

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—W. G. Curtis, assistant to General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific company, estimated that the company's loss owing to the tie up is \$200,000 a day and that in the five days that the roads have been blocked the loss aggregates over a million dollars. The fruit interest will be seriously menaced if a way out of the difficulty is not found. There are 200 cars of green fruit between here and Ogden, and it is doubtful if even ice can save them. The cars are valued at \$400 each, so that \$80,000 is involved in this one item. Fruit is ripening rapidly and within the next ten days sixty additional carloads will be ready for shipment.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—U. S. troops have at last been called into action in the great railroad strike in this state. For the first time in the history of California, the military authorities of the federal government have been called into the field to prevent trouble within the borders of the state. By orders of General Ruger, six companies of soldiers, fully armed and ready for a service of thirty-five days are now on their way to Los Angeles.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Today for the first time in the history of the live stock trade in Chicago not a single carload of animals reached the union stock yards by rail. The only live stock received was a bunch of thirteen hogs that came in wagons. Thousands of packing house employes and other workmen of the packing town were made idle. The Michigan Central tried to make up and start a trainload dressed beef last night. The trainmen abandoned the cars with a scant notice and the beef was left to rot on the tracks.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 3.—The strike situation on the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific road is unchanged. The two sections of No. 3 which were sent out from Cheyenne at noon yesterday, were held at Rawlins from 8:50 o'clock last night until 9 o'clock this morning. No firemen could be secured at that place. The officials brought a number of men from Green River and the trains were permitted to proceed without interference. No violence has been attempted at any point on the division.

Two companies of the Seventeenth infantry, U. S. regulars have been ordered from Fort Russell to Colorado. A train consisting of three coaches and a baggage car is now at the fort and will soon be flying on its way to Denver.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The jury in the Prendergast case today found the prisoner not insane. He will be hanged on July 13th.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 3.—Sacramento was the scene of a violent demonstration on the part of the strikers this afternoon.

The Southern Pacific company attempted to break the blockade here and send a west-bound overland train to San Francisco. As soon as a start was made a mob of 3,000 strikers, who had been removed from the immediate vicinity of the train previously, swept

down upon the train and dragged United States Marshal Baldwin from the cab of the engine. The strikers knocked him down, and the deputies and police who tried to interfere were powerless. Many in the mob shouted "Kill the marshal!" but the latter drew his revolver, and several deputies who had forced their way through the crowd did the same. The strikers were obliged to fall back, and the marshal finally escaped to the railroad offices.

It soon became known that General Superintendent Fillmore had announced his intention to start train, under military protection. The strikers at once became demonstrative. Chairman Frank Knox, their leader, saw the gravity of the situation, and addressed the men, urging them not to molest the militia. Notwithstanding his conciliatory talk, the great body of strikers loudly declared that no Pullmans should be moved.

Finally three companies of militia were ordered to drive the strikers from the depot. The scene was at once tumultuous and the situation threatening. For a moment the soldiers hesitated, then wavered, and then came a blunt refusal to move against the excited strikers.

Soon after this it became known why the militia had retreated. United States Marshal Baldwin and the railroad officials had insisted that the troops refrain from shooting, and that they remove the strikers by physical strength. This plan the officers of the militia positively refused to sanction.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In the midst of intense excitement, at 10:45 o'clock tonight, after having debated for three months and one day, the tariff bill, amended to take effect August 1, 1894, passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 39, a strict party vote, except Mr. Hill, who voted with the Republicans against the measure. The Populists divided their strength, two, Messrs. Kyle and Allen, voting in favor of the bill, and two, Messrs. Peffer and Stewart, against it.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The end of California's Midwinter Fair came today, when San Francisco day and the national holiday were jointly celebrated. The exposition was formally opened January 27.

The total attendance up to this morning was 2,140,154. Today over 75,000 people passed through the gates, making a total attendance of over 2,200,000.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 4.—John Kneebone, a blacksmith at the Gem mine, was shot and instantly killed by a gang of masked men while at work there yesterday.

Subsequently Superintendent R. K. Neil and Foreman William C. Rummer, Frank Higgins and a man named West were marched up to the camp by twelve or fifteen masked men armed with rifles. They were closely followed by fifty men and boys. The men were taken through Burke. It is thought that they intend to take them out of the country by way of Thompson Falls. Deputy Sheriffs Kennedy and Hammond and J. M. Porter are following them on horseback.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The striking railroad men have placed Oakland under siege. They are absolute masters of the ferry system. They have stopped the trains on both lines and connection by rail with all the cities across the bay has been cut off. They have seized the railroad yards at West Oakland. They are in possession of the towers on the mole and control the switch system. Their blockade is complete and not a wheel is moving in or out of Alameda county. The strikers accomplished their work within an hour and a half, and not a hand was raised against them by the authorities. Several companies of the national guard are under arms and ready to march at a moment's notice, and were telegraphed for, and three companies of the fifth regiment arrived last night. The city is in a state of great excitement. When the railroad officials knew that they could not run their trains they stopped all but the boats on the creek route and thus completed the blockade. During the night the broad gauge pier was guarded by a force of deputy sheriffs.

CHICAGO, July 5.—All the main buildings of the World's Fair except the horticultural building, the women's building, the art palace, the machinery hall and the United States government building were almost entirely burned tonight. They were the property of the Columbian Exposition Salvage company and had been purchased for about \$90,000.

The fire alarm was immediately followed by a 3-11 call and this by a special call for ten engines. By the time the first detachment of engines was fully at work, the Terminal station was a mass of flames and the fire had leaped across to the administration building.

In twenty minutes the dome of this beautiful building fell with a terrible roar and sparks and blazing brands were carried by the wind north and northeast to the mining, electricity and agricultural buildings.

The electricity building was the first to take fire. In a few minutes it was enveloped in flames and at 7:10 o'clock the glass roof collapsed and the iron frame work of the structure fell in.

An unknown man was burned to death. He and a companion were buried under the roof of a conduit leading from the electrical building to the McMonnies fountain. One was burned to death and the other so badly burned that he may die.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—President Cleveland has sent the following reply to Governor Altgeld's demand for the removal of the Federal troops from Illinois:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, July 5.

Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States upon the demand of the postoffice department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon representations of the judicial officers of the United States that the process of the Federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies ex-