P-e-a-r-l-i-n-e. This is the way we spell it. It's necessary to mention it, because some women don't seem to know. We find so many who say they use Pearline, and then, upon examination, find that what they are using is only some imitation of it. See if your package is marked as above. There is only one Pearline. It makes white things whiter—bright things brighter — economical and saves at every point. For washing and cleaning, nothing under any other name can equal it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

A REAL FRENCH GIRL.

The Parisian Type Is Very Ornamental, But the Peasant Girl Is the Genuine Article.

In his clever skit, "The Little Tour," Mr. Henry James says that "France may be Paris but Paris is not France." This is probably more true of France than of any other country and its capital in the world.

In the gay and beautiful life of Paris, where beauty and youth and mirth and music seem vieing with each other to make life one long holiday; in the whirl of what seems a butterfly and inconsequent existence, there is little to remind one that the peasantry of France, as opposed to all this extravagance and luxury, are the hardest working and greatest economic people in the world.

This faculty of doing much with little is characteristic of the nation as a whole, but the peasants bring it to its highest point. And it extends through the whole range of life. Let nothing be wasted and make the best of everything is an inborn feeling. The few feet of ground which lie along the wayside, by the railroad tracks, and which elsewhere are waste land, in France blossom like the rose or are verdant with the tops of succulent roots or toothsome salad leaves. Given a few aromatic herbs and some not too choice flesh, and where usually with these materials an unpalatable mess would result the French peasant will make a toothsome and nourishing meal. The French woman of all classes works. The wife of a state minister not only presides over his household, but she has a salon and is deep in political intrigue.

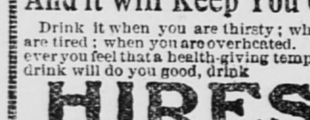
The French peasant woman does the lighter work in the fields as well as superintending the dairy and the cuisine; and, with all this industry, economy and toil, they never seem to grind the love for the beautiful out of their souls or their lives. Bright hues, combined with an artist's (not a savage's) touch, graceful forms for rude appliances, all speak the true art feeling that is inborn.

NORMANDY PLASANT GIRL.

Just back of the Ferris wheel in the Midway was erected an old-fashioned Normandy cider press, and here the wayfarer could regale himself with the amber liquid served by the hands of attractive French peasant girls, whose Normandy caps, fresh linen and jaunty black velvet bodices enhanced the charms of their bright eyes and expressive, though irregular, features.

Among these was Jeannette le Barre, whose picture is given above, and which is taken from Portrait Types of the World, which contains eighty pictures of different nationalities, and which is distributed practically free to our readers. It is only necessary to send the proper coupons and ten cents in silver to cover cost of tubing, mailing, handling, etc., and the portfolio is freely at the disposal of every one of our readers.

KEEP IT



COOL

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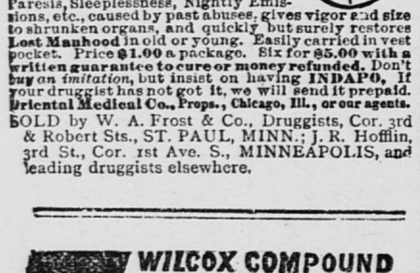
Drink it when you are thirsty; when you are tired; when you are overheated. Whenever you feel that a health-giving temperance drink will do you good, drink

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 25c. pkg. makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.
Send 2c. stamp for beautiful picture cards and book.
The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.

TRADEMARK REGISTERED. "Indapo Made a well Man of Me!"



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WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS SAFE AND SURE. Unscrupulous persons are counterfitting Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills, the genuine are put up in metal boxes with registered trade mark of Shield, accept no worthless nostrum, insist on the genuine, at all Druggists. Send 4 cents for Woman's Safe Guard and receive them by mail. Wilcox Specific Co. Phila. Pa.

BIRNEY'S Catarrh Powder Relieves Catarrh and Cold in the Head Instantly by one application Cures Head Noises & DEAFNESS. Call or write 1208 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Trial treatment or sample free Sold by druggists, 50c.

DICTATOR DEBS ARRESTED

Continued From First Page.

turned with Attorney L. H. Bisbee, who had been retained to defend the prisoners. A few minutes after, at 6 o'clock, Deputy Logan appeared with Rogers and Vice President Howard. The latter was the only one of the four whose face bore traces of anger and resentment as he was taken into the back room. The others took their arrest calmly. It was after half past 7 o'clock before Clerk Burnham appeared and the bail bond was legally accepted. The bondsmen are Alderman William Fitzgerald, who qualified to the sum of $250,000, and William Shakel, who qualified for $50,000, the bonds being in the sum of $10,000 each. It was some time later when the formality of signing was completed, and the indicted ones left the building in company with their bondsmen.

Marshal Arnold found Debs in his apartments at the Leland when he took him into custody. The strike leader was sitting in an outer room which he used as an office when the marshal appeared, and there were several persons with him. When the marshal introduced himself Debs stepped back into an inner room, asking the marshal to go with him, and then the marshal showed his warrant. "I am ready to go with you," said Debs, with apparent cheerfulness, as he walked into the outer room and reached for his hat and walking stick. "I have been indicted and arrested," he said to those who were in his office, and without any further remarks he hurried away with the marshal. While the bail was being arranged, Attorney John F. Geeting joined the party in the district attorney's office. He was retained by the railway union officials Monday evening to assist in their defense in case they were arrested. Mr. Geeting said that the defense of the men will be directed by Clarence S. Darrow, who is the attorney of the union.

THE INDICTMENT

against Debs, Keleher, Howard, Rogers and Murwin is founded on sections 5508, 5509 and 5336 of the Federal statutes.

While waiting for bail to be arranged, Debs, in an interview, said: "We have been placed under arrest to answer to an indictment found against us by the federal grand jury, in which we are accused of conspiracy to commit and of committing offenses against the United States by obstructing and interrupting the mails of the country. Our bail has been fixed at $10,000. We do not know when the case will come to trial.

"Since I have been brought here I have been informed that officers of the court have gone to our headquarters in the Ashland block and taken my personal correspondence and some of the records of the American Railway union. I do not know by what right this act has been committed. It seems to me to be an infamous outrage. Not only did they take my personal effects and papers, but carried with them my unopened mail. I have never heard of that before in this country, and I do not wish to speak further about it until I am informed by what right the act was committed. In Russia, and not out of that country, have such things been done. It seems like the act of the czar of Russia instead of the act of a free country. The seizure was made by an officer of the court and a postoffice official. I am not running a lottery, and I cannot understand under what law the postoffice authorities are a party to the seizure of my private mail.

IT IS AN OUTRAGE,

and you call this a free country. It seems to me not to be compatible with the stars and stripes. It is no longer a question of right in this country, but a question of force, and absolute force at that.

"As to the arrest I have absolutely nothing to say. We have not committed any offense or crime. We are responsible for our acts and will answer at the proper time and abide the consequences. The arrest will not deter us from our work. We will go on just exactly as we have done. If we were to act differently it would be an admission that we have been in the wrong."

District Attorney Milchrist, when questioned about the seizure of the effects of Mr. Debs, said: "These men were arrested on a subpœna duces tecum, a perfect legal operation, whereby they are commanded to bring with them everything appertaining to their business. In this case we have a corporation to deal with—the American Railway union. The effects of that organization can be brought into court on a warrant of the kind issued today. These men were indicted as officers of their organization for offences committed as such officers. The records of the organization are subject to the command of the court. It is not an unusual procedure in this court. Only recently when we were trying the railroads for violation of the interstate commerce laws, we issued the same process. When the officers went to the office of the union none of the officials were there. Under the subpœna they had a right to take the effects of the organization, and did so. Mr. Debs will discover in due season that the act was perfectly legal. I will say, however, that if the officers of the court took any of Mr. Debs'

PERSONAL MAIL

it will be returned to him unopened. The stuff is now locked up in the safe. Whatever there is of a personal nature will be returned, but I will say emphatically that no letter will be returned to Mr. Debs which is addressed to him as president of the American Railway union. None of the letters or documents or papers will be opened until an order is given by the court, and in the meantime they will be kept in the safe until such order is made.

"They are part of the evidence of this court to be used in the trials if anything should be found in them of a criminating character in line with the charge upon which they are indicted.

"I cannot give you a copy of the indictment returned by the grand jury. It has not been written yet on the records of the court, and cannot be given out until it is written up and becomes part of the court record. It is a very simple indictment, drawn in the usual form, and charges the officers of the American Railway union with conspiring to obstruct and interrupt the operation of the United States mail. In the case of Merwin, he is indicted for throwing a switch.

"The grand jury, in addition to the indictments against Debs and his associates, returned indictments against a number of men who have been arrested during the past two weeks and bound over to the court by Commissioner Hayne on charges of violations of federal laws in connection with the strike."

GROSSCUP'S CHARGE.

Instructions to the Jurors as to Their Duties.

CHICAGO, July 10.—When the grand jury began its session there were a dozen witnesses in waiting in the anteroom. They were railroad employes and detectives who were called to testify to acts of lawlessness which they had observed. The work of examining witnesses was begun at once. There were present in the jury room District Attorney Milchrist, his assistant, Judge Hand and a stenographer. A deputy marshal stood at the door of the witness room and nobody except witnesses were allowed to enter or see into the room. District Attorney Milchrist would give no information as to the intentions of the grand jury, but it was believed about the building that an indictment would be voted today against Debs and the other

LEADERS OF THE STRIKE.

When all the jurors had been sworn they were instructed as to their duties by Judge Grosscup as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You have been summoned here to inquire whether any of the laws of the United States within this judicial district have been violated. You have come into an atmosphere and amid occurrences that may well cause reasonable men to question whether the government and laws of the United States are yet supreme. Thanks to resolute manhood, and to the enlightened intelligence which perceives the necessity of a vindication of law before any other adjustments are possible, the government of the United States is still supreme. You doubtless feel as I do, that the opportunities of life, under present conditions, are not entirely equal, and that changes are needed to forestall some of the dangerous tendencies of current industrial life. But neither the torch of the incendiary nor the weapon of the insurrectionist nor the inflammable tongue of him who incites to fire and sword is the instrument to bring about reforms. To the mind of the American people, to the calm, dispassionate, sympathetic judgment of a race that is not afraid to face deep changes and responsibilities, there has, as yet, been no appeal. Men who appear as the champions of

GREAT CHANGES

must first submit them to discussion—discussion that reaches not simply the parties interested, but the wider circles of society, and must be patient as well as persevering, until the public intelligence has been reached and public judgment made up. An appeal to force before that hour is a crime not only against the government of existing laws, but against the cause itself; for what man of any intelligence supposes that any settlement will abide which is induced under the light of the torch or th shadow of an overpowering threat?

With the questions behind present occurrences, therefore, we have as ministers of the law and citizens of the republic nothing to do. The law as it is must first be vindicated before we turn aside to inquire how law or practice as it ought to be can be effectually brought about. Government by law is imperiled and that issue is paramount.

The government of the United States has enacted laws, first, to protect itself and its authority as a government; and, secondly, to protect its authority over those agencies to which, under the constitution and laws, it extends governmental regulations.

For the former purpose, namely, to protect itself and its authority as a goverment, it has enacted, "every person who entices, sets on foot, assists or engages in

ANY REBELLION

or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or gives aid and comfort thereto;" and "any two or more persons in any state or territory who conspire to overthrow, put down or destroy by force the government of the United States," "or to levy war against them, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof," shall be visited with certain penalties therein named.

"Insurrection is a rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state." Now the laws of the United States forbid, under penalty, any person from obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, and make it the duty of the officer to arrest such offenders and bring them before the court.

If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons have wilfully obstructed or retarded the mails, and that their attempted arrest for such offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality, and as threatens for the time being the civil and political authority, then the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established, and "he who by speech, writing, promises or other inducements, assists in setting it on foot or carrying it along, or gives it aid or comfort, is guilty of a violation of law." It is not necessary that there

SHOULD BE BLOODSHED;

it is not necessary that its dimensions should be so protentious as to insure probable success to constitute an insurrection. It is necessary, however, that the rising should be in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States, and should be so formidable as for the time being to defy the authority of the Unite States, or to oppose the execution of its laws, and are in such force that the simple authorities are inadequate to put them down, and if a considerable military force is needed to accomplish that result, they become insurgents, and every person who knowingly incites, aids or abets them, no matter what his motive may be, is likewise an insurgent.

This penalty is severe, and as I have said, is designed to protect the government and its authority against direct attack. There are other provisions of law designed to protect those particular agencies within government control. To these I will now call your attention. The mails are in the keeping of the United States government and the laws of the United States. To insure their unhindered transmission it is made an offense to "knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail or any carriage, horse, driver or carrier carrying the same." It is also provided that "if two or more persons

CONSPIRE TOGETHER

to commit any offense against the United States, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy," all parties thereto shall be subject to a penalty.

Any person knowingly and wilfully doing any act which contributes or is calculated to contribute to obstructing or hindering the mails, or who knowingly and wilfully takes a part in such acts, no matter how trivial, if intentional, is guilty of violation of the first of these provisions, and any person who conspires with one or more other persons, one of whom subsequently commits the offense, is likewise guilty of an offense against the United States. What constitutes conspiracy to hinder or obstruct the mails will be touched upon in connection with the subject to which I now call your attention:

The constitution places the regulation of commerce between the several states and between the states and foreign nations within the keeping of the United States government. Anything which is designed to be transported for commercial purposes from one state to another, and is actually in transit, and any passenger who is actually engaged in any such interstate commercial transaction, and any car or carriage actually transporting or engaged in the transporting of such passenger or things, are the agencies and subject matter of

INTERSTATE COMMERCE,

and any conspiracy in the restraint of such trade or commerce is an offense against the United States.

To restrain is to prohibit, limit, confine or abridge a thing; the restraint may be permanent or temporary; it may be intended to prohibit, limit or abridge for all time or for a day. The law draws no distinction in this respect. Commerce of this character is intended to be free, except subject to regulations by law at all times and for all periods. Temporary restraint, therefore, is as intolerable as permanent and, practical restraint by actual physical interference is as criminal as that which flows from the arrangements of business and organization. Any physical interference, therefore, which has the effect of restraining any passenger car or thing constituting an element of interstate commerce, forms the foundation for this offense. But to complete this offense, as also that of conspiracy to obstruct the mails, there must exist in addition to the resolve or purpose the element of criminal conspiracy.

What is criminal conspiracy? If it shall appear to you that any two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the trains carrying the mails and interstate commerce should be forcibly arrested, obstructed and restrained, such would clearly constitute a conspiracy.

If it shall appear to you that two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the employes of the

SEVERAL RAILROADS

carrying the mails and the interstate commerce should quit, and that successors should by threats, intimidation or violence be prevented from taking their places, such would constitute a conspiracy.

I recognize, however, the right of labor to organize. Each man in America is a free man, and so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others he has the right to do with that which is his as he pleases. In the highest sense a man's arm is his own, and, aside from contract relations, no one but himself can direct when it shall be raised to work or shall be dropped to rest. The individual option to work or to quit is the imperishable right of a free man. But the rising or dropping of the arm is the result of a will that resides in the brain, and much as we may desire that such wills should remain entirely independent, there is no mandate of law which prevents their association with others and response to a higher will. The individual may feel himself alone unequal to cope with the conditions that confront him, or unable to comprehend the myriad of considerations that ought to control his conduct. He is entitled to the highest wage that the strategy of work or cessation from work may bring, and the limitations upon his intelligence and opportunities may be such that he does not chose to stand upon his own perception of strategic or other conditions. His right to choose a leader, one who observes, thinks and wills for him—a brain skilled to observe his interest—is no greater pretender than that which is recognized in every other

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

So far, and within reasonable limits, associations of this character are not only not unlawful, but are, in my judgment, beneficial, when they do not restrain individual liberty, and are under enlightened and conscientious leadership.

But they are subject to the same laws as other associations. The leaders to whom are given the vast power of judging and acting for the members are simply in that respect, their trusts; their conduct must be judged like that of other trustees, by the extent of their lawful authority and the good faith with which they have executed it. No man in his individual right can lawfully demand and insist upon conduct by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights. The rail roads carrying the mails and interstate commerce have a right to the service of each of its employes until each lawfully chooses to quit, and any concerted action upon the part of others to demand or insist under any effective penalty or threat upon their quitting, to the injury of the mail service or the prompt transportation of interstate commerce, is a conspiracy, unless such demand or persistence is in pursuance of a lawful authority conferred upon them by the men themselves, and is made in good faith in the execution of such authority. The demand and insistence, under effective penalty or threat and injury to the transportation of the mails or interstate commerce being proven,

THE BURDEN FALLS

upon those making the demand or insistence to show lawful authority and good faith in its execution. Let me illustrate. Twelve carpenters are engaged in building a house. Aside from the contract regulations they each can quit at pleasure. A thirteenth and fourteenth man, strangers to them, by concerted threats of holding them up to public odium or private malice, induce them to quit and leave the house unfinished. The latter in no sense represent the former and his wishes, but are simply interlopers for mischief, and are guilty of conspiracy against the employer of the carpenter.

But if, upon a trial for such results, they prove that instead of being strangers they are the trustees, agents or leaders of the twelve, with full power to determine for them whether their wage is such that they ought to continue or quit, and that they have in good faith determined that question, they are not then, so far as the law goes, conspirators.

But if it should further appear that the supposed authority was used not in the interests of the twelve, but to further a personal ambition or malice of the two, it would no longer justify their conduct. Doing a thing under cloak of authority is not doing it with authority. The injury of the two to the employer in such an instance would only be aggravated by their treachery to the associated twelve, and both employer and employes should with

EQUAL INSISTENCE

ask for the visitation of the law.

If it appears to you, therefore, applying the illustration to the occurrences that will be brought to your attention, that any two or more persons, by concert, insisted or demanded under effective penalties and threats upon men quitting their employment to the obstruction of the mails or interstate commerce, you may inquire whether they did these acts as strangers to these men, or whether they did them under the guise of trustees or leaders of an association to which these men belonged. And if the latter appears, you may inquire whether their acts and conduct in that respect were in faithful and conscientious execution of their authority as a guise to advance personal ambition or satisfy private malice. There is honest leadership among hese, our laboring fellow citiens, and there is doubtless dishonest leadership. You should not brand any act of leadership as done dishonestly or in bad faith unless it clearly so appears. But if it does so appear, if any person is shown to have betrayed the trust of these toiling men, and their acts fall within the definition of crime as I have given it to you, it is alike the interest, the pleasure and the duty of every citizen to bring them to swift and heavy punishment.

"I wish again, in conclusion, to impress upon you the fact that the present emergency is to vindicate law. If no one has violated the law under the rules I have laid down, it needs no vindication; but if there has been such violation, there should be quick, prompt and adequate indictment.

"I confess the problems which are made the occasion or pretext for the

PRESENT DISTURBANCES

have not received the consideration they deserve. It is our duty as citizens to take them up and by candid and courageous discussion ascertain what wrongs exist and what remedies can be applied. But neither the existence of such problems nor the neglect of the public hitherto to adequately consider them justifies the violation of law or the bringing on of general lawlessness. Let us first restore peace and punish the offenders of the law, and then the atmosphere will be clear to think over the claims of those who have real grievances. First vindicate the law. Until that is done no other questions are in order."

At the conclusion of the lengthy charge Judge Grosscup said: "Since I have prepared these instructions I have been informed that a deputy United States marshal was shot while in the discharge of his duty. I will read the section of the United States statutes that covers offenses of this nature. Any person offending under the law in a similar manner can be indicted. Remember, gentlemen, you have been called here under exciting circumstances to discharge a grave public duty."

The jury retired to the jury room and after organizing went to dinner. Deputy United States Marshal Jones and a force of marshals are detailed to keep unwelcome intruders from close proximity to the scene of the jury's labors. So rapidly have the railroad attorneys piled up information against rioters in the United States district attorney's office that several clerks have been placed at work filing it for the convenience of the jury. To Oliver Pagin, assistant United States district attorney, will fall the duty of drawing the indictments. Mr. Pagin said today that the jury would have to make haste slowly.

"We have an appalling lot of information," said Mr. Pagin, "but indictments for conspiracy and inciting to riot are serious things, and must be drawn up precisely. Therefore, it has been suggested that the jurors receive the testimony in a practical way, keeping the proper memoranda and finding true bills from time to time, as the information warrants the co-indictment of men for conspiracy against the government."

BLOOD ON THE PACIFIC.

Predictions That It Will Surely Flow Today at Sacramento.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—There are many conservative men of affairs here who fear and believe that tomorrow will develop a desperate conflict between federal soldiers and the strikers. Sacramento is the prominent point. The seriousness of the situation is shown in the warlike precautions that the army authorities have taken. Up to 11 o'clock this morning the federal authorities had made every move in secret. Also at that hour the big steam ferryboat Alameda started out and steamed directly across the bay to the Presidio wharf. At 11:45 the steamer had effected a landing and there was all the noise and bustle of a hasty embarkation of horses and infantry. Two troops of cavalry and five batteries of light artillery were rushed on board. Gatling guns and two Hotchkiss cannons were in evidence, and Col. Graham, commandant at the Presidio, was personally in command of the expedition. The Alameda with her formidable looking cargo steamed directly toward the mouth of the Sacramento river, but so guarded had the army authorities been that it was not known until she entered the river channel whether her destination was the state capital or Oakland. It is not probable that the troops can be landed at Sacramento

BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

The publication of President Cleveland's proclamation caused intense excitement in Sacramento, but this afternoon, when it became positively known that Col. Graham and his 300 soldiers were already en route to reinforce the state troops at the state capital, the excitement there became wild and ominous. The strikers grew louder in their threats to resist any further attempt to clear the railroad yards, and their leaders loudly proclaimed that the Southern Pacific would not be permitted to move its trains. Nor were the hostile demonstrations confined to talk alone. Armed men soon appeared in the streets. As if preparing for battle, they transferred their arms and ammunition from their storehouse on I street to their headquarters nearer the railroad yards. No attempt at concealment was made. The strikers marched boldly through the streets bearing their weapons on their shoulders, and were loudly cheered by hundreds of sympathizers. It is claimed that the A. R. U. hall holds at least 1,600 rifles and shotguns, and quantities of ammunition. The strikers who came in on the train seized at Dunsmuir brought in over 200 rifles which they had collected at Dunsmuir, Redbluff and Sissons. Another train from Truckee also brought in guns and ammunition. This afternoon a number of strikers were practicing with their rifles on the Yolo side of the river. There are now over 3,000 of the strikers in Sacramento to resist the federal and

STATE TROOPS.

Flushed with their victory over the United States marshals and police on Thursday last and an incomplete victory over more than 1,000 state militia on the following day, they are in just the right mood to resist the United States regulars tomorrow.

The steamer Alameda, with 300 soldiers from the Presidio, arrived at Mare island this afternoon and took on 300 marines. Then the Alameda steamed around the point and the men were transferred to two Sacramento river steamers which had been in waiting. One troop of cavalry was landed on each bank and will march to Sacramento along the river as an advance guard to the boats. Col. Graham, while at Mare Island, received orders from Washington, ordering him to proceed to Sacramento, and leaving the conduct of the whole campaign to his discretion. It is anticipated that the strikers will attempt to interefere with the progress of troops, but as each boat carries Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, an attack from the strikers on the river is not feared and the guard on shore will prevent offensive operations. There was some idea of transporting troops from Vallejo by train, but as soon as the strikers at Vallejo heard they were coming

THEY KILLED

all the engines, ditching and breaking the switches, thus locking the track.

This afternoon the crews from the Charleston, Monterey, Marion, Independence and Thetis were landed at Mare Island for riot drill. They comprise about 500 men and will leave for Oakland tonight.

In the face of the general preparations of the strikers for resistance, the attitude of the locomotive engineers is attracting attention. Representatives of the brotherhood waited upon General Superintendent Fillmore at Sacramento this morning, and announced that they were willing to return to work at a moment's notice. Supt. Fillmore promised to notify them if he decided to accept their services.

At all points in the state, save Sacramento and, possibly, Oakland, the events have turned in favor of the railroad company. At Oakland no trains were moved. Railroad officials are anxiously awaiting the appearance of the marines. In this city and at San Jose passenger traffic was resumed today over the coast division. Railroad official say that freight trains will be moved tomorrow. At no point on the East division was violence offered by the strikers. In Southern California the blockade is broken. Local trains are running on both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific. The Santa Fe dispatched an Eastern overland yesterday, and this morning the Southern Pacific dispatched its New Orleans special from Los Angeles.

DYNAMITE FOR WICKES.

Attempted Presentation of Infernal Machine to Pullman's Man.

CHICAGO, July 10.—An attempt was made on Monday afternoon by a man whose name the police will not divulge to kill Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, with an infernal machine. The man entered the building carrying a small bundle under his arm. He asked to see Mr. Wickes and was conducted to his office, where the special officers who guard the building quietly took his bundle way. It was found to be a glass bottle with a fuse attached and filled with cartridges, iron scraps and a substance, unknown to the officers. The bottle was confiscated and the man taken out of the building. Today an analysis of the substance in the bottle was made, and it was found to be a dangerous explosive, which would explode with great violence upon the application of a gentle heat.

Senator Davis, by a few words full of loyalty to the best government known, has become the most popular man in America.—Dawson Sentinel.

THE SUPPOSED SPEECH.

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NORMAN.

O. H. Myron, chairman; entitled to nine delegates.

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B. F. Brown, J. L. Everets, Steve Butler, N. S. Dockstador, A. Brandenburg, A. M. Anderson, B. Strain, W. H. Slater, James Inman, J. W. Mason, J. P. Williams, Soloman Larson, O. A. E. Blyberg, J. H. Peterson, W. H. Dash, B. Burton—16.

PINE.

H. D. Davis, L. H. McCusick, C. F. Stephan, A. H. Carrier, John W. Hunt, John T. Craig, H. F. Aitken, Fred A. Hodge—8.

PIPESTONE.

F. L. Jones, S. S. King, T. M. Brown, H. Martinson, W. W. Roby, B. Toresdale, L. B. Miller—8.

POLK.

J. D. Marshall, M. P. De Wolf, L. Lohn, J. Rassaen, E. O. Flanders, A. D. Stephens, Hugh Thompson, L. Ellington, E. M. Walsh, Halvor Steenerson, James Gilmore and Dr. A. Nelson—12.

POPE.

G. W. Thacker, C. F. Wallan, J. F. Skinner, Palmer Cox, P. T. Peterson, Ole Irgins, H. L. Larson, T. Tofstman, A. L. Brig, T. G. McNutt—10.

RAMSEY.

St. Paul City—John Sandell, A. P. Croonquist, Matt Jensen, A. G. Johnson, T. D. Sheehan, F. A. Johnson, Charles Wallblom, George C. Stevens, William M. Ames, A. J. Hoban, J. S. Vandiver, F. W. Zollman, J. V. Wilson, S. Lowenstein, G. W. Lamb, Terrence Kenny, William Bickel, J. Q. Adams, Joseph Schroll, Wm. Bergstrom, George A. Nash, F. A. Krch, Horace Bigelow, Thomas Marshall, Lloyd Peabody, Enoch Johnson, M. K. Williams, Nels J. Ness, Edward Yanish, C. A. Severance, Harris Richardson, C. F. Dana, E. S. Warner, H. Griswold, Lane K. Stone, Frederick Driscoll, M. L. McCormick, A. Carnes Sr., O. S. Derringer, Otto Kueffner, F. W. Gadbois, A. F. Gauger, J. P. Borg, A. F. Stevens, John Horman, Tim Reardon, Theodore Sander, E. A. Carter, O. O. Whited, F. C. Stevens, A. C. Clausen; country, F. M. Searles, New Brighton; W. J. Brown, New Canada; J. H. Schultz, White Bear; at large, W. R. Merriam, Albert Scheffer, A. R. McGill, John Copeland, F. B. Doran, George Thompson, Greenleaf Clark and W. R. Johnson—62.

REDWOOD.

James Larson, A. E. Evans, D. S. Cantine, Frank Clague, E. A. Lyman Jr., Frank Billington, A. H. Moon, H. N. Bell, William Smith, R. E. Devereaux, A. E. Clark—11.

RENVILLE.

Luther Nichols, O. F. Peterson, G. Peterson, Charles Wolff, J. W. Donohue, J. A. Bergely, J. L. Brooks, J. L. Johnson, P. F. Wahlstrom, A. H. Anderson, Carl Anderson, John Stringe—11.

RICE.

Donold Grant, Hudson Wilson, A. W. Stockton, B. B. Sheffield, William McMahon, J. A. Lawrence, A. B. Kelly, J. C. Cooper, P. Hefferman, J. F. Donaldson, T. E. Bonde, J. H. Petteys, J. H. Austin, J. C. Temple, T. W. Thompson, John Thompson—16.

ROCK.

H. J. Miller, L. S. Nelson, O. T. O. Takheim, Ezra Rice, A. Borck, George Anderson, William Jacobson, J. R. Wright, H. J. Kniss, J. A. Kennyott—10.

ST. LOUIS.

O. P. Stearns, M. O. Hall, C. S. Doolittle, J. C. Hammond, J. W. Reynolds, E. G. Swanstrom, J. A. Gray, Samuel Eniece, V. Smith, C. Tremblay, J. G. McGraw, F. W. Londren, R. C. Mitchell, H. C. Kendall, A. H. Burke, Frank Burke, P. J. Bergstrom, Anthony Johnson, J. B. Cotton, Bert Marsnall, H. W. Pearson, J. H. Lavaque, Stuart Bates, Joseph Sellwood, James Dingwall, J. W. Falk, John Gilbrandson, J. F. Armstrong, Paul Scharvey, Thomas Clark, Gustav Svenson—31.

SCOTT.

C. W. Newell, H. B. Strait, S. Bowler, A. F. Henderson, J. N. Isenhour, Robert Small, H. Englen, J. F. Schroeder, Frank Gifford—9.

SHERBURNE.

H. E. Craig, L. Berry, Ed Cox, A. M. Dare, W. H. Houlton, A. J. Craig, E. White, W. A. Thompson—8.

SIBLEY.

P. P. Quist, C. A. Benson, A. C. Buck, John Groetsch, C. A. Roper, Nic Schrann, W. T. Vaughn, C. F. Thoele, E. A. Nelson, D. W. Palmer.—10.

STEARNS.

William Westerman, M. D. Taylor, Alvan Eastman, H. G. Wire, James R. Bennett Jr., R. B. Brower, Dr. N. J. Pinault, A. Barto, C. F. Hendryx, M. Hogan, C. M. Sprague, A. A. Whitney, E. L. Arnold.—13.

STEELE.

C. S. Crandall, O. Johnson, M. H. Dunnell, G. W. Buffman, W. F. Sawyer, John Morton, G. S. Brainerd, G. W. Richter, W. C. Lieb, W. A. Sperry, J. F. Dean, M. D. Whitman.—12.

STEVENS.

W. J. Munro, H. L. Judson, Albert Wellin, A. B. Williams, C. Kline, E. B. Lindsay, Charles Bauer, J. D. Walters—8.

SWIFT.

H. W. Stone, F. M. Thornton, J. W. Clark, A. N. Johnson, L. B. Tailsen, A. K. Pederson, E. T. Young, H. C. Odney, J. M. Hogue—9.

TODD.

J. D. Jones, B. F. Hartshorn, John Waite, E. B. Wood, W. E. Lee, S. N. Thompson, W. Y. Cooke, C. H. Ward, Harry Nutting, A. W. Sheets and J. H. Strong—11.

TRAVERSE.

A. S. Crossfield, A. Y. Gordon Jr., H. B. Corey, E. F. Joubert, O. R. Lippitt, A. Gunderson, T. J. Regner—7.

WABASHA.

G. C. Landon, John Gage, Martin Groove, A. H. Feller, Z. B. Page, Albert Robertson, H. B. Jewell, Z. C. Goss, A. J. Greer, Oscar Anderson, J. H. Mullen, R. H. Moore, R. R. Damoude—13.

WADENA.

W. R. Baumbach, C. C. Eastman, A. urray, S. L. Frazier, H. Lyon, Matthew Williams, James Miller—7.

WASECA.

F. A. Smartwood, H. M. Buck, John Henry, H. D. Cameron, O. H. Bronson, C. W. Wagner, L. F. Peterson, R. P. Ward, J. W. Jennison, Henry Reynolds—10.

WASHINGTON.

W. C. Masterson, O. S. Watkins, Charles Boo, Aug Boreen, G. O. Haskell, Charles Gardner, J. B. Sutton, Charles Lund, N. F. Shabert, A. H. Steen, N. V. Gage, H. C. Muroe, J. E. Jackman, A. Deragisch, H. B. Vollmer, Gund Brandt, Andrew Peterson—17.

WATONWAN.

Bernard Remple, Hans Olson, E. J. Lynch, L. L. Davis, Carl Svenson, A. R. Bachelder, K. H. Hilling, K. N. Joneburg, B. Olson, Soren Holden—10.

WILKIN.

O. E. Juvrud, Fred Spencer, G. W. Robinson, H. C. Wood, E. Mattson, H. S. Hogsboom, D. D. Wait—7.

WINONA.

L. G. Strawn, John Roberton, D. Sinclair, S. R. Van Sant, D. E. Vance, Thomas Simpson, H. T. Lee, W. C. Brown, W. H. Yale, W. B. Anderson, N. Staughton, Theodore McKenzie, M. B. Kinney, D. E. Tawney, R. B. Basford, J. E. Whitten, F. D. Zicrick—19.

WRIGHT.

C. A. Pidgeon, A. Y. Eaton, J. T. Alley, F. E. Latham, M. Holmstrom, W. W. Washburn, D. Warner, E. V. Kyle, C. H. Vorse, J. J. Johnson, W. D. McDonald, J. Miller, D. R. Thompson, L. C. Holmes, J. J. Woolsey—16.

YELLOW MEDICINE.

A. J. Valsted, W. M. Stratton, D. H. Shellbach, Ole E. Lende, G. W. Cole, S. A. Hall, George Fitzsimmons, John Swenson, Ole Ostenson, Ole J. Dahle—10.

Danielson, Ed Bingham, C. H. Cummings—7.

LYON.

W. W. Rich, W. R. Edwards, Thomas McKinley, N. W. J. Jager, James Morrison, E. P. Baldwin, J. H. Call, C. F. Case, C. C. Whitney, John Lloyd—10.

M'LEOD.

O. D. Hutchinson, William Davidson, Kee Wakefield, T. M. Paine, W. E. Talboys, M. Thoeny, J. F. Beytein, H. J. Hineman, William Harrington, D. Bergman—10.

MARSHALL.

L. Lamberson, J. P. Mattson, D. E. Robertson, A. A. Ulsrund, H. Christofferson—5.

MARTIN.

M. E. L. Shaiks, W. A. Hinton, H. H. Dunn, George Wohlhuter, James McHench, B. F. Taylor, August Wenburg, W. H. Hall, J. B. Barnes, Charles Morrill, Adam St. John—11.

MEEKER.

C. H. Strobeck, P. E. Hanson, W. D. Joubert, Andrew Nelson, E. Evenson, W. Anderson, A. Sallberg, William Hildebrandt, T. B. Diamond, J. B. Atkinson Jr., A. P. Nelson—11.

MILLE LACS.

R. C. Dunn, C. H. Rines, T. H. Caley, R. F. McClellan, E. N. Bacon, J. T. D. Sadley—7.

MORRISON.

A. R. Davidson, Dura Corbin, A. G. Lawrence, William Long, Watkin Davis, C. B. Buckman, Milo Young, C. A. Lindbergh, A. P. McRae, I. W. Bouck, C. W. Shumaker—11.

MOWER.

N. Kingsley, J. C. Sathree, D. B. Williams, W. Wright, Ira Padden, Fay R. Smith, J. D. Allen, John Beach, G. Hildahl, J. E. Flood, W. A. Frazer, O. H. Brown, W. H. Woodworth, George W. Phillips, C. J. Miller, J. Sohmer—16.

MURRAY.

O. O. Holman, A. H. Drake, A. H. Fowler, H. W. Lampher, H. C. Cross, H. Nelson, J. Hobert, P. Erickson—8.

NICOLLET.

C. Anderson, Philip Dick, John Peterson, D. Ficthorn, J. B. Sackett, G. A. Blomberg Jr., Swen Swenson, A. Nelson, Benton Severance, D. B. Collins—10.

NOBLES.

D. Shell, J. A. Town, F. Hummiston, C. S. Eastwood, George Slade, James

SOVEREIGN'S MANIFESTO.

Continued From First Page.

rob the laboring masses and employ the sword and the bludgeon and set up a throne on the bones of the vanquished, and declare their divine right to rule over the balance of mankind.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

claims that notwithstanding the wages of their employes were reduced to the starvation point, there is nothing to arbitrate because cars have been built at a loss, yet it neglects to state that the stock of the company has been watered three times over, and has not only been able to pay its regular dividends on water and all, but that its stock has long been and is at the present time at a premium on the stock markets. Mr. Pullman cries poverty to his starving employes and then retreats to his princely summer mansion on Pullman's Island in the St. Lawrence river and wires the business men of Chicago that he has nothing to arbitrate. Like a Nero he laughs in luxury while devoted martyrs burn.

If the present strike is lost to labor, it will retard the progress of civilization and reduce the possibility of labor to ever emancipate itself from the thraldom of greed. The dignity of labor and all the victories won in the past are at stake in this conflict. I beseech you to be true to your obligation in this hour of trial. Court the co-operation of the generous public. Stand firm and united in our common cause, and the victory will be one of peace and prosperity for the faithful.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Grand Master Workman.

All Knights of Labor assemblies in Chicago were notified by the district master workman to take action on the plan adopted at the recent conference, all members being adjured to maintain peace and order.

Firemen Return to Work.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—The first violence in Cleveland occurred early this morning when a crowd of strikers forced a switching crew in the Erie yards to quit work. Some of them were hustled about in a lively way, but no one was hurt. The railway officials feel encouraged over the fact that the firemen on the Cleveland division of the Big Four railway have announced their readiness to return to work. The companies are getting more men and expect to break the tie-up tomorrow, with the help of the authorities if necessary.

Debs Still Confident.

CHICAGO, July 10.—President Debs, of the A. R. U., when seen late this evening by a representative of the Associated Press, said: "I think our chances of winning the strike are better now than they have ever been and I do not see how we can lose. The laboring men all over the country are coming to our aid in such numbers and in such a hearty manner that we must soon win out. I was never more confident than now. Pullman will be forced to arbitrate within a few days."

General Managers' Bulletin.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The association of railway general managers this evening issues a bulletin to the effect that the passenger trains have moved regularly and without interference on all their lines today, and that all freight offered is being handled promptly, with little interruption. A large number of trains were handled into and out of the city, and the general situation shows decided improvement.

A. R. U. Men Want to Work.

OMAHA, Neb., July 10.—The Federated Board of Union Pacific Employes held a conference with General Manager Dickinson today in regard to reinstating the striking A. R. U. men. Mr. Dickinson expressed a willingness to take back all the men who had been peaceable and had not attempted to obstruct the traffic of the road. The notifications were sent to agents by General Traffic Manager Monroe to accept freight for all points.

M. P. Men Will Work.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—A high officer of the industrial council tonight said that the order from Debs to the men on the Missouri Pacific to go out would not be regarded, because the men felt that the strike at Chicago had no particular bearing on them. The Memphis system, which is affected more than any other road here, is beginning to move its trains.

N. P. Bridge Burned.

ALLENSBURG, Wash., July 10.—One span of the Northern Pacific bridge across the Yakima river, seventy-seven miles north of here, was burned today. No particulars are obtainable. Everything is quiet here.

Consult Your Own Comfort.

In going West travel via the Great Northern railway. Palace, Sleeping and Dining Cars St. Paul to Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Spokane and all Pacific Coast points. To its through train is attached the famous Buffet-Library-observation Car.

Mr. Cleveland has doubtloss done many things during his official career which his political opponents were justified in criticising, but in the stand he has now taken in the direction of maintaining public order and quelling lawlessness which tends to a complete disruption of the government at the dictation of a secret organization and its irresponsible leaders, he has earned the approval and gratitude of every patriotic citizen who possesses intelligence enough to discern the difference between black and white—between right and wrong.—Winona Republican.

Senator Davis was not slow in telling the Duluth parties where he stood on the Kyle resolution. — Todd County Argus.

OFFICER FATALLY SHOT.

POLICEMAN JACOBSON, OF HASTINGS, KILLED AY A BULLET.

SHOT DOWN BY A BURGLAR

Who Was Seeking to Evade Arrest—The Outlaw and a Pal Arrested After a Terrific Struggle—Troops Fire on a Mob at Spring Valley, Ill—One Man Killed.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., July 10.—Policemen Albert Jacobson and Edward Schwartz pursued a couple of vags, supposed to be burglars, in the eastern portion of the city, near the lower railway yard, tonight between 8 and 9 o'clock, the parties taking different directions, one of them being captured by Chief Shepherd. The other was traced after a lively skirmish to near the foot of East Second street, and when the officers neared him the desperado fired, the bullet striking Policeman Jacobson in the stomach. Jacobson fell, and then fired without effect. Policeman Schwartz opened fire, and pursued the desperado, who swam the river, and was finally captured by the officer on the opposite side near Point Douglas, after a terrific struggle, the outlaw drawing a knife. Jacobson was fatally shot, and died at 12 o'clock. The shooting has caused a furore of excitement in the city. When placed in jail the desperadoes had upon their persons sets of burglars' tools. Both of them are Canadian Frenchmen.

A VOLLEY OF BULLETS

From an Illinois Regiment Kills and Injures Several Rioters.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 10.—Company C of the Fifteenth regiment, commanded by Capt. Conrad, came into collision with the mob at this place today, and after patiently enduring volley after volley of stones, fired into the mob, killing two men and wounding several others. The casualties are as follows:

KILLED.

DOMINIC BARLOMER, Italian, shot through head.

JOHN SALOLI, Italian, shot through breast.

INJURED.

Walter Gregory, deputy, ribs broken, badly bruised. Lush Kalp, deputy, shot in the thigh. S. T. Powell, deputy, shot twice in face. Unknown Italian rioter, shot by Powell. Unknown rioter, hand and arm badly lacerated by bayonet thrust while militia were clearing streets.

The fight occurred at 4:30 o'cloce this afternoon, when a Rock Island train bearing the troops pulled into the depot. At the time of its arrival a large mob of Lithuanians, Poles and Huns were gathered upon the hill overlooking the depot. The arrival of the train was greeted with yells and jeers, and stones began to rattle down upon the depot platform before one of the soldiers had left the cars. As the men filed out upon the depot platform they were greeted with a chorus of yells, and the stones rained around them. Capt. Conrad raised his hand and called to the mob to stop throwing stones. It obeyed him for an instant, but seeing the troops remain passive, regained its viciousness, and sent volley after volley of stones at the soldiers, at the same time drawing closer and becoming more threatening. Capt. Conrad ordered his men to aim and as soon as more stones came at the regulars he gave the word to fire. The mob broke for the timber when the firing began and has not assembled since. The troops went back to Chicago tonight. Early this morning as a party of deputies was traveling from Princeton to Spring Valley in wagons, some strikers in ambush fired upon them, wounding Deputy S. T. Powell in the face. The fire was returned and one man was seen to fall. Hd was, however, carried off by his companions, and the extent of his injuries is not known.

STRIKE CONDEMNED.

If we are to have civil war, as Mr. Debs threatens, the honest workingmen will be on the side of law and order and right—as they were in 1861.—St. Cloud Journal-Press.

It is our opinion that only the strong arm of the nation itself will stop the onward and destructive force of this mighty wave of unrest and disruption.—Murdock Review.

Be it said to the credit of Grover Cleveland that when it comes to a question of preserving order and authority, he stands by the constitution and not by anarchy.—St. Cloud Journal-Press.

Gov. Altgeld, who is so indignant because the shadow of Uncle Sam has fallen across the Illinois prairies, is a pronounced socialist, and has never cared to conceal that fact.—Washington Post.

To injure parties not interested in nor responsible for the acts of the offenders, only loses sympathy for the A. R. U. and weakens their chances for success in a proper strike.—Le Roy Independent.

The popular verdict among disinterested people is that the strikers are wrong in paralyzing the business of the whole country when they have no grievance of their own.—Martin County Sentinel.

The idea of plunging the whole country into chaos on account of a few ill-treated men at Pullman is really insane and must certainly fail if good government and order are to live. It is a question that must be settled, however great the cost, and the sooner it comes the better.—Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

The Debs strike is raising the devil throughout the country, and the poor man is the principal sufferer. This is a white man's war, however; the Afro-American, not being in any of the unions, is not in it. The Afro-American is a law-abiding citizen, with none of the anarchistic tendencies which seem to prevail generally nowadays.—Afro-American Appeal.

Whatever it may have been at the start the question has already got beyond such bounds, and confronts the people now as a question that endangers the rights and liberties of the American nation; that threatens the ownership of property and the very foundations of the government itself.—Montevideo Leader.

Something will have to give, and that something will be the A. R. U. It will not only have to give up the fight, but will have to accept terms as the railroad companies dictate, and justly. They commenced an unreasonable, unjustifiable fight, and can only blame themselves for defeat.—Hubbard County Enterprise.

Debs has shown himself to be a crank of the most dangerous species, and the leaders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railway Telegraphers have shown good common sense by advising their members to have nothing to do with the present uncalled-for crisis.—Rushmore Gazette.

One of the greatest, as it is one of the most indefensible strikes ever inaugurated, is in progress. Debs not only seeks to boycott the railroads, but the public press, the business men—everybody who will not call this gigantic system of wrong an inherent right. His followers will be wiser when this strike is over—but their wisdom will be purchased at enormous cost to them.—Sauk Center Herald.