

MARITAL LAW DECLARED

BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

He Orders Chicago Under Military Rule

Just before midnight Sunday President Cleveland issued the following: Proclamation By the President of the United States:

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 in the city of Chicago...

Whereas, That the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States is preventing its property and removing obstructions to the same...

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting or obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States...

While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

In testimony whereof I herewith set my hand and the seal of the United States at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord...

W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of the State. The proclamation practically declaring martial law in Chicago, was decided upon after a full discussion in the cabinet...

Saturday the strikers and the State of Illinois, as represented by the militia, came together and a full battle was the result. The number of killed and wounded will never be known...

The dead are: John Burke, striker, killed by a bayonet thrust through the abdomen. The wounded are: Lieut. Harry Reed, Co. C, Second Infantry...

A horrible murder was committed at Caloquah, I. T., Thursday night, and the coroner's jury has been trying to get a clew to the perpetrators without success...

TELEGRAPH TICKINGS

Union dockmen at Duluth are on a strike. Louisiana miners refused to accept the 10 per cent advance.

H. Lang, a laborer, was killed by a live wire at the Oil City Tube Works.

There is no meat scarcity in New York, the districts east of Chicago sending a supply.

Albert Perry, an Alliance railroad employe, fatally beat John Miller, colored, for insulting his wife.

At Joliet, Ill., on Wednesday, Prof. Jones, of Bloomington, fell from his balloon and was fatally injured.

Ex-Premier Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, will be indicted for general abuse of power and opening private letters.

Eph Allen, under indictment for manslaughter at St. Paul, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

Advices from Bolivia report that Ex-President Arece has been assassinated. His body was horribly mutilated by his murderers.

Dr. Cook's Arctic expedition, of which Prof R. C. Johnson, of Pittsburg, is geologist, will sail from Brooklyn in the steamer Miranda.

Albert Kent and Max Golden were drowned in the St. Joe river and George Wells was drowned in the lake at Aira, all near Fort Wayne.

At Cedar Springs, Mich., the lumber yards of J. H. Worden and 2,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed by fire. Loss covered by insurance.

Jas. Allen, colored, was hanged at Upper Marlboro, Md., for assault upon the 12-year-old daughter of Thos. Simpson, residing near Woodmore.

Attorney Charles E. Lyon was killed by a train near Dubuque, Ia., while he was on his way to get an information against the strikers signed by a United States commissioner.

The by-election made necessary by the elevation to the British peerage of Bernard Coleridge, son of the late Lord Coleridge, was won by the Liberals by a plurality of 1,991.

The McKeesport Tube Works strike situation is mixed. The tube workers decided by a large majority to stay out, but the mechanical workers have decided to go back to work.

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THE STRIKE SITUATION

As Bad As Ever From Cincinnati Westward.

The following is the strike situation to date:

WEST VIRGINIA—A. R. U. organizers failed to accomplish anything at Parkersburg.

OHIO—No change at Cincinnati.

KENTUCKY—Chesapeake and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville are having trouble at Covington, yardmen having struck.

INDIANA—Efforts for a general strike at Indianapolis have failed. Vandalia switchmen at Brazil are out. Railroads at Terre Haute were unable to move a car of freight.

MICHIGAN—No Grand Trunk trains sent out from Battle Creek, engineers and firemen refusing to go to work.

ILLINOIS—Fourteen Alton trains and 2,000 passengers are delayed at Bloomington. Not a wheel is turning on the Alton at Rock-house.

WISCONSIN—All quiet at Milwaukee.

MISSOURI—The Alton and Washak are tied up as tight as drums. The situation of the Big Four at St. Louis is serious.

IOWA—Troops are on the way to Sioux City. All railroads are tied up there except the Illinois Central.

TENNESSEE—All railroads at Nashville are running trains. At Memphis switchmen on the Illinois Central and Memphis and Charleston are out.

COLORADO—The strike has not reached Denver, though it is in force at other points. United States troops have occupied Pueblo and Trinidad.

CALIFORNIA—Militia have gone to Sacramento and Los Angeles. The trouble in the State is centralized at those cities and Oakland. An attempt will be made to break the blockade at those points simultaneously.

At West Oakland two trains were seized and a fight between deputy marshals and strikers followed. Cars were run off the main line, trains were cut and every effort was made to blockade the line.

FIRE IN THE WHITE CITY

Incurable Cause the Destruction of Six of the Big Exposition Buildings.

The Terminal station, Administration, Manufacturers' Electricity and Mining buildings, Machinery Hall and the Agricultural buildings at the World's Fair burned down. The Art Gallery and the Government building were saved, together with the minor buildings south of Machinery Hall and the Agricultural building.

The fire started almost simultaneously on the second floor of the Terminal station, the southwest corner of the Mechanical Arts building and on the southeast corner of the Manufacturers' building. At each place a killed and one injured. Edward Anderson was burned to death and Edgar Bassett was severely burned.

Treasury Balance. The cash balance in the treasury Saturday was \$119,029,858, of which \$64,711,997 was gold reserves.

BLOODED IN CHICAGO

THE STRIKE STILL GROWING

One Man Killed and Much Property Being Destroyed.

At Chicago bullets flew in the stock yards district at dusk Friday, and a big riot was narrowly averted. Just after the stalled stock train had been taken back and the regulars had departed, Special Agent Gregory, of the Western Indiana road, attempted to take a truck an engine and way car.

At Forty-first street he was stopped by an overturned car, and a mob of several thousand surged about the engine and attempted to capture it. Drawing his revolver, Gregory, who was leaning out of the window, fired six times in succession. Two of the shots took effect, one fatally wounding Ed O'Neil, a striking switchman, and the other passing through the shoulder of a man, who was quickly taken away by friends.

The mob commenced to throw rocks at the engine but the man at the controls, protected by the lever wide open and the train dashed forward. A thousand of the mob tried to keep up with it, but were distanced.

A mob of about 500 has held almost complete sway in the town of East Chicago, Burns, Fordham and Grand Central roads, the outskirts of the city along the Illinois Central tracks. During the day two men were shot by a railroad detective, who was with difficulty protected from the infuriated mob, and upwards of 200 cars, some of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. These depredations continued late into the night, the force of deputies and the one company of regulars under command of Capt. de Jaurig being unable to check the flames of the latter.

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 by the glare of the flames of the latter, and more freight cars that are burning in the Elston yards of the Grand Trunk road. A hundred police have gone to the scene with orders to shoot on sight if they are attacked.

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FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law Week at Washington.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

SENATE.—The sugar schedule of the tariff bill, as passed by the Senate to-day, fixes a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars with additions of 1/2 of a cent a pound on sugar above 100 lbs. Dutch standard, and of 1-10 cent a pound on sugars imported from countries that pay an export duty; and it goes into effect on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Pettigrew's amendment to abrogate the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was defeated. While the section relating to burials was up the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House held a brief session to-day, and on account of the difficulty of holding a quorum nothing of importance was accomplished. At 2 o'clock the House adjourned until Thursday.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

SENATE.—The tariff bill came up in the Senate to-day for a final vote and passed by a vote of 39 yeas to 34 nays. Senator Hill moved to amend the bill so as to exempt the bill, Mr. Harris moved that a conference committee of seven senators be appointed, and although Mr. Allison protested, the motion prevailed.

The vice president appointed the following: Messrs. Stanford, Harris, Vest, Jones, (Arkansas), Sherman, Allison and Aldrich. Mr. Harris moved that the senate adjourn until Friday at 12 o'clock, which was agreed to at 10-43 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The lower branch of congress was not in session to-day.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

SENATE.—When the House convened this afternoon Secretary Cox, of the Senate, appeared and announced the passage of amendments of the tariff bill by the Senate last Tuesday, together with the request that the House would agree to a conference on those amendments. The bill was laid on the table and the House adjourned until tomorrow.

The House then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Cooper, Democrat, of Indiana, permitting States and Territories to tax greenbacks and treasury notes the same as other forms of money and personal property is taxed. This was discussed, but no action was taken.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

SENATE.—In the Senate to-day the great railroad strike has been the subject of discussion. A resolution, offered by the Populist Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Allen, looking to the acquisition and operation by the government of all the railroad, telegraph and telephone lines of the United States was introduced by Senator Davis, Republican, of Minnesota, by request, for the settlement of controversies between railroad companies and their employes; and there was a bill introduced by Mr. George, Democrat, of Mississippi, defining the duties of the United States courts in cases of railroad strikes or lockouts, and providing that obstructions of United States mails shall be considered such only when the trains do not contain cars for the transportation of passengers.

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ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.—Without any formality the tariff bill was laid on the table to-day and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The greater part of the day's session was occupied in the bill to permit States and Territories to tax greenbacks and Treasury notes. This was passed by a vote of 171 to 41.

SENATE.—The Senate Committee on Rivers and Harbors, yesterday, without stipulating any amount, ordered a survey of the Miami and Erie canal for the purpose of establishing a toll on boats and other craft on the Ohio river. Nothing else of importance was transacted by this body.

HOUSE.—At the request of many members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania, Congressman Hicks introduced in the House a bill granting pensions to all persons who served 30 days or more in either the army or navy, at the rate of \$4 per month for persons 50 years of age, up to \$12 for all over 65 years of age. The House adjourned to-day.

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THE LABOR WORLD.

In London there are 14,000 servants out of work.

The miners in general are returning to their work.

Christians' Union, New York City, has 1,000 members out of work.

Garsons' wages have been raised in almost every port on the Pacific Coast.

The River Thomson Steel Works resumed at Broadlock, Penn., giving employment to 1,500 men.

The American Railway Union, in its position at Chicago, decided to work with the Populist party.

The American Flint Glass Workers' Union considering the abolishment of its death benefit fund.

The convention this year of the International Furniture Workers' Union will be held in Cincinnati.

The annual convention of Plumbers' International Union will be held in St. Louis the last Monday in July.

The English are making more rapid progress than we are toward the amicable settlement of labor questions.

Charles Parsons, organizer for the Retail Clerks' National Union, has gone to Wheeling, W. Va., to form a local organization.

Lee Johnson has been re-elected President of the Brotherhood of Boiler-Makers, and Secretary-Treasurer W. J. Gilthrop was also re-elected.

A charter was granted by the American Federation of Labor to the Boston Public Works employes who seceded from the Knights of Labor.

Lathers and shinglers are contemplating forming a National organization. There are about thirty local unions of that trade in different parts of the country.

About 53,000 Scotch miners struck against the proposed reduction in their wages. The strike has also thrown 20,000 steelworkers out of employment, on account of lack of fuel.

Miss Alice C. Woodbridge, Secretary of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, estimates that at least 20,000 workingwomen are out of employment in New York City at present.

In the manufacture of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of 4,000,000, 000 of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

The union label is said to be the coming weapon of unions. The consensus of opinion among organized workmen is that the union label is more powerful than the boycott, more certain than the strike and more popular than either.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

THE WHOLESALE PRICES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red..... 56 @ 59

No. 2 Red..... 55 57

No. 2 Yellow ear..... 50 51

High Mixed ear..... 49 50

No. 2 Yellow Shelled..... 48 49

Shelled Mixed..... 47 48

OATS—No. 1 White..... 49 51

No. 2 White..... 48 50

No. 3 White..... 47 49

Mixed..... 45 47

RYE—No. 1..... 57 58

No. 2 Western, New..... 55 56

FLOUR—Fancy winter pat. 3 50 3 75

Fancy Spring patent..... 3 45 4 20

Fancy Straight winter..... 2 50 2 15

XXX Bakers..... 2 50 2 75

Rye Flour..... 3 10 3 25

Best Family Flour..... 2 00 2 25

Hay—Baled No. 1 Tim'y..... 13 25 13 50

Baled No. 2 Timothy..... 11 50 11 50

Mixed Clover..... 4 50 10 50

Timothy from country..... 15 00 16 00

FEED—No. 1 Wt. Md. W. T. 15 00 15 50

No. 2 White Middlings..... 14 00 14 50

No. 3 White Middlings..... 13 50 14 00

Brn. bulk..... 10 00 14 25

STRAW—Wheat..... 6 00 6 50

Oats..... 6 50 7 00

DAIRY PRODUCTS.