

the railroad company and its striking employees, it seems, has so far extended itself into the other departments of business, trade and commerce, that the controversy has now shrouded itself into a fierce combat between labor and capital in general.

Mr. Hart then severely criticized President Cleveland for calling out the troops. Continuing, he says: "Our institutions, justly revered by our people, have been too dearly bought, and the blood of American citizens is too sacred to justify the President of the United States in committing a devastating war upon our Government and among our people."

The fearful consequences, both to the individual and to the Government, which might attend the resistance to the army which has been called forth by the President are too great and overwhelming to justify any individual or class of individuals in hazarding such an undertaking. While it is true that a majority of the people believe that the act of the President in calling forth the army in the present emergency is utterly inexcusable, yet it cannot be doubted that a resort to arms for the purpose of defeating the mandate of the President would not only be a serious crime against the commonwealth, but it would set an example which, if made use of in the future, on a similar occasion, might perhaps less justifiable occasions, might endanger the perpetuity of our present form of government.

I advise you, therefore, not to permit yourselves in these times of anarchy to allow your ardor and devotion to your cause to entangle you in a conflict with the armies of the Federal Government, for such a course would be fraught with serious consequences, and might result in bringing down on you the full force of the law.

HIS GENEROUS OFFER.

Dickinson Anxious to Retrieve the Honor of the Militia. SACRAMENTO, July 10.—Brigadier-General Dickinson has announced himself on record with regard to the action of himself and command. He to-day addressed a letter to his superior officer, Brigadier-General Sheehan, Adjutant-General Allen and United States Marshal Baldwin, saying that if given permission to assume the responsibility he would take possession of the depot and yards of the Southern Pacific Company with the First and Third regiments.

Judge Armstrong, one of the best known lawyers in this part of the State, has written an open letter to the strikers, warning them against defeating the execution of the law, and advising them to return to their homes. In conclusion he writes: "Your leaders are either ignorant, and if so unfit to lead, or they have willfully misled you in their event, abandon them and return to your allegiance to the Government of the United States. When by your mistake you find yourself out of work and your wives and children hungry for bread, remember that I warned you. Your leaders are leading you to the brink of ruin and hanging millions to the ruin of your necks, to plunge you into ruin, and so you are falling into a great abyss, and when you hear your wives and children crying, 'We are starving, starving,' and as your hearts break, remember I warned you."

Assistant United States District Attorney Knight said to an Associated Press reporter this afternoon that President Cleveland's proclamation was issued under section 5300 of the revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the use of the military forces of the United States in the district covered by his proclamation. That section provides that whenever, in the judgment of the President of the United States it becomes necessary to use military forces, the President shall forthwith by proclamation command the insurgents to disperse by a certain hour. Whenever the executive of a State or the Legislature of a State, in session, certifies to him that the State forces are powerless, he can call out the regular troops or the militia whenever, in his judgment, the State forces are incapable of putting down the insurrection against the laws of the State or of the United States.

"They will be in a state of rebellion or insurrection against the Government. These strikers have not their feet on the ground, and have committed half a dozen indictable crimes against the United States, such as interference with the mails, violating the interstate commerce law and other indictable offenses."

BANDIT FASHION.

Men Invade Lathrop and Capture a Pullman Car. LATHROP, July 10.—To-night a body of fifteen men invaded this town about 8 o'clock and in a systematic manner proceeded to take charge of the telephone and telegraph office. Proceeding to another telephone office they fired up a switch engine, coupled it onto the Pullman car San Lorenzo and started for Sacramento at 10:20, expecting to reach there at 11:40.

STOCKTON, July 10.—The strikers to-night stole an engine and Pullman car at Lathrop and ran through here about 11 o'clock on the way to Sacramento. They picked up here on the outskirts of the city a company of men who were gath-

ered here to-day to go to the seat of war and fight. The men were stationed just outside of town, and the train rushed past the long string of officers at the depot and did not stop until the crowd was met. They got aboard and went on flying. It is suspected that the railroad authorities made no objection to running the irregulars up to the capital city, where they will meet the regulars. The officers here could have sidetracked the train and put a stop to the flight if they had been advised in time, but they knew nothing of the run of the wild train till it dashed through the town. It is believed that the crowd numbered about 100 men. They are not armed and are not able to buy arms, the officers say. The job was planned by strikers from Sacramento, who came over on Sunday.

EXTRA GUARDS.

All Train Crews Being Run Out of Vallejo. VALLEJO, July 10.—Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day yard engine 1, otherwise known as the switch engine, left the track about 150 feet south of the North Vallejo depot and the water run out of her boilers. No damage was done to the engine. The switch from the main track leading into the Terra Cotta Works yard was thrown over and spiked down. It has been the custom for years of Engineer O'Keefe in charge of the switch engine just before noon to run the engine from South Vallejo up to the North Vallejo depot and run her on a side track while he went to dinner. This was done to-day. While the engine was eating the switch engine commenced to move, and did not stop until she reached the end of the switch, which had by some means been left open. The driving-wheel ran off the track, leaving the engine half way across the main line, her wheels resting in the center of the ties between the track and in the sand on the outside. The water was then run out of her boilers, the fire drawn and the engine killed on the spot.

At South Vallejo there were several engines used for hauling the Santa Rosa, Calistoga, Suisun and freight trains, five in all. The water was run out of each engine and all are practically dead. Sheriff Henderson, who was at Fairfield attendance on the Grand Jury, and City Marshal Savage received a telegram requesting him to protect property.

Late this afternoon it was decided by the strikers to allow the Calistoga, Santa Rosa and Suisun trains to make their regular trip up the road on the arrival of the steamer Amador this evening, so that the crews on the trains would be left at their homes at Calistoga and Santa Rosa respectively. Water was then run into the engines, and one of them sent up from South Vallejo to the North Vallejo depot, where the switch engine was lying derelict. The spikes were removed from the switch leading to the terra cotta plant to allow the engine to pass up the main track to where the train would be expected to be backed up and got on the track and hauled down to South Vallejo. The engineers and firemen, it is said, were warned not to bring trains to South Vallejo in the morning or their engines would be killed. The passengers on the Amador were gratified to learn that they could be conveyed home. The steamer will lie at the navy-yard to-night to guard against possible accidents.

A meeting of all who are in favor of the strikers was held to-night, and was attended by an enthusiastic gathering. Extra guards are posted at the navy-yard. The naval authorities are in constant communication with the military authorities at San Francisco.

FRESNO'S MILITIA READY.

Only Two Members Who Will Not Obey Orders. FRESNO, July 10.—Wednesday evening is set aside for the battalion drill. The County Democratic convention wished to use the armory to-morrow night, so the drill night was changed and corporals were merely notified to have their squads report at 8:30 P. M. Tuesday night in fatigue uniform.

Rumors were rife on the streets that the men were to leave for Sacramento before daylight. Both companies turned out early and were complimented on their appearance and attention to order and drill.

ALWAYS THE BRITANNIA.

Wales' Cutter Again Defeats the Yacht Vigilant. LONDON, July 10.—The Vigilant, Britannia and Satanita were entered for the gold cup at Hunter's Quay. The Britannia won. There was very light air blowing across the bay when the vessels started over the fifty-mile course. With a time allowance of three minutes the Britannia defeated the Vigilant by 8 min. 32 sec.

The Vigilant started over the line at start three minutes behind the Britannia. As the boats approached the Cloch shore the breeze had freshened, with promise of holding all over the finish. Passing the Cloch lighthouse they stayed to starboard and together. The Vigilant's sails were far from being in good order. The mainsail especially was setting awry.

SEVEN REBELS SLAIN.

Fiji Islanders Battie With the British Troops. AUCKLAND, N. Z., July 10.—Several hill tribes of Vanelev Island of the Fiji group refused to pay communal duties, and armed with clubs attacked the native police who tried to enforce their collection. Sir John B. Thurlston, British Governor of Fiji, took steps to quell the uprising and after a severe encounter the rebels were slain. Seven rebels were killed and a large number wounded. Some of the troops were also wounded.

Steamer Havel Goes Aground. BREMEN, July 10.—The North German Lloyd steamer Havel, from Bremen for New York, went aground in the River War, near Bremen. The Havel was floated later in the day without having sustained any damage.

TO STOP WORK

Knights of Labor Are Called Out.

MUST STAND OR FALL

By the Result of the Strike.

ONE MILLION MEN TO GO.

This Makes the Situation Far More Serious.

FOLLOWING SOVEREIGN'S ORDER

To-Day the Order Goes Into Effect, and It Will Be Generally Obeyed.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Knights of Labor throughout the country, numbering nearly 1,000,000 men, have been called upon to strike for the cause of organized labor. General Master Workman Sovereign issued an order late this evening to all members of the organization to cease work until the conflict originated in the strike of the Pullman employes shall have been settled. Following is the text of the order:

CHICAGO, July 10.—The National Association of Marine Engineers will not go on a strike to assist other labor organizations. E. H. Kenny, chairman of the local grievance committee and of the headquarters committee of the National Association of Marine Engineers, was seen in regard to the matter and said: "The Association of Marine Engineers is not a striking body. It is a benevolent and educational organization. We have grievances, but they are always settled by a committee."

COLUMBUS, July 10.—John McBride, president of the United Mine-workers of America, received to-day a telegram from Samuel Gompers, saying: "A crisis in the industrial situation of the country is at hand and it behooves us to endeavor to bring order out of what threatens to become chaos."

OMAHA, July 10.—District Master Workman Cohen of the K. of L. will to-morrow call out all members of his organization in Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln in accordance with orders from Grand Master Workman Sovereign. It is believed that the Union Pacific men will refuse to obey the order, although Cohen expresses confidence that from 5000 to 6000 men will walk out in the three cities.

The Federal Board of Union Pacific employes held a conference with General Manager Dickinson to-day in regard to reinstating the striking A. R. U. men. Dickinson expressed a willingness to take all back who had been peaceable and had not attempted to obstruct the traffic of the road. Notifications were sent to agents by General Traffic Monde to accept freight for all points.

EARTHQUAKES AND FIRES.

They Cause Great Consternation in Constantinople. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Two violent earthquakes were felt here at 12:20 P. M. to-day. Each shock lasted about twenty seconds. Some damage was done. The inhabitants are feeling in anticipation of more serious disturbances.

Several public offices, banks and the Bourse have been closed. Two disastrous fires have occurred. LONDON, July 11.—The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says: "At the moment of the first earthquake I was in the dining-room of the Ottoman Bank. Suddenly the whole structure rocked to and fro violently."

When I reached the street a most extraordinary spectacle presented itself. People with terror depicted on their faces were running in all directions. The banks and other principal institutions in the suburb of Galata were abandoned by the employes after the first shock. In Galata a building fell, burying the inmates. The streets were strewn with telegraph poles and wires. As I am writing the dispatch news reaches me of much damage to property and loss of life in Stamboul, the bazaars having suffered in particular, but time has not been allowed me to verify the statements.

As I was going down the back staircase I noticed that Stamboul appeared to be covered with a mist or dust. In all of the shocks, the last two being the most violent, which were felt this morning, each was accompanied with a rumbling, which I first took for the crash of falling buildings. Several houses fell in Stamboul. In Galata the shock was so severe that the quays were ruined. Many persons were killed and injured. Most of the buildings in the villages bordering on the Bosphorus suffered great damage. It is believed fifty persons lost their lives and that the injured far exceeds that figure. The loss to property will be very large.

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Touching the outlook for the future outside of Chicago it may be said that to-day's dispatches were almost uniform in tenor, to the effect that normal conditions had already been restored or that they were rapidly approaching that state, and there seems no reason at this writing to suppose that the progress toward a complete resumption of trade and traffic will meet with any serious check as the coming days shall succeed each other. In other words, it does not seem possible, with all the forces of law and order as now arrayed, with their leader put to his own defense at the bar of justice, with their ranks beginning to be depleted by desertions, and with the strain which they have already endured, that the A. R. U. can rally forces for a struggle which must needs be long and discouraging at best. Apparently, therefore, their only hope of final triumph lies in aid which they hope to get from union labor outside of their organization.

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The first step in this procedure was the assembling of the Federal Grand Jury and the delivery of a charge to it by Judge Grosscup, as set forth in extenso elsewhere in these dispatches. That it is the intention of the national authorities not to be turned aside from an exhaustive inquiry into the questions which it has undertaken to pass upon by mere technicalities was evinced at the outset by the brusqueness with which it swept aside the plea of privacy and privilege which the Western Union Telegraph Company, with due regard for the privacy of the messages of its clients, was forced to put in when the jury called for the messages of President Debs to the members of his order which had been transmitted over its lines. The court held that public safety was paramount to private right and so ordered that the dispatches be produced. That it is the intention of the Government not to be too long about the work in hand was shown from the fact that the footsteps of the telegraph official who brought the dispatches had scarcely ceased to re-echo along the corridor leading to the Grand Jury room when that body filed into court and announced that it had found a true bill of indictment.

Pending the arrest of the person thus put under indictment his name remained locked in the breast of the lord high executioner, and the public was allowed to draw all its conclusions from the premises and such preliminary data as it had at hand. That President Debs was the man no one doubted, and subsequent developments justified the surmise.

Touching the outlook for the future outside of Chicago it may be said that to-day's dispatches were almost uniform in tenor, to the effect that normal conditions had already been restored or that they were rapidly approaching that state, and there seems no reason at this writing to suppose that the progress toward a complete resumption of trade and traffic will meet with any serious check as the coming days shall succeed each other. In other words, it does not seem possible, with all the forces of law and order as now arrayed, with their leader put to his own defense at the bar of justice, with their ranks beginning to be depleted by desertions, and with the strain which they have already endured, that the A. R. U. can rally forces for a struggle which must needs be long and discouraging at best. Apparently, therefore, their only hope of final triumph lies in aid which they hope to get from union labor outside of their organization.

As this is being written the order for all classes of labor in Chicago to go on strike to-morrow morning is being promulgated, and it is said that the order of General Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, calling on all members to strike and all who sympathize with the Pullman strikers all over the country to come out with them, is expected to follow quickly. How generally the orders will be obeyed is problematical. To a great extent the effect has already been discounted by the stagnation of business, and it is known that some of the longest heads of the labor leaders believe that the action has been postponed too long to be effective.

DEBS UNDER ARREST.

Very Indignant at the Seizure of His Personal Papers.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Federal Grand Jury, after receiving the instructions of Judge Grosscup this afternoon, returned indictments against Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. U.; George W. Howard, its vice-president; Sylvester Kellher, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, one of its directors, and shortly thereafter the men were arrested. They are charged with conspiracy to commit an unlawful act in attempting to block the progress of the United States mails.

Joined in the indictment with the four leaders of the Railway Union was James Murwin, the Rock Island striker who threw the switch which derailed a mail train at Blue Island on the night of June 30. Debs, Howard, Kellher and Rogers were taken to the office of District Attorney Milchrist immediately after their arrest, and after a few hours' detention were released on bail by Judge Grosscup, their bonds being \$10,000 each.

The Federal Grand Jury spent but a short time on the case of Debs and other leaders of the strike. The case against them for conspiracy had been prepared some days ago by Attorneys Milchrist and Walker,