...ident, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combinations.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—The grasp of the Government is tightening on the mobs. The proclamation of the President, issued to-night, was received at Army Headquarters as a virtual declaration to the effect, "It will enforce the proclamation to the letter," said Gen. Miles. "It means that the Government will now become aggressive. From now forward disorder will cease. There will be sufficient force in Chicago inside of twenty-four hours to beat any mob that can be formed."

The President's action was received with joy by the representatives of all the railroad companies.

"It is a good thing," said President Debs. "Just what I have been telling union men to do for two weeks."

Notice that President Cleveland's proclamation was about to be issued was received at Army Headquarters at 9.30 o'clock. A copy of the notice was sent to Mayor Hopkins. A few moments later the proclamation itself was telegraphed from Washington. It was copied on the official paper of the headquarters, and a copy was despatched to the Mayor.

Gen. Miles spent an hour in telephonic and telegraphic communication with the President and the Secretary of War. According to the best information obtainable the proclamation was hastened by the news from Spring Valley, where striking miners were engaged in depredations.

Gen. Miles said of the proclamation that it means that whoever disobeys the proclamation is a public enemy, and, as such, is to be destroyed.

"Does it place you in command of the State troops?" he was asked.

"No. The President is acting in accordance with law and under the authority conferred on him by the Constitution. It means that all riotous persons and all persons who incite to riot are enemies to the Constitution and will be treated as such."

Excellent authority holds that the proclamation means that the military can arrest any one who incites to riot, and that it can disperse mobs on the railroad tracks or anywhere else, without further warning than that conveyed in the proclamation.

Copies of the proclamation will be printed this morning and posted at the railroad tracks and in all sections of the city.

While the outbreak at Spring Valley probably precipitated it, the President's action, it is said, is based on the belief that the peace of all the States is menaced by the insurrection in Chicago. Lines of transportation are interrupted, the mails cannot be carried, and supplies of food are cut off. The entire country is disorganized.

In the riots of 1877 President Hayes issued a proclamation covering the State of Pennsylvania. It was not couched in terms so severe as the present one, but its effect was immediate. Rioters were notified that if they gathered anywhere it was at the risk of being shot down.

TRAINS RUNNING BETTER.

Marked Improvement Shown in Both Passenger and Freight Business—Is It a Fight for Wages for Debs's Men?

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 8.—At the meeting of the General Managers to-day improvement all along the line was shown. The oft-repeated assertion of the railroads that they could not move trains even under protection because of the absence of experienced men was disproved. In almost every instance business went along smoothly. Most of the roads handled their regular passenger service promptly and there was a gradual resumption of freight business.

The conference between Vice-President Wickes, of the Pullman Company, and a committee of the Pullman strikers which E. F. Lawrence set for to-day did not take place. Mr. Lawrence called at Mr. Wickes's office in the Pullman Building, but Mr. Wickes was not there and he had no chance to converse with him. He said he had every reason to believe the committee would appear, and then he went away. Mr. Wickes was in his office nearly all day, as usual. He was entirely indifferent whether the committee came or not, but, if anything, preferred they would not, as he had nothing pleasing to say to them. It is possible the committee became convinced of this, and consequently stayed away.

The present strike of railroad employees in Chicago and the entire country, according to recent reports, is not to be confined to a settlement of the strike of the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company. It is the intention of the A. R. U. to force a settlement of the wage question on all railroads where they are organized before they agree to the final settlement of the present strike.

It has been the popular belief, and this belief has been backed up by statements from President Debs and other officers of the A. R. U. that the only question that is causing the riots, taking of life and destruction of property is the Pullman boycott.

The strike has been and still is designated a "sympathetic" strike, but it now appears that the members of the American Railway Union are fighting for far more than the interests of the strikers at Pullman. That, of course, remains the ostensible issue, but before the men return to work they will make a struggle for a higher and better wage scale on every road on which they are organized.

This action was not planned by the convention that declared the boycott on the cars of the Pullman Company, nor was it at first thought of by President Debs or others of the officers of the General Union.

The Sunday after the declaration of the boycott, and while the men were still washing their faces and hands, Debs secured a full list of the Chairmen of the strike or mediation committees of every local union joining the strike. This was for the purpose of obtaining information for the benefit of the strike managers here in Chicago, as well as to keep the various local unions in line and posted on the general situation.

As rapidly as they came in at the offices of the General Union at Uhlich Hall they were turned over to Director James Hogan, known as "the man who tied up the Great Northern." They were filed in regular order, according to the number of the union and a register of each union was prepared and, after each union the name of the Chairman of the Mediation Committee and the answer given was entered.

Director Hogan reported daily to President Debs, and, since the local unions almost unanimously voted in favor of forcing the fight to the wage question, there is probably nothing left for the Board of Directors and officers but to include that question in the terms of settlement with the railroad companies which are now the most affected.

As soon as the list was complete President Debs dictated telegrams about as follows to every Chairman of local strike committees in the country:

"Shall we push the fight for higher wages along with the Pullman boycott. Get vote of your union on this question and answer immediately. DEBS."

These telegrams were sent out on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the first week of the strike. Answers came in at first slowly and then as rapidly as they could be received at the telegraph offices. They showed that in some instances the Chairman of the mediation committees sent the answer on their own responsibility, feeling sure the men were willing to fight for higher wages or anything else so long as they were out on strike.

Some of the unions did not answer for three or four days, showing that in some cases at least the question was given consideration of more than a few minutes. A few of the answers were opposed to the move, but in a great majority of cases the answers were strongly in the affirmative.

London Times Wants to See the Rioting Suppressed by Military Force.

LONDON, July 9—4 A. M.—The Times this morning, commenting editorially upon the great railroad strike in America, observes:

"The Federal injunction ordering the strike leaders to cease seems an almost needless formality. We can only hope that it is intended as a prelude to the suppression of the rioting by military force. In the present state of affairs it is idle to talk of a milder remedy."

ARMY TROOPS FIRE NOW.

(Continued from First Page.)

Cormick, of the Carpenters' Council, Secretary.

Among the prominent labor leaders present were J. R. Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor; E. V. Debs, of the American Railway Union; George Howard, Vice-President of the same organization; James McBride, President of the miners' national organization; W. R. Prescott, President of the Typographical Union; James Mahan, President of the national organization of the stereotypers; A. H. Madden, of the Building Trades' Council; Richard Powers, President of the Seamen's Union; James O'Connell, President of the machinists' organization, and E. G. Martin, President of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor.

It looked at midnight as though a strike would be ordered, but probably attended with conditions. The leaders were afraid to call out the entire body of organized labor in the city lest the Federal authorities would concentrate the entire military force of the country at this point and squelch the movement. They reasoned that it would be better policy to hold off a little longer and secure the co-operation of some cities in the East as well as one or two in the West, it being believed that the labor organizations of Cincinnati were about ready to come to the support of the American Railway Union.

Another condition was that it would be wise before ordering out all the unions to make a proposition to the Railroad Managers' Association to force Pullman to arbitrate. It was suggested that a committee, headed by Mayor Hopkins and composed of several prominent citizens, be requested to wait on the General Managers' Association and state that if arbitration could not be brought about the entire power of organized labor would be brought into line by an order directing every trade to quit work.

The meeting was enthusiastic, but its temper seemed to be to vote a strike, some favoring the conditions mentioned in the foregoing, while the more radical wanted to quit work at once.

President Debs addressed the gathering and recited the attitude of his men towards the Pullman strike as viewed from his standpoint. His speech recited practically the same things contained in his address to the public. He was enthusiastically cheered.

The most aggressive speech was that of President Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor. He followed pretty much the same line of talk as Debs, but was less careful as to urging the men to vote a strike.

Vice-President Howard was seen while the meeting was in progress, but he declined to express an opinion as to what the result would be. President Mendes, of the Building Trades' Council, was equally reticent.

President Green, of the National Machine Woodworkers' Union, telegraphed to Secretary Kidd as follows:

"Order all men out. The fight must be won."

This message was read in the meeting and loudly cheered.

PROTECTING THE WATER SUPPLY.

Policemen on Guard to Prevent Chicago's Being Put at the Mercy of the Torch Fiend—Pensioners Pressed Into Service.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Mayor arrived at his office early to-day. The reports of the situation showed improvement. Mayor Hopkins believes the worst is over, so far as Chicago is concerned. Early in the day he sent out a tug, manned with a dozen policemen, to visit the four cribs which are the seat of Chicago's water supply. At each crib three officers were dropped with instructions not to allow any one to land. One officer will be on duty at a time at each crib, and three were left in order that they might relieve each other. The Mayor was especially anxious about this, as on Sundays the various excursion boats carrying pleasure seekers out on the lake visit these cribs. This would furnish an easy opportunity for any evil-disposed person to reach the cribs, and there is no telling what mischief could be done and Chicago's water supply might thus be cut off. In this way the torch-fiend would have free sway to destroy the city.

The Chief of Police was instructed to issue orders directing all police pensioners to report to their various headquarters for duty. This brought into command several hundred additional men, most of whom are able-bodied, notwithstanding their being on the retired list. Fred Elbrecht, other Chief of Police, reported for inspection. Fitzpatrick, and Max Ripley, another famous pensioner, showed up at Chief Brennan's office. Other old-timers reported at headquarters, where they were doing duty at the time they were placed on the retired list through the selfishness and political caprice of various Mayors.

Chief Swenie furnished the Mayor with a report of all the fire plants owned by local unions during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 to-day. The report showed that the only damage done was the burning of freight cars, but these were comparatively few cases where the fires were not extinguished before much damage had been done.

The Mayor received a report from Capt. Brennan, of the Police Department, that the trouble on Fifty-fifth and Loomis streets. The first report he received stated that it was the regulars that had participated in the affair, but as Mayor Hopkins had information that it was a company of the State militia he returned it to the City for a new report, which came in later in the day. This account of the fight was substantially the same as that published to-day.

Mayor Hopkins was in telephone communication with the managers of the railroad companies during the day and in every case, with the exception of the trouble at Hammond, the information was to the effect that everything was quiet. Attorney McFadden, of the Lake Shore, called on the Mayor and explained the situation as to the Lake Shore, and asked for protection during the night at the Calumet River Bridge.

Aldermen McGillen, Madden and Natwick were among the Mayor's advisers during the day. Colonel Wm. Lamb, Inspector-General of the Militia, was on hand, as was also Secretary Scott. Father Kelly, of St. Cecilia's Church, dropped in, and the situation looked so quiet during his interview that the Rev. Father Quinlan, Vicar-General Rademe, who has been the constant adviser of the Mayor since the outbreak of the trouble, went to Lake Geneva to spend the night.

Capt. Larsen, commanding the Chicago Light Horseguards, called on the Mayor to-day and offered his services to the Mayor. The offer was accepted and the troop will be assigned to-morrow if its services are needed.

There has been a lot of talk since Gov. Altgeld entered the field. A letter writer said a adviser of President Cleveland among the Governor's friends sent to his relations with Mayor Hopkins. It has been hinted by some of Mr. Altgeld's Chicago friends that he had not received the courtesy due him from Mayor Hopkins and Sheriff Gilbert. The intimation is thrown out that had either the Mayor or the Sheriff kept the Governor properly advised here as to the situation he would not have plunged so suddenly into the letter-writing business, or he would have been advised that the presence of soldiers here was imperative.

Mayor Hopkins laughs at the idea that his relations with Gov. Altgeld are anything but pleasant. He said that the Governor was fully advised before he made the demand for the troops, and that had the relationship been anything but pleasant the Governor would not have directed the soldiers to report to him. He also said that when a report was made yesterday that a portion of the militia be stationed outside of the city the Governor replied that the soldiers were at the disposal of Mayor Hopkins. He also intimated that the soldiers was not asked for until the situation began to look serious, and that the first real necessity for the presence of soldiers was yesterday when the trouble broke out at Forty-ninth and Loomis street. It is maintained that up to this time the police had been able to handle the crowds. He says Sheriff Gilbert is in perfect harmony with him, and the first intimation he had that the relations between them were in any way strained was this morning when Sheriff Gilbert handed him a newspaper containing the statement that they were not on good terms.

"I believe the crisis has been passed and that there will be no more serious trouble," said Mayor Hopkins at 6 o'clock this evening. "The shooting into the mob by State troops yesterday afternoon has shown the lawless element what it may expect if it persists in its outbreaks against law and order. The thugs and criminals who have been masquerading as striking workmen evidently believed the soldiers would not fire on them. Now they know better, and they will, if I am not greatly mistaken, be more careful in future.

"Of course, there may be collisions between the lawbreakers and the police and soldiers, but I trust it will not be necessary to sacrifice any more lives. No more mobs will be permitted to gather if it is possible to prevent them. Everything has been quiet to-day, and we have taken every precaution to prevent further outbreak. But there will be no more temporizing with the mobs and other violators of the law. The law must be obeyed and order must be preserved. The troubles we have been passing through demonstrate clearly that our police force is not as large as it should be. To properly police the city of Chicago at a time like this would require not less than 5,000 men, and we have less than half that number of active patrolmen."

Adjt.-Gen. Drendorff arrived in the city to-day to remain until the trouble has subsided. His immediate errand was to look after the welfare of the two brigades of State troops stationed here, but he will act as counsellor in any immediate action on the part of the State militia. He said: "I find the situation to-day encouraging, and I think the trouble is well in hand. I believe that unless some unforeseen calamity intervenes the existing state of lawlessness will speedily end."

DYNAMITE AT THE STOCK-YARDS?

One Firm Delivers Meat to Its Downtown Markets—Grand Trunk Tracks Cleared by the Wrecking Train Without Trouble.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 8.—Moulton's men, in Camp Wheeler at the stock yards, are on the watch for dynamiters. Private information was received to-day by the Commandant of the Second Regiment that a plot was hatching to blow up the camp of his regiment with dynamite. Extraordinarily strong guards were set to-night. No man could approach within fifty feet of the camp without running against a bayonet. The information of the dynamite plot came to Col. Moulton indirectly from a Blue Island railroad man who is among the strikers, but is not an Anarchist. Col. Moulton did not put much faith in it, but he overlooked no precautions. "I would not be surprised at such a thing," said he. "The odds, of course, are that the story is untrue, but we are taking no chances. To-night every man will have to keep clear across the street from my camp or take a chance of being shot. I am going to set an outguard all about the camp inclosure, and the sentries will have orders to fire, and fire to kill, at any one who does not halt on challenge."

A sentry was stationed on the roof of the grand stand in the park where he could command both Halsted and Forty-ninth streets. Hoadlums threw stones at him and the officer of the day, during Col. Moulton's absence, ordered him down. When the Colonel returned he had the best re-established, and he picked out the best sharpshooter to fill regimental duty there. He ordered this man to shoot and to keep shooting if he was attacked. Every man of the Second was under high tension all night. Camp Wheeler itself was almost deserted, for the companies were all doing night picket duty along the railroad tracks.

Inside the stock yards two companies of the Sixth Guards, Tom Camp Dexter, and B Troop, of the Sixth cavalry, went down from Thirty-fifth street, kept guard.

The regulars remained quiet all day, save for one small detachment of cavalry. Capt. Chapin sent out on a scouting tour. From an old red barn between Lamina street and Ashland avenue, along the Grand Trunk road, a single shot was fired at Company K, Capt. Benning, as the guards were marching west along the tracks at 7.30 last night. The miscreant who fired kept well out of sight, and the command to fire was not given. The bullet struck the fish plate on the rail, within an inch of the soldier's foot.

This was only an incident of the lively day experienced by the guards who walked the track through the district where the riot and carnage of the previous day took place. All day the men were targets for all sorts of abuse. Not a few stones were thrown, but no one was hurt and not a shot was fired by the soldiers.

A PACKING FIRMS STRATEGY.

One of the neatest bits of strategy yet accomplished by the packing firms was done by the officials of Swift & Co., who, under cover of the night, supplied all their downtown markets with sufficient stock to last several days.

Yesterday they had quite enough had been forced to by the unruly element about the yards, and the other packing firms had been more or less apprehensive about sending out wagons. Several drivers had been out beaten because they had ventured out, and the wagons during the day was considered too great a risk of life and property. It was generally understood that Swift & Co. would make no further attempt to supply downtown markets, leaving the field to their competitors.

The firm decided to make a bold move, and a secret order was issued to all loyal employees of the offices, outside buyers and officials to report at the main office in the yards at midnight. Some 300 responded to the call and went to the stables where the horses were fitted up and every man who could drive and many who could make but a lame shot at it were given charge of a load of fancy wagons and teams (broke without the knock-down belt from the unmistakable horses into service as fullblooded roadsters. Officials who had seen years behind mahogany desks climbed to the driver's seat in place of the few gray-haired men who had remained faithful to the firm, and that Cattle buyers, who are more stationed to chase bargains and fat pocketbooks, took charge of meat teams and greasy lines.

ONLY A FEW STONES THROWN.

When the entire force was got on wagons were in line and ready for the march. To load them was no small task, and required the services of three hands. All was ready each driver had been supplied with a sawed and a revolver, and started for the downtown at 2 A. M. The procession rumbled down the deserted street through the Stock Yards district, which, when crowds of hooting, cursing rabble looked on in mute surprise, consequently was tough would yet "scale" at the drivers, but no violence was offered beyond the throwing of a few stones, none of which hit the horses. The procession was several blocks long. When the downtown district was reached the wagons separated, and before daylight each had reached its destination, and the feat was the talk of the town next daylight.

Many people in the city who ate breakfast did not know that it was brought to them by drivers who, in an Hungarian accent and broken English, in the dark streets, delivered the contents of the city, and behind the protection of wagons and from behind the United States Cavalry. The result let the lake city at midnight could not be seen at the Grand Pacific, Palmer House or Auditorium, but the wagons to and from the Nelson Morris Company's shipping house at the Stock Yards. The wagons were loaded with supplies for the camp at the lake front.

About the only disorder that happened during the daytime was at the Root street crossing of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at 4 o'clock. A coal train coming north attempted to switch from track No. 1 to track No. 3. Just as the train was crossing the switches, leaving at the time on all three tracks, some 100 men and women, boys and girls, switch. This derailed two cars of coal. A mob gathered in a moment and a few stones were thrown. There were only two policemen at the crossing, no Company L of the Ninth Guards, Capt. Kling, was ordered to the scene. The crowd was easily scattered by the troops and two wagonloads of officers. The front half of the train ran on into town.

GRAND TRUNK TRACKS CLEARED.

All the afternoon the Grand Trunk wrecking train, which was in the centre of Saturday's bloody fight, worked right in the neighborhood of the place of battle, and no man offered to hit his hand against it. The train left the Western station in the morning, Capt. Wilson in command. Reporting it were two engines, two box cars and two passenger coaches for the troops. At the station Lieut. McKenna and ten of his regulars from the Fifteenth, who had participated in the depot on Saturday, joined the train. There were also forty deputy marshals, under command of Deputies Hyers and Ivey. When the train reached Halstead street Capt. Berning and Company K of the Second Regiment joined. The soldiers in Moulton's camp cheered loudly and the engine pulled out.

The train ran slowly past Loomis street, the scene of the fight. A few of the people of the neighborhood stood about, but there was not even a curse from them. The box car over which the fight began had been burned early last evening. It was not until Pare street was reached that there was work for the wreckers. From there on to Ashland avenue, and beyond, there were bits of burned cars littered all along the tracks, and the steam derrick was set to work picking them up and dropping them into the ditch. There was nothing for the soldiers to do but to lie on the grass and watch the work. Guards were kept about the train, and whoever attempted to approach ran against a bayonet. Considerable crowds watched the train as it felt its way along, but they were all Sunday idlers and offered no interference. Near Laflin street one fellow began an amateur ballad, but the police chased him away. The Grand Trunk tracks were completely cleared of wreckage by sunset.

On the other tracks to the west and southwest of the Stock Yards there was nothing doing. The military guard had been withdrawn from the Pan Handle tracks, and hundreds of curiosity-hunters troped up and down staring at the long stretch of wreckage and the heaps of still glowing anthracite. The Fifty-fifth street boulevard was a swarm with sight-seers all the afternoon. About the neighborhood of the battle the sight-seers were numerous. There was no police or military guard and no need of one. Relic-hunters and camera-snappers were plentiful.

The denizens of the neighborhood were still in rather an ugly mood, though. In the morning a gang of Poles chased and stoned a reporter who had crowded by several among them to hunt for the wounded. There was a noisy mass meeting of the men of the neighborhood reported to the police at noon, but there was no disturbance. No more reports of injured people came to the police, but it is certain that there are many wounded rioters hidden away in the crowded frame houses on Loomis, Bishop and Fraser streets. There's going to be a good many funerals out of the district, and nobody will ever hear about them, said Police Capt. O'Neil.

WHO DID THE SHOOTING?

Relative to the conflict between rioters and company K of the Fifteenth Infantry at Twenty-second street last night, the officers of the company tell a decidedly different story from that printed. Lieut. Lloyd, who was second in command under Capt. Chapin, says the troopers did not fire shot that he was aware, the men every instant and gave orders not to fire, and that inspection of the guns after the fight showed that not a shot had been fired. Had a soldier thought any man was hurt, no matter what, and broken ranks against certain positive orders the man would have been out in the guardhouse and eventually court-martialled. The shooting, the officers and men say, was done entirely by the Italian deputy marshals, who did it upon and in the mob had stoned the train one minute.

Lieut. Lloyd was struck by a stone on the head before a shot was fired. The order was given by Capt. Chapin to charge the mob, and the soldiers drove the rioters back after a severe hand-to-hand fight with clubbed guns and revolver butts, stones and clubs used by the mob, bayonets were freely used by the soldiers, but not a shot was fired, simply because the order was not given. The soldiers of the Fifteenth know full well what penalty is attached for automatic firing, even under such trying circumstances. Sergt. Lloyd came near being shot off during the last charge. The man he had disarmed drew a knife and drove it at him, but he was removed by his friends, several of the regulars were hit with stones. None was seriously hurt. Windows were broken by stones and clubs. Guns were on the point of firing several times. The train was delayed thirty minutes. The detachment of regulars consisted of twenty-ten men and three officers, Capt. Chapin and Lieuts. Lloyd and Rush. They returned to camp at 1 o'clock, after being out with the wrecking train on the Pan Handle road for twenty-four hours without rest and with little food.

Companies B and E, of the Sixth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, with Capts. Maloy and Clark, who guarded every crossing and corner about the Stock Yards last night, slept all day and went on guard again to-night at 8 o'clock. There was but one incident to break its monotony. A man was caught stealing into the yards along the tracks at Fortieth street. He carried a lot of oil-soaked rags and at first refused to leave the place, saying he had business there. He was spirited over the fence to a yard from a bayonet. Orders have been issued to arrest such suspicious characters. Lieut. Keleher, of the Stock Yards Police Station, who has charge of the distribution of the men, has been about the yards twenty years and knows all dangerous points.

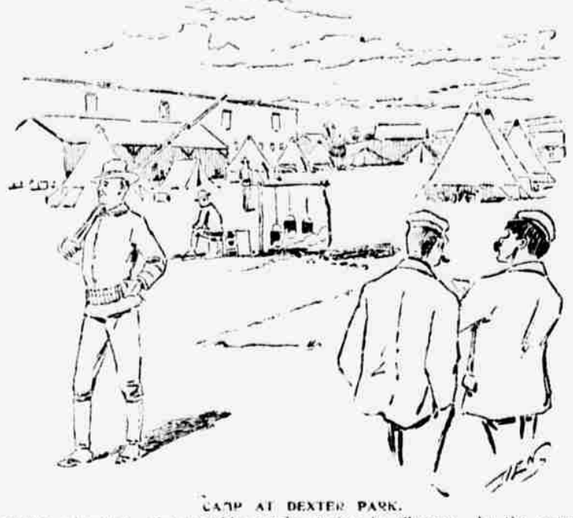
TROOPS PRESERVE QUIET.

There was quiet in the district between the Stock Yards and the city. This was due to the precautions taken by the troops to guard the tracks of the Rock Island and Fort Wayne Railways. From six to a dozen troopers were on duty at every crossing of the two roads. With the aid of the police they prevented all gatherings of people. Everybody was able to move and keep off the railway properly. As a result there were no incendiary fires and no rioting in the railroad yards. Quiet also reigned in the camp at Thirty-fifth street and Western avenue. The men spent the day as they had spent the preceding one, in lazing around the grounds, cleaning their accoutrements and sleeping.

No tents have yet arrived for any of the companies, but word was received that they might be expected late to-night. Every man in camp is pretty thoroughly worn out. There is not a man who has done less than nineteen hours' consecutive duty, either in guarding tracks or marching to the scene of reported riots. The last two nights have been cold enough to make the shelter of even a tent acceptable, but the men have had either to sleep out in the open or improvise shelter from their blankets. None but men have been allowed to leave the camp. This camp, which the troopers call Camp Hopkins, is as large a one as Chicago has taken care of for many a year. Twenty-three companies are quartered there. Twenty-two of them are infantry. The others are composed of Troop A of the cavalry, which hails from Bloomington. Some ten of our men are absent sober from scattered on special furlough, but those who are on duty raise the total to nearly two thousand men.

Most of these men were called away from their homes and business at a minute's notice. Some were not able to catch the trains which brought their comrades to Chicago, and since last night men have been dropping into the camp by two and threes. Many were unable to get trains and reached the camp on bicycles. All were leg-weary, but there was no rest for any one. Officers and men have fared alike, and the man who could get four consecutive hours' sleep was in luck. After midnight this morning was the first really quiet time the men have had, and those who were fortunate enough to be in camp got in a good night's sleep. Reveille was not sounded until 8 o'clock, and many of the men did not finish breakfast until after 10. There was nothing to do in camp, and after a brief inspection most of the men lay down again to get what sleep they could. As the average National Guardsman is used to sleeping at night, the unusual hours for sleep have been particularly trying on the men.

Inspector Fitzpatrick had a telephone wire strung into the camp. This connects the headquarters of the militia with the wires of the police and fire alarm system, and puts the camp at once in communication with every police station in Chicago. In the event of trouble at any point, officers are instructed to at once telephone the nature and location of the affair to the nearest station from the patrol box. Operators at all the stations are then instructed to transmit such message direct to the camp, that the commanding officer may take such action as he sees fit.



CAMP AT DEXTER PARK.

KILLED BY A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

Wrecking Train Stoned and the Mob Fired on in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The General Managers' Association has issued the following bulletin:

"A Pan Handle wrecking train bearing twenty deputy marshals was stoned by a mob at Twenty-second street to-night and the deputy marshals arrested two men. The mob still threw stones and fired on the marshals, who returned the fire, killing one man and wounding several others. Five cars and the oil-house were burned at Tweny-second street."

MAY TRY TO DESTROY PULLMAN.

Fears that the Mobs May Concentrate There for a Last Assault.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 8.—The town of Pullman never before had so much stir and excitement in it on a Sunday. The day's events opened with a small skirmish between some of Major Eddy's pickets and a gang of Grand Crossing strikers at the north end of the Fordham yards. Several shots were fired by the pickets, and it was reported that one man was hit, but this could not be verified.

Along daylight ten coaches gathered near a number of freight cars in which the soldiers were sleeping and made a demonstration. The guards ordered them away, but they only jeered and cursed. Finally three shots were fired, and one of the officers says he is certain one bullet took effect in the leg of a striker, for he saw two of them half carrying and leading a third between them in their flight. They disappeared in a hurry.

An hour later another gang of six or eight tough walked from Grand Crossing down the picket line and started to walk through, but the guard prodded one of them with his bayonet, and all of them started back on a run.

About 5 A. M. the detachment sent beyond Burnside to Wolf Lake, on the State line, on Saturday night to clear the Michigan Central tracks returned. They brought the two freight trains stopped there back as far as the Kensington yards. In a little while another request was received by Col. Turner for assistance at the State line. Company F, under command of Capt. William Smith, was put on a special train and at 11 o'clock started out, but it proceeded only to Kensington. The question as to Col. Turner's jurisdiction was raised, and the men were held at Kensington until that should be settled. The matter was submitted to Gen. Wheeler, but before it could be decided the regulars had been sent to the scene of trouble, and Company F, accordingly, went back to camp at Burnside.

The patrol train was busy all day flying back and forth along the line between Fordham and Pullman, the Colonel and his staff making a trip with the guard every two hours.

Quartermaster Bell arrived this morning with an entire outfit of camp equipage and provisions enough to last three days, and for the first time since they went into active service the soldier boys got a square meal. The two battalions at Burnside and Fordham also were furnished better sleeping quarters last night in the shape of Pullman palace cars taken out of the shops at Pullman and switched around to the camp. Fifteen cars were made into a train and a guard of ten men was placed on each platform. Then an Illinois Central switch engine pulled the train down to Kensington, where it was switched on to the main tracks of the Michigan Central and backed up to the point selected. The movement of so many of the hated palaces on wheels excited the strikers at Kensington to a high pitch. They supposed that the cars were being taken away beyond the reach of incendiary mobs. Col. Turner anticipates bloodshed unless there is a settlement within the next few days.

Mobs are rioting and burning and looting promiscuously on all sides of Pullman. The Kensington, Roseland, South Chicago and Calumet strikers are, according to reports furnished the authorities from reliable sources, mixed with the riotous mobs now raging at Hammond, the stock yards and elsewhere. It is believed that when they find themselves baffled at all those points they will concentrate and make a final united effort to destroy Pullman. Bands of sullen and vicious looking characters hang about the saloons and streets of Kensington, Roseland, West Pullman and Grand Crossing, making inflammatory speeches. Thirty or forty bands, numbering from ten to fifty persons each, were arrested through the woods over near West Pullman to-day, earnestly discussing the situation. They annoyed the West Pullman electric car line all day by placing stones and sticks on the tracks, and in one instance the trolley of a loaded train was derailed and nearly thrown into the ditch.

Illinois Central and the Four passenger trains passed back and forth without difficulty, and during the day the Illinois Central Company sent three long trains of empty stock, box and coal cars, South. It was said they were being taken out of Chicago to save them from being burned. The trains of the Michigan Central Road going East, however, did not get beyond Kensington until late in the afternoon.

LAKE CITY FIREMEN TIRED OUT.

Chief Swenie Busy Trying to Secure Relief for His Overworked Men.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 8.—The firemen are nearly exhausted by the great amount of work they have been called upon to perform during the past seventy-two hours, and Chief Swenie is kept busy arranging details of men to relieve the overworked firemen.

Mobs began the work of burning freight cars on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road again this morning. Fires were started in box-cars at Sixteenth and Paulina streets, Sixteenth and Robey streets and at other points. The blazes were extinguished before much damage was done.

Another attempt was made to burn freight cars along the line of the Rock Island road this morning, between Forty-eighth and Fifteenth streets. About 10 o'clock the police saw flames coming from a freight car at Forty-eighth street, and the Fire Department was immediately summoned. By the time the engines arrived three cars were on fire and the police were driving the crowds away. At Forty-sixth steet an obstruction, in the shape of railroad ties, had been placed on the track. The under ties had been securely fastened to the tracks by rails and chains. There was no considerable crowd around the place and a detachment of police succeeded in getting the ties removed without any conflict.

SEVERAL STRIKERS WOUNDED.

Militia Repulse a Night Attack on Their Picket Lines—Warehouse Seized.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 8.—The railroad managers were telegraphed early this morning that a mob of rioters on the Illinois Central tracks at Grand Crossing, where the First Regiment of militia is stationed, charged on the picket line, and for a time drove it back. The soldiers finally turned and fired, and six or seven men were seen to fall. The rioters picked up their friends and escaped with them. The wounded men did not seem to be fatally hurt, and the rioters would give no information. The picket line is such a thin one, owing to the vast stretch of territory covered, that no pursuit could be made.

Wabash avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, is now and was through the night practically under martial law. The old empty building, five stories high, owned by C. Davis & Co., was wanted by the Seventh Regiment last night as a place to sleep in. The owners refused to allow it to be used for such a purpose, and Col. Coloy then went to the Mayor. It was 9 P. M., and his men were in the street and sleepy. He reported the matter to the Mayor and asked what he should do for sleeping quarters for his men. "Seize that building," said the Mayor. "I will," said the Colonel, and he did. The Seventh Regiment made a lively charge on the building, drove the watchman away, after a slight resistance, and took possession. Guards, guns in hand, were established at the front and rear entrances, and the soldiers of the Seventh laid themselves down to rest. They are there yet under waiting orders. The Mayor has not yet given them a chance to go to the front.

THE PENNSY'S WAR DEPARTMENT.

For a Week the Road Has Been Lodging and Feeding 1,500 People.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Pennsylvania succeeded to-day in sending out an early accommodation and the Columbian special for the east. Neither train met with serious interference, and left the city limits about on time.

The Rock Island managed to get a through train out of the city. It was made up of passenger cars with one Pullman. Quite a large number of passengers were on the train, which was guarded by deputies. At Fifty-third street a crowd gathered and stopped the train, at which a few stones were thrown.

Some idea of what the strike has meant to the Chicago railroads can be obtained when the organization of the Pennsylvania lines is noted. The company, immediately after the declaring of the Pullman boycott, established headquarters in the city under the charge of a strike manager and proceeded with an organization, warlike and complete. A commissariat of seven barracks was established, and for a week the department has been feeding and lodging 1,500 people. A force of 150 deputy marshals was organized with officers, patrol wagons and signal stations, and a corps of engineers was put to work upon the details of the damage done by the rioters. But despite this force of men backed by the city and county authorities and State and Federal troops, the company has suffered fearful loss of property. Up to last night 887 of its freight cars had been burned, besides many signal towers, oil and coal houses and other property, of the former cars two hundred and one hundred were loaded, about fifty with coal and cinders and the remainder with merchandise. No attempt at an approximate estimate of the damage has yet been made, but it will reach an enormous figure.

Despite the danger incident upon travel during the strike, large numbers of people have daily gone out over the Pennsylvania, and the number of passengers was materially increased to-day.

LOOTED BY STRIKING MINERS.

Two Illinois Towns in Possession of Mobs, Who Plunder and Wreck the Companies' Stores.

(Special to The World.)

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 8.—One thousand Lithuanians, Poles and Italians had possession of Spring Valley yesterday and sacked stores and destroyed goods to the value of $10,000.

The mob was composed of non-English-speaking coal miners who have been on a strike and have been supported by the county. As they showed no disposition to return to work, the county officials refused to provide for them longer. When this was made known to the leaders, the riot began.

The general merchandise store of the Whitebreast Fuel Company, at Ladd, was looted last night by a mob of 1,200 alien miners from Spring Valley. The stock was valued at $30,000 and will be a complete loss.

The mob was composed of Lithuanians, Poles, Belgians and Italians, of the same class that plundered Spring Valley, and most of them were the same men.

The strikers became so emboldened by their success of the last three days that they made their last night for the first time their plans for the future. These are the sacking of the buildings of the coal companies, the destruction of the machinery and the burning of the mines. This work, they assert, will be accomplished before Tuesday night.

The companies that the miners are determined to destroy are the Spring Valley Coal Company, of Spring Valley; the Whitebreast Fuel Company, of Ladd; the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermilion Coal Company, of Seatonville, and the Charles J. Devlin Coal Company, of Toluca.

The three first-mentioned companies served notice on the county authorities that they would hold the county responsible for all damages to their property.

At Ladd some of the miners went to the barns of storekeepers and, taking their delivery wagons, hauled load after load of goods away. For four hours the work was kept up, and when the men had carried off all the goods they could take care of the hose of the city water department was turned on and the remnants left in the store were given a thorough soaking.

The miners began moving for Seatonville in the company's store at that place to-night, and a posse of 100 deputies left Princeton at 5 o'clock to intercept them. The Sheriff of La Salle County has sworn in 100 deputies and has armed them with Winchesters. The Sheriff and deputies will try to hold the mob in check until the militia ordered at Spring Valley arrives.

MUTINEERS ARRESTED.

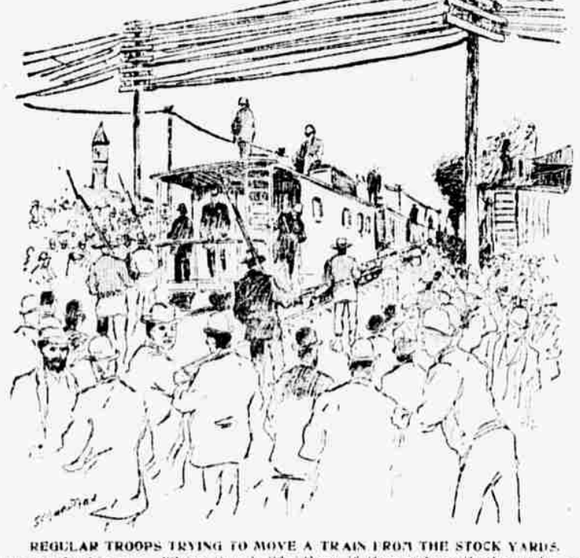
They Refused to Ride on Trains Manned by Non-Union Crews.

(Special to The World.)

TACOMA, Wash., July 8.—Mutinous soldiers and a sailor are under arrest here, in addition to the company of National Guard, who were arrested yesterday for refusing to ride on a Northern Pacific train manned by non-union crews and deputy marshals aboard. The militiamen repented and were reinstated, but to-day Troop A, of Sprague, comprising sixty men, refused to ride with non-union crews and were placed under arrest and locked in a box-car.

Yesterday's mutinous militia reside at Spokane, about twenty miles east of Sprague. Sprague is a railroad town, and it is said that the fathers of the cavalry men said they would disown them if they rode with the scabs, and that the entire community supported them. All the cavalry men except the officers joined the mutiny.

The sailor who became mutineer has been placed in irons and given a diet of bread and water. His name is Joe Calvert. He is a sailor aboard the U. S. cutter Grant. The sailors were being drilled for a possible call for duty ashore when Calvert refused to take up a rifle. He said he did not enlist for such work. He was stripped of his uniform, and Capt. Tozier ordered him placed in irons. Tozier then commanded all hands on deck, where he lectured them on cowardice and treachery at critical times like this, and asked all of Calvert's kind to step forward, but not one came.



REGULAR TROOPS TRYING TO MOVE A TRAIN FROM THE STOCK YARDS.

FIRES CHARGED TO STRIKERS.

Bridge Burned at St. Paul and Cars Destroyed in Ohio.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—The Chicago and Great Western bridge between here and South St. Paul was burned early this morning, and all stock-yards traffic on that road will be stopped for the present.

The fire was incendiary, and the police say they know the perpetrators.

Everything is quiet among the A. R. U.'s here. The Northern Pacific train was moving steadily to the West at last reports, and no trouble is anticipated before reaching Montana.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 8.—Incendiaries last night set fire to box-cars loaded with coke, lying on the Norfolk and Western tracks, at North Kenova, O., and ten of them were burned. The flames communicated to the depot, which was destroyed.

Labor Union Expells Militiamen.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 8.—The Sioux City Typographical Union to-day expelled two of its members who were militiamen and who turned out when the Sheriff ordered out the company here.

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