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THE CRISIS AT HAND.

TODAY THE TURNING POINT IN THE STRIKE.

All Knights of Labor Ordered Out—Order for all Classes of Labor in Chicago to Strike—The Federation of Labor to Issue Same Order To-morrow—A Pitched Battle at Sacramento Expected To-day.

CHICAGO, July 9.—At Ulich's hall last night was held a monster meeting of delegates from all trades unions in the city to take action on the Pullman boycott and strike. Nearly 100 unions were represented locally, and in addition were the chiefs of seven national organizations. President Debs, of the American Railway union, McConnell, of the Machinists, Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, Prescott, of the Typographical union, McBride of the Coal Miners, McMahon of the Street Railway employes, and McKinney of the Painters and Decorators. At 4 o'clock this morning it was decided that unless the strike is settled by 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, all the labor unions and trade organizations in the city will strike. This includes all classes of labor. A committee has been appointed to act with Mayor Hopkins in an attempt to settle the strike. This failing, the strike which began in Chicago among the trades unions will spread to all the cities of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Maj. Gen. Miles has received a dispatch from Gen. Miles stating that there were three separate conflicts at Hammond, Ind., during the night. Several people were killed and a number of rioters were captured.

Secretary Herbert has ordered out the entire naval force at Ware Island, Cal., to assist in preventing rioting in San Francisco.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 9.—All is quiet here this morning. The citizens of Hammond awoke to find themselves surrounded by one-third of the militia force of the State. All the tracks in the vicinity of the railroad depot, platforms, sidewalks and cars are filled with citizen soldiers.

STOCK YARDS, Ills., July 9.—This morning the Rock Island company distributed a car load of negroes in the towers along the road from Twenty-sixth street south. A crowd of excited strikers gathered around the tower houses at the different street corners and threatened to kill the negroes if they did not leave tower houses. A strong detachment of police is now on duty along the tracks and no person is allowed to approach the tower houses. At noon a mob was vainly trying to burn the buildings when a company of troops arrived and dispersed the crowds.

The recent action of the American Railway union in voting to exclude colored men from their ranks has caused considerable hard feeling among negroes and it is said they will fill the positions vacated by the strikers whenever possible.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The committee of seven appointed by the labor leaders at Ulich's hall called upon Mayor Hopkins promptly at 10 o'clock to-day. They asked him to arrange for a citizens committee, drawn from influential business men, which should undertake to force Pullman to submit to arbitration. Mayor Hopkins referred them to the committee appointed for this purpose by the city council a week ago and arranged to meet that committee at 1 o'clock. They told the mayor they were under orders to report early Wednesday morning. The mayor has called on Governor Altgeld for another regiment of State troops.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The impression was general about military headquarters to-day that the proclamation of President Cleveland, to say nothing of the firing of shells Saturday and Sunday, has had a salutary effect on the rioters as well as on the sensible people who have taken heed and stood away from localities where trouble is likely to occur. No serious reports of violence by mobs congregated here arrived at Gen. Miles' office.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The council committee on arbitration and the committee of seven appointed at last night's meeting of the trades unions, met at 1:15 o'clock. Elderkin, of the Seamen's union, presided. Brief addresses were made by Messrs. Hastie, Lindholm and Currie, setting forth the positions of the unions, and expressing a clear realization of the gravity of the present situation. Alderman McGillen responded, briefly sketching the fruitless efforts of the council on arbitration, and concluding with the suggestion that as the Pullman company had said there was nothing to arbitrate, a committee of five to investigate that company should be appointed, which should inquire into all the facts and discover if there be grounds for arbitration. He moved that it be the sense of the meeting that such a committee be named by the Pullman company, two by the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook county, the fifth member to be named by the four so chosen. The meeting voted unanimously in favor of the proposition, and a committee composed of Aldermen McGillen, Marrener, Elderkin, and delegates Elderkin, Currie and Lindholm were appointed by the meeting to lay the proposition before President Wickes, of the Pullman company, and to report at 4:30 o'clock p. m. The officials of the Pullman company absolutely refused to entertain the proposition made by the joint committee, and the meeting left now to arrange the great strike of all industries prevented by the twenty-four hours hence.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Federal troops were withdrawn from Hammond by order of Gen. Miles this morning, and a special Michigan Central train for Chicago at 11 o'clock. This

leaves the Indiana militia, 750 strong, in possession of the railroad property. A camp has been established on the old ball grounds near the tracks. Militia were sent to all the railroads to guard the property and protect the crews at work removing obstructions. Superintendent Snyder, of the Michigan Central road, said that the road was clear. Trains were running on all the roads entering Hammond to-day. Two thousand men are out here. Thirteen hundred of them are from the D. H. Hammond company's packing houses. Some of them went to work this morning, but soon quit and all are now out, voluntarily to aid the Pullman boycott. Sixty employees of the spring works joined the strikers and there are 150 American Railway union men on strike. The citizens are in a quieter mood since the Federal troops left, being more friendly disposed to the militia.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—The American Railway union men quit this afternoon on Louisville and Nashville. The order went into effect at 4:23 o'clock. Fifty deputy sheriffs were sworn in to protect property.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The war cloud which has hung over this city and this land for the past ten days shows distinct signs of lifting. Instead of stories of additional railroads tied up at various points throughout the country, to day's dispatches, almost without exception, bring advices of strikers returning to work and an increased resumption of traffic amounting in some places to a return to normal conditions.

The day in Chicago has passed without a serious conflict between the rioters and the armed forces now on duty here. The feature of the day has been the action early this morning, after an all-night session, of the federated trades unions of Chicago in deciding to call out all classes of labor on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, unless George M. Pullman should have agreed before the meridian of that day to settle the differences between his company and his striking employees by arbitration or otherwise. For reasons not known to the public, Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, and his advisers subsequently decided to postpone the general walk-out and paralytic strike, which they proposed to inflict upon the business of Chicago, until 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. Late this afternoon, however, the announcement was made that President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, had called a meeting of the Executive committee of that organization to be held in this city on Thursday, and that he would leave New York for Chicago to-morrow evening. In view of this, it is not believed that the federated trades of Chicago, will take precipitate action before consultation with him. As President Gompers cannot reach Chicago before Wednesday night, it will be impossible to decide on a line of action to be pursued before Thursday, and probably if it should finally be resolved to declare a general strike of all these combined forces, it could not be put into effect before Friday morning. In this connection the interesting question arises whether or not, if President Gompers allows himself to be hauled from New York to Chicago by non-union engineers and firemen, his visit will be of any particular profit. One labor leader in Chicago said that if he did so he might as well stay in New York.

Another feature to be noted in connection with the meeting of Chicago's federated labor is the fact which was developed that there was in the meeting a large and influential conservative element whose action had practically blocked the plans of the more hot-headed leaders until the latter, in the excitement consequent upon the reading of President Cleveland's proclamation, were enabled to stampede them and carry the strike resolution. Therefore, there is reason to believe that even if the order for a general strike finally goes forth, many of those to whom it is directed will decline to obey it. So that with the men already made idle by the effect of the tie-up, the walk-out will not be nearly so important as anticipated by the leaders.

What effect, if any, the action of Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman company, this afternoon, in refusing in the most positive manner to even meet a committee to consider the question of arbitration, will have upon the final decision of the labor leaders and their followers, remains to be seen.

At 8 o'clock p. m. a joint committee of city councilmen and of the federated trades unions called on Mr. Wickes and asked him to consent to the appointment of five citizens, whose position should not be that of arbitrators, but to determine whether or not the Pullman company has anything to arbitrate. The committee as proposed was to consist of two citizens chosen by the Pullman company, two by the Circuit court judges and one by these four. Mr. Wickes stated at the outset that arbitration was impossible, but listened while Alderman McGillen, chairman of the committee, talked of the gravity of the situation and urged that the company take steps looking to an amicable settlement of the strike. At the close of the interview, Mr. Wickes retired with his attorney, and returned after a brief consultation, declaring that the company could not receive the proposed committee.

Alderman McGillen again urged that the company receive the committee and intimidate a corporation which derived such benefit from the Government as the Pullman company should be willing to make some concessions for the welfare of the city and State.

"We have nothing to arbitrate," Mr. Wickes replied. "We cannot receive such a committee."

To-night's action of the city council in respect to President Cleveland's order bringing Federal troops to Chicago was forestalled by a large number of endorsements of his action sent him by prominent business men of the city. The list of signatures included those of almost every conspicuous merchant, manufacturer and banker of Chicago.

Touching the situation in general, it may be said that in Chicago the roads were all doing better than on any day since the strike began. Passenger trains were moving with more or less regu-

larly and freight has been cared for with good results.

At St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver it was reported that railroad business had been returned to normal conditions. Nashville also reported an improvement. About the only points at which the strike managers showed any gain were in the partial walkout of firemen at Fort Scott, Kans., the freightmen on the Kanawha and Michigan, at Charleston, W. Va., and the strike of the American Railway union men on the Big Four at Mattoon, Ill. It will thus be seen that at the leading railroad centres the strikers have made perceptible losses, while their gains are at comparatively unimportant points.

The regulations which prevailed in the Government building to-day were a near approach to martial law. Deputy marshals were stationed on every floor and everybody was challenged who could not show that they had business in the buildings. To-morrow's sunrise will see in this city 1,000 more Federal troops than there were this morning. This, with the forces already in the field, will suffice, it is believed, to make a further betterment in the conditions in this city, and the mobilization of troops and marines at San Francisco, and of regulars at other points on the Pacific coast, will suffice, in all probability, to start traffic on the trans-continental lines to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—Gen. Harrison to-day mildly criticised the proclamation of President Cleveland regarding the railroad strike at Chicago. He said it was the first time in the history of the United States Government that a President had ordered Federal troops into a State without the request of the Governor of such State and over his protest. He did not question his right to do so, however.

The backbone of the strike is broken here. All trains are running and the roads claim they are less than 100 men short.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 9.—A meeting of engineers of the Chicago and Grand Trunk here this afternoon decided by a majority vote to return to work. A number say they will not return, and the strikers claim enough men are loyal to keep the road tied up.

AKRON, O., July 9.—In response to a telegram from President Debs asking them to consider the question of striking in Akron, members of the local branch of the American Railway union held a meeting last evening which resulted in a decision not to go out. All men accordingly went to work as usual this morning. There were about 200 present.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—A conference was held this morning between the managers of all local railroads, Marshal Haskell and the city authorities. The railroad officials stated that they had all the men necessary to operate trains if they were guaranteed protection from the strikers. Assurances of protection were given and the officials announced that they would start trains at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DALLAS, Texas, July 9.—Santa Fe switchmen struck this morning at Galveston and at noon here. At 1:45 o'clock striking switchmen uncoupled a Pullman from a train but non-union men came to the front and the train was delayed for half an hour. Employees on railroads entering Fort Worth have had several meetings and voted not to go out on Debs' orders. This is important, as nearly all roads enter there.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 9.—Anthony Seidler, the coroner of Lake county, had an inquest here to-day on the body of Charles Fleischer, who was shot by a Federal soldier yesterday. The testimony showed that the soldiers commenced shooting without any warning, on a moving train, in the direction of around a Pullman car in the effort to upset it in the way of the soldiers. Fleischer was standing two blocks away. The verdict of the jury found that Fleischer came to his death by accident caused by company D, Fifteenth regiment of infantry, U. S. A., shooting wantonly and carelessly into a peaceable crowd.

CHICAGO, July 9.—It has been reported that it is the intention of the American Railway union to force a settlement of the wage question on all railroads where they are organized before they agree to the final settlement of the present strike. President Debs said last night that the report of a complication of grievances now existing was, in part, true. "In some parts our local unions will demand a re-adjustment of the wage scale before they return to work," he said. "But this demand will not be general, nor is it made a part of the issue in the present struggle. It is not true that either myself or any of the officers of the union has sounded local unions on such a question. In many places, however, where the wage scale has been lowered so far that the men cannot longer stand it, the unions will not return to work until they get some satisfaction in that line. However, our fight is now for the downtrodden Pullman employes, and we cannot let any other desires interfere in anyway in the success of our fight for them."

In a considerable number of instances the announcement of recent accessions to the strike ranks has been accompanied with the statement that the new strikers consider the moment opportune for them to make the effort to secure a restoration of amounts cut from their wages at different times during the past two years.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 9.—Col. Frank, commandant, received orders to-day to get all the rapid fire guns at the post in immediate readiness for shipment in case they are needed in Chicago. Capt. Wells Willard, subsistence department, is ordered to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President this evening followed up his proclamation of last night by issuing another of the same tenor, but more general in its application. The proclamation is as follows:

"A PROCLAMATION
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
"WHEREAS, by reason of unlawful obstructions, 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 at certain points and places within the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railways traversing said States and Territories as are military roads and post routes and are engaged in interstate commerce and in carrying United States mails; and

"WHEREAS, for the purpose of enforcing the execution of the laws of the United States, and protecting property belonging to the United States or under its protection, and of preventing obstructions of the United States mail and of commerce between the States and Territories, and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other Government service, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States; now, therefore, I Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 10 day of July instant

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 9.—The situation in Birmingham is decidedly improved. All passenger trains left with Pullman cars attached. All roads succeeded in putting out freight trains, and the indications are that by to-morrow all the roads will be sending out freight in every direction. Detachments of the Alabama State troops to the number of 500 with four Gatling guns and a full supply of ball cartridges are on hand and more will arrive to-night. The Union passenger station is a veritable armory and a complete line of pickets are out to-night guarding railroad property. Governor Jones is in the city and actively engaged in assisting Maj. Gen. Whiting, in command, with Lieut. B. Covin, of the regulars, acting as adjutant general. There has been no demonstration to-day and the town has quiet. All bars, on orders of the Governor, have been closed, and not a drunken man was seen on the streets.

Trouble was anticipated at Blackton and one Gatling gun, the Mobile Rifle and a detachment of the Gulf City Guards were sent there this afternoon. News from there to-night by special to the *Age Herald* reports all quiet.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 9.—All fears of a strike at Chattanooga are gone. The only trouble here now is the strike of the firemen on the Alabama Great Southern road, and that is not at all interfering with the running of passenger trains. All the men on all of the other roads are at their posts and trains, both freight and passenger, are running regularly. The perishable freight that had accumulated in the yards of the Cincinnati Southern was moved to-day.

The effect of President Cleveland's proclamation is noticeable. It has restored confidence among business men and has pleased all classes of people. Many railroad men are enthusiastic in their approval of the President's course. Engineers Milton Freeman and Fireman Myron Mansker, both prominent members of their respective brotherhoods, openly endorse the attitude of President Cleveland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 9.—The Workingmen's Political club of this city met to-night to consider the strike. After discussing it the following telegram was sent:

"To Eugene V. Debs,
"We hereby extend our most heartfelt sympathy to your organization and hereby endorse the course you have adopted in endeavoring to better the condition of the workingmen of this country. While we deplore the burning and destruction of property, we believe that you and your organization are not responsible for such acts of lawlessness."

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The strike situation along the roads to-day is in line with the improvement noted yesterday. On the west side of the river every road and yard has a full complement of men and the handling of cars on shippers' private switches has been resumed. The passenger service is also on a normal basis, except for the few duplicate trains not now running for lack of business. On the east side much larger forces of yard men and switchmen are at work and the return of strikers is increasing. On this side all freight offered is handled except for the Louisville and Nashville and the Mobile and Ohio, which have difficulties with their road crews, now to suppose, in a fair way for adjustment.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The general superintendent of the Illinois Central railroad posted a notice yesterday announcing that all freight handlers who did not return to work by 10 o'clock this morning would be discharged. Enough returned to enable the road to resume its freight business and five freight trains had been sent out up to noon to-day. About one-third of the men who had struck have returned to work. The passenger service of the road has been resumed in full.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The committee appointed by the mass meeting of trades unions held Sunday night to arrange for the arbitration of the Pullman boycott, failing to do which by 4 o'clock to-day a general strike was to be ordered, reported this afternoon that their efforts had failed and the trades unions were left to carry out the decision of the meeting and declare a general strike. The strikers declare that the general strike will be declared within twenty-four hours, the strike involving not less than 150,000 men.

The statements emanating from the General Managers' association, announcing the gradual resumption of the through passenger train service have evoked numerous inquiries from the East as to whether these conditions were being brought about by the return of the strikers, by the securing of new employees, or by the aid of the Government. A categorical query on this point was submitted to the officials of the General Managers' association and the following official reply was returned:
"The gradual resumption of through

passenger traffic, so far as Chicago is concerned, is being effected with new employees and the protection afforded them by the troops. We have contended from the outset that we have enough men to run our trains if they were allowed to work without molestation, and that the partial tie-up has been due solely to the action of the mobs and rioters. The truth of this contention is demonstrated in the schedules showing the gradual resumption of passenger traffic. It is useless to deny, however, that without the aid of Federal and State military we could not have done as much as we have in this direction, and that with the military withdrawn the situation would be as bad as ever. What we are doing is being solely done by the aid of the troops.

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union; George W. Howard, vice-president; Sylvester Kehler, secretary; M. W. Rogers and J. S. Merwin, were all indicted this afternoon by the grand jury for conspiracy to interfere with the United States mails. Debs was arrested at the Leland hotel at 5 o'clock and Kehler at Ulich's hall a half hour later. The other three are also believed to be under arrest. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 in each case. The penalty is a fine from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

"One thousand Chicago news boys decided last night to join the boycott. They announced the results of their meeting during a parade of the streets at 10 o'clock. In a body they trooped to the various newspaper offices, swarmed up the steps, through the doors and proclaimed their intention. The newsboys' boycott will be forced against six newspapers, three morning and three evening issues. They were enlisted in the cause by the energy of the American Railway union, and they will not sell copies of the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Inter-Ocean*, *Mail*, *Post*, nor *Journal*."

Slowly but steadily, calmly and certainly, as befits the supreme power of a great nation, throughout all that wide stretch of domain where evil disposed persons are taking advantage of an exceptional industrial condition, to incite violence and bloodshed, the Federal Government is working to the accomplishment of that for which its power was delegated to it, by the preservation of order and the safety of life and property. At Chicago, in conjunction with the State and the municipality, it has already brought peace out of a condition of war which prevailed last week. At San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles and various points in Colorado and Washington, where the unruly are creating havoc, it has let loose the dogs of law, in token of its intention to have peace, even if it has to fight for it. In this city, the military army having accomplished its purpose, the judicial army to-day took up the orderly course of its duties, which include the fixing upon the guilty parties the measure of the crime and the fitting of the punishments thereto. The first step in this procedure was the assembling of the Federal grand jury and the delivery of the charge to it by Judge Grosscup, not to be turned aside from an exhaustive inquiry into the questions which it has undertaken to pass upon by mere technicalities. The effectiveness of the charge was evinced at the outset by the brusqueness with which it swept aside the plea of privacy and privilege which the Western Union Telegraph company, with a due regard for the privacy of the messages of its clients, was forced to put in when the jury called for the messages of his order, which had been transmitted over its lines.

The court held that public safety was paramount to rival rights, and so ordered that the dispatches be produced. That it is the intention of the Government not to be too long about the work in hand was shown from the fact that the footsteps of the telegraph official who brought the dispatches had scarcely ceased to echo along the corridor leading to the grand jury room when that body filed into Judge Grosscup's court and announced that it had found a true bill of indictment. Pending the arrest of the person thus put under the ban of the law, his name remained locked in the breast of the lord high executioner, and the public was allowed to draw its own conclusions, from all the premises and such preliminary data as it had at hand. That President Debs was the man, none doubted, and subsequent developments justified the surmise.

Touching the outlook for the future, outside of Chicago, it may be said that to-day's dispatches were almost uniform in tenor to the effect that normal conditions had already been restored or that they were rapidly approaching that state and there seems to be no reason to suppose that the progress toward a complete resumption of trade and traffic will meet with any serious check, as the coming days shall succeed each other. In other words, it does not seem possible, with all the forces of law and order as now arrayed, with their leader put to his own defence at the bar of justice, with their ranks beginning to be depleted by desertions and with the strain which they have already endured, that the American Railway union can rally its forces for a struggle which must needs be long and discouraging at the least. Apparently, therefore, their only hope lies in the aid which they hope to get from Union labor outside of their organization. As this is being written, the order for all classes of labor to go on strike to-morrow is promulgated, and it is expected that the order of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, calling on all members to strike and all who sympathize with the Pullman strikers all over the country to come out with them will follow quickly. How generally these orders will be obeyed is problematical to a good extent. Their effect has been already discounted by the stagnation of business, and it is known that some of the longest headed of the labor leaders believe that action has been postponed too long to be fully effective.

At sunset to-morrow this nation will probably know whether the situation is one of a crisis or a collapse.

The plan of the leaders for to-morrow is to call out first all organized labor in Chicago, and then to proceed from town to town until the entire country is paralyzed or Pullman gives in. The imme-

diante effect on Chicago if all trades obey the order to strike will be to throw from 50,000 to 100,000 persons out of employment.

This afternoon E. M. Mulford, manager of the Western Union Telegraph company was called before the Federal grand jury to produce telegrams sent by President Debs. He refused on the ground that they were privileged communications, and was notified by Judge Grosscup to appear with the telegrams. He again objected, and referred the matter to the general attorney of the company. The matter was under long consideration and the company's attorney sought on every legal provision at his command to avoid the process on the same point made by Mulford. He refused that the communications were privileged and in the custody of the company as such. Judge Grosscup's notice was imperative, however, with the word that unless the telegrams were produced Manager Mulford would be sent to jail. Evasion being impossible, the telegrams were produced in court at 3:30 o'clock p. m. The general attorney was in his office in New York; the communication between the Western Union office was all by wire.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 10.—The members of the American Railway union in this city, over fifty in number, quit work yesterday. They were mostly shopmen and had been laying off for twenty days because there was nothing for them to do, but arrangements had been made to resume work yesterday, when an order came from Debs to strike, so they declined to go to work, to the delight of their employers who really had nothing of importance for them to do.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 10.—All but one switchman on the Queen and Crescent have gone out and the Bremen dropped off at Meridian where they reside. The strike on the Illinois Central has not increased. A labor committee has been granted an interview with the mercantile bodies at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The labor bodies propose to hold out the threat of a general strike in order to secure the release of the imprisoned agitators.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A committee representing the chamber of commerce, board of trade and mercantile association, of this city had a conference with the Oakland strike leaders this morning, the object being to bring about an understanding that might lead to some arrangement for a compromise by the two contending forces, but no proposition tending toward a settlement was made. No concessions were made on the part of the strikers, and unless the committee can offer them something in accordance with the position they have held all through the trouble there is no indication of an immediate settlement.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The backbone of the strike is broken. All roads succeeded in making up and sending out at least one freight train to-day, with no signs of disturbance. All firemen employed by the Big Four returned this morning. It looks as if the strike would speedily break down, and before night every yard be fully manned and actively at work clearing yards.

SPRING VALLEY, Ills., July 10.—A company of regulars, commanded by Capt. Conrad, came into collision with mob strikers, principally miners, this afternoon at the Rock Island railroad station, and patiently endured volley after volley of stones, killing one and wounding several. The mob was largely composed of Huns, Poles and other foreigners. Their threatening yesterday and this morning had caused the presence of troops and the attack began before the soldiers had landed from the train. After his soldiers had been well pelted with stones and the mob threatened to run over his men, Capt. Conrad gave the order to fire. The mob broke for timber when the firing began and has not assembled since. Troops went back to Chicago to-night.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, had not at 10 o'clock to-night, issued his proclamation, calling members of the organization to strike. Probably, now no proclamation will be issued before Thursday. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, will arrive in Chicago to-morrow night. A meeting is arranged for the leaders of the various organizations at the Briggs house at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and it is now expected by labor men at the conclusion of the meeting that a general strike of all union men in the country will be ordered. The number is fixed by local labor men at 2,900,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Col. Graham, with 300 regulars from the President's five Gatling guns and two Hotchkiss guns, embarked on the ferry steamer *Alameda* this forenoon and was taken to Mare Island. There the command was increased by 900 marines and all loaded on two river steamers and started for Sacramento. When this news reached Sacramento the strikers became wild. There are now over 3,000 strikers in Sacramento to resist Federal and State troops. Flushed with victory over the United States marshals and police on Tuesday last and the complete victory over more than 1,000 State militiamen the following day, they are just in the mood to resist regulars to-morrow. There was means of transportation from Vallejo by train, but as soon as the strikers at South Vallejo heard the regulars were coming they "killed" all engines, ditching one, and spiked switches, blocking the track. This afternoon crews from the Charleston, Monterey, Theta, Marion and Independence landed at Mare Island for riot duty. They comprise about 500 men and will leave for Oakland to-night.

In face of the general preparations of the strikers for resistance, the attitude of the locomotive engineers is attracting attention. Representatives waited upon General Superintendent Fillmore and announced themselves ready to return to work at a moment's notice.

At all points in the State, except Sacramento and Oakland, the situation is turned against the strikers.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The following was issued to-night by Chairman Egan of the

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