

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RED BLOOD FLOWS

As the Sequel of Drainage Canal Turbulence.

SEVERAL STRIKERS SHOT TO DEATH

Four Others Fatally Hurt and a Dozen More Made Targets for Lead—Contractors Arm Their Laborers and Tell Them to Protect Themselves—How It Was Done—Strikers Deny Being Aggressors—Troops Sent to the Scene.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A pitched battle has taken place between strikers and employees of the contractors on the drainage canal. The fight took place at Romeo, the strikers coming down from Lemont and others from the north, they being divided into two mobs. They at once began firing on the contractors and their men. Coming from the north, they drove off the men on section 10. The men retired fighting, but they had only gone a short distance when they were set upon by another division of the strikers. The workmen returned the fire of the strikers and several were killed. Three of the men were killed in Will county, two of them in the Illinois and Michigan canal, one was lying on the tow-path and two others in the bushes just across the line in Cook county.

Four Men Fatally Wounded.
The list of wounded is as follows: Michael Michellib, bullet through fleshly part of thigh; Frank Palski, two bullet wounds and terribly clubbed; Lorenz Levandoski, wrist shattered by a bullet; Ludwig K. Rugs, shot through abdomen, will die; Anton Vescloski, several wounds in head and clubbed; Thomas Merekski, bullet through lungs, will die; Michael Boyer, bullet through lower lobe of liver, will die; John Zwojotski, bullet through thigh bone, will lose leg; Michael Josloski, bullet in lungs, is dying; Frank Smith, ear shot off; Severn Peterson, shot in several places and clubbed. There are six or eight others who are wounded, but their injuries are not of a serious nature. All of the wounded live in Lemont, where they were taken for treatment.

Sheriff and Drainage Board Confer.
The first news of the battle and its attendant fatalities reached this city in a telegram to President Wenter, of the drainage board, and was delivered to him at a conference on the situation taking place in the drainage board rooms. In addition to a number of contractors who were present, several quarrymen were at the meeting, together with Sheriff Gilbert, of Cook county; Sheriff Sharp, of Dupage county, and Sheriff Henneby, of Will county. All these men had insisted that it was a proper case for the governor and recommended military interference. Sheriff Gilbert said that he had no funds at his disposal to pay for the 1,000 deputies that would be required and the other sheriffs joined him in this opinion. Sheriff Gilbert said he would at once call upon Gov. Altgeld for aid.

Alleged Will Call Out the Troops.
A dispatch received from Governor Altgeld says he has decided to call out the Second regiment. A previous dispatch was of an entirely different tenor, in that the governor refused to call out the militia, for the reason, as he stated, that the authorities in charge, from all the facts he could learn, had so far the best of the encounter. He said that the deputy sheriffs appeared to be holding their own and the only persons so far injured were those of the strikers' party. He also said it was the usual custom in similar cases for the local authorities to attempt to shift the responsibility that should rest upon them and he urged that the sheriff himself see to the suppression of all violence.

LATER.—The governor has ordered the Second and Third regiments to the scene of trouble.

STRIKERS TELL ANOTHER STORY.

They Say They Were Entirely Peaceable and Were Not Armed.

The strikers tell an entirely different story from that given in the foregoing. They say they were to hold a meeting to discuss the situation; that they were going to that meeting—to be held at Romeo—unarmed and were attacked without provocation. The facts of the situation previous to the shooting are that for a week the strikers have been visiting the drainage canal camp driving off the men at work and beating those who refused to join them. The contractors finally armed their men, mostly negroes, with shotguns, rifles and revolvers, and told them to protect themselves.

There is no strike of the employees of the drainage canal contractors; it is among the quarrymen; and none of the canal laborers have quit except on the compulsion of the rioters. Having been armed the laborers in the employ of Locker, Smith & Jackson, King Bros. and John McCormick posted lookouts with field glasses to give notice of the approach of a mob, and when the party going to the meeting at Romeo, as alleged, came in sight the hostilities were commenced.

The strikers say they were surprised as they approached to be met with a volley of bullets. They deny that they fired a shot or made a hostile demonstration; but at the first shot they started to run; the negroes pursued, firing. An hour later another party of strikers, also on peaceful designs intent, approached, and when within 500 feet 100 rifles turned loose on them. Many of them fell at the first fire, while those uninjured started to flee. They were almost surrounded, however, and as the fire continued they became thoroughly bewildered. At last an avenue of escape was discovered and then began the mad race for life.

The negroes gave pursuit, firing as they ran, bringing down a hapless striker every few rods. For a mile and a half the chase was kept up, and marking the road for this distance with a trail of blood. Two of the wounded strikers were seen to fall into the canal. The others who were killed outright died where they fell into the roadside. While the battle was in progress

Ludwig Kruger, a section man employed on the Santa Fe road, was mistaken for a striker and shot through the abdomen. While the canal laborers were chasing the strikers along the canal twenty of the latter were overtaken and made prisoners. They were locked in a freight car and from there taken to the commissary department of King Bro's camp. One of the Kings turned the men over to the chief deputy sheriff of Will county. The chief refused to take the men into custody until he knew what they had done to be arrested. King said if he did not take them there would be more bloodshed, and to protect them the chief locked them in a box-car and sent them to Joliet. Thirty-two of the strikers are locked up in the Will county jail.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT HURT.
Thrown from His Carriage and Very Seriously Injured.

PARIS, June 10.—While James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, was driving his horses became unmanageable and one wheel of his carriage struck a gate post violently. Mr. Bennett was thrown from the seat and struck his head on the iron step. He was unconscious when picked up. The wound on his head is a severe one, but Dr. Robins says there is nothing in his condition to cause alarm.

After the medical examination Mr. Bennett asked the doctor to be perfectly frank with him. After learning that his condition was serious Mr. Bennett added a codicil to his will and then announced that he was ready for the operation. Since the operation Mr. Bennett has had no fever and his friends feel very sanguine over his recovery. Mr. Bennett is said to have been seriously hurt in the abdomen, but only conflicting statements as to the nature of his injuries can be obtained.

PASSED THE APPORTIONMENT.

Last of the Political Bills Through the Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, June 10.—The bill to locate the state fair permanently at Peoria has been sent to the foot of the senate calendar. A bill was passed to provide for the regulation of intelligence offices. The majority report of the committee to investigate the alleged "hook trust" exonerated the American Book company and gave it credit for making books cheaper. A resolution was adopted for a popular vote on amending the constitution so as to provide for legislative regulation in the matter of contracts between employer and employee. The bill providing for local option as to poll tax was passed. The session took its weekly three-days rest.

The house passed the new apportionment bill amid a scene of great disorder. Bill appropriating \$25,000 for the Normal university was passed. The anti-Pinkerton bill couldn't get a constitutional majority for suspension of the rules and failed to pass, as did the resolution for a committee to revise the statutes of the state.

The Square Lets It Go at That.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The Times says Civil Justice Wanhopo Lynn is quoted as having said in his speech at the Irish amnesty meeting in Cooper Union that if England did not want peace it was the duty of friends of Ireland to strike her down behind, if they pleased—so England had not spared her Irish political prisoners. "No matter," he is reported as saying, "whether those prisoners were guilty or not of the alleged offenses, they should be released."

When asked about the matter Lynn practically admitted that he was correctly reported, and added: "That's what the meeting was for."

ABREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The total loss by the Fargo fire is estimated at \$3,500,000, with \$1,200,000 insurance.

Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch was re-elected president of the Michigan State Pioneer society at its nineteenth annual meeting.

Attachments amounting to nearly \$400,000 have been made against the property of Moody Merrill, the absconding financier of Boston.

Obituary: At Jerseyville, Ills., Leonard M. Cutting, aged 67. At Greensboro, Ala., Rev. Dr. O. R. Blue, of the Methodist church.

Amelia C. Edwards, who is said to have been a female lobbyist of the Minnesota legislature, has sued Senator Henry Kelley, of Sauk Center, for \$100,000 damages for assault.

Emile Zola has been again defeated of election to the French academy, receiving only 4 votes to 22 cast for Ferdinand Brunetiere, the critic and author.

Josiah B. Kendall, a Boston real estate dealer, has failed. His liabilities are \$275,446, while the assets are a residence value at \$23,000 and a disputed claim against the Boston Water Power company for \$1000.

Frank Ferguson, of Chicago, is in a new York hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. He was thrown from a carriage in Central Park.

Abraham Bailey, grain commission merchant at Duluth, has disappeared.

The president has recognized O. J. B. Brie as consul of Belgium at Green Bay, Wis., for the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the two Dakotas.

The new gold discovery in Fremont county, Wyoming, is reported to exceed in richness the deposits found in California.

Fire has destroyed the Ville Marie convent near Montreal, causing a loss of \$1,000,000.

The grand jury at Decatur, Ill., is taking no steps in the matter of the lynching of the negro Bush, but is waiting for the coroner's jury to finish. Although there has been no official investigation yet beyond the coroner's jury, there is already talk of raising a purse to defend any one who may be indicted.

Governor Boies has appointed a large delegation to represent Iowa in the convention to be held at Lincoln, Neb., to discuss the plan for building a line of railroad from the Dakotas to a proposed deep water harbor on the gulf of Mexico.

Application has been made for a receiver for the New York Concert company, which runs the Casino. The liabilities are \$400,000.

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FULLER TO DECIDE.

Chief Justice to Settle the Fair Question.

WALKER JUMPS ON AN ADVANTAGE

And Insists on a Point That May Give the Situation a Different Status—Talk of Mob Demonstration and United States Troops—State Commissioners Sign a Statement About the Big Show—Notes of the Exposition.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The day was quiet at the fair and the only outside attraction was the visit of the Infanta "incog" to the grounds. She went by water in Allison Armour's yacht. She spent the day sightseeing and not recognized by but few of the visitors to the fair, who numbered as paid admissions 57,000. Interest in the

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