, and this by a special call for ten engines. By the time the first detachment of engines was fully at work the terminal station was a mass of flames, and the fire had leaped across to the Machinery building. In twenty minutes the dome of this beautiful structure fell with a terrific roar and sparks and blazing brands were carried by the wind north and northeast to the Mining, Electricity and Agricultural buildings. By hard work, however, the firemen succeeded in saving the greater part of the Transportation building, but the other two buildings were soon enveloped in flames and by 9 o'clock the last of the frame-work of each had fallen in.

An unknown man was burned to death. He, with a companion, was standing upon one of the conduits through which power is transmitted from the Electrical building to MacMonnies fountain. The roof of the conduit, which was burning inside, caved in, letting both men into the flames. One of them was burned to death and the other so badly that he may die. Both were bookkeepers for Marshal Field, and were present as spectators.

WAITE PROTESTS. The Governor of Colorado Writes to President Cleveland. DENVER, Col., July 6.—Governor Waite has written a letter to the president and Judge Hallett of the United States district court, protesting against the wholesale arrests being made by the deputy marshals at turbulent points in Colorado.

The governor charges Judge Hallett with overriding the state constitution and ignoring civil processes, and with arming bodies of men before calling upon the county and state authorities, and points to his Cripple Creek record as evidence that he is willing and able to suppress lawlessness. The message to President Cleveland rehearses the acts of Judge Hallett and concludes with the words: "By what authority does Marshal Israel violate the constitution as to arrests and usurp your authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in Colorado?"

GENERAL MILES. He Says the Strikers Do Not Know How Near to Death They Are. CHICAGO, July 6.—General Miles, speaking of the obstructing tactics of the strikers and their sympathizers at the stock yards and railroads, said: "Those men don't seem to realize how close to death they are every time they attempt to stop a train and harass the troops. That bloodshed has not taken place in due to the extraordinary coolness of the men and their wonderful self-control. Conditions like those existing now can not last many hours without ending in a declaration of martial law. Then the military will be supreme."

All A. R. U. Men Ordered Out. KANSAS CITY, July 6.—Every A. R. U. man and all the railroad men sympathizing with that order will quit at 7 o'clock this morning.

The boycott which has heretofore applied locally to a few roads, will be extended to every road entering Kansas City. Call for Militia at Moberly. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 6.—General Manager C. M. Hays of the Washash last night telegraphed Governor Stone stating that strikers are obstructing the trains of his road at Moberly and asking that protection be furnished him. The governor immediately wired to the officers at Moberly for a statement of the situation there.

To Restore

hair which has become thin, and keep the scalp clean and healthy, use

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

It prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray. The best Dressing

Cleveland, Ohio, and Return—Tickets Sold July 8, 9, 10. The Santa Fe has arranged to extend the time limit on their round trip tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, until September 13. See Rowley Bros. for particulars.

A Thoughtful Person consults his best interests by having a box of Krause's Headache Capsules at hand; taken as directed will prevent or stop any kind of a headache, no matter what the cause, in fact if your skull was cracked it would prevent pain. Sold by all druggists. Call for Cubeb Cough Cure and insist upon having nothing else. 25 and 50 cent bottles. Try it and if it is not as we say—the best remedy of the kind in the world—we ask you to condemn it to all your friends. Sold by Rowley Bros.

Just Found the Place Where you can get your furniture repaired and also packed for shipment. Cleaning and laying carpets a specialty. All kinds of general jobbing work done on short notice. Work guaranteed by a good mechanic. No 417 West Tenth street.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 112 and 114 West Eighth street. Is Your Hair Falling Out or Turning Gray? If so, why don't you try Reggs' Hair Renewer? It is the only positive Hair Renewer on the market. It stimulates the hair follicles and gives the hair a soft, luxuriant, youthful appearance. Sold and warranted by W. R. Kennedy, Fourth and Kansas avenue.

Try Phillips' mineral water. It is considered the finest water for the stomach. 612 W. Eighth avenue. Try it. Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and free sample to Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists, and in Topeka by W. R. Kennedy, corner Fourth and Kansas avenue.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully cool salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles. J. K. Jones. Ring up American Steam Laundry, tele. 341, and have them call for your laundry. Have you tried the American Steam Laundry for your laundry work? If you haven't, try them. 112 W. 7th. Tele. 541.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this month. Piles Can Be Cured. The greatest pile remedy ever discovered is Boggs' German Salve. It relieves at once, and effects a permanent cure in an incredible short space of time. Also excellent for Cuts, Scalds, Burns and Bruises. Every box warranted by W. R. Kennedy, Fourth and Kansas avenue.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That's why we recommend De Witt's Early Rise. They cure constipation, indigestion and biliousness. J. K. Jones. Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this morning. Subscribe for the Daily STATE JOURNAL. 112 and 114 West 8th, Peerless Steam Laundry.



Only a Scar Remains

Scrofula Cured—Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "It is with pleasure that I send a testimonial concerning what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my daughter. It is a wonderful medicine and I cannot recommend it too highly. Sarah, who is fourteen years old, has been afflicted with Scrofula ever since she was one year old. For five years she has had a running sore on one side of her face. We tried every remedy recommended, but nothing did her any good until we commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla because it had cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore, as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected. Now she can see perfectly in connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla we have used Hood's Vegetable Pills, and the best."—Mrs. MARY GRIFFIN, Xenia, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. It had cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My married daughter commenced giving it to Sarah about one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore, as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected. Now she can see perfectly in connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla we have used Hood's Vegetable Pills, and the best."—Mrs. MARY GRIFFIN, Xenia, Illinois. Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.