THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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HOW PERIER WAS ELECTED

As Unlike an American Election as Anything Could Well Be.

SCENE AT VERSAILLES DESCRIBED

Mrs. Crawford Tells How the French President Was Voted for—He Wept When the Result Was Announced.

(Special Paris Cable—Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.)

PARIS, June 28.—Nothing more unlike an American election could be well imagined than the French presidential election which yesterday elected M. Casimir-Perier president of the republic. The electoral body, formed of both houses of the legislature, met in one vast room in the form of a parallelogram and adorned with battle paintings of the Bonaparte period. The constitution ordains that the successful candidate for the presidency of the republic must have the highest number of votes above all other candidates. M. Casimir-Perier had 451 out of 853. There were 877 members present, but twenty-four abstained from voting.

The palace of Versailles was full of bustle. Ticket holders were admitted to the galleries early in the morning. The members of the press were the first to arrive. A brigade of police was posted at different parts of the general hall, while uneasy, sharp-eyed detectives prowled about among the crowds of holiday makers who had come to see what sights the public palaces of Versailles might afford. The ladies present included the wives, daughters, nieces, cousins and personal friends of the members of the congress. They had no time to buy mourning for Carnot or to prepare special toilettes for the presidential election. Two special trains of great length were prepared toward noon, another train of saloon cars awaited the ministers and poor Carnot's state train was ready in the event of the future president preferring to return to Paris by rail. The last time it was used was to bring back M. Carnot's remains from Lyons. It is customary for the newly elected president to drive back from Versailles in a private equipage and escorted by curaissers.

While we waited at the St. Lazare station a hastily printed leaflet was distributed supplicating the deputies and senators in the name of humanity not to vote for M. Casimir-Perier, but to vote against bloated capitalists. It was written by a crank. I saw many cranky old men about. An old lady who was turned out swept about protestingly proclaiming the seventh seal was broken and that the vials of wrath in the form of anarchism were being poured on the world for its sin. Science, divorced from religion, she proclaimed to some who knew her, to be the devil.

The special trains followed at five-minute intervals, the ministers starting first and the diplomatic corps last. They went in almost no time to Versailles, which, near the palace, looked like a French town where a fair is going on, or Chantilly on Derby day. The crowds were immense. The police went about ordering the sightseers to move on. At the hotels and cafes the tongues of parliamentarians wagged freely and the deputies compared notes across the tables. "Who will you vote for?" I asked Comte Malloreau, a French Labouchere.

"For M. Casimir-Perier," he replied.

"Why, are you not a radical?"

"Yes, but I want to prevent him from ever being premier. Besides, should the anarchists want to remove another president I prefer to remove a semi-conservative."

At 1 o'clock there was a full muster of the ambassadors and other members of the diplomatic corps in congress hall. I fell into conversation with the members of a congressman's family in the speaker's tribunal and was told M. Brisson was present M. Casimir-Perier, it was added, was the favorite. The royalists intended to vote for General Fevrier, while all the senate would vote for M. Casimir-Perier since M. Lacour had withdrawn.

M. Casimir-Perier would be a better president than prime minister. He had a great fortune, was honest and honorable, not an India rubber character, and was well bred. It would be an advantage to France to have him at the Elysee, where much of the initiatory character was not expected, but where he might exercise salutary influence in frowning down such men as Rouvier, Roche and Reinach. His wife, who is a good woman, is also wealthy in her own right. M. Casimir-Perier is brave. This is a desirable quality in dynamiting times. He was under fire in several engagements in 1870 and won by military pluck the cross of the Legion of Honor when he was 22 years old. Since the assassination of M. Carnot his ambition has greatly cooled. He felt that he would make a great sacrifice in becoming president. Could he but get in touch with the democracy and conquer his pride he would be sure to succeed as president.

The ushers kept arranging the ballot boxes and seats as the conversation went on. The speaker and the secretaries entered in the meantime. The speaker, in choice, simple terms, alluded to the horrifying event that necessitated the event and then declared the congress open. The speaker named those who were to scrutinize the votes. He decided by lot in what alphabetical category the members should begin to vote. The letter L was drawn and M. Labarte began the voting. The members filed past the urns, dropping in white or black balls as they went. They then went to walk in the gardens. There were twelve urns, each of which was on a separate table. The letters L, M, N, O and P took half an hour to vote. At 3 o'clock M. Casimir-Prerier arrived from Paris. He walked nervously about the passages of the committee rooms. At 3:30 853 votes had been cast. One other vote had been refused. Breathless anxiety reigned while the votes were being counted. The speaker then declared the result of the first and only ballot. The socialists, apparently for form's sake, cried "Down with the dictatorship;" "Long live the social republic." The members of the center applauded and there were a few who cried "Long live Casimir-Perier." Very little enthusiasm or warm feeling was shown anywhere unless it was in the speaker's room by M. Casimir-Perier, who upon hearing the speaker announce the result of the ballot burst into tears and said: "I make a great sacrifice in accepting the office."

Half an hour afterwards the newly elected president drove toward Paris escorted by a body of dragoons. As he drove off he bowed pleasantly.

He looks younger than his age. He has an erect carriage and precipitate diction and little out of the common in his air. His countenance and bearing are rather military, though he is a civilian. M. Casimir-Perier called upon Mme. Carnot on returning to Paris and begged her to stay at the palace of the Elysee as long as is was convenient to her. In the meanwhile he will make the foreign ministry his official residence.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

FUNDS FOR CARNOT'S FUNERAL.

Premier Dupuy Will Be the Orator and Will at Once Resign His Post.

PARIS, June 28.—The newly-elected president M. Cassimir-Perier, presided at the council of ministers today. It was decided to ask the Chambers tomorrow for a credit of 5,000 francs, to be appropriated to the expenses of the funeral of the late president.

Premier Dupuy will deliver the funeral oration.

M. Dupuy, it is announced, has decided to resign the premiership, and proposes to go to Contrexeville, where he will take the mineral waters.

Arrived in England

SOUTHAMPTON, June 28.—The American line steamer New York from New York, having on board the Yale Athletic team, has arrived here. The members of the team are in the best of health. They left at once for Oxford.

CASIMIR-PERIER'S ACCEPTANCE.

Promises His Country All that is in Him—Socialist Uproar.

PARIS, June 28.—The following is the complete result of the poll: M. Casimir-Perier, 451; M. Brisson, 191; M. Dupuy, 99; General Fevrier, 53; M. Arago, 27; scattering, 32—total 853.

In officially notifying M. Casimir-Perier of his election M. Lacour delivered an eloquent oration and in reply M. Casimir-Perier said: "I can scarcely restrain the emotion I now feel. The national assembly bestows upon me the greatest honor a citizen can ever reach, by imposing upon me the heaviest moral responsibility a man can bear. I shall give my country all that is in me of energy and patriotism. I shall give the republic all the warmth of my convictions, which have never varied. I shall give the democracy all my devotion, all my heart, as did he whose loss we now deplore. Finally I shall endeavor to do all my duty."

The new president received the congratulation of Premier Dupuy and the cabinet ministers, and a large number of senators and deputies in the room set apart for the use of the cabinet. Afterward he received the congratulations of the correspondents of the newspapers.

Replying to the newspaper men, M. Casimir-Perier said: "I have only one word to say. You may discuss me—I belong to you, but never forget France and the republic."

Beforet he vote was taken M. de Baudrey-de Asson, a monarchist and clericalist, jumped upon a chair and waving a paper declared he wanted to submit a motion to revise the constitution. No attention was paid to him and the ballot proceeded.

Tremendous cheering greeted the announcement of the result. The socialists, however, made vociferous protests. M. Chauvin, the hair dresser deputy representing one of the divisions of St. Denis, M. Thivrier, the blouse-wearing deputy representing Mont Luson, and M. Carnaud, the deputy who has the distinction of having been formerly a school teacher, and other socialists shook their fists at the other members of the national assembly, at the same time shouting: "Vive la revolution sociale," "Down with reaction!" etc., mingled with repeated "A bas la presidence!" (Down with the presidency.")

M. de Jeanto, a socialist, shouted out a violent protest against the refusal of the congress to consider his motion to abolish the presidency. His protest was greeted with loud socialist applause. The moderates and radicals demanded the closure amid a scene of great uproar, during which M. Avez continued shouting at the top of his voice: "All this is the result of a coalition of the reactionaries." M. Michelin, president of the municipal council of Paris, mounted the tribune and attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned with loud cries of "Boulangist, Boulangist, a bas le Boulangist." The socialist clamors were then drowned by torrents of counter cheering and in a moment of comparative silence M. Challemel-Lacour ordered the secretary to read the minutes of the meeting and the session of the national assembly was then closed with cries of "Vive la republique!"

A little four-horse landau drove into the court yard. M. Casimir-Perier entered the vehicle and started for Paris, escorted by a detachment of dragoons, with lances, from which bright colored pennons were flying, in order to make his official entry in the customary manner and somewhat after the style of the kings of France into the capital of France. The new president received an immense ovation from the dense crowds of people who lined the route from Versailles to Paris.

As the remains of Carnot are yet unburied the usual installation at the palace of the Elysee was foregone.

The ministers, shortly after the president's arrival, formally tendered their resignations to him. Casimir-Perier requested them to remain in office. It is doubtful, however, whether Dupuy, the prime minister, will retain office. It is expected in the event of his insisting upon his resignation being accepted that the president will summon Burdeau to form a cabinet. This will enable Dupuy to hold his position of president of the Chamber of Deputies.

It has been arranged that the funeral procession which will escort the remains of the late President Carnot to the Pantheon is to leave the Elysee palace at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. It will proceed through the Champs Elysee to the Place de la Concorde, and through the Rue de Rivoli, reaching Notre Dame at about noon. After the funeral services at the cathedral, the procession will go to the Pantheon by the Pont Neuf and the Boulevarde St. Michael.

The moderate republican and conservative newspapers accord President Casimir-Perier a favorable reception, and say that they are convinced that the majority of the French nation and real working people will do likewise. They extol his firmness and integrity and consider his election a reply to the anarchist challenge. The Gaulois urges that the "joyful outcome" should be celebrated by the proclamation of political amnesty, and the repeal of the exile laws. Justice also demands amnesty for politic. offenders.

The radical organs regard the election of Casimir-Perier as a victory for the conservatives over the advanced sections. The Rappel says that after the horrible crime the majority was bound to choose a president of resistence. La Lanterne expresses the opinion that M. Casimir-Perier's name is a challenge thrown to the democracy.

The extreme right and left organs describe M. Casimir-Perier as a "fighting president." La Petite Republique remarks that M. Casimir-Perier regards the presidency as a weapon and not as a function, adding that he represents the clerical aristocracy and the financial plutocracy. Continuing, the paper states that the new president "is the choice of the right, the prisoner of the church and the ambassador of reaction. The republicans must close their ranks in the face of this new sixteenth of May."

SANTO HAD ACCOMPLICES.

One of Them Suicides When the Police Find Him.

MONTPELIER, June 28.—An anarchist tragedy growing out of the efforts of the police to discover the accomplice of Cesaro Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, has occurred here.

Cette and Montpelier, both in the department of Herault, have been mentioned as places where the murderer stopped previous to making his way to Lyons with the intention of taking the life of the chief magistrate of France. Consequently both these towns have been scoured by detectives since Monday. Santo has from the first claimed that he acted entirely on his own initiative and that he had no accomplices. The police soon formed a different opinion and believed that he followed out a carefully laid plan, receiving instructions and advice at the different towns he visited.

The detectives who have been at work at Montpelier decided to surround and search the house of a man named Granier, supposed to be an anarchist and a possible accomplice of Santo. Granier, it appears, during last Sunday afternoon, previous to the attack upon President Carnot, was heard to remark: "By this time Carnot must have received his quietus." As the president was not stabbed until late the same evening it was naturally concluded, when the news of the outrage became published and when it was shown that Santo had visited Montpelier, that Granier must have known that an attempt was to be made upon the life of the president.

When Granier's house was surrounded the detectives burst in the door and summoned the anarchist to surrender. Granier, who was seated at a table eating his supper, sprang to his feet and for a moment stood motionless with surprise. Then with surprising swiftness and before the detectives could secure him picked up a long and sharp knife and plunged it in his abdomen, and with a few swift turns of the wrist disemboweled himself and fell to the floor, where he expired almost immediately. The police then commenced a thorough search of

(Continued on Third Page.)

INCOME TAX DISPOSED OF

Hill, Murphy and Smith, Democrats, Voted to Strike Out the Provision.

POPULIST SENATORS ALL VOTED NO

Whisky Tax Fixed at $1.10 and Goes Into Effect Immediately on the Passage of the Bill—Bonded Period Fixed at Eight Years.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Mr. Hoar started a series of filibustering maneuvers today in the senate which seemed to indicate that it might be the purpose of republicans to use the joint resolution passed by the house yesterday to continue for thirty days after June 30 the appropriations for the present fiscal year to blockade the tariff bill. The resolution must be passed before July 1, when all annual appropriations cease. As soon as the senate met Mr. Hoar made the point of no quorum, as there was only seven senators present. Twenty-five minutes were then spent awaiting the appearance of a sufficient number to proceed with business.

Mr. Cockrell, chairman of the appropriation committee, renewed his motion of last night to refer the resolution to his committee. Mr. Hoar superseded this motion with one that took precedence, moving to require instructions to report back as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill as it passed the house.

Mr. Hoar consumed the time of the morning session until 10:30. He protested against keeping the tariff bill before the senate to the exclusion of all other legislation, saying that when the majority asked the minority to continue existing appropriations on the order to press a bill that the minority believed injurious they asked too much.

When the hour of 10:30 arrived the disposal of the resolution gave way to the tariff bill. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Hill to limit the time to the period between March 1 and August 1 of each year when the books of corporations should be open to inspection. Upon this there ensued a protracted debate in which Messrs. Chandler, Teller, Manderson and Allison participated.

Mr. Hill made a motion to strike out the income tax feature of the tariff bill. Lost—24 to 40.

The consideration of the income provisions of the tariff bill was completed at 12:35.

Three democrats, Hill, Murphy and Smith, voted for Hill's motion to strike out the income tax section, and McPherson was paired for it. Of the republicans, six, Hansbrough, Mitchell of Oregon, Pettigrew, Power, Shoup and Teller, voted against the motion, and Dubois was so paired. The populists all voted against the motion.

The tax on playing cards was fixed at 2 cents per pack.

Section 88, which advances the tax on distilled spirits from 90 cents to $1.10 a gallon, was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Aldrich moved to make the increased whisky tax go into effect immediately on the passage of the bill. Adopted.

The committee amendment fixing the tax at $1.10 per gallon and extending the bonded period to eight years was then agreed to without division.

Mr. Daniel offered an amendment to repeal the section of the existing law providing that every farmer or planter selling leaf tobacco shall make a statement, verified by oath, as to the amount of his sales, and making his refusal to do so a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500. Agreed to.

Section 104, the last but one of the bill, providing for the repeal of the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley bill and the abrogation of all agreements under it, was reached just before 7 o'clock. Mr. Hale moved to strike out. As this motion would bring up the whole question of reciprocity it could not be disposed of tonight, and the senate thereupon, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

NEW MEXICAN STATEHOOD.

Has Been Knocking at the Door for Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Delegate Joseph, who represents New Mexico in congress, regards it as certain that the senate, as well as the house, will pass the bill admitting the territory to statehood. Mr. Joseph says New Mexico has for the last forty-four years persistently urged admission to statehood, the first bill in its behalf having been introduced in 1850. At that time California was admitted, but the New Mexico bill failed of passage. In 1874, a New Mexico bill passed both houses, but it had the misfortune to fail because of a slight difference in phraseology between the house measure and that of the senate.

Senators Stewart, Mitchell, Allison and Frye and Representatives Holman, Cannon and Harmer are members of the present congress who voted for this bill twenty years ago. It counted also among its friends, such men as Garfield, Logan, Windom, Hannibal Hamlin, Simon Cameron, James Ingalls and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster, all of whom took an active part during their congressional service in having New Mexico admitted to the union.

The senate again passed the bill in the Forty-fourth congress, Senators Sherman, Ransom and Jones being active in its support, but it failed to get through the house. Again there were vain efforts for admission in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses, but these efforts never advanced beyond committee stages. It is therefore after twenty years' delay that the house of representatives again passes the New Mexico bill.

Regarding the charge that a large portion of the population is non-English speaking, Mr. Joseph claims that the proportion is less marked than it is in the older states of the northwest, where he points out, Minnesota has 467,000 foreigners in a population of 1,301,000, and Wisconsin 459,000 foreigners in a population of 1,686,000.

A peculiar objection made against the admission of New Mexico is that bull fights are countenanced there. Mr. Joseph says the stories of these fights have been exaggerated. He claims that the exhibitions are far short of the old-time bull fight and are not of that brutal nature which would bring them within the law forbidding cruelty to animals. It is said to be a harmless piece of sport, wherein the bulls are padded to safely protect them against injury or torture, and he considers them too harmless to be stopped on other days of the week than Sunday.

CHANGING THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

Democrats Are Not Yet Satisfied with Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The amended sugar schedule, which will probably be offered when the tariff bill is taken up in the senate, was put into shape by Senator Jones today. It was accepted by all to whom it was shown except Senator Blanchard. The amendment, as prepared, changes the date when the sugar schedule shall go into effect from the 1st of January to the time of the passage of the bill and provides for the continuation of the bounty for the present year, giving nine-tenths of a cent bounty per pound on sugar testing above 90 degrees by the polariscope and eight-tenths of a cent on sugar testing below 90 degrees and above 80 degrees. The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to refrain from imposing the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent upon sugar imported from countries paying an export bounty where it is demonstrated to his satisfaction that the producer has not received the bounty.

New Mexico Statehood Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Among the bills that passed the house today was one to amend the judiciary act of August 13, 1888. It provides that receivers or managers appointed by United States courts can be sued without the permission of the appointing court just as the original corporation might have been sued.

Several navy bills were passed and then the bill for the admission of New Mexico was taken up. It passed without division.

At 4:18 the quorum disappeared and the house adjourned.

ALLOTTING OMAHA INDIAN LANDS.

Secretary Morton Alleges the Agent Has Been Looking Out for Snaps.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Smith has forwarded to the secretary of agriculture a report of the commissioner of Indian affairs on the request made to Secretary Morton by Henry Fontenelle, a half-breed Indian of the Omaha tribe, seeking assistance in securing allotment of the Omaha tribal lands. Secretary Morton, in referring to the letter, characterized the "Farley lease" of lands as a great fraud perpetrated on the Indians. He quotes the Indian as saying that the allotting agent, Miss A. C. Fletcher, "under the guise of philanthropy and piety, has been doing a good deal of seemingly worldly business with an eye to pecuniary gain, and has been largely instrumental in continuing the Farley lease fraud upon the Omahas."

Commissioner Browning says in his report on the matter that, owing to the very unsettled condition of affairs on that reservation, as a result of illegal leasing of the allotted lands it will not be advisable to make new allotments yet. He also speaks highly of the work of the allotting agent and refutes the charge that influence has been brought to bear in favor of the Farley lease.

American Manufactured Goods Preferred.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Consul H. J. Summer, jr., at Bombay, says in a recent report to the State department that the natives of western India have a preference for goods of American manufacture, and are willing to pay more for an article made in the United States than for English or other foreign goods.

He says further, "I am constantly in receipt of letters requesting me to direct the writers to some firm handling American foot and hand power machinery, which is used here in preference to steam power on account of the cheapness of labor and the small size of many of the factories."

Notwithstanding the fact that there are many cotton mills in India that turn out fine cotton goods made from American and Egyptian cotton, there are thousands of yards of American cotton goods imported yearly, and the same is true in regard to many other articles.

Senate Inquiry Into the Sleeping Car Case.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Sherman today introduced a resolution, which went over under the rules, instructing the committe on Interstate Commerce commission to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the employment and use of sleeping and parlor cars not owned by railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce, the cost of operating them, the charges made for their use, and what ought to be reasonable charges for the seats, berths and sections in such cars.

Labor Day Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The president has signed the bill creating "Labor day" a national holiday.

KEIR HARDIE DISSENTS.

Unprecedented Scene in the English House of Commons Yesterday.

LONDON, June 28.—There was an unprecedented incident in the House of Commons this evening when Sir William Vernon Harcourt, supported by Mr. Balfour, moved an address of congratulation to the queen upon the birth of an heir to the duke of York. The motion was about to be put when James Keir Hardie, probably the most prominent of the liberal members of Parliament, said: "I owe allegiance to no hereditary ruler. (Oh, oh.) The motion proposes to raise the importance of an event of every day occurrence. I am delighted to learn the child is fairly health. (Oh, oh.) I shall be pleased to join in the ordinary congratulations if I meet the child's parents, but when the House of Commons, representing the nation, is asked to join in congratulations, then, in the interest of the dignity of the House, I protest. There is one aspect of the question which concerns the House of Commons. A cabinet minister was required by law to be present upon the interesting occasion. I submit such a proceeding is not calculated to enhance the dignity of this house in the eyes of the nation." (Cries of order, rot). "You may say rot," continued Hardie, "but if you mixed with those you represent, you would find the people view this matter in a different manner. It seems to me some protest ought to be made in this connection. It is a matter of small concern to me whether the future ruler of this country is a genuine article or a spurious one. The motion was made because the child was born in the royal family, and the house has a right to ask what particular blessing the royal family has conferred upon the nation. That it partook in these proceedings, we are told the queen has ruled for half a century. I beg to correct this by saying that her majesty has reigned, not ruled. There is the prince of Wales. What special blessing has he conferred upon the nation that we should rejoice with him?"

"I know nothing in the career of his royal highness which commends itself especially to me. We are told a fierce light beats on the throne, but sometimes we catch glimpses of his royal highness on the race courses. (Ohs and cries of question).

"This child will be surrounded by sycophants and flatterers, and will be taught to believe himself 'king of creation.' In course of time he will tour, with rumors of morganatic marriages in his train. (Cries of dissent).

"As the house has not found time to vote condolence with the widows, orphans and others who are suffering from the terrible colliery calamity in Wales, I protest against the present mummery."

The motion was then put, Hardie alone protesting, and it was adopted amid prolonged cheering.

The budget discussion was then resumed.

Congratulations on the Grandson.

LONDON, June 28.—Lord Rosebery today in moving an address of congratulation to the queen on the birth of an heir to the duke of York, said that there was na absolute guarantee in this world against evil, but the most important guarantee of the permanence of the actual form of government was the fact that the queen had no fewer than three direct heirs. The premier added that monarchy by the lapse of centuries had assumed functions rather social than political.

The marquis of Salisbury said that he would supplement Lord Rosebery's remarks by stating that the political form of government was the only one possible in order to rally the numerous races and creeds which were under the queen's sway.

The motion was adopted.

Progress of Hogan's Army.

YANKTON, S. D., June 28.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Hogan's army from Butte, Mont., rested here today to repair its commissary boat, which was severely injured by being blown against the river bank. The army was provided with two days' provisions, considerable clothing and foot wear and at 5 p. m. sailed away for St. Louis.

Nolan Davis, a young Englishman, who is traveling with the army, writing up the trip for the London Daily Telegraph, was the victim of sunstroke yesterday, but is recovering.

Committed Murder and Suicide.

DES MOINES, June 28.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Near Lone Tree, Johnson county, this state, yesterday, Jacob I. Zing, aged 35, shot and killed Mary Tevort, aged 17, because she refused to marry him. He then turned the weapon on himself and fired, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover.

STRIKES THE UNION PACIFIC

Pullman Boycott Extended Over the Lines of the Overland System.

ORDER WAS SENT OUT LAST NIGHT

Probability that Omaha and Columbus Are Excepted — Interesting Developments Looked for Today—Northwestern May Substitute Wagners.

The American Railway union in its fight against Pullman extended the field of hostilities late last night to the Union Pacific and Rio Grande systems. Telegrams were sent out from Chicago ordering all men in the train service of these roads to refuse to handle Pullman cars.

President G. B. Miller of local lodge No. 12, American Railway union, was asked in reference to the order last night.

"Well," said he, "we have not been officially informed of it yet; however, I will say such a step would not be unlikely. I think that in the event of a walkout being ordered there would be several exceptions. For instance, I do not think the men in the yards in Omaha or Columbus, neither of these cities handling any great number of Pullman sleepers, would be requested to stop work. Our object in the event of a general strike is to order the men to quit where it would likely be most effective. The further west the more effective a strike would be, on account of the greater number of Pullman cars that are handled. In the passenger yards in this city only two Pullmans are handled, one on the Rock Island going east, the other west. There would be nothing to be gained by having a walkout here, unless it would be what is called a 'sympathy' walkout, and this sort of business has ceased to have much effect."

Mr. Miller said that if it were true that the order had been issued he was certain the men would comply. When asked if he expected any serious trouble would occur in the way of violence he said:

"I do not look for any trouble within the next few days. Matters are no doubt considerably strained and many of the men, especially in the west, where, should a strike occur, it would be most effective, feel very bitter. I was informed by an official from Chicago that we would not be required to handle any Pullman cars today (Friday), for the reason it was not thought any of these cars could be got away from Chicago. He informed me the members of the union meant business there."

APPLIES TO TRAINMEN ONLY.

It is understood that the order applies only to members of the union who are engaged in the work of handling trains, clerks, shopmen and others being excepted.

At Union Pacific headquarters yesterday little was feared of the men in the employ of the receivers, the promises made by the representatives of the different organizations during the recent wage conference to Judge Caldwell being recalled by the officials at this time as being emphatically against striking or handicapping the road in any way. As the Union Pacific has a proprietary right in the Pullmans on its system the officials argue that proprietary right becomes a part of the property in the hands of the court, subject to its control, and anything tending to interfere with the operation of the system would be a direct contempt of court, punishable as only Judge Caldwell or Judge Sanborn know how to punish for violations of expressed conditions.

What seriously affects railroads terminating in Omaha at this time is the refusal of eastern lines to handle freight, a telegram being received at all offices yesterday from the Illinois Central that it would not take freight until after the settlement of the Pullman boycott, its yards being completely tied up on account of the refuzal of the switchmen to handle passenger trains having Pullmans attached, thereby completely blocking traffic.

The Northwestern seems to be the road that will feel the boycott first here, on account of difficulties had with the switchmen at St. Paul. While the Northwestern brings into Omaha two Wagner cars and one Pullman, on its north and south line and its St. Paul-Omaha line Pullmans are hauled alternately with Wagners, and it is very much questioned whether Pullman would allow a substitute of Wagner cars during the continuance of the fight.

A Northwestern conductor talking to a Bee man yesterday at the Broadway station, Council Bluffs, as to the possibility of the Pullman boycott extending to Omaha, said: "If any difficulty occurs it will come from sources west of Omaha. I have it from good authority that the Northwestern people will pull off their Pullman cars tomorrow and substitute Wagners instead. They have about forty Wagner cars not in use in their Chicago, Kansas City and St. Paul yards, and these will, I am informed, be put in service at once. So far as the men on the Northwestern are concerned, they are a very peaceable lot, the company having but few difficulties each year to adjust. Wherever possible the officials favor the men, and under these circumstances we have no kick coming. However, I want to see the Pullman employes win this fight, and it will be won right in the big centers. The Union Pacific may be tied up, but I think they will substitute Wagner cars without much pressing."

The Milwaukee road is not tied up at Chicago or elsewhere by the boycott against the Pullman sleepers. No Pullman cars are hauled on its lines, and no trains have been delayed.

COURTS PROTECT THE SANTA FE.

Order Issued by Judge Foster to Marshal Neely.

TOPEKA, June 28.—The Santa Fe system is now in the hands of the United States court in fact. In the application of the receivers through General Attorney A. A. Hurd, Judge C. G. Foster of the United States court this morning signed an order directing United States Marshal Neely to protect all property and trains of the Santa Fe in Kansas. Marshal Neely is ordered to arrest all persons interfering with the trains or property of the company.

Marshal Neely is now in Leavenworth where he is swearing in deputies to take charge of the railroad property. He is also issuing orders to men along the line of the Santa Fe authorizing them to enlist deputies to protect the property of the company.

It is the plan of the receivers to make application to all the federal judges who have jurisdiction along the line of their road for an order similar to the one signed by Judge Foster which if granted will place the road actually in the control of the United States court.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A. Bancroft, representing the Santa Fe system applied to the United States authorities in the name of the receiver for protection to his road against interference by the strikers. Judge Grosscup is out of town and the marshal's office decided to act under the order entered in the coal strike trouble and decided to send out deputies.

District Attorney Milchrist said he was of the opinion that the order against the miners was still operative against any one who might interfere with the road. Mr. Bancroft said the Santa Fe firemen and switchmen in the city had quit work, and that all the receivers desired was an order compelling them to refrain from interfering with the men who might be secured to take their places. Mr. Milchrist said that in his opinion the order of June 4 was sufficient for the purpose. Attorney Bancroft said he would wire to Judge Grosscup and ask him to construe these orders. In the meantime he asked Clerk Burnham to prepare a certified copy of the order for the use of the marshal.

John Donnelly, chief deputy, agreed to swear in twelve deputies and place them at the disposal of the road this afternoon. If Judge Grosscup does not telegraph that the order of June 4 has expired the deputies will be sent out again about 4 o'clock.

NO LET-UP AT CHICAGO.

Boycott at that Point More Effective, if Anything, than Before.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Vice President Howard of the American Railway union said today that the situation would be much more warlike tomorrow. He said: "We can tie up every road in the country if necessary, and we can make good our promise to involve every road in the west. Every branch of organized labor is now back of this strike.

"President McBride of the Miners' union has telegraphed that he will call out the miners where coal is supplied to roads that use Pullman cars. This will greatly aid us."

After a conference with the men at the stock yards the committee from the Knights of Labor headquarters decided not to issue a peremptory order to strike, the men expressing some objection to immediate action. The order was held in abeyance until after a meeting of the yard employes tonight. It is expected the strike order will go into effect tomorrow morning. The firemen on the suburban lines of the Illinois Central have all struck.

An official of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad said today, concerning the strike affecting that road: "The facts are none of our men have as yet gone out. We have met with some delays on the tracks used jointly by the Panhandle and ourselves at the passenger station and Western avenue by reason of the strike on the Panhandle, but these have not been at all serious."

An official of the Chicago & Northwestern road, in regard to the situation on that road, said: "On all the Wisconsin division all our men, with one or two exceptions, have remained at work. On the Galena division the strike is confined to our freight switchmen, but we expect to fill their places as soon as possible. Up to the present time the strike is confined to the city."

One of the Chicago & Alton officials said: "Up to the present hour the strikers have not interfered in any way with the movements of trains on the Chicago & Alton railroad. They are making many threats as to what they will do, and we are preparing to meet any action they may take with prompt measures. I think we will have no trouble whatever in handling our trains provided the city and country authorities give us proper protection."

The association of general managers of the railroads centering in Chicago reorganized the general managers' association bureau and elected John M. Egan general manager. This bureau will have entire charge of everything relating to the strike on behalf of the railroads. Saturday a committee was sent to Chief of Police Brennan to ask for additional police protection for certain roads. The chief promised to furnish all the men needed at any time.

PREPARED FOR A TIEUP.

The general managers of two of the leading roads say today that they anticipated and were prepared for a general tie-up of all the roads; that there was nothing left for the railroads to do but resist the boycott; they reserved the right to haul any man's cars offered them, regardless of his business or political affiliations.

Several thousand men will be thrown out of employment at the stock yards by the order of the Knights of Labor. The entire shipping industry will be completely stopped. The cut off will be so serious that the packing house and railroad officials refused to believe any such action would be taken. About 400 switchmen, trackmen, number takers, firemen and engineers will leave their positions at the command of the American Railway union. The roads that will be affected by a tie-up in the yards include nearly every railroad system running into Chicago.

Practically all the trains leaving this city during the afternoon and up to 6 o'clock tonight got away with their Pullman cars, but were more or less delayed. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has agreed to handle no more Pullman coaches.

All the freight yards in the city are crowded with freight cars loaded with perishable goods. The roads are unable to move this freight. As the South Water street markets were sold entirely out today, it is expected a garden truck famine will be inaugurated tomorrow.

The 3:10 train on the Grand Trunk was made up with the usual Pullman, but as no passengers appeared the coach was left behind. Two trains on the Baltimore & Ohio, which left this city one about 6:30 and the other at 8 p. m. for the east, are stalled at the Western avenue crossing of the Panhandle. The switchmen refused to work the gates and it was impossible to proceed. A detail of police was sent for, and when they arrive an effort is to be made to get the trains out.

Not a wheel has been moved in connection with the Illinois Central service since 9 o'clock last night. Several train crews after having brought their trains into the central station refused to take them out again. By 10 a. m. today the Galena and Wisconsin divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern were at a standstill. Announcement was made that every road entering the union depot would be tied up at noon. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Pennsylvania and the Chicago & Alton would all be affected if traffic at the union depot should be stopped.

Crowds of strikers and sympathizers are gathered in the railroad yards in different portions of the city and the police are kept busy quelling their demonstrations. Strikers drove Illinois Central employes from the yards at Fordham despite the efforts of a detail of police and an additional force was sent to that point.

TROUBLE CAME EARLY.

Signs of trouble were detected early today along the Chicago & Northwestern line. At Western avenue and Kinzie street a crowd of strikers gathered about 8 o'clock and thirty officers were sent to the scene of the threatened disturbance. At Mayfair, on the Desplains division of the Northwestern, trouble was feared. Freight switching yards are located at this point. During the morning the strikers congregated in the yards and five police officers were sent to preserve order.

Eight hundred men employed in the Northwestern shops, at West Sixtieth street, struck this morning.

Four engineers of the Northwestern road who called on the officials of the American Railway union last night and induced the order to strike on that road were discharged today. This is considered by the union an important factor in the trouble. Three members of the committee sent out by the union officials last night to the Northwestern yards at Western avenue to order the strike, which took place at midnight, were arrested this morning on complaint of the railway officials. They were charged with intimidation and were taken to the West Chicago police station and locked up. The American Railway union engaged attorneys to defend them.

Complications have arisen today which may lead to trouble between the Illinois Central and the engineers. Last night an Illinois switch engine cab was wrecked and the company discharged Joseph Finn, who was in charge of the locomotive. He says that a side rod dropped and the revolutions of the broken piece of machinery unavoidably wrecked the cab. His explanation was not satisfactory and he was discharged. Finn is a member of the Locomotive brotherhood.

The first passenger train due to leave east on the Baltimore & Ohio today could not leave on account of being unable to couple on an engine. Engineers of the roads using the same yards kept switching across the Baltimore & Ohio tracks in such a manner that their engine was held back as effectually as though locked to the rails. Forty police were sent to the yards.

Vice President Harahan has sent a message to Chief Brennan's office with a letter asking that more police be detailed to guard Illinois Central property. The chief said that he did not see how more men could be detailed to that road. The chief thinks the railroads are making too great demands and expecting too much of the city police.

At the request of railway employes in the

(Continued on Third Page.)

UNDER WHOSE ORDER

Judge Caldwell Says Santa Fe Employes Must Obey the Court and Not Debs.

MUST PERFORM ALL THEIR DUTIES

If They Do Not They Must Quit the Receivers' Service.

NO INTERFERENCE WILL BE TOLERATED

Power of the Court Will Be Used to Protect Its Employes.

BOYCOTT ORDER IS CONTEMPT OF COURT

Says He Will Proceed to Topeka and Deal with Any One Who Attempts to Interfere in Any Way with the Operation of the Road.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The following message was received here tonight by Receiver Wilson of the Atchison road from Judge Caldwell of the United States court. Judge Caldwell is now in Michigan on a pleasure trip:

"WEQUOETONSING, Mich, June 28, 1894.—J. W. Reinhart, Boston, Mass., John J. McCook, Boston, Mass.; Joseph T. Wilson, Chicago, Receivers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Chicago, Ill.: The men in the employ of the receivers of the Atchison railway system must discharge all their usual and accustomed duties or quit the service of the receivers altogether and permit other men to take their places who will discharge their duties. Any or all the employes can quit the service of the company if they desire to do so, but when they quit they must not interfere in any manner with the property or the operation of the road or men employed to take their places. Any such interference will be promptly dealt with as a contempt of court. The men who wish to continue in the service of the court must discharge all the duties appropriately and properly belonging to the service. A refusal to perform any part of these duties will compel their discharge and the employment of other men to take their places. All the powers and authority of the court will be vigorously exercised to enforce these reasonable rules.

"I cannot believe the boycott order was intended to be put in operation on roads in the custody of United States courts and operated by receivers appointed by those courts, but if such is the case the authors of the boycott order and the men to whom it is addressed must undertsand that the court will not tolerate any interference with the operation of the road by its receivers from any cause whatever. The men must understand that they cannot remain in the service of the receivers and refuse to perform any duty pertaining to that service. They must make their selection whether they will take their orders as to the cars to be switched and handled from President Debs or the court. If they elect to obey the orders of the former, they may go so, but in that event they must understand distinctly that they are no longer in the service of the court for any pur