THE LATE STRIKE.

Its Causes Are Looked Into by the Commission.

A. R. U. Men Testify-Debs Tell His Story -Reporters Say Hoodlums Committed the Acts of Violence-Capital Has Its Turn.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

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CRICAGO, Aug. 21 .-- The first witness before the labor commission at the opening of the fourth day's session was Thomas W. Heathcote, chairman of the Pullman strike committes, who had been recalled. He said that the Puliman company's statement that the company's books might be looked over by the employes was merely a statement by one of the clerks. When the employes went to in-vestigate the books they were refused. He azid that the Pullman branch of the American Railway union was formed during the last of March and the month of April. Nearly all of the 4,000 employes of the company joined the union. Each man paid one dollar for the priv-Beges of membership. Of all the employes between 2,500 and 3,000 lived in the houses of the

Miss Mary Abbott Wood, who worked in the siscirical department at Pullman, was the next witness. She said she was a member of the American Rallway union and was one of the Pullman strikers. Her father had died some time ago in the company's employ. She had to support her mother on the one dollar a day she received from the Pullman company. She lived in one of the Pullman houses and paid \$17.71 a month. Miss Wood showed the commission a notice of eviction. dated May 3, she had received from the company. She testided that she had paid her rent to April 30. The company, by mistake, had credited the rent to her sister. When she maked for a rectification she was refused. She had not yet been evicted.

Frank P. McDonald, a locomotive engineer on the Chicago Great Western was next called. He said that sometimes he was compelled to remain on continuous service from sixty to seventy-two hours without rest. Mr. McDonald went into an extended account of the trouble on the Chicago and Great Western. It was caused by a refusal of the company to restore wages, which had been cut.

My. McDonaid said he opposed the recent shrins because he thought the American Railway union was not strong enough to fight the general managers in the hard times when so many men were out of work. He did not think the strike would be successful. He voted for the strike only because he was so instructed by his local union.

"I am opposed to strikes in general," said Mr. McDonnid, "but when the federal government will do nothing for us, and we have no weapon but the strike, we must use it. If it were not for strikes the railroad men in this country would be working for one-half the pay

they are now getting." Asked what he know about the stoppage of mail trains the witness said that the Chicago & Great Western mail train No. 3 on June 28 road and its crew was used to take out an exenrsion train to St. Claire. This mail train was obstructed by the railway managers and not by the strikers or the members of the

American Railway union. McDonald told how it was impossible for him to obtain employment after the Burlington strike, when he was blacklisted. The company's influence was used against him, he said, even to the extent of protesting to Gov. Francis of Missouri, against McDonald's appointment as oil inspector at St. Joseph. Mo. Miss Jane Adams, superintendent of Hull mit violence. house and member of the board of conciliation of the civic federation, was next called. She re-ented the efforts of the civic federation to bring about a settlement of the trouble. The employes of the A. R. U. were always willing and auxious to arbitrate, but Pullman and his officials would say to the committee only that they had nothing to arbitrate.

ion in wages. H. W. Pearson, a real estate agent who operresponsible."

Of course submission would avert strikes. wages. My own idea, and it is the idea of the American Railway union, is to unify all the rail road men of the country. A power like that | fires we saw kindled were by boys, the oldest prudently managed would avert strikes. The of them not more than 19 years of age. I have railroad managers would recognize the wisdom of treating it fairly and meeting it in a con-

the convenience of the public." "I believe strikes are justifiable, no matter Dr. John McLean, who came next, said he what the result, when it is to resist degsidation and ensinving conditions. If it were not, he had been in the employ of the Peliman com the tendency of our civilization would be con- pany. It was his duty to look after injured stantly downward. If railroads and corporations generally treated their employes fairly there would be no labor organizations. Their origin in almost every case is traceable direct- he ly to the tyranny of the employing classes.

"Yes, sir, 1 believe the government ownership of railroads is decidedly better than rail-road ownership of the government." brought into his office with a piece of steel in his wrist. The steel was taken out and the

The reply caused much merriment. Then the witness said compulsory arbitration was a come in the next day and seemed to be getting along well, but the day following had failed to tration must be voluntary. In local troubles appear. On the third day he had gone to see state courts might be established to compel the patient and was fold that another doctor an adjudication of troubles, but it would be impossible to enforce an award in a great territory such as the railroads covered. The withess also said that he believed a government had been charged. Dr. McLean asserted that the troubles at thing.

Done by Hoodlums.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 .- Reporters told the story of the Fullman-railroad strike Tuesday to the national strike commissioners. Represetatives of most of the Chicago newspapers were on the witness stand during the day. They were practically unanimous in the declaration that hardly any of the strikers took part in the acts of violence or obstruction during the riots. They testified that most of the overt acts were committed by hoodlums who had no connection with the railroads. With one or two exceptions all branded the United States specia deputy marshals as inefficient and a source of constant irritation to the strikers.

The commission was very particular to inquire of every reporter who gave testimony during the morning whether or not his accounts, written during the strike, had been changed or colored before they were put into print. No instance was found where such had been the case.

Rev. M. H. Wickman, the Swedish minister at Pullman, told of the reduction of his parish-ioners' wages. He said the Swedish labor ers at Pullman were made to pay more last was "killed" by the management of that | rent at Pullman than at Roseland or other places in the neighborhood.

"They are commanded to live in Pullman, on pain of dismissal. Even where men own home utside of Puliman, if work becomes slack these men are the first laid off."

Chief Deputy Marshal Donnelly testified that he had about 4.000 deputies under him during the strike. He acknowledged that some of his men were inefficient, but denied that as a whole they were as worthless a body as represented by the reporters. He did not recognize any strikers among those whom he saw com-In answer to further inquiries Mr. Donnelly

said the 3,000 or 4,000 deputies selected by the railroad companies were not in charge of anybody from the marshal's office: they ...ported to no one unless to the detective service of the railroad companies, and the government had no direction of their movethey had nothing to arbitrate. Arthur M. Wilson and Nettie M. West, em-ployes of the Pullman company, testified as to the reduction in warms. operate trains or not. He was recalled after

cause they insisted on hauling Pullman cars?" | to Chief Swenie. The marshal said that his dia-"No. sir. The American Railway union was trict included the territory south of Thirtyresponsible for it, but under aggravating cir- ninth, north of Fifth-fifth street, and from State cumstances. The general managers are united street west to the limits, including the stock to reduce wages. The employees are united to resist such reductions. In case of a reduction the strike at the stock yards. He said that he that leads to a strike we think the company is had kept a record of the fires and the railway property destroyed by fire within his territory during the strike and reported it to Chief That is the plan of the old brotherhoods. If a general manager wants to make a cut of 10 per he submitted his reports to the chief from cent, he gives notice of a cut of 20 percent., and then they meet and compromise. The history ered all the important fires in railroad propof the organizations shows that their system tends to inevitable and gradual reduction of cars, 6 depots, 8 towers and 5 switch shantles. "I attended pretty nearly all of these fires

myself," explained the marshal. "The only and did not see any of them interfering with ciliatory spirit. But even if we had such a the handling of fires or mingling with the unification the men would not win a strike. All crowds. On one occasion some switchmen I the forces of the government would be against them the moment the strike interfered with cars. The crowds never interfered with us or our apparatus.

was a physician and surgeon, and since 1884 employes and visitors. When an employe was injured it was his duty to attend him without expense to the patient. In case he deemed spital treatment necessary the company bore the expenses. Commissioner Kernan "Do you believe in government ownership of asked as to the case referred to in railroads?" asked Mr. Kernan the testimony of Rev. Mr. Wickham. the testimony of Rev. Mr. Wickham, The doctor said the man had been his wrist. The steel was taken out and the wound treated as it required. The man had had been employed. That ended his professional connection with the case. There were no pieces of bone to be left in the wound as

Pullman were in a measure due to the use of liquor by the employes. In 4.000 cases of injury the witness had never seen the company fuse to pay all the expenses connected there-with, besides drug store bills amounting to \$1,700 annually

Mr. St. John on the Stand.

CHICAGO, Aug 25 .- On Thursday General Manager John A. St. John, of the Rock Island railroad company, added his testimony. He presented a detailed statement of the history of the trouble on his road, and dealed the exstence of a blacklist so far as that road is concerned. Mr. St. John refused to allow the commission to publicly examine or make part of its records the contract between the Rock Island and Pullman companies; he answered, however, all questions put concerning the contract. Witness said the company was obliged to use the Pullman cars. He said 522 employes were engaged in the strike, the others going out through intimidation; seventy-four had been reinstated; all had been taken back except those against whom there were charges. He said the exact cost of the strike had not yet been ascertained, but thought it would reach \$800 000 or \$1,000.000.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. St. John again testified. At the morning session he said he thought the employes of the company who acted as deputy marshals were aken off the pay rolls and were to be paid by the government. At the afternoon session, however, he corrected this and said the company's own men, its clerks and others who were sworn in, were paid by the Rock Island. He said he had been chairman of the associ on since 1892. It was organized in April, 1886, with H. B. Stone, of the Burlington, as chairman. E. T. Jeffery served from 1880 to 1889. It was inactive from 1889 to 1892, when it was reorganized, and witness became chairman. In form the association is voluntary, is not a corporation and has 62. They were all found within a for its object, according to its constitution, "the consideration of problems of manage-

schedules of wages was one of the most remote rescue them from the flames. The enobjects of the association.

seems to have been misunderstood. It is a tab-

FATE OF MINERS.

Thirty-Seven of Them Perish in an Oregon Shaft.

the McKinley law and senate bill, with the percentage of reduction made Fire Followed by a Deadly Explosionby the senate bill on the under-men-Four Killed in a Colorado Mine tioned articles: and Two in a Colliery in Pennsylvania.

NEARLY TWO SCORE SLAIN. TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 25 .- Thirtyseven miners of mixed nationalities were killed Friday afternoon by an explosion in the Oregon Improvement company's coal mine at Franklin, King county, 34 miles southeast of Seattle. The miners were trying to save the mines from destruction by fire when the explosion occurred.

Franklin is a coal mining town on the west slope of the Cascade mountains, and the usual heartrending scenes were enacted about the entrance of the mines when a list of the killed and missing miners was made out. This is the mining district into which colored eastern miners were brought two years ago, resulting in a running fight with the strikers and several deaths. Negro and Swede miners predominate among those Plate glass, unde-livered, cast, etc. killed. Most of them have families.

At 12:45 a. m. a fire was announced Plate glass, cast, sil-wered above 24x28 49.39 31.18 by some of the drivers on the sixth north level, and notice was given to the men inside, who were working in different places, some in the breast about the level and others along the

breast reached the gangway in safety. In all about seventy men were at work in the sixth level north, and of that number about forty lingered at breast 62, where the fire originated, and made an attempt to put out the fire. The breast was burning fiercely, and before the miners knew it the fire had communicated to breasts 6) and 61 and smoke began to issue from breast 61 in that immediate vicinity. Several of those who lingered at the burning breast 62 took warning and fled, but all who remained were overcome and asphyxiated.

It is evident all the men had time to get out, for those who worked in the parts of ... further breast reached the shaft in safety, while those who were nearest the shaft and consequently more removed from danger, perished. They evidently believed they were in perfect safety from the fire, but while they lingered the smoke oozed out from the outside place further south and the bodies were all found south of breast Comilits, sweetmeats, space of 500 feet.

Nuts, not shelled Nuts. shelled (al-Several of those caught were not inmeat on the roads terminal in Chicago." There stantly killed and a desperate attempt He said that the purpose to put into effect was at once made by their comrades to "This schedule of wages we have compiled aided to flood slope 62, in which the tire mining community of Franklin Cottoneloin.not over aided to flood slone 62, in which the bodies of the miners lay. When the simultaneously overcome by stifling smoke. Some had been smothered and dead before assistance reached them. When the superintendent found it "I do not say that there will not be a reduc- necessary to call for volunteers to go ment. The first man to volunteer was. Blanke George Smalley, a negro, who, with 1,100-foot slope to the sixth level. There he met men from the sixth level south, who were doing all they could south, who were doing all they could to rescue men from the north end of the level. Other rescuers went down from the surface and Smalley, C. C. Todd, John Adams and John Morgan found The body proved to be that of

THE NEW TARIFF RATES. SUFFERING AT PULLMAN.

average ad valorem rates of duty of

169.65

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Optum prepared for

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All other varnishes 35.00 Whitlog dry 14.48 Ground in oil (putty) 189.59 White lead 59.21

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Gov. Altgeld Inspects the "Model City."

Appeal of a Destitute Community-A Tour Among Those in Distress - Pullman

Urged to Help Former Employes-Altgeld Issues a Proclamation.

ASKING FOR AID.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.-The following letter has been received by Gov. Altgeid:

"KENSINGTON, III., Aug. 20.- To His Excel-lency the Governor of Illinois: We, the people of Pullman, who, by the greed and oppression of George M. Pullman have been brought to a condition where starvation stares us in the face, do hereby appeal to you for aid in this, our hour of need. We have been refused employment and have no means of leaving this vicinity and our families are starving. Our places have been filled with workmen from all over the United States brought here by the Pullman company and the surplus were turned nway to walk the streets and starve. Also there are over 1.00 families here in destitution and their condition is pitical. We have exhausted all the means at our com-mund to feed them and we now make this appeal to you as a last resource. Trusting that will influence you and that you will give this your prempt attention, we remain yours in distress, the starving citizens of Pullman.

"T. E. POLENS, "L. J. NEWELL, "THEODORE RODER"

Tay!

The Governor Inspects the City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.-Gov. Altgeld went to Pullman a little in doubt as to the truth of the relief committees' statement that 1,600 families in the model town were literally starying in their homes. He didn't think that such a condition could possibly exist in Chicago. After he had spent an hour or two in Fulton street among the tenement blocks and in the shanty districts of the brickyards, and found every man, woman and child in desperate straits for want of fuel, food and clothing, he was satisfied that the time for immediate relief had come. "There is no doubt," he said, "about the absolute distress and want in Pullma.s. Relief has got to come from some source, and come soon."

The governor made his tour of inspection at the head of an army of curious women and children who thronged around him eager to attact his attention. Seantily-clad mothers with their babes in their 23 to 14 arms edged their way through the crowd and begged that they might be allowed to pour out their stories of suffering. Disheartened strikers, who had seated themselves with their families only a few hours before and consumed the last morsel of food in the bouse, told their needs with trembling lips and tears in their eyes. The Governor's Proclamation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 .- Just before returning to Springheld Tuesday night Gov. Altgeld issued a proclamation to 14 to 29 the people of Illinois, asking them to send contributions to relieve the starving strikers at Pullman. man and urging them to furnish im-

mediate assistance.

Reductions Made by the Senate Bill as Compared with the McKinley Act. The following is a statement of the

man could be had for \$10 a month in Kensingabout 75 to 100 per cent. higher in Puliman company were citizens or not than in the adjacent towns.

The commission adjourned to 10 o'clock by President Bebs, of the American Railway Monday. Application has been made the commission to hear statements by representatives they can give the commission any information officials. as to the conditions of labor, organized or un organized. will be heard.

President Debs' Testimony.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22,-On the fifth day of the proceedings President Debs told his story. After relating the situation as he found it early in May, Mr. Debs said he was satisfied that the employes he was getting the same rents for his houses were justified in striking, and he ra- there as he did several years ago. This was a solved to do all in his power, under the haw and in justice, to help right their wrongs. Mr. Debs then recited the history of the strike, relating the va- those houses at Puliman which rent for from \$18 rious attempts to induce Pullman to submit to arbitration.

ordered sent any inflammatory tele-grams. Explaining the telegram, "Save your money and buy a gun," he said it was written by a clerk named as they had agreed to pay. Benedict to a former employer at Butte, Mont., as a joke and nothing whatever to do with the strike.

Mr. Debs severely criticised Gen. Miles for calling at the offices of the made the remark that there was a good deal of General Managers' association on the drinking done by some of the Pullman em-General Managers' association on the day he came to Chicago as being vulgarly out of place, and maintaining that | if drunkenness prevailed to any considerable his only duty here was to maintain arder and preserve the peace. extent among the strikers. The witness said that on pay days the brewery wagons of Renorder and preserve the peace.

Continuing, Mr. Debs desired the commission to understand that he as president of the American Railway union did not and could not order strikes which were decided on by the local unions themselves. "I am not shirking any portion of my responsibility." said he. "I heartily concurred in the action taken and if I heartily concurred in the action of the strike 1 L. H. Johnson, a martine description of the strike 1 man, was questioned very closely by one of

"Five days after the strike was declared we had the railroads completely besten and at our mercy, as we believed " continued he. "They were paralyzed. They could not get men to take the places of our men who were out. Then 1 and my associate of-ficials were served with a second our men who ficials were served with a sweeping injunction issued by the United States courts him on ten days' notice. restraining us from performing our functions as officials of the American Railway union. Similar injunctions were issued at all terminal points. A few days afterward we were | men engaged in acts of violence. arrested for alleged contempt of court. We were unable to direct the men. and that defeated the strike

"We protested against the presence of the federal troops or the police. If I am correct, all the trouble, except some minor disturbances, took | against the strike, although he was a member place after the arrival of the federal troops, | of the union, and had gone back to work when

policy of the American Rallway union. We well. We all mode good wages. A year ago in r men that we had the right to quit June 1 was making \$2.95 a day. We us way and aftere our rights absolutely ceased: make as much as \$4 on piece work, but they that other men had the absolute right to take out us down until now no one can make more their places and that any one interfering with than \$2.25, even if he works very hard. I pay them would be punished by our order and the \$9.60 rent for a four-room flat, and have my

Are the interference of the chicago papers in their treatment of himself and the strike gen-genlig. He said that some of the papers had "Well, some men met my mother the other ingo might properly have been held responsisention of allenating public sympathy from us and disorganizing our men by discrediting us." with it." mouth a mounter to do monument, crected in 1884. The cost

he had left the stand to tell whether any pain ates at Kensington, Roseland, Southwest had been used to discover whether these depu-Pullman, and other localities adjacent to Pull- ties were citizens of the United States or not. man, said houses which rented for \$17 in Puli- He said they had had one man who was not a citizen. That was in the marshal's office. He ton In all cases, in his judgment, rents were did not know whether the men selected by the Gen Miles contradicts the statement made

union, before the strike commission that he visited the office of the general managers duraf unorganized labor. All persons who think ing the strike and consulted with the railway

Capital Has Its Say.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 .- The hearing of evidence from the employers' side of the case was begun at the Wednesday morning session. Frank W. T. Glover, a real estate dealer, was the first witness. He declared he knew nothing about the causes of the strike, but he said that rents in Kensington had not been reduced. He said direct contradiction to the strikers' claims that rents in Kensington had been reduced while rents in Pullman had been kept at the same figure. Mr. Glover said he thought that to \$22 a month were cheaper than his houses at Kensington which he rented for \$12. Mr. Glover knew something of the condition

Mr. Debs denied that he had sent or of wages at Pullman because some forty men and told him that owing to reduction of wages or scarcity of work they could not pay as much Paul E. Hermes, a news and stationery

deater in Pullman, who had worked for six years in the Pullman shops, was the next wit-Distant.

Mr. Hermes in one part of his testimony ployes and it was the cue for a lengthy examination made by Commissioner Kernan. He asked sington are kept running through Pullman from morning until night. He had seen drunken employes of the company on the streets. Witness was of the opinion that a great many of the employes would not be in such poor circumstances if they had not wasted their money by buying liquor.

L. H. Johnson, a hardware dealer at Pullthe commissioners concerning his lease. He stated that his is the only hardware store in Fullman, but says he has no agreement a clause in it by which the company can oust

Two reporters for Chicago evening papers followed Johnson and corroborated the testimony given Tuesday as to the character of the

Axel Lundgren, an employe of the Pullman company for the last thirteen years, was the first to take the witness chair Wednesday afternoon. He said in all his years of service for place after the arrival of the federal troops. the coming of whom angered and inflamed the men. The police have reported to me that our men were entirely law-abiding." "Intimidation." he continued, "is against the first seven or eight years," he said, "and did

civil law." wife and mother to care for. Friends in the At the afternoon session Mr. Debs opened city tell me that the rent is not unreasonable.

parposely misrepresented the facts until, if day after I had gone back to work and told me had been a revolution the press of Chi-me might properly have been held responsi-and didn't remember who made the threats. Said he: "I was persistently mis- When I went back to work I gave up my card represented in interviews with the evident in- in the American Railway union and made a mounting the battle - of - Monmouth

"Le you claim." asked Mr. Wright. "that the reilrouds were responsible for the strike be- with a record book and a copy of reports made and is in danger of falling.

ulation of railroad wages all over the country. It was impossible to have anything like equal- bodies of the dead miners were reached ity of wages for the same class of service with- many were found to be in line, as if Exceeding 100 thred's out some such tabulation. It had nothing to do with an intended reduction of wages and was not followed by reductions. Two or three southern lines found they were paying wages were not cut or even bruised. All were considerably in excess of wages paid by their competitors and naturally reduced them to an

tion of wages and a revision of the schedules into the mine there was great excite- Knit fabrics The Rock Island, so far, has made its econo-mies in the reduction of force and the shortening of working hours. I fear very much, however that unless a change comes in the situation two others, was lowered down the something will have to be done. I speak of the company's financial affairs with the createst reluctance in public, but its earnings have suffered a decrease of \$800,000 in three months, and some method will have to be devised o changing that result. Some of the companies have had their cornings decrease at the rate of \$500,000 a month." Coming back to association affairs. Mr. St.

John ugreed with Mr. Kernan that the organi- the body of the first man in the gaugzation of the association made the mutual- | way about 1,000 feet in from the slope. defense feature an inevitable incident of the organization. The association had been called together in emergency ses-sion on June 25, and published the res-olutions declaring their intention to stand by one another as against the boycot. stand by one another as against the boycott. Mr. St. John, in answer to a question, said the story that Gen. Miles had called at association headquarters was positively absurd. Mr. St. John said the association did not give Mr. Pull-

man any assistance or assurance of help. In answer to a question as to its idea concerning the remedy for strikes, he said that it seemed to him that the government control of railroads involved possibilities that might with their violent grief and devoted prove dangerous to the government liself. Ar-bitration, it seemed to him, could not prove effective in all cases, for, if applied to wages, it would naturally be found very difficult to en-force its decisions; nor could it hardly prove taneous combustion caused by refuse effective if it was objectionable to the ploye. To many minds, he said, the law of supply and demand must still govern.

The questions took another turn and Mr. St. John told about the reception of Debs' communication offering to abandon the strike, deilvered by Mayor ilophins in person. He said the matter was considered by representatives of six of the principal lines entering Chicago, and they agreed that they could hold no seal-and Frank McCormick. The explosion, It Becomes a Law Without the President's ings with Debs and Howard and so returned the communition to the mayor.

Being esked why an association such as the one he represented should refuse to treat with one of employes such as the American Rallway union, he said the union did not represent as it claimed the employes of the roads. Another reason might be that the association did not think there was room for such an organization. "We never question," he concluded, "a man as to whether he belongs to any union or not so long as he is competent."

Fatal Mine Disaster.

DURANGO, Tex., Aug. 25 .- A mining disaster is reported from the Lamireno district, southwest of this city. A cave-m occurred in one of the mines, burying ten miners. Six of the men were rescued alive, but the others were dead when found. The superintendent of the mine was arrested.

California Fruit in London.

LONDON, Aug. 24.-A consignment of California fruit which was brought here from New York by the steamship Paris was in splendid condition on its arrival in England. Owing to the cool weather now prevailing it is considered doubtful whether the fruit will bring good prices.

Lightning Strikes a Monument.

ning struck the statue of liberty sur- zona had each one Japanese resident.

anyone had met death. At 3 o'clock the last of the thirtyseven bodies was recovered and then the people began to quiet down. Many of them were completely prostrated the dead. The origin of the fire in breast 62 is supposed to be due to sponand screening in the bottom of the breast slacking and catching fire.

ASHLAND, Pa., Aug. 25.-Two men were killed and eleven injured by an explosion of gas in the Gilberton col- Statuary. liery near this place Friday afternoon. Those dead are William Birmingham which occurred shortly after noon, was primarily caused by a fall of coal, and smoke burst from the mouth of the pit, and inside and out there were scenes of frantic terror. Rescuing parties were organized and the men were brought to the surface as rapidly

as possible.

about three hundred are studying music. MRS. GAYNOY-"Is your husband's

yacht a centerboard?" Mrs. Boozeleigh-"No, a sideboard."-Town Topies.

By the eleventh census Maine, Ver-FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 23 .- Light- mont, North Carolina, Iowa and Ari-

THE goose should have good pasture. the goose does.

28.60 31.27 Ditto dyed, colored. 10.80 30.54 25.15 12.39 32.39 23.59 not bleached ... Blenched ... 43.27 Dyed. etc. Cubles, cordage and 43.84 38.84 11.40 16 to 31 10 to 20 40 to 67 twine Bagging for cotton Wooien yarns. Shawis, wooien, not 31.52 Free 278.66 20 Shawls, woolen, r above 40c per 1b en, not 150.30 35 10.5 135 30 above the per lb. 80 10 104 35 66 Hists of wool. 86 10 104 35 Flannels, not over 85 to 104 25 to 35 66 to 71 60 to 50 30 45 ings, etc. Slik buttons. . 60 45 10 dress goods ... 50 45 All other slik. Writing.drawing and other paper 25 29 dis and other toys. emery. 29.15 Firecra kers. 12.12 48.(5 Coal, bituminous. 18.68 14.31 50: 10 33.93 20 surface was the first intimation to the men, women and children there that any sone had met dooth \$7.99 29,99 15.48 23:22 Leather, bend on belt-10 10 ug and sole 39 0 23.33

41.06 26. 23.23 10 20 20 25 14.29 with slik or alpaca 55 Burrstone, manuf t d 15 Composition - metal, 25 18.18 Free 100 ... 6 to 12 Free 100 Plates of copper. not rolled, etc... Cider Binding twine. 11 to 80 Free 100 100 P ree 6.47

Free Hatters' plush..... 10 RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Signature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-The river and which became dislodged by the mining harbor bill, carrying \$11,479,180, heoperations. This released an immense came a law at midnight Saturday night volume of gas and at the same time without President Cleveland's signa- county, as overseers of the poor, have rendefed forced it along the gangways to a ture, the legal limit of ten days havdistance of more than 1,000 yards, ing expired within which he would stilling and choking the miners as it sign or veto it. It is the third time swept along. Finally it reached a since Mr. Cleveland's two terms that a this distress. The good people of this state gang of miners who were working river and harbor bill has become a law cannot allow women and children by the hunwith naked lamps, and instantly ig- without his approval, the only other nited. An explosion, which shook the bill of this kind submitted to him havearth and was heard by the people in | ing been vetoed. Fears were expressed their homes above, followed. Flames and smoke hurst from the mouth of up to a late hour Saturday that at Kensington. Ill. will be judiciously disthe present bill would be vetoed, as Mr. Cleveland made it known to properly account for all moneys received. to the river and harbor managers several months ago that he did not want FATAL WRECK ON THE WABASH. the total of the bill to exceed \$10,000,-000. Aside from the amount carried Four Men Killed and Eight Others Se

Or the two thousand girl students in by the bill the sundry civil the London Guildhall school of music appropriation bill also carries \$8,400,-000 for river and harbor contracts, freight train No. 97, on the Wabash making a total for this class of work railroad, struck a horse 2 miles west of \$19,878,150. This is about \$2,000,000 of Jonesburg resulting in the ditching less than the amount given for river of the locomotive and nineteen cars and harbor work for the first session and the killing of Engineer C. Felton, of the last congress. An important of Moberly, Mo, and three tramps, feature of the new bill is that it au- named Birch Miller, William Andler thorizes no new contracts.

Shockingly Mangied by a Train.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 23 .- Jake Morris, His head was severed from the body | warehouse of Watson's paper mill in was \$40,000. The statue was damaged The cow does not need grass more than and he was also cut in two at the ab- this city were destroyed by fire, indomen.

The appeal to the people was not made until the governor had satisfied himself that the Pullman company would do nothing to relieve the distress. The governor engaged, during the day, in a spirited correspondence with Mr. Pullman, but could get no promise that officers of the company would help starving tenants.

76.71 "As you refuse to do anything to relieve the suffering in this case," the to 71 72.00 governor wrote to Mr. Pullman, in closing the correspondence, "I am compelled to appeal to the humanity 66 to 71 of the people of Illinois to do so." The Appeal.

"To the People of the State of Illinois and Especially Those of the City of Chicago: 10 10 There is great distress growing out of the want of food in and around the town of Pullman. More than 1,000 families, or in the neighborhood of 6.000 people, are utterly desti-ture-nearly four-fifths of them are women and children. The men have endeavored to get work, but were unable to do so. I have made a personal examination of the case and learn from the officers of the Pullman company that prior to the strike they had 3,260 names on the pay-roll; yesterday they had 2.220 people at work, but over 600 of these were new men, so that they have only about 1.000 of their old employes at work. leaving about 1.600 that have not been taken back. Several hundred of these have left, but the remainder are unable to away and have nothing to cat. I find that immediately after the beginning of the strike a relief association was formed to provide for the needy, and the books of this association show that 2.423 applications were made by the Pullman employes, mostly heads of families, to this association for aid-in fact, nearly alt of the employes except the lew hundreds who left have been supported by charity for nearly three months.

'As a rule they are a superior class of labor-103 ing people, industrious, capable and steady, and some of them have worked for the Pullman company for more than ten years. Those who have been given work can get food, but are still in such an impoverished condition that they cannot help their neighbors if they would. The relief society is un-nble to get more supplies. On last Saturday it gave to each family two pounds of oatmeal and two pounds of comment, and having nothing left it suspended operations, leaving the people in an absolutely helpless condition. The county commissioners of Cook some assistance, but owing to a limited appropriation they can furnish relief but for a short

"We cannot now stop to inquire the cause of all humane and charit bly-disposed citizens to contribute what they can toward giving cellef to these people. I am satisfied that any contributed. 1 find their treasurer has given bond "Aug. 21. JOHN P. ALTGELD. Governor."

verely Injured.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 22 - About midnight and J. Thompson.

Paint Factory Burned.

EELE, Pa., Aug. 24.-The paint factoaged 17 years, fell from a freight train. ry of Howe, McClure & Co. and the volving a loss of \$60,000.

