THE BEE BULLETIN.

1. Military Takes Charge of Railroads.

3. Anarchy Still Threatens Europe.

4. Omaha Society on a Strike.

Lively Letter from London.

Some Local Horse Chatter.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

8. Omaha Populists Hold a Rally.

13. Ravages of China's Black Death

Founded on Christian Love.

15. Omaha's Trade Conditions,

Pope Leo's Latest Encyclical.

11. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

Educational Demands of the Hour.

Commercial and Financial News.

thought might prove a temptation to some

of Debs' followers, especially in view of the

For the first time since the strike opened

there were several distinct notes of improve-

ment in the situation, and these were not

confined to Chicago. Here the postal author-

ities reported a noticeable improvement in

the movement of the mails. Outside of Chi-

cago it was to be noted that the strike, while

it made no progress worthy of mention at

any point, gave many evidences of having

reached its culmination and of failing. To

begin with, the promise that the seaboard

trunk lines would be tied up at Buffalo was

not fulfilled. The strike was not extended to

Pittsburg, as was predicted at a number of

points in the tied up district. The strain

was lightened at one or two points, men

who had agreed to go out failing to do so;

but, most significant of all, perhaps, was the

refusal of the A. R. U. at Louisville, Colo-

rado Springs and Denver to obey Debs'

order to strike. Joliet also reported a

defection from the ranks there, the employes

of the Joliet, Elgin & Eastern returning to

work. On the other hand, the friends of law

and order had occasion to be pleased on ac-

count of the massing of troops here and at

the ordering of the moving of troops by the

president with a view of lifting the embargo

on Pacific coast business, both by the North

ern and Central routes. To this end he or

dered General Merritt at St. Paul and Gen-

eral Otis at Vancouver barracks to see to

the opening of the Northern Pacific lines,

while General Ruger at San Francisco and

General Brooke of Omaha were similarly

instructed to set things to moving on the

To all this the only foil which the man-

agers of the strike were able to show was

an arrangement between President Debs and

Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the

Knights of Labor to call out the members

of that organization, some 150,000 in number,

provided the other four members of the

executive committee would agree to the order

calling them out. It is estimated that Debs

has now about 75,000 men, so that if the

agreement goes, it will be no small addition

There has been a rift in the cloud, but

Michigan Central and Monon Trains Stopped

HAMMOND, Ind., July 7:-Just after dark

this evening a mob of 1,000 people gathered

in the yards here and proceeded to blockade

trains. Two Michigan Central trains were

stopped and the engines killed. The fire-

man of one train disobeyed the order to

leave the engine and was dragged to the

ground and severely injured. Most of the

passengers have left the cars, fearing

violence. About 8 o'clock a Monon train

pulled in from Chicago and was immediately

surrounded by the mob. The two Pullmans

were detached by the crowd and run into a

siding. Then the leaders ordered the en-

gineer to pull out with the remainder of

his train. Up to this time he has declined to

start without orders from his superiors.

The telegraph operators of all the roads in

the country has been warned to keep in-

side their offices and give no information

on pain of having their heads broken. It is

stated that the manager of the Postal was

chased out of town. The mob have run all

the Western Union operators from the Mich-

igan Central offices and the Monon night

operator has just fled for his life, pursued

CHICAGO, July 7.-At 11:10 p. m. word

comes from Hammond that the Michigan

Central operator has just been caught by

the mob and beaten nearly to death. The

Erie operator has just fled for his life. All

communication with Hammond is now cut

At 11:30 the crowd is rushing down the

Erie tracks, throwing switches and extin-

guishing lights to indicate that the tracks

In all forty-one shot and bayoneted men

were taken to the drug store at the corner

of Forty-eightth and Loomis. There a

hospital was improvised and those hurt

TROOPS READY AT FORT OMAHA.

Expecting to Be Moved Into Action at Any

At 2 o clock this morning all soldiers at

Fort Omaha were under arms, distributed

in such a manner as to be ready for service

on a five-minute call. They were expecting

to be brought into action at a moment's no-

tice, but in what direction was a matter

Shortly after 2 o'clock an effort was be-

ing made at the fort to secure telephonic

communication with a number of local rail-

road officials with a view to the immediate

movements of troops in some direction,

though no train was under steam for that

It is now definitely known that Fort

Omaha will not be left without soldiers and

if those here at present are moved others

At 4 o'clock this morning a train was got-

teg ready on the Eikhorn and preparations

made to move four companies of the Second

infantry to some destination which could not

be learned, as the movement was carled on

Freight Shipments the Smallest in Years.

CHICAGO, July 7.-Less than 12,000 tons

of freight were sent east for the week ending

Thursday. One must go back thirty years

or more to find a week when the east-

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8 .- After a long

conference between Governor Matthews,

Fereral Judge Baker, United States Attor-

ney Burke and United States Marshal Haw-

kins the governor at 1:30 this morning or-

bound shipments were so small.

will be sent to take their places.

the officers would not reveal.

purpose at that time.

with great secrecy.

Moment.

off and no trains are moving.

by a howling mob.

were attended to.

and Firemen Beaten

to the forces of idleness.

the cloud is still there.

Central and Union Pacific systems.

Live Stock Markets Reviewed.

16. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

fact that they are not flush just now.

Story of a Nebraska Party's Adventure

Affairs at South Omaha.

10. "Lourdes," by Emile Zola.

12. Editorial and Comment.

Chicago Rioters Killed by Troop w

Fair: South Winds; Warmer in the West.

Crisp Names His Conference Committee.

5. Omaha Gets the Second from Des Moines.

Britannia Beats the Vigilant Again.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Pacific Railroad System Taken Under Control of the War Department.

WILL NOW BE OPERATED BY SOLDIERS

All Trains to Be Under Guard of Detach-

ments of Regulars.

ALL LABOR TO BE ORDERED OUT MONDAY

Every Organization of Labor Will Be Asked to Assist the Boycott.

ORDER STILL HAS TO BE APPROVED

If it Goes Into Effect One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men Will Quit Work in Various Parts of the Country.

Blood was shed vesterday in the name of the law at Chicago. Acting under the orders of General Miles, who directed that any assault or opposition be met by resistance with firearms, one company of Illinois National guards fired on a band of straggling rioters, killing one man and wounding several others, four of whom will die.

Some trains were moved under the protection of troops, who are instructed to see that mail and interstate commerce trains are not obstructed.

One of the novel features of the situation is the taking of the Pacific railroad system under the control of the War department placing General Brooke of the Department of the Platte at the head of the Union Pacific Troops have been ordered from the various western army departments to points along the line of the Pacific roads, where all movements of trains can be amply protected.

Desultory rioting continued till late at night in Chicago, the most serious conflict being at Twenty-second street, where one man was bayoneted and three others arrested by regulars.

In Colorado the strike is practically over. No opposition to the movement of trains was offered.

One train on the Santa Fee was run out of Los Angeles, and at other points on that system the embargo seems to be loosening. At San Francisco, Sacramento and other points on the Southern Pacific the tie-up is as tight as ever, and no effort is being made

General Master Workman Sovereign and President Debs have addressed a letter to President Cleveland, laying their side of the controversy before him, and arguing that he should afford the men the same protection he has afforded the employers. It was announced that the arrest of Debs was contemplated by the Chicago authorities, but at a late hour last night it was given out that this plan had been abandoned. At a cabinet conference the action of the War department in taking charge of the Pacific roads was endorsed.

The federated board of the Union Pacific employes announced that it would not strike In sympathy with the A. R. U. The men prefer to remain loyal to their promise given

to Judge Caldwell. At Hammond, Ind., a serious riot tool place late last night. Trains on the Monon and Michigan Central were stopped and one fireman, who refused to desert his engine was dragged off by the mob and severely

The South Omaha packers that had laid off their hands yesterday will start up

If Debs' and Sovereign's determination is endorsed, all organized labor in the United States will be asked to strike tomorrow. It is probable that all union men in Chicago will go out anyhow.

UNCLE SAM IN CONTROL.

Pacific Railroads Taken Possession of by the War Department.

government of the United States, in time of peace, the strong military arm of the fed eral power has taken po session of a great railway system. The Union Pacific railway, by virtue of the order of the War depart ment at Washington received shortly after 4 o'clock yesterdsy afternoon, is now under the personal control of General John R. Brooke, commander of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters in Omaha. From Omaha to Ogden the Union Pacific is in the hands of the government, and any man or number of men who in any way interfere with the running of trains will be treated and punished as a prisoner of war.

It was late yesterday afternoon when the military authorities at Washington decided upon this important step. Once decided upon, General Schofield issued orders to General Merritt at St. Paul and to General Otis at Vancouver Barracks, directing them to assume military control of the Northern Pacific and to open communication through the entire length of the system. The War department bases its action upon the theory that the Northern Pacific is a military and c mail line, and that its free and unobstructed operation was necessary for the safety of the government's interests.

was issued a further order was sent to General Brooke of the Department of the Platte and to General Ruger of the Department of California, instructing them to assume similar control of the Union and Central Pacific railways respectively.

RECEIVERS FIRST NOTIFIED. The first news of the action of the War department was received in Omaha a few moments after 4 o'clock, the information coming in the form of a dispatch to the receivers of the Union Pacific. The news was at once telephoned to General Brooke from Union Pacific headquarters. A mo ment later the officials were also handed the Associated press bulletin received at The

Although the information came through unofficial sources, the department did not doubt its genuineness and steps were at once taken to place the military arm in motion. General Brooke stated at 4:30 o'clock that he was still waiting for official orders before acting upon the news already received, but he intimated that every preparation was being made to act promptly. So complete were the arrangements that when the official orders came shortly before 6 o'clock telegrams were at once sent to post commanders throughout the department with definite instructions to meet every

The first orders sent were to the commander of Fort Robinson, ordering him to

Fort Niobrara. The troops will make Cheyenne their first objective point, but as soon as possible companies will be stationed at various points along the line of the Union Pacific. Troops from Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Washakie have also been called out. It is General Brooke's intention to enforce his orders to the letter. No troops will be moved from Fort Omaha at present,

the wild rumor that the Omaha soldiers had been ordered to Chicago being contradicted most emphatically at the department. It is stated as positive that the War department will withdraw no more troops from the west in order to reinforce the army at Chicago. All such reinforcements will be drawn from the east, even to the extent of taking the troops now stationed along the Canadian border. The government has too many interests widely scattered west of the Missouri to permit a general movement of troops from the west to the east.

TRAINS WILL BE OPERATED. In operating the Union Pacific trains General Brooke states that he has but one settled policy. He will operate them. If necessary he will place troops on every train and these troops will be given explicit instructions to see that no one interferes in the slightest degree with its progress. Any one attempting to prevent the arrival or departure of trains at any station along the Union Pacific will be placed under arrest and treated and tried as a prisoner of war. This means a court martial trial and speedy justice to all offenders.

General Brooke anticipates no trouble on the Union Pacific between Cheyenne and Omaha. Trains are running without interference on this part of the road, and no trouble is looked for unless a general strike should be ordered at Omaha. In view of the action of the Federated Board, printed elsewhere in this issue, no such strike is

The following is the full text of General Brooke's orders, received from the War department at 5:30 o'clock yesterday after-

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- Brigadier Gen-

eral Brooke, Commanding Department of the Platte, Omaha: In view of the fact, as substantlated by communications received from the Department of Justice, from military reports and from other re liable sources, that by reason of unlawful obstructions and combinations and assemblages of persons it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States and to prevent obstructions of United States nails and interruptions to commerce between the states on the line of the Union Pacific railway and the Central Pacific railway, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, as contemplated by the act of July 1, 1861, and others acts amendatory thereof, you are directed by the president to employ the military force under your command to remove obstructions to the mails and to execute any orders of the United States courts for the protection of property in the hands of receivers appointed by such courts and for preventing interruptions of interstate commerce and to give such protection to said railroads as will insure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other pur-J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General Commanding.

FORMED THEIR PLANS. General Brooke and Adjutant General Schwan held a long conference at the former's residence yesterday evening to disuss details of the proposed campaign These details were not divulged, but it was stated that the movement of troops would not require the presence of any of the offi-

cers of the department at present. Another order received from the War department later stated that the post at Fort Dauglas, near Salt Lake City, which belongs to the Department of Colorado, had been transferred to the command of General Brooke during the continuance of his orders to open the Union Pacific. The western terminus of the Union Pacific being in such close proximity to Fort Douglas, it was deemed best by the War department to add this post temporarily to the Department of

TROOPS HAVE A JOB.

Herculean Task to Guard All the Transcontinental Lines

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The president today dealt another and a heavy blow at the spirit of lawlessness abroad in the west, by causing the issue of sweeping orders to the commanders of the great army departments to open up and maintain free communication over the transcontinental railroad lines from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Such orders are unique in times of peace and in themselves clothe the military commanders with great power. As explained in their text, the basis for this action, which may involve the use of United States troops n at least ten states, is the organic law under which these railroads were aided by the government and incorporated, whereby they were made post and military roads and required to be kept open at all times. The task before the military commands is one of great magnitude, for at many points on these lines traffic is stopped by angry and turbulent mobs, and the force at command is so small that it will require the most skillful handling to cover the thousands of miles of lines. Perhaps the reason which has most strongly impelled the administration in making these orders is the fact that the strikers have prevented the movement of United States troops when they were needed to reinforce army pests. The conference at the white louse, which has become a regular thing, is again in session tonight. It is not held so much for the purpose of arriving at any action, but the officials spend the evening with the president so as to receive news by special wires. General Miles and others in command of troops report at stated intervals, and these repeorts are read and con-

DECIDED ON SENDING MORE MEN. It was after 12 o'clock before the conference began to break up. In view of the serious state of affairs it was decided to send more soldiers to the storm center of the trouble, and orders were issued by which is is calculated almost a thousand more soldiers will be added to the federal army near

The conclusion reached by the conference was embedied in the following statement given out by Secretary Lamont at 12:35

"General Miles has been authorized to order to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, the batteries of artillery under Major Randolph from Fort Riley, and four troops of cavalry from the same point. General Brooke has already been directed to send four troops of cavalry from his command, and the Ninth regiment of infantry, stationed at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., has received like orders."

Santa Fe Brakemen Will Not Strike. GALESBURG, Ill., July 7 .- The general grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the Santa Fe con-

cago. A statement for publication says a series of resolutions were adopted to be presented to the members, the most vital one being that they have no direct grievance against the company; that they are prepared to perform their usual duties and that they recognize the authority of no labor organization above the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. It is believed this action will keep the Santa Fe men from going out on a strike and influence those that have gone out.

THEY WILL NOT STRIKE.

Federated Board Loyal to Company and to

the Court. At the meeting of the federated board of the Union Pacific system held in Cheyenne Friday, with representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Trainmen, Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, Knights of Labor and Order of Railway Telegraphers present, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered telegraphed to Judge John A. Riner at Greene, Ia.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 6.-The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, Knights of Labor and Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Union Pacific System.

We, the undersigned, general chairmen of the above-named organizations in sesison assembled, believing that by Judges Caldwell's and Riner's decision, organized labor has for the first time in the history of jurisprudence. been recognized as the equal of organized capital, and since by decree of the United States court the receivers of the Union Pacific system were forced to recognize all contracts with their employes, and as these contracts have not been violated by said receivers, we deem it our duty to again assert our determination to abide by the rulings of the honorable court; and,

Whereas, A strike has been inaugurated on many of the railroads of the country and has in a degree affected the employes of the Union Pacific, who were parties to said court proceedings, therefore be it

Resolved, by the authorized representatives of said organizations, that we advise and earnestly appeal to members to stand by their contracts and agreements on this system and thus redeem our pledges of honor to the court.

Resolved, That while we believe the Pullman employes are justified in resisting the offensive methods used against them, and believe labor should assist them wherever it reasonably can, in justice and in equity and in view of the position taken by the Union Pacific employes before the United States court, we deem it unwise for them to recede from the position that they are legally in and which may be the means of sacrificing all that has been gained for labor everywhere by the effect of the Caldwell GEORGE W. VROMAN, Chairman Brother-

hood of Locomotive Engineers. CHARLES A. M. PETRIE, Chairman Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. JOHN L. KISSICK, Chairman Order of Rail-

way Conductors. S. D. CLARK, Secretary Federation Board and chairman Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. G. M. PALMER, Switchmen's Mutual Aid

Association. HENRY BREITENSTEIN, Chairman Knights of Labor.

F. E. GILLILAND, Order of Railway Telegraphers. WORD FROM RINER. Yesterday Judge Riner arrived in

day telegraphed the federation board as OMAHA, July 7 .- George W. Vroman, Henry Breitenstein, F. E. Gilliland, John L. Kissick, Charles A. M. Petrie, S. D. Clark, Cheyenne: Your telegram containing resolutions passed by your board at Cheyenne

Omaha and after preparing his answer to

the resolutions adopted at the meeting Fri-

vesterday was received by me on the train last night too late to answer. The action taken by you is unquestionably right, and, in view of what has occurred past, only course, in my judgment, which can con-

sistently be taken by the employes of the Union Pacific system. I am specially glad to note your statement that the receivers have observed and obeyed the orders of the court heretofore made affecting the employes in the service of the court. The course taken by the receivers relieves them, as you must concede, from any responsibility whatever for the present difficulties, and leaves the employes, who have quit the service, without any justification for the course pursued by them. I am gratified to see that you, as representatives of employes engaged in the service, appreciate this fact and propose to ald in the supremacy of the law.

Although a new procedure on the part of labor in the west, the resolutions brought considerable joy to the officials about the Union Pacific headquarters, showing at least a profound regard for law and for the court which made possible the condition of things as found by the federated board. Judge Riner left last night for Cheyenne

with his family. DEBS ADDRESSES THE PRE IDENT.

for the Employes.

CHICAGO, July 7.-The following letter vas telegraphed to President Cleveland tonight by Messrs. Debs and Sovereign of the American Railway union and Knights

CHICAGO, July 7.-To Hon, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C .: Dear Sir-Through a long period of depression, enforced idleness and low wages, resulting in widespread poverty and in many cases actual starvation, the working people have been patient, patriotic and law-abiding, and not until the iron heel of corporate tyranny was applied with the intention to subjugate the working people to the will of arrogant monopolies, did they make any effort to stay their oppressors. The Pullman strike was not declared until the employes of the Pullman company were driven to the verge of starvation, their efforts spurned with contempt and their grievances denied a hearing. No refusal to handle Pullman cars was declared by any railway employe until all propositions looking toward arbitration and conciliation were rejected by the Pullman company. Notwithstanding the facts set forth above were known to the public and the national authorities, you have seen fit under the guise of protecting the mails and federal property to invoke the services of the United States army, whose very presence is used to coerce and intimidate peaceable working people into a humiliating

obedience to the will of their oppressors. By your acts in so far as you have sup-

MILITARY IN CHARGE to Cheyenne. Two more companies of in-fantry were also ordered to Cheyenne from Fe system between La Junta, Col., and Chiprevalent that this government is soon to be declared a military despetism. The transmission of the United States mails is not interrupted by the striking employes of any railway company, but by the railway companies themselves, who refused to haul the mails on trains to which Pullman cars were not attached. If it is a criminal interference with the United States mails for the employes of a railway company to detach from a mail train a Pullman palace car contrary to the will of the company then it holds true that it is the same criminal interference whenever a Pullman palace car is detached from a mail train in accordance with the will of a railway company, while said mail train is in transit. The line of criminality in such cases should not be drawn at the willingness or unwillingness of railway employes, but at the act itself and inasmuch as it has been the common practice of railway corporations to attach and detach from mail trains Pullman cars at will while said cars are in transit and carrying the mails of the United States, it would seem an act of discrimination against the employes of the railway corporations to declare such acts un-

lawful interference with the transmission of the mails when done by the employes with or without the consent of their employers. In view of these facts we look upon the farfetching decision of Attorney General Olney, the sweeping, unamerican injunctions against the railway employes and the movements of the regular army, as employing the powers of the general government for the support and protection of the railway corporations in their determination to degrade and oppress their employes. The present rallway strike was precipitated by the desire of the railway corporations to destroy the organizations of their employes and making the working employe subservient to the will of their employers, and as all students of governments agree that free institutions depend for their perpetuity upon the freedom and prosperity of the common people it would seem more in consonance with the spirit of democratic government if federal authority was exercised in defense of the rights of the toiling masses to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But, on the contrary, there is not an instance on record where in any conflict between the corporations and the people the strong arm of the military power has been employed to protect the working people and the industrial masses from the ravages or persecution of corporate greed. But the measure of character has been in the line of declaring the corporations always good and in the right and the working people always bad and in the wrong. Now, sir, we pledge to you the power of our respective organizations, individually and collectively, for the maintenance of peace and good order and the preservation of life and property and to aid in the punishment of all criminals. In the present contest between labor and the railway corporations we shall use every peaceable and honorable means at our command consistent with the law and our constitutional rights to secure for the working people just compensation for labor done and respectable consideration in accordance with the inherent rights of all men and the spirit of republican government. In doing so we appeal to all liberty locing people of the nation to aid and support us in this most

just and righteous cause. EUGENE V. DEBS, President, American Railway- Union. J. R. SOVEREIGN, Master Workman, Knights of Labor.

WERE ORDERED TO KILL.

Troops Directed to Resist Assault by Shoot-

CHICAGO, July 7 .- "And it is further ordered that if any act of hostility be committed, such as firing upon railroad trains, assaulting trainmen, marshals or soldiers, by throwing at them rocks, pieces of iron, or other missiles, those assaults shall be repelled by the use of firearms."

So wrote General Nelson A. Miles in his order issued this afternoon detailing federal troops to assist United States marshals in preventing obstruction to the movement of mail and interstate commerce trains. It porizing with them had ceased, and that thereafter the policy of the government would be to put an end to their rioting, arson and pillage, by shoeting to kill whenever and wherever necessary

As chances would have it, however, it did not fall to the lot of the national troops to be the first to carry out the spirit of this order. Company C, Second regiment, Illinois National Guard, had that distinction. The story of the encounter between the thirty-seven young militiamen composing this company and a vicious mob at Fiftyseventh street and Loomis street is told elsewhere.

Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon the day had been comparatively quiet, though small mobs had been going all through the district west of State street and south of Thirty-ninth, burning a few cars here and there and threatening to fire railroad shops and the like, but it was more in the nature of bushwhacking than anything else, and not at all like the massed bands of strikers who gathered along the railroad tracks yesterday and the day before, absolutely blocking all movement by sheer force of numbers. This state of affairs was doubtless the outgrowth of various conditions, such as the presence of a vastly increased force of soldiers and the fact that yesterday's wrecking and firing of cars had left a large share of the tracks impassible, so that all ti discernible movement was in the shape of wrecking trains, endeavoring to bring order out of the chaos which existed all through that region. The disturbed section today embraced a space of about twenty-five square miles, not to mention the sporadic bit or incendiarism on the Burlington road at Crawford and at Western avenues, the latter having the distinction of being the work of women and children. It is estimated that in the district mentioned not less than 15,000 strikers were out at one time and another during the day, but the ground was so thoroughly patrolled by the police, the marshals and the military that they found little opportunity for gathering in large numbers, as they have been doing heretofore. Still some of them at the stock yards found time for indulging in the grim humor of laying out a graveyard in due order and erecting headstones at the graves, bearing the names of their pet aversions, including that of the president of the United States.

STEAM FITTERS CALLED OUT. One feature of the day was the showing of

its teeth by the Building Trades council of the city in calling out the steam fitters in the big packing houses at the stock yards, with the threat that it was merely a pro liminary to calling out its 25,000 members and the tieing up of all building in the city. Another feature of the day was the patrolling of the sentries before the federal subplanted federal and state authorities with | treasury, in whose vaults lie some \$15,000,000 at once dispatch two companies of infantry | cluded its conference with the officials here | the military power, the sirit of unrest and | of Uncle Sam's money, which General Miles | northern part of the state. The troops will not be in uniform, but will be sworn in as deputy marshals and will have full authority to arrest all strikers who have disregarded the federal court's restraining order. The six companies will reach Hammond this (Sunday) morning about 9 o'clock.

STARVING WYOMING PEOPLE.

Strike on the Overland Causing Great Distress in Many Districts.

CHEYENNE, July 7 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-At a number of the towns west of Chevenne the condition of affairs begins to present a strange aspect because of the continued suspension of freight traffic. Everything consumed in these towns has to be shipped by rail. Supplies are beginning to run short and if the tie-up continues many days actual starvation will be staring the people in the face.

At Rock Springs, where the great Union Pacific mines are located, about 300 Fins and Huns, besides 500 Chinese are employed. The mines have been closed down since the beginning of the difficulty and the foreign element has been greatly excited and demonstrative. They are liable to destroy the property and set the mines on fire at any noment. In this town of 5,000 inhabitants a reign of absolute terror prevails. Yesterday the engine of the west bound mail was partly disabled by the mob, although two armed deputy marshals were in the cab. The train finally got out of town, but has een held at Green River since then.

Last night the eastbound mail was run through there at a speed of forty miles an hour. A mob of over 1,000 rushed to the depot when they heard the train coming, but it got by before any obstruction was put on the track. This was the last attempt to run trains through that place. Trainmen say it would be suicidal folly to attempt it until ample federal protection is afforded. At other points on the division the situation remains practically unchanged and the strikers show no signs of weaken-

Companies B. D. G and F of the Seventeenth infantry at Fort Russell, ordered for duty on the line of the Union Pacific, left for the west at midnight. Two of the companies will be stationed at Rock Springs and the others will go on to Pocatello, Idaho. Lieutenant Colonel Brady will be in command at Rock Springs and Coloned Poland at Pocatello. A special engine was sent to Orin Junction tonight to bring the special train with cavalry troops from Fort Robinson and Fort Niobrara to Cheyenne. They will arrive in the morning and be assigned to duty at Laramie and Rawlins.

AT FORT NIOBRARA.

All in Readiness to Go to the Scene of Trouble.

VALENTINE, Neb., July 7 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Yesterday Colonel Gorlon, commanding Fort Niobrara, received orders to have his command ready to move at a moment's notice. Preparations were commenced at once, ammunition being issued freely, camp equipage brought out and in a short time everything was in readiness. Today has been devoted to practice with Gatling and Hitchcock guns and putting on finishing touches preparatory to moving. The garrison consists of headquarters' band and five troops, Sixth cavalry, two companies Eighth infantry, with detachments in charge of field pieces. Tonight two conches were switched from the passenger train, which it is supposed are for the use of the two companies Eighth infantry and that they will be moving soon

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., July 7 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Companies C and D. Eighth infantry, are all ready and under marching orders to go west tonight by the Elkhorn train. Rumor has it that the two companies of the Eighth at Fort Niobrara will pass through here, taking up our two companies, the whole to be under command of Captain A. W. Corliss, Eighth infantry.

CHADRON, Neb., July 7 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The Elkhorn has received orders for a special train to convey troops from Forts Niebrara and Robinson to Evanston and Rawlins, Wyo., to assist in quieting the labor troubles in the west. The train from Niebrara will pass through here tonight, picking up the Robinson troops on its way.

PUL' MANITES HAVE A SCARE. Mob Reported Coming that Way Which

Has Not Materi dized. CHICAGO, July 8 .- The residents of Pullman were thrown into a panie at midnight by a report that a mob was marching toward the town from Kensington intent on burning the place. The second battalion of the First infantry, under Major Tallman, was quickly under arms, prepared to quell any attack. Five howling drunken rloters made their appearance in the streets and were chased off, after which the town quieted down, and especially as it was reported that the mob was still at Kensington. Later the town was roused once more by the report that a mob

mined to attack the town. (3 a. m.)-At this hour nothing of an exciting nature is reported from Pullman. No signs have been observed of the approach of the mob which had been reported moving on the town from Hammond. It is thought there will be no trouble tonight. The troops are fully prepared for any emergency.

was marching over from Hammond, deter-

LOSS OVER A MILLION.

Ten or Twelve Miles of Panhandle Tracks Destroyed by the Fire. CHICAGO. July 7.-The traffic managers

of the various railreads met at the stock yards today and decided to attempt to move no freight trains until Monday The number of cars on the Panhandle road

between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-third streets destroyed by fire last night is estimated to have been from 1,200 to 1,500. The total loss is said to be not less than \$1,000,000. It is estimated that besides the loss of rolling stock that at least ten or twelve miles of track is ruined. At Fifty-fifth street boulevard there are five tracks. The yard branches out there in a fan shape, and at the south end is about twenty tracks wide. All the rails on which burning cars stood are ruined, and on many of the tracks the ties are entirely burned. It is impossible to place any value on the freight destroyed by the fire. Whole coal trains had been sidetracked in the yard and were entirely destroyed.

Debs' Letter Not Yet Received. WASHINGTON, July 8.-At 1:30 a. m.

the Debs-Sovereign dispatch had not been received by the president and no response to it will be sent out tonight. A report was in circulation here tonight that the object of a two-days' trip Secretary Herbert made and from which he returned today was to see Mr. Pullman, with a view to bringing about an end of the strike, but Secretary Herbert would neither deny nor confirm any dered out six companies of militia from the reports as to the object of the trip.

TROOPS OPEN FIRE

PAGES 1-8.

Illinois National Guards Use Their Guns with Telling Effect.

STRIKERS RETREAT BEFORE THE FIRE

No Accurate List of the Casualties Can Be Obtained.

MANY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

Published List Only Includes Those Brought in by the Police.

MILITIA WITHDRAWS TO THE CITY

Bore Evidence When They Arrived that They Had Seen Hard Usage-Conflict Caused Great Excitement at Army Headquarters.

CHICAGO, July 7.-The strikers and the state of Illinois came together this afternoon and a pitched battle was the result, The number of killed and wounded may never be known, as the mob carried off a number of men who were seen to fall, and whether they were dead or wounded, or how many of them fell, it is impossible at this time to a certain. As far as known the casualties were as follows:

JOHN BURKE, striker, killed by a bayonet thrust through the abdomen. Wounded:

Lieutenant Reed, company C, Second infantry, Illinois National guard, struck on the head by stones; condition critical. Thomas Jackman, shot in the back; will

John Kornberg, stabbed with bayonet; will Unknown man, shot through the liver; will

Unknown boy, 11 years old, shot through the abdomen; will die. Tony Gajewesk, shot in the right arm. Henry Williams, shot in the left arm.

John Kerr, shot in the hip. Unknown woman, shot in the right hip. Joseph Rhineberg, three bayonet wounds; nav die. Anton Kocminski, shot in the right side.

Joseph Szecepauski, shot in the shoulder. Unknown boy, shot in left leg. The name of the woman shot is Annie Siegler. The bone of the left leg was so badly shattered that amputation was neces-

sary. The fight occurred at the intersection of Forty-ninth street and the Grand Trunk tracks, a locality which has always had an evil name and which can produce any day two toughs for every square yard of territory within a radius of half a mile. Serious trouble was expected here early this morning. Before 9 o'clock in the morning a mob had gathered and made threats of burning the Grand Trunk roundhouse. Aid was asked from the authorities, and company C of the Second infantry, thirty-eight strong, commanded by Captain T. I. McNair, was hurried to the spot. The militia was reinmob was pres ed back from the roundhouse. The mob gathered again at Fiftieth street and began to turn over the freight cars and tear up the tracks. A squad of police under Lieutenant Duffy attacked the mob, and several shots were fired on both sides, but no one was injured. The mob then went back to Forty-ninth street, and while a portion of the crowd, which by this time was fully 8,000 strong, occupied the militia and the deputies, others ran a freight car into the pit of a turntable and made the machine useless. Superintendent Atwater and Yardmaster McKee of the Grand Trunk, with a gang of men, set to work to remove the obstruction, while the mob, which had now grown to be very ugly, stood around, howling and hosting and occasionally letting fly a stone at the soldiers. This condition of affairs prevailed for two or three hours, the militia behaving with excellent spirit and showing good di cipline.

MOB BECAME EMBOLDENED. Finally the mob, encouraged by the fact that the troops did not fire, began active hostilities. A crowd of men pushed a freight car from the siding onto the track where the train which had brought the militia to the scene was standing, with the evident intention of blocking the tracks. Captain McNair conferred with Superintendent Atwater and concluded it was impractical to clear the track, and as it was known that the mob was growing wilder every minute the best thing to do was to leave the place before the strikers proceeded to such an extreme as would necessitate his opening fire on them. He accordingly detailed one-half of his company to move the car which blocked the track on which the train was standing, and with the balance held back the crowd, which began to press closer and closer as it saw signs of the troops making a retreat. He drew his men back slowly, several times turning them to confront the crowd when it came too close.

Again and again the mob, shouting, howling and using the vilest language, made a rush, but every time they were met steadily and the crowd paused before the threatening rifles. Finally several toughs on the edge of the mob made a rush at the yardmaster, one of them flourishing a revolver. Yardmaster McKee drew his own revolver and fired, but the bullet flew wide. The strikers by this time were fairly wild with rage, and bricks, stones, chunks of coal and coupling pins rained around the troops. The lieutenant was struck twice on the head by stones and fell to the ground like a dead

COMMAND TO CHARGE GIVEN.

It was concluded the time had come, and wheeling his men captain gave the word to charge, and the handful of militiamen sprung forward with leveled bayonets. John Burke was standing in the front of the mob throwing coal as fast as he could move his arm. One of the first soldiers in the charge plunged his bayonet clear through his body, the point coming out at the back. Burke went down like a log, and died in a few minutes. The mob broke before the charge, but quickly rallied and after a short pause came on again, sending a pattering of revolver bullets before it. The troops, the deputies and the police waited for no orders, but the rifles came to a level, revolvers were drawn and a storm of leaden death swept into the mob. Men fell right and left, but the militia, deputies and police pressed forward, rapidly driving the crowd before them in the wildest confusion. It was all over in three minutes and the militia marched into

their train and with the deputies returned

to the city. They looked as though they