

isted against commerce between the states.

"To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of Federal authority, the presence of Federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The President is watching the developments of the situation at Chicago with deep concern. He is advised of every movement as reported to the war department and department of justice.

This evening the President, Secretary Lamont, Attorney-General Olney and General Schofield discussed the situation, being informed of the various phases by the Associated Press bulletins. It was deemed expedient also to establish a means of speedy and direct communication with General Miles, and to that end the manager of the Western Union Telegraph company was called upon to connect the White House wire with one of the main wires to General Miles's headquarters in Chicago.

HUNTERS QUAY, July 5.—The regatta of the Mud Hook Yacht club to-day opened amidst a scene of excitement, which was soon after intensified by a collision between the Valkyrie and the Satanita, which resulted in the sinking of the former yacht and the serious disabling of the latter. Then, to still further excite the masses ashore and the people afloat, the Britannia, which had the start, was overhauled and passed by the saucy Vigilant. No such interest was ever before shown here in a yacht race, for the American flyer Vigilant was to meet for the first time the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia, admitted to be the fastest yacht in all Europe.

The Britannia passed the winning mark 5 seconds ahead of the Vigilant amid the greatest enthusiasm, time—Britannia, 5 hours, 58 minutes; the Vigilant 5 hours, 58 minutes, 5 seconds.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 5.—The Empress of China brings news from Korea up to June 12. Since the arrival of Japanese troops nothing important has occurred. Japanese papers are under close censorship. On the 22nd ultimo, there was a rumor in Yokohama to the effect that 10,000 Chinese troops were entering Korea from Yeho. Five Chinese men of war are anchored off Gunsan, Chullado. The Japanese minister to Korea has refused the request of Mr. Yuan, Chinese resident at Seoul and of the Korean government, to withdraw the Japanese troops from Korea. The government forces have recovered Zenshu and the insurrection has been almost suppressed.

On the 11th, two female missionaries belonging to the American Presbyterian mission were brutally attacked in the streets of Heman, a city on the opposite side of the river from Canton. One of them, a duly qualified medical practitioner, stopped to give assistance to a Chinaman who had dropped down with the plague. The man died almost immediately and the terror-stricken Chinese accused her of causing his death. The women were stoned, one

being badly cut about the head. They were rescued by the customs officials after a hard struggle.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative McGann, Chairman of the committee on labor of the House, is preparing a plan for avoiding strikes which he will soon present to President Debs, of the A. R. U., President Gompers of the Federation of Labor and the heads of large railway and other corporations. McGann's plan does not contemplate law, but a contract between the employees and employers by which each will agree to submit all differences to arbitration.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The mob began overturning the cars this morning at Kensington at the junction of the Michigan Central and Illinois Central roads, half a mile from Pullman. The troops were hurriedly dispatched. The deputy marshals fired on the mob and one man is reported killed and several wounded.

Later—Two strikers were killed outright and others are thought to have been seriously hurt in the riot in the Illinois Central yards today. At 10 o'clock 500 men were rushing up and down the yards, overturning the freight cars and destroying the tracks. About 150 United States deputy marshals and Cook county deputy sheriffs charged the mob in various places. The strikers' forces were rapidly recruited; by 10:30 a thousand men were howling and throwing stones over a stretch of track over one mile in length. At that time the Illinois milk train came steaming slowly up from the south. The mob charged on it and in a trice the engine was detached and the cars overturned. The train crew fled. The strikers, mounting the engine, carried it back a quarter of a mile, when, opening the throttle, they jumped from the cab. The locomotive, rushing forward with full speed, dashed into the wreck and tore through the derailed cars until it was thrown on one side. The crowd mounted the wreck with an exultant cheer and held high carnival until a force of deputies prepared to charge. As they came on a run they were met by a shower of stones and coupling pins, and halting opened fire. For a moment the mob wavered as the bullets cut through their ranks and then with a howl they charged the little force of deputies which retreated to a safe distance to await reinforcements. Police details were hurried to the scene and the rioters continued derailing the cars while waiting for the expected attack, carefully concealing the dead and injured men.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Warlike scenes attended the efforts of the Rock Island to move trains between Blue Island and Chicago, according to stories gleaned from eye-witnesses. Ten hours were consumed in moving three trains over the intervening sixteen miles.

Colonel Bailey, who commands the troops at Blue Island, received orders to send two companies to Fifty-first street. It was decided by the general superintendent to take advantage of the opportunity and move the Kansas City and Omaha trains to Chicago. A special was made up for the troops and the mails moved out of the yards, the troop train leading. The detachment consisted of company C, Fifteenth regiment, U. S. A. Captain Conrad,

of company C, Captain Cornish, Lieutenant Jameson, of C company, with four soldiers took a position on the pilot of the engine and a squad of seven infantry men mounted the coal heap near by. The train reached Fifty-second street without trouble, but the sight of a large crowd at Fifty-first street brought the engine to a stop at the crossing. The crowd stood directly on the track and when the engine with its guard drew near, many of the men in the mob stooped down and clutched pieces of rough edged track ballast. The crossing was filled with the men, and as far down the track as could be seen, men were rushing toward the train. The soldiers on the engine had loaded their rifles when they left Blue Island, but when the mob was seen, they each placed some cartridges between their teeth ready for rapid firing, for the orders were to shoot if shot at, and to shoot quick and hard.

Without waiting for the engine to stop, Lieutenant Jameson sprang from the pilot with his long revolver in his hand and with a "come on boys" jumped into the thick, fierce crowd. His men with their bayonets waist high followed on the run and the crowd broke and ran. One of them not moving fast enough received a jab with cold steel. In the meantime the soldiers in the car had tumbled out and were forming on the right of way. The track north were covered with the men and boys running to the scene. Loud cries of "run them out," "kill the cur!" broke from the mob, and were answered by the command: "Fours left, charge bayonets, march!" Company C swung around and at a rapid advance to meet the crowd of yelling men who waited until the points of the bayonets were almost at their breasts and then slowly gave way and in a short time the crossing was cleared.

BUENOS AYRES, July 6.—Advices from Bolivia report that ex-President Arce has been assassinated and his body horribly mutilated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—Governor Altgeld has dispatched a lengthy reply to President Cleveland on the subject of ordering federal troops into the state of Illinois. He says that if the President can send federal troops into a community without regard to the question whether that community is able to enforce the laws itself, then the principle of local government never existed in this country or has been destroyed.

Governor Altgeld's letter came over the wires, and occupied a great while in transmission. It was nearly midnight when the following was given to the press:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
July 6, 1894.

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

"While I am still persuaded that I have not transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress, discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to the law and to protect life and property."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

CHICAGO, July 7.—At Englewood several hundred rioters jeered at the