

lific in sensationalism, the principal theater of action being in Chicago and adjacent suburbs. Wild rumors were rife.

The first serious clash occurred when 200 deputy United States marshals were surrounded at Blue Island by 2,000 strikers, who openly defied the federal authorities.

This evening an injunction from the United States court was read and bulletined. The authority of the United States was openly derided, and after a few minutes' quiet, the rioting spirit of the strikers reasserted itself. At midnight the reports of other disorders were current, it being stated that the strikers were tearing down the bulletin mandate of the court.

Fearing to precipitate bloodshed, the Rock Island company decided after its 5:30 express had been gotten through, not to make any further effort to move trains tonight.

A number of trains have been derailed by misplaced switches. A Panhandle passenger train was partly ditched at Kinzie and Canal street tonight, but was not seriously delayed. The strikers are stealing brasses from the axle boxes of cars, and in some instances dropping coupling pins into the cross-head guides of the locomotives, causing the destruction of cylinder-heads.

Tons of fruit, vegetables, ice meats and other perishable goods are in the cars under a boiling sun, no one caring or daring to move them to their destination. Dumb animals crowded into stock cars suffer from thirst and hunger.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The general managers of the Chicago railroads this evening issued the following bulletin:

"The worse reports come from the Rock Island, which was not able to move any trains on account of a crowd of 2,000 people at Blue Island, who controlled the situation, the U. S. deputy marshals and the Cook county deputy sheriffs being powerless to handle the mob.

"On the Michigan Central the indications are that there will be considerable trouble on account of the employment of new men to take the place of the striking switchmen.

The Illinois Central is still in bad shape regarding suburban business, but is moving through trains.

"The Milwaukee & St. Paul is also badly embarrassed by the strike, and many passenger trains are being moved as on the Panhandle under heavy guards of deputy marshals for mail trains and deputy sheriffs for other trains, in order to get them through the strikers and sympathizers who congregate along the tracks.

"The railroads have not altered their position," the bulletin continues, "and will not parley with the men who went on the strike. The places of men who strike will be filled as fast as possible, and force will be met with force to the extent of asking the state for troops to keep the roads open wherever this action becomes necessary. If the state cannot afford ample protection, the railroads will ask the United States government to send troops to the scene of the disturbances."

Dispatches to the general managers' association up to 8 p.m., are as follows:

The Chicago & Northwestern rail-

road has abandoned all its suburban business for the night.

On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul no freight has been moved into or out of Chicago today. All passenger trains are on time.

The Baltimore & Ohio sent out all passenger trains with full equipments nearly on time.

The Chicago & Northwestern, Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul have issued notice to connecting lines and shippers that they will not receive perishable freight or live stock.

All passenger and freight trains are running on the Wisconsin Central.

The Chicago & Northern Pacific suburban trains are on time. Freight is moving without interruption.

On the Chicago & Calumet Terminal the switch and transfer employees are all out.

The situation has changed for the worse on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. A large body of striking switchmen and their sympathizers are congregated at Western avenue, and to avoid an open conflict with the mob, the yards have closed. Passenger traffic is moving.

CHICAGO, July 2.—President Debs said this afternoon that the settlement would be made on these terms only:

First—There must be an armistice between Pullman and his employees on a basis satisfactory to the men (they are willing to accept a reasonable compromise) and all men must be taken back to work.

Second—There must be an adjustment between the railways and the strikers; all must be restored to their old positions and no wages shall be cut, nor shall they discriminate.

Third—The General Managers' Association has made common cause with the Pullman company and we cannot settle with either side. There must be an agreement with both or none.

This statement was made after an interview with Peter Studebaker.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., July 2.—This evening when a train arrived bearing Assistant United States Attorney Matther, he handed Marshal Arnold the injunction granted by Judges Wood and Grosscup, and the marshal read it to the strikers. He advised them to disperse, raise the strike and go peaceable to their homes. This was greeted with loud protestations of disorder. He then said: "In the name of the President of the United States I command you to disperse."

This was greeted with hoots and jeers and curses for the President and United States interference with their business.

Assistant Attorney Matther then made some remarks which were received by the strikers with cries of "Hang him!" and curses for the railroad.

### TROUBLES OF THE RICH.

Latterly events have shown that in certain matters the rich in America are worse off than the poor, instead of being merely put on an equality with them, says the Providence Journal. Look back at the Laidlaw suit against Russell Sage, for instance. Sage is a many-millionaire. He was attacked by a bomb-thrower. Just at the moment a

man named Laidlaw, employe of another man, happened in the millionaire's office, and in the excitement Sage clutched him and, so the jury has decided, used him as a sort of shield. Laidlaw retained Joseph G. Choate for counsel and sued Sage. Choate went far from the law and the facts pertinent to the case and harassed Russell Sage about his riches, making it appear that he lived only for money, that he owned so much he could not remember his properties, that he was close and miserly and mercenary; facts, if they were facts, which had no bearing on the case. By sneers and hints and innuendoes this great, but in this case undignified lawyer, harped upon Sage's wealth as if it were a fair presumption that because he had so much he should give it away to whoever set up a claim upon it. The equity in the case, the logic of the situation were ignored, and a demagogical, anarchistic line of argument was used to influence the jury, which finally awarded Laidlaw a verdict for \$25,000.

The next rich man to suffer for his wealth is John Jacob Astor. He has begun work upon a stable in Madison avenue at Sixty-fifth street, next to the synagogue. The land is his own, and he presumably needs a stable. He insists that such a stable as he would build will not damage adjacent property. It would have a stone floor, would be cleaned constantly and only be in use in the winter seasons. Moreover, he expected to put a dwelling or series of flats over it and shops in the same building. He could not rent these if the stable were a nuisance. He argues that it has heretofore been the custom of the Astors to build their stables on the same lots with their houses, and we all know that up to a few years ago all rich New Yorkers kept their stables in the rear of their dwellings. But it has not mattered what he said. A great to-do has been raised, and an injunction has been issued pending a legal argument upon the right of a man to build a stable upon his own land.

The next tribulation of a millionaire is one that has crossed the true love of young Howard Gould, third son of the late Jay Gould. He became engaged to an actress named Odette Tyler, a divorcee, by the way. Soon after the engagement was announced there came news that men were hunting up the records of her life in her birthplace in the South. Howard Gould denied that he instigated this search. In the meantime it was understood that by the terms of Jay Gould's will the share of a child who married without the approval of all the other heirs was to be diminished fifty per cent—a trifle in Howard Gould's case of more than \$5,000,000. Now we are informed that the engagement with the actress is broken, because of the objection of the other Goulds—a fact that shows how much harder it is for true love to thrive among the rich than the poor. The eldest Gould married an actress. She was a Miss Edith Kingdon, of Augustin Daly's company. She bore an excellent reputation in the stage circles in which she moved, and had no other strokes of the heart to her credit. Since then she has lived quietly and admirably as a loving wife and mother. The actress who has since aspired to follow Miss Kingdon's example was married six years ago to a Mr. Crissman, from whom she got a divorce after two years of married life, on the ground of desertion.