The American Railway Union's Pullman Boycott.

### A STATE OF WILD TERROR.

Deadly Volleys Poured Into Rioters by Militia and Regulars.

Ten Thousand Regulars, Militia and Police Massed in Chicago-Engines Derailed, Switches Destroved and Hundreds of Cars Set on Fire-State Militia Ordered Out by Governor Altgeld-Strikers Shot-Governor Altgeld Replies to Cleveland's Message and the President Rejoins.

The eighth day of the greatest railroad strike in the history of the United States brought no signal victory for either side. Riot followed riot in Chicago, and the United States troops, called upon to force a way for trains, were pressed about on all sides by angry crowds that heaped abuse upon them. The soldiers did not fire, but there were cavalry and bayonet charges in attempts to disperse the crowds. Cars were overturned to block rullcrowds. Cars were overturned to block rullroad tracks from which obstructions had been
removed, and when the cavalry dashed forward the human masses separated, only to
close again after the passage of the horsemen. A mail train was stopped by strikers
and cars were destroyed and burned. The
rioting continued far into the night after the troops had gone into camp, the police being unable to cope with the frenzied strikers. Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor arrived in Chicago. Dis-trict Assembly No. 82, which includes the Knights on the entire Union Pacific system from Omaha west voted unanimous-ly to stop work. Governor Altgeld, of Illi-nois, telegraphed President Cleveland denois, telegraphed President Cleveland de-manding that all Federal troops be removed from Illinois. The news was received with cheers by the strikers, and it created a mo-mentary panic among the railroad man-agers. The President's reply, was as fol-lows: "WASHINGTON. July 5, 1894.

"WASHINGTON. July 5, 1894.
"Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governorof Illinois, Springfield, Ill:
"Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the Postoffice Department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United States that process of the Federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the States. To meet the conditions, which are clearly within the province of Federal authority, the presence of Federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city.

Governor Altgeld then sent another mes-

Governor Altgeld then sent another message to President Cleveland protesting against the presence of Federal troops in the State. President Cleveland replied insisting that the Administration was acting within the law and Constitution, and suggesting to the Governor that in this emergency discussion was not of the first imgency discussion was not of the first importance. Governor Altgeld's second telegram to the President reached the White House near the hour of midnight. It came over the private wire and its contents were carefully read. Then the President dictated



"EXECUTIVE MANSION. "Washington, D. C., July 6, 1894. \
"Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois:
"While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to methat in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and prop-GROVER CLEVELAND.

Blor ished, incendiarism, attacks upon trains and their crews and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, the result of the great strike, spread terror through Chicago and its suburbs, on the ninth day of the great Pullman boycott. Nor did the strikers direct their firearms solely upon their opponents, but in one case turned their weapons against each other.
As a result of the latter A. R. U. Committee-As a result of the latter A. R. U. Committee-man Letters was instantly killed by a striker named Collira, who in turn was shot to death by another striker who had wit-nessed his act. Pitched battles between the strikers, deputies and railroad men began early in the day. Pistols were used on both sides and several men fell, some mortally wounded. Thousands of freight cars set on fire by the rioters were burned with their contents, and the loss for the day was esti-mated at \$3,000,000. The firemen were not permitted to try to extinguish the flames and the police were uttorly powerless to check the crowd. The incendiary torch was applied to hundreds of cars and acts of violence were reported from scores of points. The tie-up on all the roads was more complete than on any previous day, and little effort was made by the railtoads to resume traffic. The managers said it was folly to effort was made by the rathests to teach traffic. The managers said it was folly to attempt to move trains without more troops. The exciting scenes of the day in the vicinity of Kensington, a suburb of Chicago, began when a north-bound milk train on the

Illinois Central was stopped by a crowd of

Illinois Central was stopped by a crowd of several hundred persons.

An effort was made to persuade the engineer and fireman to quit their posts. Failing in this the crowd began to shower stones, clubs, and other missiles at the defenceless trainmen. Every pane of glass in the cab was broken. The fireman was chased by the crowd out over the prairie, but was let go upon prom-ising not to go upon another engine while

The engine of the milk train was cut loose by one of the crowd, who started it and then jumped from the cab. The wild engine rapidly increased its speed and ran in-to a derailed freight car, completely de-moishing the car and everything in its way, and was stopped only by being detailed. Two outbound Illinois Central and Big Four trains were saved from a collision with the wild engine by the freight car. They backed

nto the city to keep out of trouble.

At 10.30 o'clock the crowd had greatly increased and began tumbling box cars across the tracks along the lines between Kensing-ton and Pullman. While about twenty men were engaged in this work four shots were

fired into the gang by Detective Stark, em-ployed by one of the railroads. The first shot hit William Inslie in the tem-

ple. Another bullet struck Dilly Vanzelline in the head, and still another in the back. He was placed under the care of four physicians, who pronounced his condition critical. The report from Stark's revolver was the signal for a general rush by the infuriated strikers, which quickly gathered from all directions. They were wild with excitement, and pursued Stark to the Kensington Station, where fifty Kensington police seized him, formed a line in front of him, and after a running fight of a hundred yards or more, succeeded in getting him in a patrol wagon. He was covered with a coat, and part of the crowd thinking the man in the wagon might be one of the injured men of their party, abandoned the chase. In the melee Frank Endis was shot in the side, but

was not seriously injured.

The effect of the incident upon the strikers The effect of the incident upon the strikers was immediately apparent. A lessening of the crowd at Kensington was noticed, and it was not long before a blaze in the direction of Burnside, a short distance south, accounted for the disappearance of a part of the crowd. At that place 250 cars, some of them loaded five or six Pullman cars among loaded, five or six Pullman cars among them, stood in the sidings. These were set

them, stood in the sidings. These were set on fire and all destroyed.

Another part of the crowd soon made its appearance at Riverdale, where thirty or forty cars were standing near the icehouses of the Washington Ice Company. These were ignited in a number of places. The fire spread to the sheds and to the icehouses. The cars and sheds were destroyed, but the icehouses were saved from the wreck, with considerable loss. The Fire Department was considerable loss. The Fire Department was powerless, as the cars were set on fire in sev-

poweriess, as the cars were set on fire in several places at the same time, were almost inaccessible, and water was hard to get.

A crowd of about 500 persons held almost complete sway in the territory including the towns of Burnside, Fordham and Grand

entire police force, including the reserves, substitutes, and new men, a total of 3300, was available for special emergency call.

This made a total of 10,000 armed men that at less than an hour's notice could be placed in the field against the crowd. Thousands of cars, many loaded with Thousands of cars, many loaded with merchandise were destroyed. The roads that suffered were the Pan Handle, Baltimore and Ohio, Illinois Central, Grand Trunk and the Stock Yards Transit Company. The loss for twenty-four hours by the torch amounted to more than \$1,000,000. A heroing in selice shot and killed a striker in the ine in calico shot and killed a striker in the Burlington yard, Chicago. The man was in-timidating her husband, who, to keep his family from starving, had taken a striker's

place.
The railroad officials in California gava up all hope of moving trains and said they would make no further effort in that direction until the strike was ended. There were scenes of violence in 'Oakland. Several engines were "killed." Elsewhere in California there was little destrucwhere in Cathornia there was inthe destruc-tion of property. Strikers professed not to fear the militia, who would never fire on them, they said. So strong did the strikers feel that they declined all compromise, and now demanded a return to the wages sched-At Joliet, Ill., the engineers laft work, as

they refused to continue, except with their own firemen. An improvement was reported from St. Louis, where trains were run with some de-

gree of regularity.
Governor Waite, of Colorado, wrote to
President Cleveland protesting against the
spholesale arrests made by marshals in that



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, COMMANDER OF FEDERAL FORCES IN THE WEST.

Crossing, on the outskirts of the city along Crossing, on the outskirts of the city along the Illinois Central tracks. During the day two men were shot by a railroad detective, who was with difficulty protected from the inturiated strikers. Upward of 200 cars, some of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. These depredations continued until late in the night, the force of deputies and the one company of rapillars under comand the one company of regulars under command of Captain De Jamar being totally inadequate to afford protection to the immer

adequate to afford protection to the immense amount of railroad property to which the incendiaries had free access.

Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Pan Handle tracks between Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth streets, Chicago, proper—a distance of about one mile—were destroyed by fire between the hours of 6 and 8 chicago. 8 o'clock p. m. Soon after 5 o'clock immense crowds of

men, women and boys were seen coming from the stock yards toward the network of tracks at the crossing of Forty-seventh street The gathering was increased every minute strikers and their sympathizers, and about 6 o'clock fully 4000 people were massed along the tracks from Forty-fifth street south. They were the stock yards crowd, intent on destruction, and the few police who remained on duty were powerless. They were not even noticed by the strikers, who went to work at once.
"Down the tracks!" was the cry, and with

"Down the tracks!" was the cry, and with a rush the strikers started southward. Bunches of waste were stolen from switchmen's shantled, and, soaked with the "dope" used in oiling the cars, made an excellent

At Forty-seventh street five cars standing At Forty-seventh street five cars standing on the Grand Trunk's line were the first to meet destruction. Some of them were loaded. This did not deter the frenzied crowd from their work, and the seals were broken and the doors slid back. A bunch of the burning waste was thrown inside, quickly ignited the contents, and in less than three minutes the five cars were blazing flercely.

Without waiting to see that their work Without waiting to see that their work was complete the crowd surged on. They

kept to the Pan Handle tracks, and at Forty-ninth street came upon six more cars. These were fired in a twinkling, and on went the In the Garfield boulevard yards of the Pan

Handle tour tracks were full of freight cars, more than half of which were loaded. At this crossing is a switchman's tower, and this was first fired. At Fifty-eighth street is the station of the combined roads. This was fired and quick-

Upon the approach of the Fire and Police Departments, the crowd turned about and started for the city. On their way to Forty-seventh street they set fire to all cars that they had missed in their hurried trip southward. No water could be obtained near the Garfield boulevard yards, and the cars

slowly burned up.

It was noticed that the leaders of the crowd were mostly foreigners, and as they retraced their steps a few of the leaders, accompanied by hundreds, started off in the direction of ne stock yards.

The 350 cars in the yards were destroyed, and when the crowd reached the stock yards they divided up into small gangs and sepa-rated among the big packing houses.

An alarm of fire was sent in from Forty-

An alarm of fire was sent in from Forty-ninth and Ashland avenue, but it was sev-eral minutes before the firemen reached the scene. The overworked horses were so ex-hausted that it was with difficulty that they could be forced off a walk.

The firemen in this district had responded

to nearly sixty calls during twenty-four hours, and as they reached the tracks they were received with jeers and curses by a crowd of Bohemians, Poles and Italians. The firemen did not succeed in quenching flames before the cars were destroyed,

and had harlly reached the engine again when they were called from the same The crowd had set fire to other cars. This

time the wornout firemen made but feeble efforts to extinguish the blaze. At 9 o'clock he cars had been reduced to ashes. Governor Altgeld, acting on a request from Mayor Hopkins, who had learned of he above lawless acts, ordered State militia o Chicago and the troops were sent to points

where the dangers seem greatest.

The scenes in the city were to the old residents a vivid reminder of war times.

The broad expanse of lawn on the historic lake front, from the Chicago Club far south of the Auditorium Hotel, was dotted with the white tents of the regulars from Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth and Brady. Sentries pa-trolled the broad sidewalk to compel the crowds of onlookers to keep at a respectful

listance.

A few blocks north another big crowd surounded the armory of the Second Regiment, where six of its companies with two regi-ments of the Second Brigade were quartered

waiting a call to service. awaiting a call to service.
Company C ot the Thirteenth Regiment, from Fort Sheridan, was camped in the rotunda of the Government building, the Postoffice, as a result of orders issued by Generalize, and the state of the state

al Miles, who regarded it as wise to give it protection, especially as its roofs shelter the Postoffice and the Sub-Treasury.

The regulars numbered 1200 men and the National Guard 5000 men. In addition the

men in Nashville struck. men in Nashville struck.

Shopmen and trainmen on the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific at El Paso, Texas, were laid off, owing to the strike.

Longshoremen in Portland, Oregon, struck in obedience to Master Workman's order to

K. of L. men.
President Debs, of the American Railway Union, issued a proclamation to the strikers warning them against acts of violence. President Debs also sent out a large number of telegrams to labor organizations and as-semblies of the A. R. U. urging them to sembles of the A. R. U. trying them to stand firm for at least twenty-four hours longer. If by that time the strike situation had not improved for the better, Mr. Debs announced, organized labor all over the country would be called out without any

reservation whatever.

The Building Trades' Council, of Chicago, representing 25,000 men in the building trades, held a long conference, and adopted resolution calling out all the men until the Pullman Company consent to arbitration.
All the Knights of Labor in New York and Pennsylvania were called out by Master Workman Sovereign.

Strikers Shot by Militia and Regulars.

The tenth and eleventh days of the trouble The tenth and eleventh days of the trouble were made sensational by reason of the conflicts between the American Railway Union sympathizers and the troops. The Illinois militiamen fired upon a riotous mob near the Chicago stock yards and killed two and wounded half a score. A lieutenant of militia was hit on the head with a stone and militia was hit on the head with a stone and fatally injured. Next day, in a battle between Federal troops and a mob in Ham-mond, Ind., four persons were killed and

many injured.

By far the bloodlest encounter within the limits of Chicago since the Haymarket riots occurred on the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Forty-seventh and Union streets. Railway, at Forty-seventh and Union streets.

A mob composed of ten thousand men, women and children made an attack on a detachment of Company C, Second Regiment, National Guard, under command of Lieutenant Reed. The squad, which consisted of thirty-six militiations had been sent out to guard a construction. squad, which consisted of thirty-six initiation, had been sent out to guard a construction train whose purpose was to remove the wreckage piled on the tracks by the mobthe night before. It was savagely attacked by the mob. After the lieutenant had been the mob. After the lieutenant had been laid low by a missile the mob pressed upon the soldiers, unheeding the warning of the troops to keep back. The soldiers opened fire and several persons fell wounded. Undeterred by the rifte shots, the rioters again charged upon the soldiers, who used their bayonets, mortally wounding the leader of the mob. Unable to withstend the onset from overwhelm. o withstand the onset from overwhelming numbers, the soldiers were forced to re-treat, several of them having been hurt. list of the dead was:



E. V. DEBS, PRESIDENT A. R. U. Burke, striker, killed instantly by a bayonet-thrust through the abdomen. Unknown man, shot through the breast, found dead behind a barn after the fight. Miss Bach, shot and killed during an attack on a Burlington train. Pole, a progretary pulsary speciator, which was a progretary pulsary progressives. a spectator, unknown, shot and killed by regulars in the Pan-Handle yards on Twentyfirst street, during an attack on some cars Not less than twenty of the mob were hit by Springfield bullets, six or eight were so des-parately wounded that it was thought they might die, others received bullet

bayonet wounds of less severi-Just how many of the rioters ived injuries nobody could tell: or ty. received many of the wounded were dragged away by their comrades and hidden. Neither police nor soldiers dared follow them. Careful estimates of the cost of the strike placed the losses sustained from all up to that time at \$6,565,000. Great distress was reported among the strikers, many of whom were in immediate need of

The seat of war in the great railroad strike was transferred on the eleventh day to Ham-mond, Ind., just across the horder line,

about twenty miles from Chicago, where from an early hour mob violence reigned supreme. Two companies of regulars were despatched to the scene. Late in the afternoon there was a pitched battle between the regulars and the between the regulars and the This is the list of casualties : Charles mob. Fleisher, carp enter, married, aged fifty-five, a resident of Hammond, was killed instantly, a bullet entering his abdomen and pass in a butter entering his abdomen and pass-ing clear through the body. W. H. Campbell, shot in right thigh, fatally. Victor Seitor, also of Hammond, shot in knee; amputation of leg necessary, condition critical. Miss Annie Fleming, of East Chicago, builet wound in right knee. Unknown man, stranger in Hammond, shot in right leg; amputation necessary. The trouble began at daylight, when a mob which had been in the neighborhood since the evening before overturned fifteen freight cars on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Bailroad between Hammond and East Chicago. Six of the number were East Chicago. Six of the mine tracks of the Michigan Central, and two others were thrown across the rails of the Nickle Plate. To lift the blockade General Miles set out a scouting train, with Company D. Fifteenth United States Infantry, thirty-five men, Capt. Hartz in command. The mob had had its way all day and was not inclined to be afraid of the soldiers. About eight thousand men, women and children swarmed on the tracks, stoned the cars and terrified the passenger in the delayed trains. The crowd was jeering and booting when the troops left the train, but the soldiers at once advanced and the mob was ordered to disperse. In answer to Captain Hartz's command they hurled stones and coupling pins at the soldiers and defied them to fire. Captain Hartz sent his thirty-five men on a run at the mob and several of the rioters went down before the bayonots, but instead of retreating the crowd pressed but instead of retreating the crowd pressed forward. Finally an order to fire was given, and a volley of bullets went into the mob, many of the soldiers, however, deliberately firing over the heads of the rioters. The situation became grave, but the troops held steady. As the mob came on several shots were fired, though none of the soldiers were truck and then the order was given to fire truck, and then the order was given to fire. This time the volley was more deadly, the rasualties resulting as given above. On reseiving the second fire the mob retreated and left the soldiers in possession of the field.

Strike Leaders Arrested.

Eugene V. Debs, President; George W. Howard, Vice-President; Sylvester Kellher and L. W. Bogers, Directors of the American Railway Union, and fourteen of their fol-lowers, were arrested at Chicago upon war-They are indicted for conspiracy to impede the United States mails. The books and papers of the American Railway Union were seized by the order of the Grand Jury shortly after the bench warrants were issued. Debs, Howard, Keliher and Rogers promptly gave bonds in the sum of \$10,000. The trial is set for October. The others of the party bad already been arrested and were out on bond. They were taken into custody. Judge Grosscup's charge to the jury dwell Judge Grosscup's charge to the jury dwelt upon the seriousness of interfering with the United States mails and with interstate commerce. United States troops from Chicago went to Spring Valley, Ill., fired into a mob, killed one man, wounded others and went back to Chicago. General Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, issued an "appeal" to all Knights in the country to quit work in sympathy with the Chicago strikers.

# AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

It Aims to Bring Into Organization All the Railroad Men.

The American Railway Union was organized at Chicago, June 20, 1893. Eugene V. Debs was elected President, George W. Howard, Vice-President, and Sylvester Keliher, Secretary. A manifesto was issued to the railroad employes of the country, in which it was declared that the members were to come together on an equal footing, from an exterior and the secretary station. experienced engineer down to a station

"There will be one supreme law for the order, with provisions for all classes; one roof to shelter all, each separate and vet all united when unity of action is required. In this is seen the federation of classes, which is feasible, instead of the federation of organizations, which has proved to be utterly impracticable."

The number of employes now in the service of the railroads in America has been variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,-000, and the latter figure is probably more nearly correct. More than 150,000 were or-ganized at the time of the formation of the ganized at the time of the formation of the American Railway Union. The intention of the union is to bring within its fold the entire million of employes. Having effected this, the leaders say, strikes and boycotts will be rendered impossible.

The union has a department of education,

the main features of which are lectures up-on subjects relating to economics, such as wages, expenses, the relations of employer and the employe, strikes—their moral and financial aspects, and allied themes. The declaration of principles of the union says

"There will be a department designed to romote legislation in the interest of laborhat is to say, the enactment of laws by Legislatures and Congress having in view well-defined obligations of employers and employes, such as safety appliances for trains, hours of labor, the payment of wages, the rights of employes to be heard in courts where they have claims to be ad-judicated, and numerous others in which partisan policies will have no part, the com-

mon good being the animating purpose."

The organization is composed of a general union, consisting of a Board of Directors of nine members and local representatives.

The directing Board is elected every four years, and has a general supervision of the body. It meets like a legislature at stated intervals during each year. The union has committees of three members each on literature, mediation, insurance, employ-

ment and finance.

Any person of good character employed in the railway service is eligible to membership, except general yardmasters, train-masters, roadmasters, supervisors of bridges and buildings, general or conmercial agents, superintendents of telegraph, master mechanics, division superintendents of transportation, and other officials of similar

The men at the head of the organization are of undoubted popularity with railroad employes. Its President, Eugene V. Debs, is a business man of no small ability, and the editor of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. He lives at Terre Haute, Ind.

### PRIZE BABIES PARADE. Asbury Park's Annual Exhibition of Infant Prodigles.

Much interest was manifested in ex-Senator Bradley's baby carriage parade at Asbury Park, N. J. About 125 mothers entered their babies to compete for the prizes. A handsome gold bar pin was given to the youngest mother wheeling her babe in line.

The carriages were decorated with flowers and national colors. Two silver cups were given to the flacet pair of twins, while a prize were also given for the hendespeet dell and

was also given for the handsomest doll and was headed by ex-Senator Bradley and Chair-man Bailey, who each carried a handsome A grand stand, profusely decorated with

bunting, was creeted on the board walk at the foot of Asbury avenue. The visiting edi-tors and their wives reviewed the parade from the upper portion of the Asbury avenue pavition, which was specially reserved for

### GIRLS HURLED TO DEATH. Struck by a Train While Driving in a Buggy.

Three young ladies named Lizzie and Lena Breyfogle, daughters of ex-Senator L. W. Breyfogle, and Miss Carroll, who reside about a mile northeast of Lenexa, Kan .. met with a sad death.

They were in a buggy driving to Lenexa, and were crossing the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, near their home, when their buggy was struck by a fast north bound passenger train, killing them instantly.

BEAR hunting is a profitable Industry in Josephine County, Washington. The hides are shipped to Chicago, where they bring

### A PROCLAMATION TO THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

This Move Decided Upon After a Long Night Conference of the Executive and His Cabinet-Mobs Ordered to Disperse Immedia ately-Citizens Warned.



President Cleveland issued a proclamation at midnight, warning all citizens against taking part in the existing labor troubles fomented by the American Railway Union and telling them, in effect, that the strong arm of the Federal Government would be

used to preserve the peace at all hazards.

It was not a declaration of martial law exactly, but was the next step in that direction. The President had become convinced that the local authorities could not possibly that the local authorities could not possibly cope with the existing troubles, and that heroic action by the Federal authorities was absolutely necessary.

The proclamation was communicated to General Miles by Secretary Lamont, who telegraphed as follows:

"In view of the provisions of the statute

and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all innocent and well disposed persons, the President has deemed it best to issue the accompanying proclamation.

"This does not change the scope of your authority and duties, nor your relation to the local authorities. You will please make this known to Mayor Hopkins."

this known to Mayor Hopkins."

The telegraphic message sent to General Miles by Secretary Lamont in connection with the proclamation, showed that there had been no extension of military authority. Before the President's proclamation was given to the public telegrams were sent by General Schofield ordering troops from Sackett's Harbor, New York, and other points to start westward immediately. General Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, was wired at Governor's Island,

the Atlantic, was wired at Governor's Island, New York City, to order other regiments un-der his command to prepare to move at a moment's notice. When these reinforce-ments should arrive, it was estimated the Federal troops in Chicago would number fully 4000.

The proclamation issued by the President was as follows:

"Proclamation by the President of the

United States ... "Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstruc-

"Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago, within said State; and "Whereas, That the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mails in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city

who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid, against alding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or efore 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of

July.
Those who disregard this warning and raose who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or interiering with the functions of the Government or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United State or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies. "Troops employed against such a riotous

mob will act with all the moderation and forcearance consistent with the accomplishnent of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with cer-tainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.
"While there will be no hesitation or vaccilation in the decisive treatment of the

guilty, this warning is especially intended to ct and save the innocent.

protect and save the innocent.

'In testimony, whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninetyfour, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and

"(Signed)
"By the Presid ent, W. Q. Greshan.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

### A Second Proclamation. The President followed up his first procla-

marion by issuing another of the same tenor, but more general in its application. The new proclamation is substantially like the one addressed to the Chicago rioters, but is addressed to the popular to tana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, California, Utah and New Mexico. It was issued after a conference with the Attorney-General, Secretary Lamont, Postmaster-General Bissell and General Schofield. The second proclamation reads as follows. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-A PROCLAMATION .

Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstruc-tions, combinations and assemblages of per-sons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such rallways traversing said States and Territories as are military roads and post routes, and are engaged in inter-State commerce and in carrying United States mails; and Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the

faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property belonging to the United States or under its protection. and of preventing obstructions of the United States mails and of commerce between the States and Territoties, and of securing to States and Territoties, and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, mi-itary, naval and other Government service, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States; Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby

command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disand retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before three o'clock in the afternoon on the tenth day of July instant.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this ninth

day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND. By the President .
W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

### REGULARS KILLED.

A Train Ditched in California With Fatal Results.

A dispatch from Sacramento, Cal., says: Four men lost their lives and three others were injured, one fatally, in the attempt to move trains "at the point of the bayonet." United States troops had possession of the railroad, but the strikers made good their

threat to prevent its operation.

The strikers had waited about the depot and river nearly all night, armed and angry.

They said the troops could not land, and that any effort to do so would be the signal However, the strikers went home, and the

troops met no resistance when they landed from the steamer and took possession of the depot and railroad yards. But it was soon evident that the strikers did not intend to allow trains to be run. They said so, and added that if necessary not a rail would be

left in place.

There were 650 regulars, a company having joined them on the way. The troops were landed, and under command of Colonel Graham, marched direct to the depot and took possession. A picket was quickly es-tablished about the place and armed sentries placed on duty. In addition to the regulars there were about 750 men of the State militia t Sacramento. At noon a train with mail cars and Pull-

mans was made up and started for San Francisco, under guard of a portion of Battery L, Fifth Artillery. No attempt was made to prevent its departure, but about two miles from the city, on a trestle, the train was Four men were killed and three injured in the wreck. The dead were: Samuel

Clark, engineer; James Burns, private; John Lubberden. private; David Clark, private. The injured men were: James Dougan, private, fatally hurt; Michael Ellis, private, injured internally; William

Ellis, private, injured internally; William Wilson, private, injured about the head. The trestle was a complete wreck. Fish plates and spikes had been removed and timbers sawed. The work had been done after 9 a. m., as the trestle had been inspected at that time. Strikers assert that no one connected with the A. R. U. was connected with this dastardly act.

Two soldiers were stationed on the engine. One was mangled horribly and the other fell into the river and was drowned. His cartridge belt weighed him down.

A cavalry company went to the wreck on a gallop, but there were no strikers about. Two men, heavily armed, were arrested near the trestle, and taken to the guard house.

Great indignation prevailed at Sacrame and the strikers lost many sympathizers. FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

146TH DAY.—The House joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the work of increasing the navy was adopted.—Mr. Allen offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators, no more than two to be of the same political party to investigate and report on political party, to investigate and report on the advisability or necessity of Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and especially on the existing trouble between employers and employes. 147TH DAY.—The Senate passed the Naval

Supply bill.—The Legislative bill was reported with amendments increasing the House appropriations by \$239,202.
148rn Dax.—The Senate passed without discussion the House bill to admit Utah into

the Union.—The Senate passed also the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and took up the Diplomatic Appropriation bill.—Mr. Peffer's resolution as to Government control of railroads was taken up, and Messrs. Davis and Gordon scored the Kansas Populiet for the control of the contr list for his utterances.

149TH DAY.—Mr. Daniel's resolution in-

149тн Day.—Mr. Daniel's resolution indorsing the action of the President in regard to the great strike was unanimously adopted.——The Senate passed with amendments the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the Pension Appropriation bill and the Military Academy Appropriation bill.—The River and Harbor bill, with the total appropriation made by the House, increased by \$3,087,-490, was reported.

### The House.

166TH DAY.—The Gorman compromise Tariff bill was submitted. —Fourth of July congratulations from Brazil were laid before the House. —The House passed a resolution looking to the resumption of work on warships.—The bill to tax greenbacks was then taken up.—The Nicaraguan Canal bill was reported.

bill was reported.

167TH DAY.—The Tariff bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by Speaker Crisp in the usual routine.—The House spent the day discussing the bill to allow States and Territories to tax greenbacks. 168TH DAY .- The Gorman compromis Tariff bill was sent to conference by the House after a short but sharp debate, and

House after a short but sharp debate, and
then the body adjourned.

1697H DAY.—"To regulate railroads engaged in inter-State commerce," is the title of
a long bill introduced by Mr. Straus, of New
York.—Mr. Baldwin, of Minnesota, introduced a bill for a survey of the most practicable route for a ship canal to connect the
Creet Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. 170 m Day.—The House passed a bill providing for the opening to settlement of 3,000,000 acres of the Uncomphagre and Uintah Reservation in Utah.—It adopted a resolution declaring Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, entitled to his seat, which was contested by B. E. Trasher.—The rest of the day was spent in debate of the bill forfeiting 38,000,000 acres of railroad lands opposite and coterminous with lines not constructed within the period of time fixed by the grants. the period of time fixed by the grants.

171sr Day.—Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee,
was chosen Speaker pro tem. in the absence

of Speaker Crisp.—The Land Forfeiture bill was taken up, debated and passed and the House adjourned.

### THE VIGILANT BEATEN. Prince of Wales's Yacht Outsails the American.

A cablegram from Hunter's Quay, Firth of Clyde, Scotland, says: The Vigilant, owned by the son of the late Jay Gould is beatenthe first time in her ltfe-and English and Scotch yachtsmen are beside themselves Scotch yachtsmen are beside themselves with joy. In a fifty mile race, during which the victor of the Valkyrie kept ahead of her only antagonist, the Prince of Wales's Britannia, almost throughout the entire course, she was beaten thirty-five seconds, the English cutter catching a breeze on the homestretch which fate denied the American sloop, and passing the winning stake boat thirty-five seconds ahead.

The Valkyrie is at the bottom of the sea and the general opinion is that thereshe will remain. Satanita, big and unwieldly, crashed into her at the start, and while the Vigilant and the Britannia were flying ahead, Lord Dunraven's cutter, cut to the water line, sank, burst as she went under from the force of the air within her, and left her owner, his friends and the crew in the water, giving the steam yachts near by a lively job

giving the steam yachts hear by a lively job in rescuing them from drowning.

The race of the day—that in which the Vigitant, Valkyrie, Britannia and Satanita were to compete—was for the Muir Memorial Cup in the Mudhook Yacht Club regatta over the Clyde course.

The American boat was steered by Nat

Herrashoff, who built her, under the command of Captain Hank Haff. Old Morris, of Largs, who knows every eddy and every nook where a puff of wind is to be had, piloted the Vigilant, which carried a crew of

forty-nine.
The Goulds' steam yacht Atalanta, with a large party on board, followed the Vigilant to the Holy Loch anchorage. People from all parts of the United Kingdom had gathered the party of the Parks of the Civit to witness. ered along the banks of the Clyde to witness the races.

A rew days ago Patrick Dwyer, of Kees-ville, N. Y., threw a cat into the river. Before he did so, however, he was slightly scratched by the animal. Shortly afterward Dwyer was attacked with lockjaw. After suffering the most horrible agony, death relieved him.

# EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

### HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY CAUSED.

More Than 150 People Killed by the Shocks-Ruin in Constantinople-The Jewelers' Quarter in the Grand Bazaar Tumbles-Merchants Flee in Fright.

Four earthquake shocks were felt at Cons stantinople, Turkey. Many buildings fell and others were on the verge of collapsing. Many inmates of houses and shops and persons in the streets were caught by the falling walls and killed or injured. It was impossible to ascertain the number of the dead and wounded, but it was known that more than 150 people were buried beneath the

The jewelers' quarter of the Grand Bazaar The jeweiers quarter of the Grand Bazaar fell burying a number of persons. At Galata ten persons were killed and many houses damaged. Eleven persons were buried by the falling of the Catholic church and monastery in the village of Steffano. It was reported that the village of Adabazaar had been completely destroyed.

been completely destroyed.

Reports of serious damage and loss of life came from nearly all the villages near Constantinople. The least damage was done about the Bosphorus. The wires were all down, and no news was to be had from the provinces. provinces. A large tobacco factory was wrecked at Djouvali, and several persons were killed.
The shock was extremely severe at the Prince's Islands. The Orthodox church and many fine houses at Prinkipo were destroyed.

many line houses at Prinkipo were destroyed.
All the buildings on the Island of Antigoni,
except the monasteries, were wrecked. At
Monastir the Orthodox church and part of
the seminary fell, killing one priest and in-

the seminary fell, killing one priest and injuring several others.

Nearly all the houses on the Island of Halki were wrecked. The Ottoman Naval College collapsed, and six people were killed and several others injured.

No Englishmen or Americans were reported to be among the killed, though many houses and villas occupied by foreigners in Soythe and Missi were destroyed.

It was feared that Constantinople was not the center of the earthquakes. Probably there was a terrible convulsion in the inter-

there was a terrible convulsion in the inter-

The panie in Constantinople increased. The panic in Constantinopie increased. The public gardens, cemeteries and squares looked like monster picnic grounds, as the people were huddled there in tents improvished from sheets or anything else available for the purpose.

The shock had remarkable effects on the

Sea of Marmora. Vessels lurched, to the intense alarm of passengers, and the sea receded from the shores, to return with great A relief commission appointed by the Government applied to the Ottoman Bank for a loan of 250,000 Turkish pounds.

## LATER NEWS.

THE convention to revise the judiciary of New Jersey met at Trenton.

Clairsville, Ohio, entailing a loss of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. THE President nominated Theodore Bruener, of Minnesota, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn.

Fine destroyed six business houses in St.

VIOLENT earthquake shocks were felt in Constantinople, Turkey, about fifty lives were reported to have been lost, and a panio was caused among the inhabitants.
A SPLINTER of stone weighing four or five

pounds dropped from the roof of the porte-cochere in front of the White House. The stone showed signs of disintegration, probably from the action of frost and moisture. Or the 240 Poles arrested in Warsaw for cheering on the Kilinsky centenary, 160 have

been banished to Siberia. THE Vigilant was again, and for the fifth time, beaten by the Prince of Wales's Britannia, on the Clyde, Scotland.

Japan chartered sixteen steamers to land 10,000 troops in Korea, and will accept no terms but those dictated by herself. THE United States cruiser Chic run into while at anchor near Antwerp,

### Belgium, by the tank steamer Azoff. The damage is estimated at \$12,000.

THE LABOR WORLD. Samons' wages have been reduced. MINERS in the coal region continue to re

Beitish taxpayers pay a tax on every male servant in their employ.

The International Convention of Flin Glass Workers will be held in Montreal this

REPRESENTATIVES of the striking miners in Chicago visited New York City and Brooklyn to solicit subscriptions. For the first time in many years there ap pears to be a general suspension of "over hauling" work this summer.

MUSICAL Unions are adopting rules agains responding to "encores" w music at picnics and parties. while furnishing THE New York Framers' Union decided

that henceforth its members must not work under the union scale of wages. KNIGHTS OF LABOR asked Senator Kyle t introduce a bill in Congress to permit th detachment of Pullman cars from trains. RAILWAY employes in England are now in structed in first aid to the injured under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Asso

One effect of the strike at Chicago was to increase the cost of meat in New York and in other great cities from twenty-five to fift.

The Textile Workers' Union. of Paterson N. J., has joined the national body of it trade. The membership at present aggre gates 800. CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Bratherhool of Lo comotive Engineers, says that the American Railway Union is too stupendous an organ

ization to survive. Two British labor reformers, Keir Hardy who is a well known radical member of the House of Commons, and Frank Smith, wh used to be a commissioner in the Salvation Army, are coming over here to help out in the stump speaking next fall.

FULLY eighty per cent, of organized labo in the building trades in New York City is a present unemployed. This is a very bas showing when it is considered that this is the season when, in most years, every man either in or out of the union who is competent to work on new buildings, is in de mand.

All the window glass houses in Pittsburg all the flint glass houses of the United State Glass Company, the sheet mills and most of the fron mills are shut down. As a resul nearly 30,000 workmen are idle. This largely because of the usual summer shu down to take stock in some factories an mills and to limit production in others.

### LOOTED BY A MOB.

Stock Valued at \$40,000 Carried O From a Company's Shop. A mob of Lithuanians, men, women an

children, gathered in front of the coal com pany's store at Spring Valley, Ill., 100 strong. They first hurled stones throug the windows. This was soon followed by the breaking in of the doors. Every or took all the goods he could carry.

The store contained astock valued at \$40

The store contained a stock valued at \$40000, and there was not a dollar's worth in at midnight. The police made no resistance as the people were in dire need of food, and the men would not he situte to murder an one who attempted resistance. THERE are about 6000 bricklayers in Ne

York City, of which eighty per cent, are or of work. When employed they earn \$24 week. The plasterers number about the same, with the same proportion unemployed Out of 3000 stone cutters and masons about one-Laif are employed.