是是自己的自己的,但是是是一种的。但是是一个的,但是是一个的,但是是一个的,但是是一个的。

the victory will be one of peace and prosperity of the faithful.

J. R. SOVEREIGN, Grand Master Workman. All Knights of Labor assemblies in Chicago were not notified by the district workman to take action on the plan adopted at the recent labor conference, all members be-

ing adjured to maintain peace and order. OUT OF DEBS' CONTROL. President Debs said today that the industries of Chicago would be completely tied up be tomorrow morning. Mr. Debs made this

statement: "This trouble has gone beyond my control completely and beyond the control of the railway union. It is possible that the committee that seeks to settle the trouble by arbitration may be able to do something before night, but I am very much in doubt about it. It certainly looks as if a gigantic strike were sure to come.

"So far as the cause of the A. R .U. is concerned, things look brighter than ever. The strike is still on, and there is now no violence. That is what we have most to fear, the destructiveness of mobs who are not connected with our trouble. With so many companies of militia here, though, there will not be much violence. The greater strike is practically sure to come now, but I hope it will be conducted peaceably and quietly." NO HOPE OF ARBITRATION.

Thomas Kidd, secretary of the International Woodworkers' union, and several members of the arbitration committee appointed yesterday, had a conference today with Vice President Howard and Director Hogan of the American Railway union. At the close of the conference one of the committee said there was absolutely no avenue through which arbitration might be secured. The strike of the labor unions was now a cer-Their representative were taking measures to secure its success.

The plan of the leaders for tomorrow is to call out first all organized labor in Chieago and then to proceed from town to town until the entire country is paralyzedor Pullman gives in. The immediate effect on Chicago, if all trades obey the strike, will throw 150,000 men out of employment tomorrow.

The Chicago Seamen's union has decided that should the railroad troubles not be setand before Wednesday, that the sailors would go out on a sympathetic strike. This will tie up all the sail craft in the harbor.

Four assemblies of the Iron Molders' union have struck, 2,500 men going out. The cigarmakers union, 4,000 strong, has voted to strike. None of these bodies have any grievance, but have decided to strike solely be cause of sympathy with the Pullman boy-

ST. LOUIS, July 10 .- Grand Master Workman Sovereign's call for the memebrs of his organization to go out will affect 5,000 employes in St. Louis. There are 327 trades and labor unions in St. Louis under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, and twenty-three assemblies of the Knights of Labor, embracing the Musicians, garment cutters, breweries' employes and tobacco workers.

LOCAL LEADERS FAVOR A STRIKE,

Sentiments Applauded and Adopted at Last Night's Labor Mass Meeting.

Nearly 5,000 people jammed themselves in to the space bounded by Jefferson square on one side and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets last night to listen to what George M. Pullman would probably denounce as an "incendiary" speech. The meeting had been announced as a rally of local populists to listen to a discussion of the political issues of the day. The speaker of the evening, Rev. George Muller of Illinois, changed the character of the meeting from a political gather-ing to a strike propaganda. He discussed the strike in its various phases, leaving politics alone. His powerfully drawn pictures of the distress of the laboring men, the exactions of Pullman and the greed of the railroad and corporation managers caught the sympathies of the crowd and every blow he delivered was appliated by cheers. In the judgment of many conservative men present the probability of a strike among all union men in Omaha was greatly enhanced by the speeches delivered last evening. Men lukewarm in the cause of labor seemed to catch the in-fection started in Chicago and many who were undecided last evening before they

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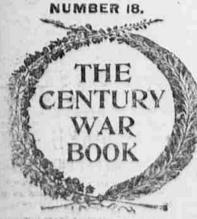
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MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATEL

War Book Dept., Omaha Bee.

went to the square returned home cheering The speaker of the evening was introduced by George Magney. Rev. George Muller be-gan by saying that he had intended to speak pon the politics of labor, but that owing to

ending crisis he would talk of the He laid down the general proposition that all strikes were the inevitable re-sult of the inordinate greed and uncontrolled selfishness of men and the purpose of those willing to take advantage of circumstances and conditions was to extort from men under dire necessity as large a portion as possible of the profits of their labor, and, when they can do so, to leave to the producer the smallest portion of their product that will mable the latter to sustain life and so be enabled to continue production to enrich their masters. This, together with the prin-ciple that labor has no rights that capital is bound to respect, had caused most of the great strikes of modern times. This was the cause of the Pullman strike. Pullman was man who possessed special opportunities or placing the general public under tribute. He exacted from his patrons the most extortionate rates, and carried on his business with the most high-handed methods. He pursued the same policy with his employes. From an actual investment of something ike \$10,000,000 the Pullman company was capitalized to the extent of \$30,000,000, and had a surplus of \$18,000,000. And yet, at the very time that the Pullman employes preparing their grievances for mission to the company the Pullman directors were preparing to declare a dividend. Almost on the very day that the employes were denied living wages the Pullman stock-

delegates, and that the vote in its favor was unanimous. The boycott was not the result

of dictation, but the declaration of a body

speaker denounced the Brotherhood of Lo-comotive Engineers as an aristocratic organ-

ization), and of the possibility of embroiling the American people in the difficulty. The Pullmans and the railroads thought of none

of these things, but they organized the first sympathetic strike by deciding to uphold

Duke Pullman. They made the contest a strike of the board of railway managers

against the employes for the benefit of that

believed they would be able to do as they always have been able to do-to keep labor

livided and to use the bludgeon of one or-

ganization to beat out the brains of other or-ganizations. They could not do that this time,

in spite of the subserviency of some of the

not very far from the city of Omaha, hob-

nobbing with railroad managers. These tools of the railroads, who were disgracing

themselves by their relations with the rall-road managers, would continue to do so as

long as they had iron rings in their noses

with strings attached, which the corporations

ould twitch whenever they cared to do so.

The speaker then turned his attention to he government and made the air resound

with cheers from his auditors by his stric

tures upon the present administration and

the United States courts He said the rail-

roads were not disappointed in the govern-ment, for when the occasion arose the exec-

utive and the judicial branches of the administration, in their infinite and immeasurable

wisdom, evolved the principle that Pullman

cars were a necessary and essential part of the mail service of the United States, and

in the attempt to carry out this principle the courts had issued injunctions more far-

reaching than any ever issued by any court

all-embracing, more absolute and

iniquity.

n any country. These injunctions were more

tyrannical than even the courts of Russia

would allow. And on what right, on what

law did the courts case these injunctions?

had been riddled and torn to shreds by the

very corporations that were now using it for the purpose of trampling labor under foot.

God save a country guilty of such damnable

The speaker then related the facts con-

cerning the recent conflicts between the mobs and the troops in Chicago. He quoted

the remark of Brigadier General Wheeler,

who thanked God that blood had been shed.

Whose blood had been shed? One of the

killed, was an 18-year-old girl, who was viewing the conflict from the top of a house

everal blocks away. She was killed and

the lust of General Wheeler for blood was partially satisfied. John Burke, another

nan killed, was identified by the police as

a dangerous crook and a criminal of the

deepest dye. It was lucky for the country that Burke was killed before the United

States marshal discovered him or he would

have been sworn in as a deputy. Among

the wounded were five women, six boys and

a baby in its mother's arms. Wheeler's lust for blood must have been fully satisfied when this dangerous and lawless baby fell

from its mother's arms.

Judges Jenkins and Dundy then came in

and the workingmen were warned that even

Judge Caldwell's recent decision was looked upon as an experiment by railroad men.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

In closing, the speaker urged laboring men o stand together. He told them that they

could accomplish all their ends by an ap peal to the ballot and urged them to vote

or no one who was not a friend of labor.

which were adopted with a mighty shout:

Whereas, It is the province of government to protect its citizens in the natural and inalienable rights of life, liberty, and happiness, and in the performance of its functions it should make no discrimination between the poor and the rich, guaranteeing to each and all, by virtue of their marhood and womanhood, irrespective of property or station, the full opportunity to use their faculities for the individual and general welfare; and,

Whereas, Certain creations of government, known as corporations, have constantly and without limit sought to infringe the rights of the people, having become a vast mechanism of inordinate sreed, tyranny and lawlessness, disregarding every human right and subverting the purposes of government to the vilest and most destructive ends of a few conscience-less men; and.

Whereas, The president of these United.

less men; and,
Whereas, The president of these United
States did, at the demand of the corporations, their aids, and their abettors, call
the congress of these states to meet in
extraordinary session one year ago to carry
out the behests of the enemies of the re-

extraordinary session one year ago to carry out the behests of the enemies of the republic; and Whereas, In the present crisis all departments of government are present at the capitol ready to perform their respective functions, and can by immediate action define the position of the government in its relation to said corporations, and compet their submission to the fundamental principles upon which the permancy of our national institutions depend; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we call upon the congress of the United States to provide by immediate legislation for the adjustment of differences arising between coporations engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and to recognize in the enactment of such laws the affirmation of Abraham Lincoln, that "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration."

Resolved, That we democrate the unconsideration.

Resolved. That we deprecate the uncon-itutional action of the national executive i using the regular army to perform the office powers properly belonging to the

various states and municipalities; and also to serve as railroad employes in the running of trains, and generally performing duties belonging to private persons, thus making the government an employment agency in behalf of corporations who do not respect the government enough to obey its laws.

its laws.

Its laws.

Itesolved, In presenting these demands that we attirm our obedience to the laws of the state and the nation; that while the lawlessness of the corporations and the sanction given that lawlessness by the cooperation of the government in sustaining their infamics has a tendency to destroy respect for all law, and to encourage defiance to constituted authority, we, the common people, who by our industry have made our country rich, and by our patriotism detended its integrity, will by our loyalty yet make anarchy in high places a crime.

solved. That with ballets, and not with

He then presented the following resolutions which were adopted with a mighty shout:

for their share of the general den

called labor leaders, who were at present

prince of tyrants, George M. Pullman." How did they dare do this? Because they

He urged everybody to go out on the strike this morning at 7 o'clock and predicted the uccess of the strike commenced by Eugene poring man who would refuse to stand by his brothers in the present controversy, and said that the strike ordered by Sovereign would be general all over the United States rowd applauded his utterances liberally and every allusion to the general strike was greeted by cheers. The meeting then closed after the announcement that another mass meeting would be held at the same place holders divided among themselves a divi-dend amounting to \$600,000. some evening later in the week. DEBS ON THE BOYCOTT. The speaker then rapidly sketched the history of the present strike. He declared that Debs did not dictate the boycott, but that the boycott was declared by over 400

starve together,

FEDERAL GRAND JURY CHARGED.

Judge Grosscup Gives Them Lengthy Instructions on Their Duty. CHICAGO, July 10.-The special federal grand jury to investigate the strike as-

representing the dignity of American labor. Pullman incited the controversy, but he did ties of the northern part of the state. When all the grand jurors had been sworn not stop to think of the general public, of the they were charged as to their duties by ,000,000 employes of the railroad companies, f the various brotherhoods, (and here the

sembled today. It is drawn from the coun-

Judge Grosscup as follows: "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You have heen summoned here to inquire whether any of the laws of the United States within this judicial district have been violated. You have come into an atmosphere and amid occurrences that may well cause reasonable men to question whether the laws of the United States are yet supreme. of the United States are yet supreme. Thanks to resolute manhood and to that enlightened intelligence which perceives the necessity of a vindication of law before any other adjustments are the government of the is still supreme. You States You doubt less feel as I do that opportunities of life ander present conditions, are not entirely equal and that changes are needed to arrest some of the dangerous tendencies of surrent industrial life. But neither the torch of the incendiary nor the weapon of the insurrection t, nor the inflamed tongue of him who incites to fire and sword is the instrument to bring about reforms. To the mind of the American people, to the caim, dispassionate, sympathetic judgment of a race that is not afraid to face deep charges and responsibilities, there has as yet been no appeal. Men who appear as the champion appeal. Men who appear as the champions of great changes must first submit them to discussion-discussion that reaches not simply the parties interested, but the wider circles of society—and must be patient and per-severing until the public intelligence has been reached and a public judgment made up. An appeal to force before that hour is a crime, not only against the government of existing laws, but against the cause it self, for what man of any intelligence supposes that any settlement will abide which is induced under the light of the torch or the shadow of an overpowering threat. With the questions behind present occurrences, therefore, we have, as ministers of the law and citizens of the republic, nothing to do "The law, as it is, must first be vindicated before we turn aside to inquire how law or practice, as it ought to be, can be effectuabout. Government by law is imperiled and that issue is paramount. The government of the United States has laws, first, to protect itself and its authority a government; and, secondly, to protect its authority over those agencies to which, under the constitution and laws, it extends govern-mental laws. For the former purpose, namely, to protect itself and its authority as a government, it has enacted 'that every person who entices, sets on foot, assists or against the authority of the United States r the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort hereto,' and 'any two or more persons in any state or territory who conspire to overthrow, put down or destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against them or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United

States, or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States contrary to authority' shall be visited with certain enalties therein named. INSURRECTION DEFINED. "Insurrection is arising against civil or olitical authority; the open and active oposition of a number of persons to the operation of the law in a city or a state. Now the laws of the United States forbid, under penalty, any persons from obstructing or re-tarding the passage of the mails and make it the duty of the officer to arrest such offenders and bring them before the court. If, therefore, it shall appear to you that any person or persons have wilfully obstructed or retarded the mails and that their attempted arrest for such offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would consti a general uprising in that particular locality and that threatens for the time being the civil and political authority, then the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established, and 'he who speech, writing, promises or other inducenents assists in setting it on foot or carry ing it along or gives it aid or comfort' is guilty of a violation of law. It is not neces-sary that there should be bloodshed; it is not necessary that its dimensions should be so portentious as to insure probable success o constitute an insurrection. It is sary, however, that the rising should be in opposition to the execution of the laws of the United States and should be so formid-able for the time being as to defy the au-thority of the United States. When men gather to resist the political or civil power of the United States or to prevent the execution of its laws and are in such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down and a considerable military force s needed to accomplish that result they become insurgents, and every person who knowngly incites, aids or abets them, no matter what his motives may be, is likewise an inurgent. This penalty is severe, and, as I have said, is designed to protect the govern nent and its authority against direct attack There are other provisions of law designed to protect those particular agencies which ome within governmental control. To these will now call your attention.

"The mails are in the special keeping of e government and laws of the United States. To insure unhindered transmissis is made an offense to 'knowingly and wilfully obstruct the passage of the mail or any carriage, horse, driver or carrier carrying the same.' It is also provided that 'if two or more persons conspire together to co-any offense against the United States, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy,' all partes thereto shall be subject to a penalty Any person wilfully or knowingly doing any act which contributes or is calculated to contribute to obstructing or hindering service, who willingly or knowingly takes part in such act, no matter how trivial, if ntentional, is greatly in violation of the first f these provisions, and any person who conspires with one or more persons, one of whom subsequently commits the offense, is likewise guilty of an offense against the

WHAT CONSTITUTES CONSPIRACY. What constitutes conspiracy to hinder or obstruct the mails will be touched upon in connection with the subject to which I now call your attention. The constitution places the regulation of commerce between the sev ral states and between the states and for

ers, we are the most recreant and infamous of men, and we insist that only they are fit to be called leaders of labor who in this hour of supreme stringale act in full sympathy with Eugene V. Debs and his compatitots in their battle for the rights of men; that to make the strike general and universal is a necessity of the hour, for to do otherwise will be to allow the corporations to concentrate their forces against these, our brothers, in Chicago, in whose defeat through our supineness we shall be sunken in a sea of scorn; the scorn and scoff of the very corporations whose accomplices we have become.

Corporate tyranny being a unit, labor must be a unit; and we hereby declare that every corporation acting in sympathy with the board of general managers and that monstrosity in human form, George M. Pullman, forfeits all legitimate demands upon the services of its employes, vitiates all contracts and declares itself inimical to the common interests of labor; that technicalities, red tapeism, official jealousies and whatsoever stands in the way of the complete and immediate unification of labor must be swept into oblivion and labor stand together, lest in the future it starve together. or temporary; it may be intended to prohibit, limit or abridge for all time or for a day only. The law draws up distinction in this respect. Commerce of this character is inended to be free, except when subject regulations by law at all times and for all periods. Temporary Hatraint is, therefore, as intolerable as permanent, and practical restraint by actual physical interference as restraint by actual physical interference as criminal as that which flows from the arrangements of business and organization. Any physical interference, therefore, which has the effect of restraining any passenger. car or thing constituting an element of inter-state commerce forms the foundation for this commerce. But to complete this offense, as also that of conspiracy to obstruct the mails, there must exist in addition to the resolve or purpose the element of criminal con-

"What is criminal conspiracy? If it shall appear to you that any one or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the trains carrying the mails and interstate commerce should be forcibly arested, obstructed and restrained, such would

Sam Nedrey then addressed the crowds. clearly constitute a conspiracy. "If it shall appear to you that two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other that the employes of the several railroads carrying the mails and in-terstate commerce should quit, and that sucessors should, by threats, intimidation of riolence, be prevailed from taking their places, such would constitute a conspiracy

LABOR HAS A RIGHT TO ORGANIZE. "I recognize, however, the right of labo to organize. Each man in America is free men, and so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others he has the right to do with that which is his what he pleases. In the highert sense a man's arm s his own, and aside from contract relations no one but, himself can direct when it shall be raised to work or shall be dropped to rest. The individual option to work or to quit is the imperishable right of a free man But the raising or dropping of the arm is the result of a will that resides in the brain, and much as we may desire that such will should remain entirely independent, there is no mandate of law which prevents their association with others and response

to a higher will.
"The individual may feel himself alone unequal to cope with the conditions that confront him, or unable to comprehend the myriad of considerations that ought to control his conduct. He is entitled to the high-est wage the strategy of work or cessation from work may bring, and the limitations upon his intelligence and opportunities may be such that he does not choose to stand upon his perception of strategic or other conditions. His right to choose a leader, one who observes, thinks and wills for him a brain skilled to observe his interestis no greater pretention than that which is recognized in every other department of industry. So far and within reasonable limits associations of this character are not nly lawful, but are, in my judgment, ficial, when they do not restrain individual liberty and are under enlightened and con-scientious leadership. But they are subject to the same laws as other associations. The judging and acting for the members are simply, in that respect, their trustees; their conduct must be judged like that of other trustees, by the extent of their lawful auhority and the good faith with which have executed it. No man in his individua right can lawfully demand and insist upor conduct by others which will lead to an injury to a third person's lawful rights. The allroads carrying the mails and interstate commerce have a right to the service of its employes until each lawfully chooses to quit, and any concerted action upon the part of others to demand or insist under any effective penalty or threat upon their quit-ting to the injury of the mail service or the prompt transportation of interstate com-merce is a con-pirady, unless such demand or insistence is in pursuance of a lawful authority imposed upon them by the men themselves and is made in good faith in the execution of such authority. The de-mand and insistence, under effective penalty or threat, and injury to the transportation proven, the burden falls upon those making the demand or insistence to show lawful au thority and good faith in its execution. STRIKES MAY BE LEGAL.

"Let me illustrate: Twelve carpenters are engaged in building a house. Aside from contract regulations, they each can quit at pleasure. A thirteenth and fourteenth man, strangers to them, by concerted threats of holding them up to public odium or private malics, induce them to quit and leave the house unfinished. The latter in no sense represent the former in their wishes, but are simply interlopers for mischief and are guilty of a conspiracy against the employed of the carpenters. But if, upon a trial for uch results, they prove that instead of be ng strangers they are the trustees, agents or eaders of the twelve, with full power to determine for them whether their wage such that they ought to continue or quit, and that they have in good faith determined that question, they are not then, so far as the law goes, conspirators. But if it should further appear that the supposed authority was used, not in the interest of the twelve, but o further a personal ambition or malice of he two, it would no longer justify their conduct. Doing a thing under a cloak of authority is not doing it with authority. Th njury of the two to the employer in such an instance would only be aggravated by their reachery to the associated twelve, and both mployer and employes should with equal nsistence ask the visitation of the law. If t appears to you, therefore, applying the Hustration to the occurrences that will be brought to your attention, that any two o more persons, by concert, insisted or de-manded, under effective penalties and threats, upon men quitting their employ-ment to the obstruction of the mails or interstate commerce, you may inquire whether they did these acts as strangers to these men, or whether they did them under the guise of trustees or leaders of any associa ion to which these men belonged, and if the latter appears you may inquire whether their acts and conduct in that respect were in the faithful and conscientious execution of their supposed authority or were simply ruse of that authority as a guise to advance personal ambition or satisfy private malice. There is honest leadership among these, ou laboring fellow citizens, and there is doubt-less dishonest leadership. You should not brand any act of leadership as done dis-honestly or in bad faith unless it clearly so appears. But if it does so appear, if any erson is shown to have betrayed the trust of hese toiling men, and their acts fall within the definition of crime as I have given it to you, it is allke the interest, the pleasure and the duty of every citizen to bring upon them swift and heavy punishment. I wish again in conclusion, to impress upon you the fact the present emergency is to vindicate law. If no one has violated the law under the ules I have laid down it needs no vindication, but if there has been such violation there should be prompt, quick and adequate indictment. I confess the problems which indictment. I confess the problems which are made the occasion or pretext for the present disturbances have not received the consideration they deserved. It is our duty as citizens to take them up and by candid and courageous discussion ascertain what wrongs exist and what remedies can be ap-plied. But neither the existence of such problems nor the neglect of the public hith-erto to adequately consider them justified the breaking of law or the bringing on of law-lesaness. Let us lifst restore peace and punish the offenders of the law and then punish the offenders of the law and then the atmosphere will be clear to think over the claims of those who have real griev-ances. First vindigate law; until that is done no other questions are in order." At the conclusion of the lengthy charge, Judge Grosscup said; here were and the control of the lengthy charge,

"Since I have prepared these instructions I have been informed a deputy United States marshal was shot while in the discharge of his duty. I will read the section of the United States statutes that covers offenses of this nature. Any person offending under the law, or a similar law, can be indicted. Remember, gentlemen, you have been called under exciting discumstances to discharge a grave public duty" g.

The jury retired to the jury room, and, after organizing, went to dinner. Deputy United States Marshal Jones and a brace of marshals are detailed to keep unwelcome intruders from the scene of the jury's labors. So rapidly have the railroad attorneys pup information against the rioters in

proper memoranda and anding true bills from time to time as the information war-rants the coindictment of men for conspiracy

against the government. When the grand Jury began its session there were a dozen witnesses in the waiting room. They were railway employes and detectives, who were called to testify to acts of lawlessness which they had seen. The work There were present in the jury room Dis trict Attoreny Milchrist, his assistant, Judge Hand, and a stenographer. A deputy marshal stood at the door of the witness room and nobody except witnesses were allowed enter or see into the room. District At orney Milchrist would give no information

as to the intentions of the grand Jury... This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, was called before the federal grand jury to pro-duce telegrams sent by President Debs. He refused on the ground that they were privileged communications. He was notified by Judge Grosscup to appear with the telegrams the latter stating that unless the telegrams were produced Manager Mulford would be sent to jail. Evasion not being possible, the telegrams were produced in court at 3:30

ANOTHER QUIET DAY IN CHICAGO.

Cars Moved Without the Least Interference by the Lawless Element.

CHICAGO, July 10 .- For the first time since Thursday, July 5, a train was sent out of the stock yards at 10:20 a. m. today. The train was made up of forty cars, some of which will go to Boston, and the others to Charleston, at which ports the meat with which they are loaded will be sent to Europe. The tracks at the stock yards had been cleared during the night, and when it was appounced this morning that the train was ready to be moved, two companies of were sent out to protect it. The men were stationed along the tracks within and without the yards, and were villified by a great crowd of onlookers. Ther was no attempt to interfere with the movement of the troops and no violence against the was attempted. The yards are guarded by a company of mounted hussars, as well as by the special detail of infantry, and the tracks are guarded outside the yards by militia for a distance of three miles to the connection with the main lines of the eastern

President Egan of the General Managers association this morning reported trains moving on all roads. Several meat trains vere sent out of the stock yards last night and this morning and a number of consignments of live stock received. Freight business is beginning to be resumed. Some of the tracks used for freight trains only in the yards have not been cleared, but they are being cleared rapidly of the obstructions thrown across the track last week by the Mr. Egan claimed the be decidedly encouraging. He said that the railroad companies would continue to ignore Mr. Pullman and his striking employes in the present difficulty.

PREDICT A GENERAL RESUMPTION. Several of the general managers predicted resumed in all departments on schedule time. All the roads reported that they had enough men now to operate their lines and that the outlook was brighter than it has been since

Word was sent to the yards this morning that the Northwestern company had a train-load of 6,000 sheep within six hours run of Chicago and that it would be started in if the cars could be handled in the yards. Reply was made that the lines in the yards

TROOPS WILL REMAIN AS PLACED. After the conference between the mayor and the three generals commanding the brigades now in service in the city Mayor Hopkins said this afternoon that there would be no immediate change in the disposition of the troops except in cases of emergency. The mayor said he anticipated no reason for additional police protection in the down-town district on account of the projected strike of tomorrow. There was some talk of having the militia do regular patrol service in the streets of the city, but that plan was abandoned.

The labor wing of the arbitration com-mittee which called on the Pullman company yesterday called on the mayor this morning, but getting tired of waitmorning, but getting tired of walk-ing, left before they had seen him. fact that Assistant Counsel Rankin and General Manager Browne of the Pullman com-pany were present in the mayor's office at the time gave rise to a rumor that there might be arbitration. The Pullman officials, however, came simply to ask for more protection at Pullman.

Chief Brennan reported that his reports indicated that all is quiet all over the city.
For answer to President Deb's call upon all his sympathizers to wear white ribbons, miniature United Staates flags are being distributed on the Board of Trade and worn on

the lapel. GUARDING THE PULLMAN BUILDING. The Pullman building at Michigan avenue and Adams street, the home of the Pullman Palace Car company, as well as the head-quarters of General Miles and the Depart-ment of the Missouri, U.S.A., is under a strong guard of armed men, said to be Pinkerton detectives. The big building, which is one of the most palatial and elegantly furnished in the city, has been under guard ever since the beginning of the Pullman strike, but within the past twenty-four hours the force of detectives has been increased threefold. At the present time there are five or six of them at every entrance of the building, guarding the stairways and elevators at every landing. In addition to this they are distributed on all the floors and in every office of the Pullman company. A stranger especially should be be not particularly well dressed, is accosted upon entering the build-ing, and if he succeeds in passing the outer guard he is stopped every few feet by a guard. They are everywhere and seem to walk out of every closet and room in the About the offices of Second Vice President Wickes there are at least half a dozen of the detectives, and that official never leaves the office unless he is accompanied or followed closely by one or two of them. When questioned, the men deny that they are Pinkertons, but admit that they are guards employed by the Pullman

MOVED TRAINS OF MEAT. Armour & Co. moved a train of meat cars this morning in spite of a mob that gathered along Loomis and Forty-seventh streets to oppose the train. Stones were thrown and the crowd indulged in hooting, but the appearance of a detachment of troops put an end to the scene of diorder. A train of sixty-five cars loaded by Swift, Armour and Morris was sent out this morning over the Balti-more & Ohio line guarded by deputies. The stock yards switching company announced this morning that its tracks were clear and that all cars sent to it by outside roads could be handled. Cavalry troops are patrolling Fortieth street and the Wabash tracks and made the movement of cars possible in that direction. For the first time several days the packing houses did some slaughtering. The receipts at the yards today consisted of fifty cattle and 3,000 NIOBRARA VETERANS ARRIVE.

Adjutant General John Martin, next in command to General Miles, stated this morning that from the reports received at mili-tary headquarters, the situation is gener-ally improving, since the trouble reported has reached the minimum and the tail-roads have nearly all resumed business, running regular mail and passenger as well as nearly all suburban and freight trains. Additional United States troops from Fort Niobrara, Neb., arrived in the city today over the Chicago & Northwestern road and are encamped at Western avenue, Brighton Park. The detachment is composed of four troops of the Sixth cavalry in command of Colonel Gordon, four troops of cavalry, A. E. G and H of the Sixth, with 187 men and twelve officers comprising the detachment.

The troops of the Third cavalry and Second and Fourth cavairy, from Fort Riley, Kan., were expected in the city over the Alton early this morning, but Adjutant Gen-eral Martin of General Miles' staff was ad-vised by the management of the Alton that Resolved, That with ballots, and not with builets, we will, by peaceable revolution, make the beelaration of Independence the same and substance of our governmental attracture; and be it further. Resolved, That we extend our hearty sympathy and unlimited support to the A. It is struggle against the combined powers of greed and tyranny as represented by the General Managers association; that we recognize in the present content that we recognize in the present content the supremacy of mathod over the several struggle that has ever been waged for the supremacy of mathod over the several and recognized that has ever been waged for the supremacy of mathod over the several and recognized that has ever been waged for the supremacy of mathod of the supremacy of mathod over the several and recognized that has ever been waged for the supremacy of mathod of the supremacy of the s

artillery consists of nine officers and 180 men, and the cavalry has twelve officers and

FIRED A BRIDGE AT HAMMOND. Early this morning strikers fired the Monon bridge across the Little Calumet river at Hammond, and before the flames were extinguished two rall lengths of the trestle were destroyed. In consequence trains on that line were delayed. Lew Wallace, fr., of Indianapolis was arrested last night at Hammond on a charge of personating a United States marshal. Wallace displayed a star and ordered all saloons closed. Before Judge Morelock this morning he was fined \$10 and costs. He left for

Chicago. At about midnight a crowd of Poles and Hungarians gathered at Ashland avenue the Grand Trunk tracks, and before the authorities were warned had torn up sev-eral hundred feet of track. A company from the Second regiment, charged the crowd and dispersed it after firing several shots. No one was hurt so far as known.

LOCAL KNIGHTS OF LABOR Mr. Cohen Says They Would Obey an Order

to Quit. M. Cohen, district master workman for Omaha, had not yet received the general order to strike from Grand Master Workman Sovereign at midnight. He stated, however, that he had been apprised unofficially that the order was coming and that he expected to receive it by telegraph any moment. As soon as he received it he would issue a direct call ordering ou all the Knights of Labor under jurisdiction, comprising the cities of Omaha, South Omaha, Florence and Lincoln. Personally Mr. Cohen seemed to be warmly n favor of a general strike. He stated that he had given his whole time to the consider-ation of the subject for the past two days, and that he had made a personal canvass of many of the industrial establishments of the city for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the Knights of Labor in gard to the situation. As a result of his inquiries Mr. Cohen feels satisfied that nearly all of the Knights of Labor in this district, to

the number of nearly 4,000, will refuse to go to work when the call comes. As to the number of knights in the employ of the several railroad companies centering in Omaha, Mr. Cohen was unable to state with any degree of positiveness. He said there was some question as to the railroad men going out, but he intimated that there was some neevement on foot which was to be sedulously guarded from the public until the opportunity for its development became ripe. As to the other classes of knights he was certain that they were all anxious to enter upon a sympathetic strike, and that they were able to stand the strike several weeks without any serious impairment of the finances of the order.

But there are surface indications that Mr. Cohen's order to quit work will not meet with the enthusiastic reception Had the order been issued last Saturday night it is likely that a large majority of the Omaha labor unions would have cheerfully obeyed it. At that time the strike of the A. R. U. in Chicago seemed about to be successful. a general strike was all that was needed to insure a victory and that such a strike would be of short duration. But the situation in Chicago and the situation in Chicago and in other large cities affected by the Pullman

boycott seems to have materially changed since last Saturday. In the first place, the mobs of vicious characters who do not be long to the labor organizations, but who seized upon the strike as a pretext for their acts of violence, have been thoroughly cowed by the severe punishment administered them by the state and regular troops. The boycott by peaceful means and they will not The blockade has been raised and trains of all kinds are beginning to run with something that approaches their old-time regularity. The Knights of Labor in Omaha seem to realize this fact quickly as anybody. They see that a sympathetic strike hardly be successful. Consequently they are beginning to discuss the matter of a local strike with considerable reluctance. stated on good authority that the Knights of Labor employed on the Union Pacific will not obey the order to strike. A canvass of the packing houses in South Omaha reveals the fact that a large majority of the men employed there are not in favor of a strike. street railway men have no grievances and they are not well organized. The other organizations are equally reluctant. sentiment that a sympathetic strike at the present time would be useless seems to be rapidly spreading in Omaha and nothing but unusual pressure will turn the tide the other

way.

John B. Schupp, president of the Omaha Central Labor union, said when told of the ntemplated order for all to strike that, as the Central Labor union would meet in reg-ular session this evening, he would take no action toward calling an earlier meeting, as he did not know what the general sentiment was in the city regarding a strike. He would not predict the action likely to be taken at the meeting this evening and that he was willing to do whatever the Cen-tral Labor union delegates wanted to do. His action would be governed entirely by the action of the union. Other members of the union expressed themselves as being satisfied with the sentiments of President Schupp and they did not think this a time to act hastily.

It is current talk that if all railroad men were to quit work the various trades and labor assemblies would not hesitate to walk out, which would bring a crisis, but as the railroad men in these parts keep on work-ing other trades hesitate to anticipate them. Superintendent of Motive Power McCon-nell of the Union Pacific, in discussing the report that the Knights of Labor would be called out all over the country, said to a Bee man that he didn't believe the members of the order on the Union Pacific would go

out.
"While not certain as to the number of knights connected with the Union Pacific at this point, I believe I would be safe in saying that they do not number more than the properties of the properties of the same numbers. The great proportion of the 200 members. The great proportion of the membership is found at the shops, divided among the blacksmiths, foundrymen and machinists. Time was when this organization was particularly strong on the system, Secwas particularly across time making the state-ment that it represented 6,000 men. But with the rise of blacksmiths, machinists and other unions the men have largely left the Knights of Labor and have identified

themselves with these unions."

Asked if the knights should go out at the shops whether it would seriously interfere with the running of the shops, Mr. McConnell replied that he thought they would be able to run without them.

HOLT COUNTY SUPPORTS DEBS.

Supervisors Adopt a Set of Resolutions Denouncing Pullman and Cleveland. O'NEILL, Neb., July 10 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-The following resolutions were

adopted by the supervisors of Holt county Whereas, The employes of the Pullman Palace Car company were forced by star-vation wages to strike for better pay, in which effort they are being sustained by the A. R. U. and other labor organizations; and

which effort they are being sustained by the A. R. U. and other labor organizations; and,
Whereas, The employes of the Pullman company had tehir wages reduced without any reduction in rents or in the prices of goods purchased of necessity at Pullman's stores; and,
Whereas, Pullman has in fact built a European city on American siol, compelling all his employes to rent their homes of him and further compelling them to buy their water, milk, clothing and other necessaries of life from the Pullman company, therefore be it
Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of Holt county, Nebraska: First, we sympathize with the Pullman employes, the A. R. U. and the Knights of Labor in their just struggle for the rights of American labor; second, we adhere to the constitution of the United States as interpreted by the fathers of this government, and we especially commend the amendments to that constitution which wiped out negro slavery and we denounce the efforts of Pullman and the capitalistic class the introduce into this country white slavery; third, we denounce the use of federal troops by President Cleveland to aid the great corporations and suppress labor, and we instruct our senators and representatives in congress not to vote one dollar of the people's money to defray the xpenses of federal troops, federal marshals or deputy marshals, employed by the president or by his corporation tool, Oney to bayonet and shoot down the defenseless workingmen of Chleago; fourth, we call upon the farmers and workingmen of the United States to call public meetings to aid and sympathize with organized labor in its struggle for existence; fifth, we declare that in our judgment the only true solution of the railroad

problem is by government ownership railroads.

FIRED ON RIOTING MINERS.

Regulars Return a Volley of Stones with One of Bullets. OTTAWA, III., July 10 .- Affairs at Spring Valley are taking on an ominous look today. The commanders of the Rock Island and Galesburg companies sent a long communication by wire to Adjutant General Orandorff detailing the situation. The substance of the dispatch was that the miners have so intimidated all classes of the people with threats of what will happen after the troops have been removed that every obstacle is placed in the pathway of the soldiers and all classes act in a hostile manner. Mayor Jackson, who is evidently terrorized, ordered the soldiers out of town this morning, but they refused to obey. The telegraph operator was frightened away and one of the soldiers is at the key. The storekeepsr have been made to refuse to sell supplies to the troops and the latter have, in consequence, taken possession of the company's store, oldiers acting as custodians in plac terrorized clerks. More troops have been

asked for Company C of the Fifth regulars com manded by Captain Conrad came into col-lision with the mob at this place today, and after patiently enduring volley after volley of stones, fired into the mob, killing two men and wounding several others. The causualties are as follows: Dead: DOMINIC BARTMER, shot through the

head, killed instantly. JOH NSALOLI, shot through the breast. Injured Walter Crefory, deputy ribs broken, badly

bruised. Lush Koln deputy, shot in the thigh, S. D. Powell, deputy, shot twice in the

Unknown Italian rioter shot by Powell. Unknown rioter, hand and arm badly lacer ated by bayonet while militia was claring the

The fight occurred at 4:30 this evening when a Rock Island train bearing the troops pulled into the depot. At the time of its arrival a large mob of Poles, Lithuanians and Huns was gathered upon the hill over looking the depot. As the men filed out or the depot platform they were greeted with a chorus of yells and the stones rained wwn around them. Captain Conrad raised his hand and called to the mob to cease throwing stones. It obeyed him an instant, but seeing the troops remain passive, regained its victousness and sent volle yafter volley of stones at the soldiers, at the same time ing. Captain Conrad ordered his men to aim, and as more stones came at the regu-lars, he gave the word to fire. The mob roke when the fire began and has not asembled since. The troops went to Chicago tonight.

Boycott Notes.

The Big Four has issued orders closing all its shops.

The day was quiet at Nashville and all trains are running. All trains are moving at Dallas and no further trouble is expected. Milwaukee men, many of them, have re-turned to work at St. Paul. The trouble on the Iron Mountain at Lit-tle Rock is thought to be over. Troops have been sent to the Coeur d'Alene mines to suppress rioting. The Denver & Rio Grande men at Salida, Colo., returned to work yesterday.

The strike at the National Tube works at McKeesport, Pa., has been settled. The federal troops from Fort Riley arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon. All the switchmen but one in the Queen & Crescent yards at New Orleans have struck. Traffic has been resumed on the Dakota. Central division of the Northwestern road.

The blockade on both freight and pas-senger traffic has been raised at Minne-apolis. Thestrikers and soldiers had a friendly game of ball at Grand Junction, Colo., yesterday. All was quiet at Portland yesterday Trains bearing troops passed through for

A railroad bridge was burned near Trinidad, and the strikers are accused of doing it. An unsuccessful attempt was made at Marion, Ind., to wreck a Panhandle train last night. Several railroaders at Thayer, Mo., have been arrested for obstructing the mails on the Memphis line.

One span of the Northern Pacific bridge across the Yakima at Ellensburg, Wash., was burned yesterday. The steam shovel men at the iron mines at Virginia, Minn., struck yesterday and the mines shut down.

All trains arrived and departed on time at Dallas, Tex., yesterday, the strikers offering no interference. On thesecond day of the strike every-thing is tied up tight at Toledo. Not a road is doing any business. Passenger trains are moving on time at Louisville, though there continues to be some delay in freight traffic. With the exception of Chicago, Detroit and far northwest points, all mails arrived on time at New York yesterday. Some of the employes of the Columbus, Shawnie & Hocking Valley road struck yesterday, but not enough to cripple the

Central Labor union at New York yester-day held a meeting but did nothing except to pass resolutions of sympathy with the

A. R. U.

Warrants have been sworn out by the strikers for the arrest of the troops who fired on the crowd at Hammond and killed Charles Fliesher.

A mob near Fort Wayne held up the Chicago limited train on the Fort Wayne road. Shots were fired and stones thrown but no one was hurt.

The strike at La Junta, Colo., is ended and many of the strikers are leaving to look for work elsewhere, despairing of getting their old positions back.

President Jefferey of the Rio Grande is receiving congratulations from every direction for the success of the method of settling the strike on the Ria Grande.

The Chicago & Eastern Indiana is having

The Chicago & Eastern Indiana is having considerable trouble running its trains. One train is held up at Brazil and a force of deputies has been sent out to release it.

deputtes has been sent out to release it.

Chief Sargent of the firemen said that few of their men had gone out except in the south. The strike of the firemen on the Big Four, he said, was a surprise to him.

Railway Trainmen's lodge 80 and Railway Conductors' division 288 and lodge 14 of the Switchmen in Chicago surrendered their charters yesterday and jioned the A. R. U. Strikers attempted to uncouple a sleeper from a Santa Fe train at Galveston last night, but failed and then attempted to pull the fireman from the cab, but were prevented by the police.

prevented by the police.

The troops that have been stationed at Trinidad, Colo., have returned to Denver and been replaced by two companies of colored troops. Five more A. R. U. men were arrested yesterday.

The president of the New York Surface Road Men's union scouts the idea of a strike of that class of employes in New York. The general expression among new York unions is against a strike.

Governor Altgeld has instructed the ad-

Governor Altgeld has instructed the adjutant general to purchase all the 45 and 50-caliber rifles to be obtained in Chicago and send them, with ten rounds of ammunition for each, to points throughout the state.



8 Boils at Once Afflicted me-in fact I think no one ever sub

fered more from impure blood. Every pimple of scratch would spread, sometimes making sores as large as a dollar. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilia have thoroughly purified my blood and my skin is smooth as an infant's. I hever felt better. L.O. TINEHAM, Newhall, California.

Hood's sarific Cures