



## RIOT RAMPANT

And the History of the Paris Commune Being Repeated.

## THE TORCH APPLIED TO PROPERTY

By the Chicago Strikers, and Millions Go Up in Smoke.

## NATURE OF THE STRIKE MALADY

Grows More Grave as the Days and Hours Go By.

## ONE DAY OF TERROR IN CHICAGO

Expected to Be Followed by Another. No Man Knows What the End Will Be—Only the Strong Arm of the Government Will Avail, and That by Concentrating an Enormous Body of Regular and Reserve Troops—Six Lives Sacrificed for the Senseless Strike—Debatable Proclamation Calling on All Strikers to Observe the Law—If He is Sincere and the Men Obey Further Bloodshed May Be Averted.

CHICAGO, July 6.—With flaming torch lawless hordes of fire bugs are at work at a score of points in the south half of Chicago. Fires are raging in every direction among the numerous railroad yards; hundreds of cars and tons of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise have already gone up in smoke or been carried off by the now frenzied mobs of rioters. Incendiarism is rampant. Alarm after alarm has followed in quick succession all day, and to-night at 11 o'clock the glare reflected from the heavens shows that the dastardly pastime continues unabated.

Early this morning a blaze started among some overturned cars at Kensington, quickly communicating to other tracks filled with long lines of cars. Many containing valuable merchandise were soon blazing furiously. Fanned by strong winds, there were at this point a total of eighty cars wiped out.

But with the falling shades of night came the climax of the fiery festival. The Pan-Handle yards from Fifty-fifth to Sixty-third streets—eight blocks—are a mass of fire. Ten tracks, containing from a thousand to two thousand cars, half of them loaded, will be a total loss. No water being at hand the fire must burn itself out. The Pan-Handle station at Sixty-third street was also fired and destroyed.

The Grand Trunk yard at Elston is a sea of flames. Five hundred box cars are supposed to have been destroyed and efforts to check the flames have been futile.

At Hyde Park, near the World's Fair grounds, the ashes of forty cars are now smouldering, and word has just come in that after numerous efforts the mob has succeeded in firing the Illinois Central shops at Burnside.

At the stock yards to-night about fifty toughs, few of whom were railroad men, are skulking from point to point and have set a large number of fires. This is the banner district of the city, if not of the entire country, for all around toughs, and it is as much as a man's life is worth to interfere with them. Troops are hurrying south, company after company in heavy marching order moving to the turbulent district from the centre of the city.

The aggregate of the losses to the railroads will be enormous. Miles of their tracks have been ruined by the fierce heat, hundreds of switch and signal towers with their expensive mechanism utterly ruined. Thousands of cars and untold quantities of merchandise of every imaginable description have fed the flames and gazed the larders of thieves; valuable locomotives have been wrecked and disabled; miles of tangled wires and prostrate poles littered the ground.

The maddened mobs, now worked up to the highest pitch of fury, are paralleling the scenes of the commune, and at this hour it appears as if nothing short of the miraculous can prevent an armed demonstration against them and the sacrifice of many lives.

To illustrate the tactics resorted to by the incendiaries to hamper the work of the fire department, empty cartridges were forced into the key holes of the fire alarm boxes, firemen were knocked down with stones and bricks, and while working at fires the horses of the department were stolen.

At midnight all the cars in the yards had been destroyed. The mob showed much method in its incendiarism and hundreds of cars were rifled of their contents and carried away before the torch was applied. The loss in the Pan-Handle yards alone to-night is estimated at \$1,200,000.

## NOT A RIPT

In the Cloud That Hangs Over the Country. A Day of Terror in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Six dead and an indefinite number of injured is the record of casualties in the strike conflicts in Chicago to-day. Yesterday one man was shot in the leg. If the blood letting to-morrow shall show a like increase the coroner will have a summer's work before him.

The developments of the night and those of to-day have but confirmed the conviction that nothing short of an overwhelming armed force, with instruction to shoot to kill, can settle the trouble. The local and state authorities have awakened to the critically grave nature of the strike malady which is afflicting the nation generally, but Chicago in particular, and are taking measures to apply adequate remedies. The city police force has already been recruited to over 3,000 men, and by request of Mayor Hopkins and the order of Governor Altgeld two brigades of state militia have been ordered here to aid in quelling the disturbances.

here, be unequal to the task of restoring order, to send here the ten companies stationed on the Canadian border in the state of New York, with the reserved intention, if circumstances demand it, of exercising his right to call for twenty thousand men from the crack militia regiments of New York and Pennsylvania.

## A DAY OF TERROR.

The day in Chicago has been one of constant alarms and calling for police, deputy marshals and soldiers, here, there and everywhere, throughout a wide stretch of territory in the southern part of the city. Riot has been running rampant throughout the day; cars have been overturned, switches broken and tracks obstructed in various ways. The torch has been applied to numerous buildings and cars, switch towers and the like, not to mention an attempt to fire a part of the great Armour packing plant; in fact, at one time the incendiary blazes followed each other in such quick succession that the fire department was put to straits to care for all of them. To add to the gravity of the situation, it was found that the strikers were interfering with the police, railroad and fire alarm, telegraph system and, in one or two instances, policemen who were using the police telephone calls were stoned.

In general, the order of things compared with that of yesterday was reversed. Then the railroads were trying to break the blockade by sending trains out. To-day they recognized the futility of that method of procedure and practically gave up any attempt to outward movement. But there were some incoming passenger trains on several of the roads, together with a few of the regular milk trains. Between these two classes of traffic the strikers managed to make trouble for nearly every road running in a southerly direction. The Fort Wayne, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Illinois Central, the Alton, the Pan-Handle, the Western Indiana, the Rock Island, the Monon, all experienced difficulty in greater or less degree at some time or all of the time during the day. The trick of scaring the crew of a train, cutting the engine loose, running up the track, opening the throttle and letting it run full tilt back upon the standing train was a new one and of a character likely to be imitated.

The stoning of incoming trains was common pastime with the mobs and several persons were more or less injured by flying missiles. One engineer on a Rock Island train was so badly injured that it was at first reported that he was dead.

## NET WITH LEAD.

The assaults of the mobs, however, were not met with the passive resistance which characterized the course pursued yesterday. On two occasions at least their attacks were met with accurately aimed lead.

During a riot in the forenoon over an incoming mail train at Kensington, a deputy United States marshal shot and killed two strikers and during the afternoon the deputies guarding an incoming Baltimore & Ohio passenger train replied to the volley of shots and stones which the strikers showered upon them by turning their revolvers loose, killing four of their assailants and wounding a number of others.

A new and grave feature was added to the situation this afternoon when a meeting of representatives of all the bodies of organized labor in the city, after a protracted discussion in which a general sympathy strike was favored, appointed a committee of three with full power to act, and at the same time called a meeting of all organized labor for next Sunday to ratify their action.

Late this afternoon the second regiment state militia was ordered to the stock yards.

On the situation in general, it may be said to have broadened and strengthened in its grip. The most significant feature of it is the carrying of the strike east of Cleveland, tying up all the connections of the seaboard trunk lines with the promise that by to-morrow it would reach the trunk lines themselves and so practically reach the Atlantic seaboard by tying up the railroads at Buffalo. Thus the strike would be extended from ocean to ocean. There is no notable relief of the points heretofore placed under embargo, and the situation at Kansas City was complicated by the tying up of the Fort Scott road, thereby involving another southwestern line. The Pacific coast remains in paralysis, from which there are no indications of relief.

Another significant note comes from Seattle, Wash., where the stevedores were called out by the chief of the Knights of Labor to prevent the unloading of a steamer from San Francisco, indicating that Grand Master Sovereign's promise to Debs to aid him in every possible way was not merely for effect. The day closes with no rift in the pall which overhangs the nation.

## A LAST APPEAL.

During the afternoon President Debs sent out a large number of telegrams to various labor organizations and assemblies of the American Railway Union, urging them to stand firm for at least twenty-four hours longer. If by that time the strike situation has not improved for the better, Mr. Debs announced that organized labor all over the country will be called out without any reservation whatever.

## DEBS' LAW AND ORDER PROCLAMATION.

President Debs has issued the following proclamation:

To All Striking Employees.  
In view of the report of disturbances in various localities, I deem it my duty to caution you against being a party to any violation of law, municipal, state, or national, during the existing difficulties. We have repeatedly declared that we respect law and order, and our conduct must conform with our professions. A man who commits violence in any form, whether a member of our order or not, should be promptly arrested and punished, and we would be first to apprehend the miscreant and bring him to justice. We must triumph as law-abiding citizens, or not at all. Those who engage in force and violence are our real enemies. We have it upon reliable authority that things and things have been employed to create trouble, so as to prejudice the public against our cause. The accusers should be in every case made to pay the penalty of the law.

I appeal to you to be men, orderly and law-abiding. Our cause is just, the great public is with us, and we have nothing to fear.  
Let it be borne in mind that if the railroad companies can secure men to handle their trains, they have that right. Our men have the right to quit,

but right ends there. Other men have the right to take their places, whatever the opinion of the propriety of so doing may be. Keep away from railroad yards or rights-of-way or other places where large crowds congregate. A safe plan is to remain away entirely from places where there is any likelihood of being an outbreak.

The railroad managers have sought to make it appear that their trains do not move because of the interference of an unqualified falsehood and no one knows this better than the managers themselves. They make this statement serve their purpose of calling out the troops.

Respect the law, conduct yourselves as becomes men, and our cause shall be crowned with success.

## SIGNED: EUGENE V. DEBS.

About eighty cars were burned altogether in the Illinois Central yards and to-night at 9 o'clock flames were yet smouldering, but no further spread of fire was feared.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

The First regiment, 750 strong, went to Hyde Park and Kensington this evening. The Second, with about the same number of men, followed shortly after, being assigned to the stock yards district under direction of Police Inspector Hunt. The Third regiment, 600 men, will be placed on duty in the district north of Thirty-ninth street. The Seventh regiment, 700 men, is held in reserve, together with Battery D, at the Michigan avenue armory.

## A HOPELESS STRUGGLE.

Grand Master Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, in an interview to-night, said:  
"This is a bad state of affairs, and I am glad that our organization has no part in it. We have no grievance with the railroads, and are under contract for a certain length of time. While we sympathize with the men at Pullman, we could not find in that justifiable cause to go out. I do not expect to see the A. R. U. men to win. If they can dictate what kind of passenger cars must be used what is to prevent their refusing to aid in hauling freight cars made by some car building company that might be in trouble with its employes? It is a fruitless and hopeless struggle. Mr. Debs and his party have promised the Pullman strikers certain things which they cannot carry out."

## A SWEEPING ORDER.

The building trades council, of Chicago, with a membership of 25,000, has issued a call to all organized labor throughout the country to strike.

It is reported to-night that Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has called out all members of his organization in the state of New York and will establish headquarters at Buffalo for the management of the strike.

## ONE OF THE EFFECTS.

Chicago Industries Closed, Shutting Out a Hundred Thousand Men Who Have no Connection With the Strike.  
CHICAGO, July 6.—The Herald will say in the morning: After to-day smokeless chimneys will give Chicago's smoke inspectors nothing to look for. An exhaustive canvass of the industrial concerns of the city reveals an appalling state of affairs, and warrants the statement that to-morrow 75 per cent of them will stop their machinery and keep it so until the present embargo on traffic is raised. The effect will be to throw into idleness upwards of 100,000 workers.

The Deering Harvest Company's works will stop, throwing out 3,000 people. The Illinois Maltese Iron Company's furnaces were allowed to die last night for lack of fuel and pig iron, shutting out 300. The nineteen furnaces of the Illinois Steel Company's plant are banked for need of coke, and all the company's mills at South Chicago, North Chicago, Joliet and Milwaukee are closed, throwing into idleness 3,000 at South Chicago, 1,500 at Joliet, 1,500 at Milwaukee and 250 at North Chicago, a total of 5,750. The Union Foundry Company and the Kimball Bridge Company, allied concerns, cannot get iron and those plants are idle, adding 250 more to the army of unemployed.

## SOVEREIGN TALKS.

He says the Climax has Been Reached. The Supreme Moment for Unions.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, arrived in Chicago to-day from Des Moines. He said he had come to Chicago to render what assistance he could to the American Railway Union. He thought the climax of the movement was about reached and it was imperative that every labor organization should put in its best blows to win the strike. He added:  
"This is the most critical period in the history of unionism in America. It is the time for every labor leader to rally his forces and join in the struggle for existence."

"As regards a walk-out on the part of the members of all trades unions in the city, I will say that I think it might bring about great good. Certainly it would force upon the people a stronger realization of the necessity for a settlement of these troubles, and the populace would rise en masse in a demand for arbitration."

"Arbitration the laboring man is not afraid of. The capitalist, though, will not accede to it. Mr. Debs stands ready to act for a reasonable settlement."

## WAR ON DEBS

Will Be Begun by the Order of Railway Conductors To-day.

DENVER, COLO., July 6.—The order of railway conductors will to-morrow begin war upon E. V. Debs, his order and strike. The first step will be to expel from the order all members who have gone out on strike on the order of Debs.

This decision has been arrived at because of several reasons. First, members of that order who stopped work violated the laws of the order; second, by their acts the striking members have weakened the influence of the order which has always been so strong that it has never been called upon to strike in order to gain a desired point. It is intended to punish the disobedient and to stop the weakening of the order's influence.

## A Striker Shot.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A mob attempted this afternoon to overturn some cars on the Pan-Handle road at Brighton Park. They were resisted by deputy sheriffs,

and one of the strikers, named Charles Foot, was shot in the neck by a deputy. The wound is believed to be fatal.

## AT DETROIT

A General Tie Up—All Trainmen Except Engineers Go Out.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—All the railway firemen, switchmen, yardmen, brakemen and freight handlers in the city went out at 10 o'clock to-night. The action was in compliance with the decision reached at a lengthy joint meeting of representatives of all the railway employes' organizations.

The engineers and conductors did not strike, but it will be impossible to operate the trains, as the engineers will not work with non-union firemen. The Michigan Central, which had hitherto been free from the strike locally, is tied up. The night trains were not sent out, and twenty-eight engines were sent to the round house.

At the Union station a Detroit Lansing and Northern train already made up, was the only train which went out. A Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee train drawing a Chicago and Grand Trunk Pullman car also left the Grand Trunk depot without molestation. Otherwise no trains are leaving to-night.

## ON THE C. & P. ROAD.

The Situation Alarming—Freight Trains Tied up at Conway.

PITTSBURGH, July 6.—The strike on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road has reached Conway, twenty-three miles west of this city, where the yards of the company are located. All freight trains are tied up at that point and nothing has come through to-day. All through passenger trains from the west were delayed this morning, the only trains arriving being those made up at Fort Wayne and Columbus. In this city the situation is more alarming than at any time since the strike was inaugurated in the west. The men on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road are expecting orders to go out, but the prospect of striking has not been received with enthusiasm by the railroads.

## TO IMPEACH OLNEY.

Secretary Hayes's Latest Sensation—Expects the Knights to go Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—Secretary Treasurer John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, said to-night that counsel for the Knights had been instructed to prepare articles of impeachment against Attorney General Olney, for his alleged breach of the law in his action in the railroad strike, and that the papers would be forwarded to Congress in a few days.

Mr. Hayes leaves the city to-morrow and it is stated he will go to Long Branch and try to interview George M. Pullman regarding the strike crisis. Mr. Hayes said to-night that he is expecting at any hour to receive word from Master Workman Sovereign ordering the Knights of Labor all over the country out on strike and that this action must come.

## The Burlington Tied Up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—The Burlington is tied up here to-night by a strike of its night switchmen. The Fort Scott & Memphis night crews are also out and that line is tied tight at this point. The Santa Fe officials declare they will run trains according to schedule time to-morrow. Every man from engineer to brakeman that goes out on a freight on this line will be sworn in as a United States deputy marshal and will carry arms.

## P., D. & E. Men Out.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 6.—The Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road is tied up. The air line men all went out to-day and are stopping everything at Princeton, Ind., except the mail trains. The shopmen are all out. Louisville & Nashville men are all out except the shopmen, and no freight is being handled.

## British Comments.

LONDON, July 7.—The Chronicle, commenting on the state of anarchy now reigning in Chicago, says the lesson of it all is that modern conditions demand some collective control over the gigantic capitalist combination.

LONDON, July 7.—The Westminster Gazette to-day prints an interview with W. T. Stead on the subject of the Pullman strike. Mr. Pullman, he declares, is an industrial czar, who makes his philanthropy pay dividends. He (Mr. Stead) would not be surprised if the present struggle should show how easily an industrial war can be developed into a civil war.

## STRIKE NOTES.

The situation is grave in Utah and government troops are asked for.

Six hundred strikers on the Erie road voted at Cleveland to resume work to-day.

Trainmen are being recruited at various eastern points to take the places of striking western men.

Near Ottumwa, Iowa, a passenger train was derailed by strikers, killing the engineer and fireman.

A message was received at Buffalo from President Debs ordering the Buffalo men out at midnight to-night.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, has protested against the interference of the federal authorities in the strike situation in that state.

Restraining orders against President Debs and other leaders have been issued by the United States courts at Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Louis.

Chicago labor unions appointed a committee with full power to call out all labor organizations. A meeting to ratify the action is called for Sunday.

A telegram has been received from President Debs in Buffalo stating that the Buffalo members of the A. R. U. will be called out inside of twenty-four hours.

The Southern Pacific Company are no nearer the management of their road in California. The blockade at Oakland continues and at Sacramento a wheel is turning.

Members of the Tenth battalion N. G. S. N. Y., have been ordered to leave their addresses with the sergeants of their divisions, and to be ready to report at an instant's notice.

The Southern Pacific, it is rumored, has offered to compromise with the strikers by agreeing to abandon the Pullman service on local trains only. Strike leaders are opposed to the compromise.

## GRAVE CONCERN

Over the Strike Situation Felt at the National Capital.

## THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

Carefully Keeping Track of All the Developments.

## THE EFFICACY OF THE COLD STEEL

Of the Bayonet in Dealing With Rioters as Regarded by General Schofield—If a Crisis Comes It Will Fare Ill With the Mobs That Defy the Authority of Uncle Sam—The President Disposed to Allow Governor Altgeld to Make Good His Claim That the Illinois State Militia is Able to Cope With the Situation, But That Does Not Mean That the Federal Troops Will Be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—At the cabinet meeting to-day the entire situation was very carefully gone over in the light of recent developments, and particularly of the correspondence between the President and Governor Altgeld. As a result it is believed that there is now a strong disposition to afford the governor ample opportunity to make good his claim of entire ability to cope with the present difficulty in his state.

Net that the regular troops will be retired from the field, for they will still continue their guard over the mail trains and the government property, but the militia will be given full opportunity to contend with the disorderly mobs outside of the railroad tracks and government property, and the regulars probably will be kept in waiting to respond to any call to aid them. The war department officials were somewhat concerned at a silly story that came from Chicago to the effect that General Miles dare not order his troops to fire upon the disorderly mobs without first seeking express permission from the President. Probably this idea arose from the fact that the troops have so far acted with such excellent discretion and moderation that it has not been felt necessary to go to the length of shooting any one.

## MISLED STRIKERS.

The concern felt by the department officials on this score is not for the troops, but rather for the deluded rioters who would be sure to suffer if they acted on the theory that the troops will not shoot in case of need.

As a matter of fact General Miles is clothed with the widest measure of discretion in dealing with the disturbance. He has consulted fully with the President, with Secretary Lamont and with General Schofield, and has full power to act as he sees fit. He is a firm believer in the efficacy of the cold steel of the Springfield bayonet in setting a crowd on the run, and so far the soldiers have not found it necessary to go further than that. But if the time comes when the regulars are placed on the defensive, then it will fare ill with any crowd that faces them, for the big Springfield bullets, the Gatling projectile and the deadly bullet charged shells of the steel field pieces will doubtless mark such havoc as to mark a bloody page in Chicago's history.

It is solely from compassion for the excited and misled rioters that General Miles has withheld the fatal word, "fire."

## GRAVE CONCERN.

The situation in the far west and especially on the Pacific slope, is still a matter of grave concern to the executive. Applications have come for relief from the complete blockade at Sacramento, Cal., but the way is not yet clear to extend a helping hand. The militia seems to have proved to be almost worthless, tainted by sympathy for the lawless element that stops them from the performance of duty. The only available troops are at the Presidio, San Francisco, and the war department hesitates to order them away and leave the valuable government property at San Francisco exposed to attack. It is hoped that the situation at Los Angeles will show such signs of amelioration in a day or two that the troops there can be released, in which case they will be speedily transferred to Sacramento.

## INADEQUACY OF THE ARMY.

One result of the great strike has been to show in a startling manner the inadequacy of the United States regular army which has been reduced to a mere skeleton. At present twenty thousand men are expected to police the whole country. The Northwestern posts are depleted to small handfuls of men and there is no adequate reserve force. General Schofield has been obliged to exercise the most subtle ingenuity in disposing his small force so as to make one man as efficient as ten, and to-day it would be difficult to transfer a single command in the west without exposing the great trans-Continental lines of traffic to indefinite interruption. The general says that it would require an army of four hundred thousand men to quell the disturbances and break up at once the blockades at the many points where they exist, and that is why he is obliged to attack them in detail, always an unsatisfactory military procedure.

## A CAREFUL VIEW.

Officials at the postoffice department take a cheerful view of the situation. "The backbone of the strike will be broken to-morrow night, despite today's developments in and about Chicago," said General Superintendent White, of the railway mail service. "The increase of deputies of policemen and of troops, both national and state, there will be to-morrow an adequate force for quelling the disturbances at Chicago and maintaining order. That done the strike will be practically over, as Chicago is, of course, the storm center of the movement. I don't mean, however, that the strikers will return to their places."

A batch of new men engaged by a local representative of the Baltimore & Ohio road to work on its western line

as substitutes for the striking employes left for Chicago to-day and more are expected to follow at once.

## NO BACK TRACK.

The watchfulness of the officers of the administration here continued unabated to-night. Attorney General Olney, Secretary Gresham, Secretary Lamont and General Schofield, reached the white house shortly after 8 o'clock and renewed their conference which has been practically continuous since July 2. Frequent communications from General Miles and others at the scene of the trouble were received and the officials were also kept informed of the situation through bulletins furnished by the associated press.

Another communication was received from Governor Altgeld shortly before 9 o'clock. It was taken immediately to the President and considered by the conference. It can be stated, however, that the administration is sure of its ground, and that the federal troops in Chicago will not be called in any event other than the complete restoration of such order as will allow United States mails to go through uninterrupted and the perfect administration of the orders of federal courts. So far, indeed, are the officials from abandoning the firm stand which they have taken, that they apparently believe that the crisis is nearly reached and they stand ready to act promptly when occasion demands and are prepared to uphold their representatives in the west in action in the line of instructions already issued.

While the situation further west is causing some anxiety here, chief attention continues to be turned towards Chicago, the idea being that if lawlessness can be subdued there it will soon subside at other points.

## CLEVELAND'S TART REPLY

To Governor Altgeld's Second Message—No Time for Argument But a Time to Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The letter of Governor Altgeld, containing a long argument in support of his position, and again demanding the withdrawal of the troops, came over the wire to the white house and occupied a considerable time in transmission. It was nearly midnight when the following reply of President Cleveland was given to the press:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 6, '94. }  
"To the Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:"

"While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to the law and to protect life and property."  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

## SHOCKING REVELATIONS

In a Divorce Case Between Members of the English Aristocracy.

EDINBURGH, July 6.—Shocking revelations were made here to-day during the taking of evidence in the suit for divorce which Claude Alexander, son of Sir Claude Alexander, has brought against his wife, Lady Diana, daughter of the fourteenth earl of Eglington and Winston. Mr. Alexander, it appears, discovered a visitor, named Allison, in his wife's bed room and subsequently brought suit for divorce. Lady Diana to-day testified that her husband forced her into a secret agreement permitting each of them to have free love relations. Allison came repeatedly to her room and she let her husband know, in advance, upon each occasion when Allison was to visit her. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## A Cheeky Request.

PARIS, July 6.—The Figaro says that Santo, the murderer of Carnot, has addressed a letter to President Casimir-Perier asking for money with which to mitigate the rigor of the treatment he is receiving in the Lyons prison.

## BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The cash balance in the treasury yesterday was \$110,020,055, of which \$94,711,357 was gold reserve.

The session of both houses of Congress yesterday was brief and unimportant. In the house the tariff bill was referred to the ways and means committee, which will begin work at once. The bill for the state taxation of greenbacks was passed.

The Brazilian minister in London has received a dispatch saying that 1,000 rebels were killed in the battle at Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul, June 27, which General Saraiva, the insurgent commander, has claimed a victory.

## Weather Forecasts for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, north winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, north winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by G. S. SCHREYER, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets.

7 a. m. .... 65 8 p. m. .... 67  
9 a. m. .... 72 7 p. m. .... 64  
2 m. .... 66 Weather—Fair.

## Coupon, Part No. 9.

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MASTERPIECES

—FROM THE—  
Art Galleries of the World.

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This Coupon, with 10c, is good for Part 9 of "MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD." One part issued each week.

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## COUPON

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PART No. 15,  
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This Coupon, with 10c, is good for Part 15 of "GLIMPSES OF AMERICA." One part issued each week.

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