

# THE DAY'S DOINGS.

## SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

### WIPED OFF THE MAP.

### SECOND DISASTER TO CONCONUNULLY, WASH.

Shot to Scare the Mob and Killed a Couple of Women—Bombs at Pilsen—Foster's Life Tenure Short—Kentucky Miners Riot.

**Told in a Few Words.**  
—Conconully, the principal town in the Okanogan, Wash., mining district, was visited by a cloudburst which caused terrible havoc. Nearly every building was left standing after the cloudburst of May 15 was washed away. Since that time many of the people have been living in tents. These were all carried away by the gale which accompanied the cloudburst. The water rose in a rushing down the canyon, carrying everything in its path. The county courthouse was moved from its foundation and badly wrecked. There is scarcely a building left in the town to shelter the inhabitants. Conconully is seventy miles from a telegraph station, so particulars and individual loss cannot be had. No loss of life is reported.

—Two women were killed and one man fatally wounded at Grape Creek, six miles south of Danville, Ill., Monday at noon by the fire of a squad of militia. A nonunion brakeman was dangerously shot at Danville Junction. The dead are: Mrs. Michael Glennon, widow, shot twice in the body; Miss Clara James, 17 years, shot through the breast. The wounded are: —Jennings, nonunion brakeman, shot in the neck and may die; unknown, shot through the body by soldiers, fatally. The militia fired over the heads of the crowd. In the afternoon a mob of about 100 men who were bystanders carried him to a doctor's office. From there he was taken to the St. Elizabeth hospital.

—Prague dispatch: A bomb was exploded Sunday evening at Pilsen, in front of the building occupied by the German Athletic Association and the German Traders' Club. Two officers were slightly injured and one civilian was seriously wounded. All the windows of the building and those of a number of houses near it were shattered. Attempts were made at the same hour to explode bombs before the District Court and Police Court. Happily dynamite discovered them in time to prevent their explosion.

—The Roman Catholic hierarchy of Austria has received the news that the physical condition of the Pope is alarming and that the cardinals have been warned to be in readiness to assemble at the Vatican at a moment's notice. The Pope is much affected at the bereavement of his nephew, the Duke of Calabria, who died to guard the Vatican against a bomb outrage.

—The drum sheds at the mouth of mine No. 7 of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company, at Grant, Ky., were burned down by a mob of about 100 men, coal miners, owing to the announcement by the company that all men occupying their property and not complying with their terms would be evicted.

—Monday evening witnessed an important event in the theatrical history of Chicago, as it brought before the public for the first time the dramatic company organized by Mr. Joseph Brooks to play at McVicker's Theater. Not in years has there been such a pretentious and worthy effort to put on the stage a masterpiece for Mr. Brooks, acting under the carte blanche given him by Mr. McVicker, has engaged the best talent that could be had and has bought at least three or four new plays. The opening night audience proved that Mr. McVicker's effort to give the Chicago play-goer an organization that was in every way equal if not superior to New York companies was appreciated. The handsome theater, all brick, and the new stage, the beautiful new act curtain by Walter Burdige, night view of the World's Fair Court of Honor, was loudly applauded when first disclosed. The enthusiasm at the close of the third act was so contagious that the entire company seemed to appear before the curtain several times, and the audience would not be satisfied until Mr. McVicker arose in his box and made a short speech of thanks. "An American Actress" the play which opens the season at McVicker Theater and company, is by Mr. Frank Benson. It is an anomaly of an American society play with tendencies towards melodrama, laid in Paris and London. All the principal characters are Americans. "An American Actress" will be continued at McVicker's Theater for two or three weeks yet, when Augustus Thomas' play of "New Blood" will be given its first presentation on any stage in Chicago on Saturday.

—Seven valuable race horses were destroyed by a fire in the stables at the Mystic Park track. One, Narcissus, was valued at \$20,000.

—Fire, with every appearance of incandescence, started beneath the lower story of a crowd of about 100 men at 150 Division street, New York, about midnight Sunday. The tenants, for the most part, went to the roof, but a pointed iron fence prevented their escaping thence until the flames had demolished the fence. Others of the tenants reached safety by the fire-escapes. Lena Appleton was severely burned and Jacob Epstein sustained a bad wound on the arm. The damage to property was \$2,500.

—Anticipating a crowd of the strike to that city, New York police have been recalled from vacations and ordered to suppress any attempts at violence.

—F. Braden, a prominent citizen of Paris, Tex., was shot and killed Sunday night by William Carter, his partner. No one witnessed the shooting. Carter surrendered. He said that he tried to have a peaceful settlement. A desperate struggle had evidently taken place as Braden's left hand was badly powdered and a bullet had passed through it on its mission of death.

—In the House of Lords a bill has been introduced calculated to bar anarchists out of England.

—Smithmen at Nashville have joined the strike. This is the first step toward extending the movement in the South.

# STRIKE HAS SPREAD

## Labor Agitation Assumes National Dimensions.

### THOUSANDS NOW IDLE

#### President Cleveland Issues a Warning Proclamation.

Advices All Good Chicagoans to Get to Shelter and Commands the Mobs to Disperse—Regulars Rout Frenzied Mobs at Hammond, Ind.—Bloody Riot at Forty-ninth Street, Chicago—Troops in the West Rebel—Refuse to Be Hauled on Trains Operated by "Scabs"—Nation in a Tormoll.

Despite the presence of United States troops and the mobilization of five regiments of State militia; despite threats of martial law and total extermination of the strikers by bullet and bayonet, the great strike inaugurated by the American Railway Union held three-fourths of the roads running out of Chicago in its strong fetters, and at the end of the second

week of the strike traffic was more fully paralyzed than at any time since the inception of the tie-up.

Comparatively few roads were running out of the city, while freight traffic was completely paralyzed. Several of the Western and Northwestern trunk lines were running trains intermittently, while those running east, southeast and south were virtually dead.

The Dearborn street station was closed to traffic and practically deserted, the roads running out of that station being completely at the mercy

of the strikers. The Michigan Central was forced to abandon all trains. The Illinois Central was in the same fix. The Rock Island and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern lines were completely tied up, their tracks having been blockaded by wrecked cars strewn along miles of the two lines by the mob which had possession of the territory traversed by the tracks. The Chicago and Alton Road was running occasional trains at the Chicago end of the line, but was blockaded at Kansas City and intermediate points. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system alone did a comparatively uninterupted business. Suburban traffic was in a complete state of paralysis, and freight traffic was absolutely at a stand-still. With the exception of an occasional car or two moved by the aid of the military not a wheel was turning. Such was the situation at the end of the second week of the greatest labor disturbance ever inaugurated in this country.

Strike Becoming Expensive.

The strike is getting to be a costly affair, not only for the railroad companies but for Uncle Sam, who in addition to the regular army force on duty is paying for a still larger force of deputy United States marshals. According to the record kept in Marshal Arnold's office in Chicago, 1,000 deputy marshals not released employes and 500 railroad employes had been sworn in, making a force of nearly 2,500 deputies now in the pay of the Government. The pay of each deputy is \$2.50 a day and expenses, making the cost of each man about \$3.50 a day, or a total a day for the entire force of about \$8,750. Inasmuch as the list of deputies is being constantly increased, Mr. Pullman's little dispute with his employes is costing the Government a pretty penny.

In the meantime the prices of meat and provisions supplied by the West have advanced in price one-third to the Chicago consumer while freight load after train load of perishable freight lost its value because it could not be moved to its destination. A potato famine exists which has made potatoes a luxury at \$6 per barrel. The strike has wrought hardships on millions, has visited untold losses upon the companies and those grappling with them, has led to harsh measures by the government and in other ways has been most injurious. In view of the hard times, and following a soon after the great coal strike, this present trouble only puts back the return to better days, so long delayed and so eagerly awaited. In many ways Mr. Pullman himself will find the conflict costly and annoying. In no particular will he always have reason to regret it. This is in the decision of some of the companies using Pullman cars to do without them and to manufacture a substitute in their shops. This will be a great blow to Pullman and the city he has built up on the outskirts of Chicago.

KEEP OUT OF RANGE.

President Cleveland Admonishes Chicagoans to Obey the Law.

A proclamation practically declaring martial law in Chicago was decided upon after a full discussion in the Cabinet meeting at Washington. It is as follows: WHEREAS, By reason of the unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of law the provisions of the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago, within said State; and

SOLDIERS FIRING INTO THE MOB AT FORTY-NINTH STREET.

WHEREAS, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United mails in the city of Chicago, 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 admonish good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and State thereof, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages; and I hereby warn all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective dwellings.

Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy, the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Persons employed as a mob in such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end; but the necessity that confronts them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are misled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.

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.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

day the rioters broke their word, and as a result United States soldiers shot down four persons, one of them being killed instantly. Riot broke forth in Hammond late Saturday night and raged until 3:30 p. m., when the shedding of blood brought the mob to a realization of the folly of resisting United States authorities. Blood was shed as a direct result of an attempt on the part of the strikers to interfere with the operation of a wrecking train in charge of Capt. W. J. Hartz of the Fifteenth Infantry. The train had been sent out to clear the Monon tracks of the box cars, passenger coaches, and other obstructions placed there by the rioters.

MANY SHOT DOWN.

Frenzied Mobs Fights with a Squad of the National Guard.

In defending a wrecking train and crew on the Forty-ninth street tracks of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Loomis street in Chicago, Saturday, the police and a company of militia fired into the crowd. They had been stoned and shot into the mob indiscriminately. The soldiers also charged with their bayonets. One man was fatally and seventeen, including three women and a baby, more or less seriously wounded.

Lieut. Reed and thirty-eight men of company C went out from the Dearborn station about 2:45 on a wrecking train. Their duty was to guard the workmen on the part of the rioters. No difficulty was met with until the crossing at Forty-seventh and Loomis street was reached. Here the train stopped and the laborers went to work to lift a box car which was lying across the tracks. A crowd of 10,000 was gathered about the crossing and at once began to threaten violence.

The squad of militia formed in line to protect the workmen. At once the mob pressed forward. Lieut. Reed ordered a charge with bayonets. A Pole who was leading the mob swept the first bayonet aside and shouted to his mad followers to come on.

The order to fire was given. It was a close range, and five volleys were necessary before the mob fell back sufficiently to allow the militia to escape to their cars. The engineer had steam up, and as soon as the soldiers were on

board he pulled the throttle open and sent the train flying back toward town. He was none too soon. The wild mob recovered from the confusion into which the firing had thrown it, and with cries of fury rushed after the train, and in a moment the cars were followed by the rioters, who only stopped when they found it impossible to keep up with the train.

Gen Miles at once ordered two companies of regulars and fifty deputy United States marshals to the scene.

MINEIS SACK STORES.

Illinois Rioters Destroy Coal Company's Goods—Many Towns Threatened.

The general merchandise store of the White Bread Fuel Company at Ladd, Ill., was thoroughly looted Saturday night by a mob of 1,200 all miners from Spring Valley. The stock was valued at \$20,000 and will be a complete loss. The mob was com-

posed of Lithuanians, Poles, Belgians and Italians, being of the same class that has caused the depredations at Spring Valley, and most of them the same men. The attack upon the company's store was not only for the purpose of securing plunder, but with a view to entering the property of the coal company. The strikers have become so emboldened by their successes that they made known their plan for the future. It is the sacking of the buildings of coal companies, the destruction of the machinery and the burning of the mines. No one in the locality doubts that this plan has been fully agreed upon. This work, the miners assert through their leaders, will be accomplished. Ottawa citizens volunteered to assist the Sheriff. The Mayor of Peru called a meeting of the citizens, and

armed organization of 150 men was formed to protect the city. Gov. Altgeld was asked for 100 stand of arms. The Sheriff swore in a home guard of 250 men, and firearms and ammunition were issued to all.

ARMESTING A FIREBUG.

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SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

The Pullman Strike Has Now Grown to National Dimensions.

From an incipient strike affecting only a few hundred men in the town of Pullman has evolved a disturbance which to-day is national in its scope. The entire industrial world is threatened with complete suspension. Labor in all parts of the country is debating the question of lending aid to the American Railway Union. If it decides in the affirmative the result may be a material change in the socio-economic conditions of the country.

While Chicago is still the center of the disturbance, the following summary of dispatches from various points show the magnitude to which the trouble has spread:

Baltimore has not been reached by the sympathetic wave.

Buffalo hourly expects a general tie-up of railroads entering there.

In West Virginia a case of the Chicago strikers is generally espoused.

In the South Alabama is the greatest sufferer. Troops are necessary to preserve order.

After a ten-hour session, the members of the A. R. U., at Peoria, resolved to strike.

At Fordham a battalion of the First Regiment twice charged on rioters who had become demoralized.

Members of the American Railway Union on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe system have been ordered out.

Engineers and firemen of the Alton have declared off the strike and will be restored to their former positions.

The Second Regiment, Tennessee National Guard, has been ordered to prepare to move at a moment's notice.

A thousand more of Uncle Sam's boys in blue arrived at Chicago, Monday, to enforce those already in the field.

A. R. U. men at Toledo will strike and are making strenuous efforts to secure the co-operation of the brotherhoods.

The railroad blockade is complete in California except at a few points in the south. Vast quantities of fruit are rotting.

Captain Reed's troop of cavalry arrived at Billings, Mont., from Fort Custer, and immediately camped on railroad property.

At Salt Lake, Utah, the situation is unchanged. Four companies of the Sixteenth Infantry received orders to move and left for Ogden.

The engineer and fireman of a Washburn train were seized by strikers at Astoria, Ind., and compelled to take oath to at once leave town.

Montana, Utah, Oregon, Iowa, California, Washington and Idaho are more or less affected by the strike, which is spreading to allied trades.

Department Commander McDowell has ordered the services of the Grand Army of the Republic in support of Altgeld to all in suppressing disorder.

St. Louis is wavering. Many men who joined the strike a week ago have shown a disposition to return to work. Others insist on carrying the war to victory.

Ohio may become the center of war. Chicago, Cincinnati and other towns in the State are warm in support of President Debs' cause. Traffic has been interrupted for several days.

Chicago Typographical Union appropriated \$1,000 for relief of the Pullman strikers, and sent a message to President Cleveland, asking for withdrawal of Federal support to corporations.

Pittsburg is watched with great interest by both sides. It is an important railway point and it is a stronghold of the unions. As yet, however, the town has not played an active part.

The West is giving in to the strike. Tacoma, Wash., is thoroughly in sympathy with the Chicago strikers. Even the militia has refused to ride on trains manned by the strikers. So strong is the feeling out there that fathers of the soldiers who "went out" avowed they would down their sons if they rode on a train manned by "scabs."

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital—What Is Being Done by the Senate and House—Old Matters Disposed Of and New Ones Considered.

The Senate and House.

The event of interest in the House Thursday was a calendar of congratulation from the Brazilian member of Deputies to the House of Representatives on the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of American independence and his reception of the tariff bill. This latter event excited Democratic applause, and the bill was laid upon the Speaker's table. A joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the House to employ the necessary mechanics and laborers in navy yards who have been discharged on account of the failure of Congress to pass the necessary appropriation bills, was passed after some tart remarks from Messrs. Cannon and Reed. The bill to subject to State taxation national bank notes and United States Treasury notes consumed the entire afternoon, and no conclusion had been reached when the House adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

The Senate held a short session Friday and adjourned at 1:35 p. m. until Monday, without having transacted any business of importance. The bill for the ratification of the tariff bill was taken up by a large majority. The only point of interest in the House all day, and it was passed by a large majority. The only point of interest in the House all day, and it was passed by a large majority. The only point of interest in the House all day, and it was passed by a large majority.

An African Pest.

With regard to the utility of the crocodile there are diverse opinions. It is certainly a scavenger, though when the rapid currents of most rivers are taken into consideration the importance of his mission dwindles. The author of "In the Morambala Marsh" says that in the banks of African streams it is dangerous to approach the river edge. Water for domestic purposes is obtained from the top of the banks by means of a cup attached to a bamboo pole twenty or thirty feet long, and a small hole is cut in the surface of the river, the crocodile seizes his hand and drags him to the bottom.

On one occasion I sent down some letters by a Hindoo merchant and a few weeks later the letters had been lost and postman had been devoured by crocodiles. At another time I was strolling along the bank, and hearing cries, arrived at the water's edge in time to seize a boy whose leg had been caught by one of these brutes and torn from him. He escaped with his life, thanks to my timely arrival.

In some places one sees thousands of crocodiles on a mud bank, most of them scarcely two inches in length, evidently just hatched. A week does not pass but in some of the mud banks and lamentations are heard for a fresh victim to the crocodile's insatiable appetite.

Useful Hints for Housekeepers.

An excellent way to wash silk is to use salt water and to iron the articles while they are still wet.

Washing gingham in water slightly thickened with flour starch is said to be an excellent idea.

A small box of quicklime kept in the pantry will tend to keep the air pure.

A littl ammonia in the water will be found very effective in washing greasy washing-pan, which was washed will restore its color that has been taken from a fabric by acid.

A chalk line drawn around an article will keep away ants.

Asbestos mats, which cost but a few cents, placed under pots prevents the food from burning.

Grass stains on white goods may be removed by rubbing molasses on the stains and leaving it till the garment is washed, when the stains will disappear.

Von Moltke's Remarkable Coolness.

When the Franco-Prussian war was declared, it is said that Von Moltke was awfully nervous and told of the fact. He said coolly to the official who had addressed him: "Go to pigeon-hole number — in my safe and take a paper from it and telegraph as directed to the Emperor's headquarters of the empire. He then turned over and went to sleep and awoke at the usual hour in the morning. Everyone in Berlin was excited about the war, but Von Moltke took his morning nap as usual, and a friend who met him said: "General, you seem to be taking it very easy. Aren't you afraid of the situation?" "I should think you would be busy," "Ah," replied Von Moltke, "all my work for this time has been done long before-hand and everything that can be done now has been done."

HISTORICAL.

AMBITION is the mind's immortality. LAY figures for fitting on ladies' dresses were invented in France about 1390.

GREEK ladies had steel and brass mirrors, parafols, fans and smelling bottles.

COSMETICS have been found on the mummies of Egyptian princesses of the royal family.

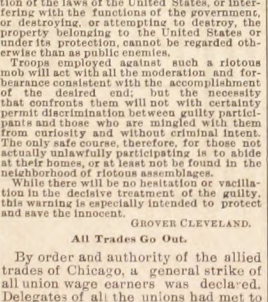
In 1616 Francis I. gave to his queen the equivalent of \$1,000 in one money to buy a hat.



SOLDIERS FIRING INTO THE MOB AT FORTY-NINTH STREET.



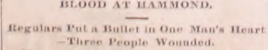
GUARDING THE SUB-TREASURY.



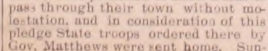
BIT OF THE LAKE FRONT CAMP.



SCENE OF DESTRUCTION AND PILLAGE IN THE PANHANDLE YARDS.



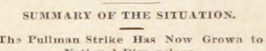
BLOOD AT HAMMOND.



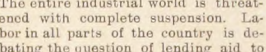
REGULARS PUT A BULLET IN ONE MAN'S HEART—THREE PEOPLE WOUNDED.



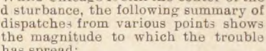
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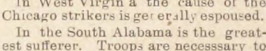
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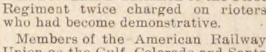
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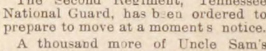
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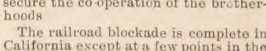
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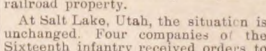
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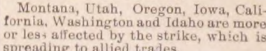
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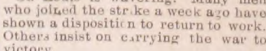
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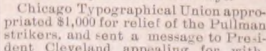
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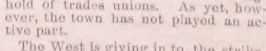
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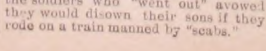
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