

It is the business of a newspaper to print THE NEWS

Scranton Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE is in that business six days each week.

EIGHT PAGES--56 COLUMNS. SCRANTON, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1894. TWO CENTS A COPY.

THE TRIBUNE HAS A LARGER BOAFA FIDE CIRCULATION AMONG SCRANTON BUSINESS MEN THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER

BAYONETS VIE WITH FURY OF MADDENED MEN

The Rifle and the Torch Combat for Supremacy in Afflicted Chicago.

MILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE

And, Although Ten Thousand Armed Men Are on Duty, the End is Not Yet.

THE CRISIS IS RAPIDLY NEARING

Violence on the Part of the Insurrectionists is Increasing So Rapidly That for the First Time a General Feeling of Fear Begins to Seize Upon the Population of the Western Metropolis—Arms and Ammunition Fill the Public Buildings, While Along the Lake Front Glitter the White Tents of a Regular Army. Some of the Many Thrilling Incidents of a Veritable Day of Terror.

CHICAGO, July 6. A MOB of about 500 people has held almost complete sway in the territory including the towns of Kensington, Burnside, Fordham and Grand Crossing, on the outskirts of the city along the Illinois Central tracks since 8 o'clock this morning. During the day two men were shot by a railroad detective, who was with difficulty protected from the infuriated mob, upwards of 200 cars, some of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. Those depredations continued late into the night. The force of deputies and the company of regulars were totally inadequate to the task of protecting the immense amount of railroad property to which the incendiaries held free access.

At 6 o'clock tonight Captain De Jazmar, of the United States troops, who had been sent to Kensington at noon with Company F of the Third Infantry and a small body of regular United States marines, telegraphed the headquarters of the department of the Missouri in this city, notifying the officers in charge there that he could not maintain order after nightfall with the force at his command. Meanwhile the first regiment, Illinois National guards, commanded by Colonel Turner, which had been ordered to the scene, covered the distance by 8 p. m. and detachments were sent to Kensington, Burnside, Fordham and Grand Crossing. The first battalion with galling snip detachment reached Burnside at 8 p. m. The mob, however, changed their base of operations, ready to re-appear at some point where they are not expected and where they are not in danger from bayonets or the galling gun.

TOWN OF PULLMAN PROTECTED. The Third battalion under command of Major Talman, numbering about 200 men, arrived at Pullman shortly before 9 o'clock. Great anxiety has been felt for the safety of this establishment since it is situated in the view of the growing excitement among the law breakers who have thus far killed Uncle Sam's regulars, the city police and the state militia.

This move was taken none too soon was demonstrated early this evening by the appearance on the northern side of the city of a mob of people, composed largely of those who have caused the trouble in neighborhood and suburban towns. The town was on the alert, especially the office force and the foundry men, who are about the only employees of the Pullman company at work at that place. At the place, was abandoned tonight by its employees, who generally sleep in the building. A number of boxes of guns and ammunition were received here this afternoon in expectation of an attack, but owing to the presence of the Third battalion of the first regiment this is not likely to occur tonight. The battalion will go into camp on the open square in front of the Hotel Florence.

TROOPS ORDERED TO THE SPOT. The Fifteenth regiment was ordered to the scene as soon as the news reached headquarters. Company C was sent to Fifty-first street, as there is a large number of Pullman cars at that point. Other companies were placed at Fifty-eighth, Garfield, Boulevard and Forty-seventh streets. It is thought that this movement will effectually check any attempt of the strikers to return and finish their destructive work.

MOBS PILLAGE AND BURN.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Freight Cars Reduced to Ashes.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Pan Handle tracks between Forty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, Chicago, a distance of one mile, were totally destroyed by fire between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock tonight. Branches of waste were stolen from switchmen's shanties by a mob numbering 4,000 men, and soaked with oil and made excellent torches. At Forty-seventh street five cars standing on the Grand Trunk lines were the first to meet destruction. Some of them were loaded. This did not deter the frenzied crowd from their work and the seals were broken and the doors slid back. A bunch of burning waste was thrown inside, quickly igniting the contents, and in less than three minutes the five cars were blazing fiercely. Without waiting to see that their work was complete the crowd surged on. They kept to the Pan Handle tracks and at Forty-ninth street came upon six more cars. These were fired in a twinkling and on went the crowd.

In the Garfield boulevard yards of the Pan Handle four tracks were full of freight cars, more than half of which were loaded. At this crossing is located a switchman's tower and this was first fired. Then the mob turned its attention to the cars on the sidings, but for some reason fired but one of them—a car of dressed beef which had been started eastward several days ago. They suddenly stopped their incendiarianism and turned their attention to tearing up switches. After a number had been rendered useless the mob continued on its way southward.

REMAINDER OF WAR TIMES.

Ten Thousand Armed Men Are Guarding Property in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The scenes in the city are to old residents a vivid reminder of war times. The regular number 1,200 men and the National Guard 5,000 men. In addition to this the entire police force, including the reserves, substitutes and new men, a total of 3,300 is available for special emergency call. This makes a total of 10,000 armed men that at less than an hour's notice can be placed in the field against the mob.

The town of Pullman is guarded by a company of the state militia in anticipation of an attack by the mob. The sky is lighted up with the glare of the flames from the 200 or more freight cars that are burning in the Holliston yards on the Grand Trunk road. A hundred police have gone to the scene with orders to shoot on sight if they are attacked. The loss to the Grand Trunk will be enormous. A mob began work on the Burlington shortly before midnight, burning many cars, the yards at Hawthorn. It is thought that 500 freight cars have been destroyed on the different roads during the day and up to midnight.

ECHOES OF THE STRIKE.

The stock yards steam fitters walked out at noon on strike.

There are fears of a complete tie-up within the next twenty-four hours on every road leading into Buffalo.

The Southern Pacific officials say there is no truth in the report that the company will be taken over and has made an offer to the strikers.

General Miles denies the report that martial law may be declared before daylight and adds that he believes the worst over and that the situation would now improve.

The compositors employed by the Chicago Inter Ocean passed resolutions denouncing the policy of the paper and demanding that the resolutions be printed in the paper today.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, arrived in Chicago, and later sought to issue a general strike call to the knights, whenever a request to that end was presented.

It looks as if the backbone of the Columbus, Hooking Valley and Toledo railroad strike was broken. The strikers are going to work, each one having made application for work the same as new men.

OLNEY SCORES GOV. ALTGELD

Says Rioting and Insurrection Must Be Suppressed at Any and All Costs.

PRESIDENT'S POWER IS AMPLE

The Contentment of the Illinois Executive That the Federal Troops Are Trespassing on His Preserves Riddled by the Attorney General in Language That Leaves No Room for Misapprehension—President Cleveland's Pointed Reply to Another Telegram of Protest from Altgeld.

WASHINGTON, July 6. EVERY effort of the administration in conjunction with Major General Schofield is being directed to arranging for the speedy concentration of troops at Chicago. The federal government is in the conflict to stay and will exhaust every means in its power to bring about a compliance with the several injunctions issued by the United States courts. A cabinet officer is authorized for this statement. It is further stated that the purpose of the government is not to attempt to control the mobs engaged in rioting in Chicago and elsewhere unless the state authorities fail in this duty. The government troops and the posse of United States deputy marshals will devote their energies to protecting government property, to suppress disorders in interstate commerce and to secure the free transmission of the mails.

The cabinet meeting today resulted in a general understanding to carry out the policy indicated. One important matter developed at the meeting was that the militia organizations could be called on to suppress disorders in interstate commerce and to secure the free transmission of the mails.

At a meeting of representatives of Chicago labor unions a resolution was passed asking every trades union in Chicago to appoint a committee of three to meet to attend a meeting at Uitch's hall next Sunday night and take such action as may seem best calculated to insure the success of the American Railway union in its struggle against the Pullman company and the railroads.

Secret meetings of Pittsburgh railroad employes were held last night to organize local lodges of the American Railway union and on Sunday a general mass meeting of railroad men will probably be held. All the men in attendance last night appeared to be in sympathy with the American Railway union. The speakers denounced the press for their attacks on President Debs.

While no clash is expected to occur at Chicago between the state and federal troops, it is possible that the municipal and state authorities to show their resentment of federal invasion by entirely ignoring the regulars. The orders to be given will be to disperse the mobs at any cost and to permit no disturbances of any sort.

The mob at Thirty-ninth street, Chicago, began throwing stones in the afternoon at the policemen who were on duty there. The police attempted to arrest the ringleaders, but they failed, and the mob officers and pounded and kicked them to the police retreated. They called on Captain O'Neil for assistance and he responded by discharging his revolver upon the mob with clubs. Several persons in the mob suffered scalp wounds. The mob grew rapidly and numbered nearly 6,000 men and boys.

President Debs said: "The situation is more promising for the railway union now than at any time since the Pullman strike began. Trade unions in Chicago and the country are in sympathy with the American Railway union. A mass meeting will be held here Sunday night to protest against the calling of government troops here. It is an outrage to bring them here and the people will resist them here and the people will resist them here. General Miles is quoted in the morning papers as saying that he has defeated the strikers and that they are crippled by the necessity of consulting any chief of police, mayor or even governor. In the present instance nothing has been done and nothing offered that the most cautious critic can condemn as an invasion of the state rights. The action of the national executive has been simply and exclusively directed to the enforcement of the United States laws, the execution of the orders and processes of United States courts and the prevention of any obstructions of United States mails. The notion that the territory of any state is too sacred to permit the exercise thereon by the United States government of any of its legitimate functions never had any legal existence, and as a rule of conduct, became practically extinct with the close of the civil war. It can be said with certainty that the fact that the riotous strikers in Chicago continue to obstruct the traffic of the railroads and resist the execution of the laws has not in the least deterred the government from its declared purpose to enforce the laws at all hazards and at whatever cost."

CLEVELAND'S TART REPLY.

He Replies a Second Protest Form Altgeld and Answers Promptly.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A second telegram from Governor Altgeld to the president protesting against the marching of federal troops in Illinois reached the white house near the hour of midnight. It contained the usual protest and its contents were carefully read. Then the president dictated the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, D. C., July 6.

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

MRS. THOMAS WAS A ROVER.

Her Husband's Fuses Could Not Stand the Strain and a Divorce Followed.

A divorce was granted by court yesterday to William B. Thomas, of Scott township, from his wife, Mary, on Dec. 23, 1887, they agreed to weather the storms of life's pilgrimage together. Justice of the Peace John Gardner, of Scott, performed the nuptial ceremony.

Mrs. Thomas was not long married till she began to make her husband uneasy by leaving home without reason and remaining away for three weeks at a time. After April 1, 1891, she did not come back at all.

Thomas was at one time a prosperous farmer of Scott. To meet the whims of his wife he moved to Clifford, and there, to the detriment of his health, impoverished himself and was forced to petition for a separation.

SENATORS HAVE BRIEF RESPIRE

The Passage of the Tariff Bill Frees Their Vexed Souls from Care.

STATE LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

Measure Is Introduced Looking to the Purchase and Control by the Government of All the Railways of the Country—Tariff Bill Is to Be Considered by the House Ways and Means Committee Today—Short Session of the Lower Branch.

WASHINGTON, July 6. A SORT of compensatory move for its long daily sessions during the three months that the tariff bill was being considered in the senate, after a two days' recess, spent only an hour and a half in session today and then adjourned till Monday afternoon, having first made an order that its daily meetings shall be hereafter at noon instead of two hours earlier. Several bills were passed during the short time that the session lasted, including the one continuing the employment of mechanics and laborers at the several navy yards.

PLANS FOR ARBITRATION.

Features of Two Measures Whose Purpose Is to Abolish Strikes and Substitute Peaceful Methods.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Two plans for arbitrating strikes have been formulated into bills by Representatives Kiefer and Tawney, of Minnesota, and have been referred by the house committee on labor to a sub-committee of five, of which Representative Edmondson, of Pennsylvania, is chairman. Representative Kiefer's plan contemplates a permanent board for the settlement of all disagreements between employes and employers, and to prevent hostilities pending the settlement of questions. It proposes a board of four members, three of them appointed by the president, the United States commissioner of labor being the fourth, while the governor of the state in which the trouble occurred would make a fifth member.

Whenever both parties agree to arbitration, the governor would be empowered to call a meeting of the board, upon their application, but it would be his duty to start the machinery of arbitration on the application of one party, if it seemed to him that the public interests demanded it. The findings of the board would have the effect of decrees of a court. If any employer, who did not apply for arbitration, refused to accept the decision, he would be enjoined from employing other employes until he could show satisfactory cause to the board why he is not satisfied with the decree. Labor unions are recognized by the bill as having the right to become a party to an arbitration proceeding.

Representative Tawney's bill is more liberal in its scope, providing for settlement of the controversies between railroad corporations doing an interstate commerce business, or carrying mails or property of the United States, or doing business in the territories or District of Columbia. Arbitration would be secured by petition to a circuit court of the United States by one or both parties to the trouble, or by the application of ten reputable citizens. The court would be empowered to compel the parties to appear, and to make decrees governing wages. However, if either objects to trusting the decision of the party differences to a court, a board of five arbitrators, one to be selected by each party and three by the court, may be constituted, and their findings would be carried out by decree of the court.

THOSE ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS.

Superintendent Schwab, of the Carnegie Company, Before a Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The special house committee investigating the alleged armor frauds today examined General Superintendent Schwab, of the Carnegie company. The first information or knowledge he had regarding the irregularities was in September, 1893. About this time Frick sent him and said that he had received information from certain sources, to the effect that irregularities were being practiced, and that there was a scheme on hand to give the company trouble. At this time he referred to blow holes and the treatment of specimens. Soon after this Frick wrote him to be very careful and that the work was in his hands, and that the specifications were altered to. From that time he was sure that there was nothing done that could be considered wrong.

Chairman Cummings asked him if he had ever directed false reports or false statements to be made to the government inspectors. Mr. Schwab replied emphatically "no."

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF CHARGED.

Result of a Quarrel Between the McGurrs and the Wrights.

Bright and early on the Fourth of July Cornelius McGuire and his wife Mary began a quarrel at the house of Daniel M. Wright. Before they settled their differences Wright's furniture was damaged and his cabbage garden was despoiled of some choice cuttings.

A case was made out against them and they were brought before Alderman Pittsmon, who ordered them to recompense Mr. Wright to the amount of \$10. Friends settled the bill and also the costs.

CARRIED BLOODY VESTMENTS.

Fred McDonnell Arrested for the Murder of John McAndrew.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 6.—Fred McDonnell, aged 18, was brought to the county jail in this city today, charged with the murder of John McAndrew, at Titusville, on the night of July 4. The prisoner was seen shortly before the body was discovered in the vicinity carrying a bundle which has since been found to contain the dead man's coat and vest.

The motive is supposed to have been robbery. The evidence against McDonnell is very conclusive.

WATCH FOR OPENING DAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Souvenir Present given FREE to every lady caller, if you buy or not.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Forecast for Saturday: For Eastern Pennsylvania, conditions are favorable for local thunder storms, south shifting to northwest winds.

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