Weather Indications: Fair, Warmer.

Monday's Message:

THE 1 & 3 CALLS FOR "HELP WANTED" PRINTED IN THE WORLD LAST WEEK WAS 727 MORE THAN APPEARED IN ALL NEW YORK'S OTHER PAPERS. MAYBAP YOUR FORTUNE LURKS IN OUR "HELP WANTED" COLS.

The EVENING EDITION BROOKLYN World.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

Weather Indications: Fair, Warmer.

June Supremacy:

THE AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF THE WORLD FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE WAS

462,522 PER DAY

IT'S THIS CIRCULATION THAT GIVES OUR ADVERTISERS RESULTS—THAT'S IT.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1894. PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION.

BRITANNIA ONCE MORE.

Vigilant Again Beaten by the Prince of Wales's Crack Yacht.

SIMPLY A DRIFTING MATCH.

Not Enough Wind to Fill the Sails at Any Stage of the Contest.

GYBING NEARLY ALL THE TIME.

First One, Then the Other Ahead, According to Luck and the Freaks of the Breeze.

(By Associated Press.)

HUNTER'S QUAY (Firth of Clyde), July 9.—Vigilant, in this the second day's racing of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club regatta, spread a new mainsail, was slightly altered in trim and, at the start, crossed the line two seconds ahead of Britannia, assuring the weather gauge.

At the Cloch Lighthouse Vigilant was two lengths ahead and going right away from Britannia.

For to-day the course was the same as the one already sailed over by Vigilant and Britannia in the Royal Clyde Yacht Club regatta of Saturday last.

The prize in to-day's race is £75.

According to the Clyde experts, the victories of Britannia on Thursday and Saturday of last week were far from showing that Britannia was superior in sailing qualities to her American rival, and some predicted that this was to be Vigilant's day and that she would show her heels to the Prince of Wales's cutter.

There is no doubt that the uncertainty prevailing in regard to the superiority of the two boats greatly enhanced the interest in the racing to-day and drew from Glasgow and other cities and towns immense crowds of people to pack the excursion steamers. The usual points of vantage were occupied long before the start and a good day's racing was anticipated.

Wind Light.

The wind was south, but it was lighter than the majority of the Clyde experts desired and was looked upon by them as being, if anything, more favorable for Vigilant. In addition to the Clyde shipbuilding experts' opinion, British yachtsmen who witnessed both races still claimed Vigilant was the faster boat of the two.

Lord Dunraven and Admiral Montagu witnessed to-day's contest, which was confined to Britannia and Vigilant in the chief event, although seventy other yachts were entered in the minor events. The bay was thronged with yachts taking part in the smaller contests, and a large fleet of steam yachts, excursion boats, &c., was assembled in the vicinity of Hunter's Quay.

The wind was soft at the start, and both the rival racers reached along the line on the port tack in order to cross. Both carried club-topsails.

Vigilant, just previous to gun-fire, put about to starboard and Britannia stayed on her lee bow, but had to luff for the gun and Vigilant swung around on the line and sent up her jib-topsail as she went over. As they cleared the line on the start, for a tack across to Cloch Point, Vigilant was broad on the weather beam and reaching out from Britannia, which carried no jib-topsail.

Vigilant First Over.

The starting gun was fired at 10.30 A. M., and Vigilant crossed the line two seconds ahead of Britannia.

Vigilant's jib-topsail, however, did her but little good, and it was lowered before she had gone far.

Shortly after the yachts started the clouds cleared away and the breeze freshened, with prospects of a good steady blow. Down channel, on the reach to starboard, the two yachts were about equal, and the sailing, though slow compared with that of Saturday, was quite as exciting.

Hundreds of carriages on both sides of the Firth followed the boats.

Both Vigilant and Britannia stayed almost together to port when close to the Cloch shore, where Britannia's bow lapped Vigilant's weather quarter. But the American yacht soon drew away, and a minute later Britannia took a small board on starboard tack towards the Lighthouse. She was immediately followed by Vigilant, and these tactics were repeated on port tack. However, on a subsequent short board to starboard, Vigilant refused to follow Britannia and stood off on port tack a bit further before putting about, and was a couple of lengths ahead when opposite the lighthouse.

Neck and Neck.

Both continued a series of short tacks. In cross tacking, Vigilant, contrary to general expectation, was quite as smart as Britannia, but she was not greatly gaining, as, although she looked to be well ahead on the opening of Wemyss Bay, Britannia was really to windward.

From under Wemyss Castle the yachts stood a long distance out on the port

(Continued on Third Page.)

TUG NICOL RAISED.

Wreckers Lifted Her from Her Ocean Bed This Afternoon.

Found Her Exactly Where "The Evening World" Located Her.

It Is Possible that Bodies May Be Found in Her Hull.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J., July 9.—The wreck of the tug James D. Nicol, which foundered off this coast Sunday, June 24, was raised to the surface of the sea this afternoon by wreckers.

The hull of the vessel is distinctly visible from the Highlands.

Whether it contains any of the bodies of the forty or more persons who were drowned by the sinking of the Nicol, cannot be determined from this point.

The raising of the tug was accomplished very quickly and apparently very successfully. This was no doubt due to the smoothness of the sea.

The wreckers are now towing the hulk towards Sandy Hook, and may beach the wreck there.

Capt. Kivlin, of the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, 70 South street, with two tugs and a steam derrick float, capable of hoisting 135 tons, went down the Bay at 4 o'clock this morning to raise the wreck of the tug James D. Nicol.

The tug was found just where "The Evening World's" tug Assistance located her, three miles east, one-half south of the Highland Lights, three days after the disaster and before any other effort had been made in that direction.

"The Evening World's" diver, John Rice, examined the Nicol, but found no bodies, though the bottom for miles was dragged for two days and a half by "The Evening World's" expedition. Every effort was made to recover some of the bodies for the bereaved families, none of them possessing the means to institute a search on their own account.

Though no bodies were found, the Nicol was located, and a portion of the wreck dragged to the surface was identified by her owners.

Last Saturday tugs of the Chapman Wrecking Company went down the bay, and the Nicol was again found.

Divers went down and made fast two ropes to the wreck and floated as many buoys, to mark the spot.

Then the tugs returned to the city and preparations were begun for the trip this morning.

The tugs Hustler, Capt. Cochran, and Walter T. Flint, Capt. Brandow, with the great derrick scow loaded with its ponderous machinery and twenty-five men and two divers comprise the outfit with which the Nicol will be raised. It is expected that the Nicol will be raised this afternoon.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN PRAGUE.

Three Men Wounded—Gendarmes Discover Other Deadly Devices.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, July 9.—A bomb was exploded last evening at Pilsen in front of the building occupied by the German Athletic Association and by the German Traders' Club. Two officers were slightly injured and one civilian was seriously wounded.

All the windows of the building and those of a number of houses near it were shattered. Attempts were made at the same hour to explode bombs before the District Court and Police Court. Happily gendarmes discovered these bombs in time to prevent their explosion.

POPE KEEPS HIS STRENGTH.

But There Are Extra Precautions Against Bombs at the Vatican.

(By Associated Press.)

ROME, July 9.—In spite of the extreme heat, the Pope maintains his strength and keeps in good health.

His Holiness has, however, reduced to a minimum the number of audiences to private persons.

The Pope is much affected at the spread of Anarchy and extra precautions have been taken to protect the Vatican against the possibility of a bomb outrage.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Sixty-six New Cases Reported in That City Yesterday.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The number of new cases of cholera reported yesterday was sixty-six. Seventeen cases have proved fatal.

MRS. HALLIDAY'S CASE.

Governor Appoints a Commission to Inquire As to Her Sanity.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, July 9.—Gov. Flower has appointed as a Commission to examine into the sanity of Mrs. Lizzie Halliday Doctors J. M. Lee, Rochester; J. G. Spencer, Watertown; Bloomer, Utica.

MAGUIRE FOR SURVEYOR.

Syracuse Editor to Be Named for the Port of New York.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President will nominate James M. McGuire, of Syracuse, the editor of the Catholic Sun, as Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Executor Must Pay an Undertaker.

Surrogate Abbott, of Kings County, this morning granted an order compelling C. S. Derby, as executor of the estate of J. C. Derby, to pay the undertaking bill of W. H. Homan. The bill was for the burial of J. C. Derby, and amounted to $174.60.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for thirty-six hours, ending at 8 P. M., to-morrow, is as follows: Fair, stationary temperature; westerly winds.

If you propose to make drinking your whole business, it is wonderful how short and u eless you can make your life. Write Manager, 206 West 84th st. *o*

ABSENCE OF HARMONY

Reasons Why a Strike in This City Is Considered Unlikely.

Bitter Fight Between the Debs and Arthur Followers.

Secretary Evans Says a General Strike Would Settle Matters.

It is not likely that New York will see a sympathetic strike just now, as the members of the railroad organizations of the State are opposed to the American Railway Union, and the other trades are split up into several central bodies, opposing each other's every action.

There are only eight lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this city and vicinity, Lodge No. 146 being the only one located in New York, the others having their headquarters in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Lodge No. 146 is composed of men employed on the New York Central Railroad, all very loyal to the Vanderbilts and Mr. Depew.

The Knights of Labor have been almost entirely rooted out from the New York Central ever since the great strike in 1891, and Chief Arthur is supreme on the Vanderbilt system. Arthur's men will not go out in sympathy with the followers of Debs, whose principal ambition is to overthrow Arthur. Sargent and the leaders of the other brotherhoods.

The locomotive engineers in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken are Arthur men, every one of them, and there is no fear that they will leave their engines at the order of Debs or Sovereign.

So it is with the lodges of the switchmen, carmen, conductors, trackmen, firemen and car-cleaners, located in Jersey City, Communipaw and West Hoboken. They all belong to the old brotherhoods, whose existence is a barrier to the new movement of the American Railway Union.

There are about 10,000 engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and cleaners in this city employed on surface and elevated roads. Of this number less than one thousand belong to the brotherhoods and none to the Knights of Labor. As they will not go out, it is not likely that the 9,000 others not belonging to any labor organization will join in a sympathetic strike.

As to the other trades unions, it may be said with safety that their members are not in a condition nor in a mood to join a general strike movement. So many men are out of employment that the others fear they would be replaced at once if a general strike were decided upon by the different central bodies.

The building trades workmen are better organized than any others, and they are only too glad to get the few jobs to be had at present. Their unions are very conservative, and the leaders even oppose political action, and, as many trades are fighting among themselves, it is declared to be an impossibility to bring these elements together in sympathy with Western railroad strikers.

The only result of the present agitation will probably be large mass-meetings, and it is not unlikely that at these mass-meetings some turbulent scenes may be enacted. This, at least, is the opinion of all men who are intimately acquainted with the strength and disposition of the men organized in labor unions in this city.

Of course, the men all sympathize with any strike, and they pass resolutions and, if necessary, collect a few hundred dollars for strikers, but that is about all they have ever done.

There is not a labor organization in New York and vicinity that has not passed resolutions sympathizing with the present strike of railroad employees in the Western States. The feeling among organized workingmen is in favor of united action all over the country, but as yet there are no plans as to what action should be taken, and no general plan will be agreed upon for some time.

The Central Labor Union is not yet ready to join a general strike, as, after adopting several resolutions yesterday indorsing the Western railroad strike and condemning President Cleveland for sending troops against the strikers, a resolution ordering a general strike in case President Debs should be arrested was referred to a special committee.

District Assembly 49 yesterday adopted resolutions indorsing the action of General Master Workman Sovereign in promising the aid of the Knights of Labor to the striking railroad men.

Resolutions were also offered by the delegates of Local Assembly 5,853, Tarrytown, condemning the sending of United States troops to Chicago, and denouncing Attorney-General Olney. The resolutions conclude with an appeal to all wage-workers to unite at the ballot-box to vote down "the present system of capitalistic anarchy and establish a system under which all means of production and distribution will be owned by the whole people. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Central Labor Federation yesterday indorsed the railroad strikers by adopting resolutions declaring that the English language has not terms to sufficiently express the contempt and indignation of the Federation at the action of President Cleveland in interfering with the rights of organized labor in the interest of a few capitalists. The resolutions also call upon the workingmen of New York and all other cities to sever their connection with the political parties of the capitalists and organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party, with a view to abolishing the system of wage slavery and to replace it with the "Co-operative Commonwealth."

The Executive Committee of the New York Section of the Socialist Labor party held a special meeting yesterday and resolved to hold a joint meeting with District Assembly 49 to protest against the sending of United States troops to Chicago to interfere with the railroad strike. The Central Labor Federation was also invited to take part. It will probably be an open-air meeting in Union Square.

The Socialists of Kings County have called a mass-meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum for to-morrow evening to protest against Federal intervention in the great railroad strike. Among the speakers will be Prof. Daniel De Leon, Lucien Sanial, Alexander Jonas, Hugo Vogt, Frank Seubert and Theodore F. Cuno.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Federation adopted resolutions yesterday de-

(Continued on Second Page.)

N. Y. TROOPS READY.

Preparations Made to Send 1,000 Regulars to Chicago.

Gen. Howard Only Waits for Word from Gen. Schofield.

Little Quarter Will Be Given, Says Col. Moore.

It was learned this afternoon that all preparations have been made to transport 1,000 regulars from the vicinity of New York direct to the scene of the strike. Gen. O. O. Howard, who is in command of this department, is only waiting for the word from Gen. Schofield to start the troops on their journey. It is understood that this order was received last night.

Col. James M. Moore, Depot Quartermaster of the Department of the East, is authority for the statement that the movement of 1,000 regulars is anticipated. Col. Moore said this afternoon:

"While we stand ready to transport 1,000 men I am not prepared to say when they will be moved. We have heard nothing to-day from Gen. Schofield in that connection. Should the men be sent it will be done as quietly as possible.

"If the fact of their being ordered to a certain point were made public the telegraphing ahead of the news would give the strikers an opportunity to interfere with their progress should they be so inclined.

"For myself I do not think it advisable to take regular troops away from New York under existing conditions. There is no question, however, that regulars are the proper soldiers to cope with rioters.

"The militia is efficient in some cases, but the trouble is that its members are localized, and there is always some little sympathy existing among State troops for the labor cause. Many of them are members of labor organization.

"The proper troops to handle rioters are either regulars or militia brought from a distance.

"There is no doubt but that there will be little quarter given the rioters after the President's proclamation has been posted.

"I say that if a man now uncouples a train kill him. He is an enemy to the Government."

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard came over from Governor's Island on the 8.30 boat this morning, and returned to the island an hour later. He courteously declined to state the object of his visit to New York.

It was thought he had come over to confer with Col. Moore, but this could not be verified.

Gen. Howard is keeping a close watch of the situation, and reads every line of news which is received from the scene of the strike.

He purchased "The Evening World's" early extra while he was in New York this morning, and an "Evening World" reporter who returned with him on the boat to Governor's Island could not get him to talk until he had carefully read the latest despatches from Chicago.

When asked if he had received orders to send any more Federal troops West he made no reply, but seemed to talk about the situation generally. Being pressed for an answer, he replied that he had not yet opened his correspondence.

Returning to his office, the General opened his letters, but if there was anything in them relative to the strike situation he gave no sign.

Suddenly referring to a question put by the reporter some minutes before, he said:

"You asked me whether I anticipated any orders for the movement of troops. I will say, in answer to the question that I can't anticipate. It is not my business to anticipate," but the look in the kindly old warrior's eye seemed to indicate that he did expect to hear from the War Department very soon.

FLOWER AND THE TROOPS.

Gen. Porter Says He Will Act Promptly if an Emergency Arises.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 9.—Gen. Porter, who closely watched the forenoon battalion drill, when asked about the big railroad strike, said he did not know of the State having taken any action yet in regard to ordering out troops. He said, however, that if at any time the circumstances required it, Gov. Flower would promptly take action to put down any disturbance that might occur in this State.

The Ninth Regiment men began work in earnest this morning. The Ninth engineering corps is busy to-day mapping out the Annsville creek, near the camp. The drum corps of the Ninth will hold athletic games on Wednesday, when the veterans of the Regiment are expected to visit the camp. The events will include 100-yards run, 440-yards run, a mile race in fatigue uniform and a three-legged race open to all guardsmen in the camp.

HIS SOLDIERS ARE READY.

But Brig.-Gen. Fitzgerald Says He Has Received No Orders.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, of the State Militia, said this morning that he had received no communications, issued no orders and made no move looking to the preparation of his troops to meet the strike if it extends in this quarter.

"We are always ready," said he. "The troops could move on a moment's notice. If I receive orders to send out any portion of the State Guard I call up the colonels of the required regiments on my telephone and they start their subordinates collecting their men.

"Not an official word has reached me on the subject and none is necessary till the soldiers are needed."

BOSTON STRIKE RUMOR.

Police Reserves Ordered to Report at Their Stations.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, July 9.—There is an unconfirmed rumor that the railroad men at the Union Depot will strike this afternoon.

All policemen at station 1 and 3, both day and night men, have been ordered to report at their stations at once.

Strikers Burn Mine Sheds.

(By Associated Press.)

ASHLAND, Ky., July 9.—The drum sheds at the mouth of mine No. 7 of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company, at Grant, were burned early to-day by striking Cartier County miners. The Company had announced that tenants not complying with its terms would be evicted to-day.

EXTRA.

RIOTERS ARE TAKING HEED.

President's Proclamation Has a Good Effect in Chicago To-Day.

LABOR UNIONS ARE NOT UNITED.

Some of Them Will Not Respond to the Order for a General Strike.

SERIOUS TIE-UP AT TOLEDO TO-DAY.

Improvement at St. Louis, Detroit and Elsewhere—California Still Warlike.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, July 9.—The impression was general about military headquarters to-day that the proclamation of the President, to say nothing of the firing of the troops Saturday and Sunday, has had a tending effect on the riotous element, as well as on the sensible people, who have taken heed and stayed away from localities where trouble is likely to occur.

No serious reports of violence by mobs congregating were received at Gen. Miles's office, and this was taken as an indication that the situation was generally quieter.

Col. Crofton says that since President Cleveland's message warns all law-abiding citizens to stay at home, troops will be more willing to fire when called upon, and, when they do so, it will be to kill and spare no person.

At noon, everything is quiet in Chicago and Hammond.

There is a rumor that bridge burning has begun on the C., B. and Q line. It is not yet verified. The Committee appointed by the trades unions at Uhlich's Hall last night is now in conference with the Mayor.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, said this morning he had determined to delay the order for a strike of his Order until Wednesday. He said:

"I make this postponement to await the outcome of the fight among Chicago's trades unions. I do not consider it impossible that the tremendous importance of a paralysis of Chicago's industries will force George M. Pullman and the railroads to meet the American Railway Union half way in measures for a settlement. It is high time that public sentiment should move the corporations to arbitration.

"Mr. Debs has all along evinced his willingness for arbitration, and the general managers should assume that manner, too. As soon as the result of the conference between Mayor Hopkins and the Union Committee is known we shall take up the question of calling out the Knights of Labor. I feel that the Union men did the right thing last night. The minute the President's proclamation was received I knew there could be but one event—the strike order—and I am glad of it."

President Debs's "Address to the Public," issued several days ago, was to-day being distributed in pamphlet form to the workingmen of this city.

CHICAGO UNIONS NOT UNITED

Some of Them Won't Answer the Call for a General Strike.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, July 9.—It is now claimed that the general trades strike move is much less important than was at first supposed, for several reasons. First, it is claimed that a number of unions, including the printers, the marine engineers and the brick-makers, will refuse to be bound by the order; second, a very large percentage of the other men are already idle because of the general shutdown which has resulted from a coal famine.

Five National Presidents.

Two more National Presidents have arrived in the city and had a conference with President Debs and the other officers of the American Railway Union. They are John McBride, of the Mineworkers' Association, and W. D. Mahon, of the National Association of Street-car Men. These make five national officers that are now in the city, the others being General Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor; J. W. McKenny, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and O'Connell, of the Machinists. The five will have a conference to-day and agree upon some plan for concerted action.

All Roads Moving Trains.

President Egan, of the General Managers' Association, said this morning that every road in Chicago without exception was moving trains and most of them on time. Several freight trains, he said, departed this morning.

The stock-yards and packing-house officials went into consultation early to-day, to arrange for sufficient protection to run stock trains in and out of the yards. The receipts to-day were eleven sheep and lambs and twenty-two cattle. The yards were quiet this morning, but the officials generally felt that a crisis would be reached to-day.

The Chicago and Erie Railroad officials reported that Hammond was very quiet this morning. An Erie train went through the town at 6.30 o'clock, without trouble, and the indications were for a peaceful day.

IN SUSPENSE AT CHICAGO.

Between President's Proclamation and Labor's Ultimatum.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CHICAGO, July 9.—The situation here is much intensified by the decision of the general trades, reached at an early hour this morning, to go out together at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, providing Pullman does not, by noon to-morrow, agree to submit to arbitration, or concede some other effective point for settling the strike.

This decision, taken in conjunction with the President's proclamation calling on the mobs to disperse by noon to-day, creates a state of suspense on the part of citizens generally which is, at this hour, most painful.

Speaking of the President's proclamation, Mayor Hopkins said last night:

"I do not understand the necessity for this action. I have been around Chicago in every part of it for thirteen hours. I find everything quiet. There has been no mob, no conflict with the local authorities, and no disturbance generally to call for special comment. What trouble has occurred to-day seems to have been over the border line in Indiana.

Looks Brighter to Mayor Hopkins.

"I regard the conditions prevailing as a decided improvement upon those of the past week. At the same time I am not prepared to comment upon or criticise the President's proclamation, and I prefer to await the communication from the army officials, as Secretary Lamont's special instructions indicate will be made. I can only repeat that I find everything quiet and conditions materially improved, and that, without further information, I cannot understand why this proclamation should have been issued."

The more hopeful men of the orderly element are trusting that the act of the labor unions will result, at least, in a suspension of violence for to-day, and pending the end of the period allowed in the declaration of alternatives, and within this period of calm they hope that something may be thought of and undertaken looking to the permanent settling of existing difficulties.

Disorders of Last Night.

During last night some minor disorders still continued.

At a late hour the regular nightly procession of wagon loads of meat started downtown from the packing-house district. A small mob charged on the wagons and endeavored to dissuade the men from proceeding on their routes. A squad of police rushed up and drove the crowd away after a sharp skirmish with clubs.

It had been reported earlier in the night that all drivers of meat wagons would strike, but none of them evinced any desire to leave his wagon when approached by the crowd.

Early this morning the stock-yards police had another encounter with rioters. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured. The trouble occurred at Fortieth street and Emerald avenue. A packing-house firm attempted to move some dressed beef. The strikers discovered the attempt and tried to intimidate the teamster.

The police were called and the crowd resisted all efforts to disperse them. The police then fired a volley over the heads of the strikers, which caused them to disperse. Six of them were arrested, charged with riot.

Shots Fired by Militia.

Several shots fired by the militia on guard at Forty-ninth and Loomis streets at 2 o'clock this morning gave rise to the rumor that the rioters were gathering in large force and that another encounter was imminent with the soldiers. Several persons had been seen prowling around the vicinity by the sentinels and as a box had been fired a short time before, the shots were fired to warn the intruders to keep away and avoid trouble.

Two more freight cars were fired and destroyed at Halsted street, on the Grand Trunk, last night and a number of other small incendiary fires were set.

Anarchists Drilling.

About midnight it was discovered by the police that a notorious Anarchist was drilling a hundred of his fellows in a hall at Ashland and Forty-ninth streets, a hot-bed of foreigners, but they became alarmed and scattered before a raid was made.

A special train on the Monon arrived late last night from Hammond, Ind., bearing a detail of United States infantry, under command of Major Hartz, having in custody four of the ringleaders in yesterday afternoon's disorders.

Major Hartz spoke tersely of the trouble, observing very significantly in conclusion: "Things have quieted down somewhat at Hammond since that trouble."

The Affair at Hammond.

In reply to inquiries Major Hartz said: "We succeeded in moving five mail trains which were being held by rioters at Hammond. In moving one train we were confronted by a gang who lined up in a solid mass in front of the engine. They were warned to make way, but no attention was paid to the admonition, and we gave it to them. One man was killed so far as I know now, and four or more wounded, how badly I am not informed."

When asked for further information the Major referred all questioners to Department Headquarters.

The agreement between Govs. Matthews and Altgeld, by which State troops of Illinois and Indiana are to be allowed to act on both sides of the State line at Hammond, may have a very beneficial effect on the condition there.

President McBride, of the National Mineworkers' Union, is among the labor officials now in the city.

1,000 MORE REGULARS.

Federal Reinforcements from East and West for Chicago To-Day.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, July 9.—A thousand more United States troops will arrive in Chicago to-day as reinforcements to those already in the field. They will go into encampment on the lake front on their arrival. These reinforcements have been ordered in anticipation of a general strike in Chicago, and the fear of more violence resulting from the enlarged army of idle men on the streets.

From Fort Riley, Kan., are coming four troops of cavalry and three battalions of artillery, the former under command of Major Morris and the latter under the command of Major Randolph. The detachment comprises 280 men.

A squadron of cavalry of the Ninth and one of the Sixth left Fort Niobrara, Neb., last evening, consisting of 200 men. Eight companies of the Ninth Infantry from Sackett's Harbor and Fort Oswego, N. Y., are expected this afternoon, the other commands to arrive during this afternoon also.

In addition the entire Second Regiment of Infantry of 450 men is held in reserve at Omaha.

G. A. R. MEN VOLUNTEER.

Their Services for Chicago Offered to Mayor Hopkins.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, July 9.—The following communication was sent to Mayor Hopkins last night from the Headquarters of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 81, G. A. R.:

Hon. J. P. Hopkins, Mayor of Chicago.

Dear Sir: We were among those who responded to the call of our country in 1861 to defend our flag, hence we have had experience in battle. We, therefore, now offer ourselves as ready to respond to a call from you to defend the fair name of our city, its homes and families, from the destruction and ruin threatened by a lawless and unreasoning mob. This offer includes 300 veterans who have had experience and are members of our Post. E. B. THURSTON, Commander.

J. R. LORING, Adjutant.

Committee—T. H. Brown, J. M. Caldwell, George Howison.

OUT THEY GO AT TOLEDO.

Air Line Switchmen and Yardmen Quit This Morning.

(By Associated Press.)

TOLEDO, July 9.—Switchmen and yardmen employed at the air-line junction yards of the Lake Shore went out at 6 o'clock this morning.

No freights are being switched, but passenger trains carrying mails will be allowed to move this morning.

Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, from Madison Barracks, New York, stopped here for breakfast on their way to Chicago at 7.30 o'clock.

Twenty-five switchmen and six telegraph operators on the W. and L. E. at the Ironville yards also struck at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Ann Arbor road has annulled all trains to-day.

The yardmen of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, who handle all Ann Arbor trains as the latter road uses the Wheeling terminal here, are holding a meeting to decide whether to strike.

The yardmen on the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan and the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw are all out.

They are standing idly around the yards at Manhattan Junction.

No attempt has been made to move trains except that the Wheeling morning passenger left as usual.

The Lake Shore refrigerator train had difficulty in getting away, as the strikers pulled coupling pins.

HESITATION IN BUFFALO.

A. R. U. Too Weak to Act Without Outside Support.

(By Associated Press.)

BUFFALO, July 9.—There is no doubt that President Debs has planned a strike at Buffalo, but there is considerable doubt as to whether he will be able to bring his plans to a successful issue.

Notwithstanding the order from Debs, asking for immediate action, there may not be a strike for several days, if at all.

The A. R. U. is a new organization in Buffalo and has not to exceed four hundred members, a very small percentage of the railroad men in Buffalo. Unless Malacan could get support from the other railroad men, his strike would not make much of an impression.

LIKE WAR IN CALIFORNIA.

Strikers Massing and Arming to Resist Regular Troops.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The strikers have temporarily retired from the depot and are massed at their headquarters, awaiting orders from Leander Knox. In anticipation of the regular troops being called out, a number of the Sacramento strikers have been sent to Stockton to blockade the road, and also to warn the men of the approach of the soldiers.

It is their intention to seize a train and block the road so that it will be some time before the troops will be able to proceed to this city. In the mean time the strikers at Sacramento will have been warned of the advent of the regulars, and a concerted effort will then be made to resist the troops.

The strikers are armed with Winchesters, and any attempt of the military to dislodge them will most certainly result in bloodshed.

The leaders of the strikers say that if the troops land they will be allowed to move mail trains with no interference.