

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Supreme Court Decides the Act of 1875 Unconstitutional and Void.

The Power of Congress Under the 13th and 14th Amendments Sharply Defined.

Eight Members of the Court Subscribe to the Opinion, Judge Harlan Dissents.

A Variety of Other Washington News.

CAPITAL NOTES.

CIVIL RIGHTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in five civil rights cases, based on the first and second sections of the civil rights act of March 3. They are respectively prosecutions under the act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in inns or hotels, in railroad cars and theaters. The court held that Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question under either the 13th or 14th amendments to the constitution. The decision however, is held to apply only to its validity in States and not in Territories or the District of Columbia, where the legislative power of Congress is unlimited as far as the statutes are concerned. The two sections of the law above referred to are declared unconstitutional and void. Justice Bradley dissented from the opinion, Justice Harlan dissenting.

THE DECISION IN DETAIL.

The most important decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day was that in five cases commonly known as civil rights cases, which were submitted to the court on printed arguments about a year ago. The titles of these cases and States from which they came are as follows: No. 1, United States against Murray Stanley, from the United States Circuit Court, district of Kansas; No. 2, United States against Michael Ryan, from the United States Circuit Court, district of California; No. 3, United States against Samuel Nichols, from the United States Circuit Court, western district of Missouri; No. 26, United States against Samuel D. Singleton, from the United States Circuit Court, for the southern district of New York; and No. 28, Richard A. Robinson and wife against the Memphis & Charleston road company from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Tennessee. These cases were all based on the first and second sections of the civil rights act of 1875 and were respectively prosecutions under that act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in inns or hotels, in railroad cars and in theaters. The first and second sections of the law. The first and second sections of the act, which were the parts directly in controversy, are as follows:

SEC. 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the reasonable and lawful regulations by law and applicable alike to every race and color regardless of any previous contract or agreement.

SEC. 2. That any person who violates the first section shall be liable to forfeit \$500 for each offense, to be recovered in civil action, and also to a penalty of from \$500 to \$1,000 in any criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in cases arising under the law.

The right and privileges claimed by and denied to colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, in ladies' cars on railway trains and in dress circles in theaters. The court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, holds:

First.—That Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question under either the thirteenth or fourteenth amendments to the constitution. Second.—That the fourteenth amendment is prohibitory upon States only, and that the legislation authorized to be adopted by Congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on matters respecting which States are prohibited from making or enforcing certain laws or doing certain acts, but is a correction of legislation necessary or proper for counteringacting and redressing the effects of such law or acts; that in prohibiting States for example to deprive any person of liberty or property without due process of law and giving Congress power to enforce the prohibitions, it was not intended to give Congress power to provide due process of law for the protection of life, liberty and property (which would embrace almost all subjects of legislation), but to provide means of redress for counteringacting the operation and effect of state laws obnoxious to the prohibition.

Third.—That the thirteenth amendment gives no power to Congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, which it abolishes and gives Congress power to pass laws for its enforcement; that this power only extends to the subject matter of the amendment itself, namely, slavery and involuntary servitude, and that any laws which relate to other and incidental subjects and consequences of this condition; that it has nothing to do with the different races or colors, but only refers to slavery, the legal equality of different races and classes of citizens being provided for in the fourteenth amendment, which prohibits States from doing anything to infringe with such equality; that it does not infringe of the thirteenth amendment to refuse to any person equal accommodations and privileges in an inn or place of public entertainment, however it may be violative of his legal rights; that it imposes upon him no badge of slavery or involuntary servitude which imply some sort of subjection of one person to another and incapacity incident thereto, such as inability to hold property, to make contracts, be parties in court, etc., and that if the original civil rights act which abolished these incapacities might be supported by the thirteenth amendment, it does not therefore follow

that the act of 1875 can be supported by it.

Fourth.—That this decision affects only the validity of the law in States and not in Territories or the District of Columbia, where the legislative power of Congress is unlimited and it does not undertake to decide what Congress might or might not do under the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and amongst the several States, the law not being drawn with any such view; that it is the opinion of the court that the first and second acts of Congress March 3, 1875, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights" are unconstitutional and void and judgment should be rendered upon the indictments accordingly.

At the conclusion of the reading of Judge Bradley's opinion, which occupied more than an hour, Justice Harlan said, under ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case he should hesitate to set up his individual opinion in opposition to the eight colleagues, but in view of what he thought the people of this country wished to accomplish, what they tried to accomplish and what they believed they had accomplished by means of this legislation, he must express his dissent from the opinion of the court. He had not time since the hearing of that opinion, to prepare a statement of the grounds of his dissent, but he should prepare and file one as soon as possible, and in the meantime desired to put upon record this expression of his individual judgment.

SHERMAN'S AIDS. General Sherman has selected Colonel Tourtelotte and Colonel Bacon as members of his staff to remain with him in St. Louis after being relieved from command of the army and until he is placed on the retired list. General Sherman, with his staff will resume his duties in the engineer corps and General Tidball, another aide-camp, has been assigned to the command of the artillery school at Fort Monroe. General Sherman leaves Washington to-night for Cleveland to attend the reunion of the society of the Army of the Tennessee.

THE HEATHEN IS COMING.

How the Chinese Act is Rendered Useless.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—Suspensions have for sometime past existed that mean Chinese have been permitted to land from Chinese steamers, who, under the restriction act, are not entitled to that privilege. The loop hole was discovered to exist under article second of the treaty, which permits any Chinaman, other than laborers, to come to the United States if provided with a certificate issued by the Chinese Government identifying him as engaged in other pursuits than that of laborers. The steamer Rio Janeiro, which arrived Saturday, brought 132 Chinamen for San Francisco, 77 of whom held trader's certificates issued by the officials of the Chinese government. Notwithstanding the strongest external evidence of their being ignorant laborers, they were, with the exception of six, permitted to land. The steamer Coptic, which arrived last week, brought 114 Chinese, 64 of whom held similar certificates issued by officials of the Chinese customs. Fully 90 per cent of both lots belonged to the common class of workmen. When the circumstances were called to the attention of the custom house officials they replied they had no power to go back of the Chinese government's certificate.

The Railroad Commission Business.

CHICAGO, October 15.—Officials of the Pennsylvania company deny that the resumption of payment commissions by that company means high commission rates so as to eventually precipitate war and cause stoppage of payment of commissions entirely. They claim they have no such purpose, but intend to pay about the same rates as competitors in order to secure their proportion of business, and that they intend to stay in the commission field indefinitely, believing it necessary in order to secure their share of business.

Striking Swatmen.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—The switchmen on all the roads centering in St. Louis and East St. Louis entered on a general strike for shorter hours and higher wages at noon to-day. They demand ten hours a day's work, extra pay for Sunday, and thirty cents per hour for all time over ten hours, besides \$65 per month of twenty-six working days. The strikers number about 600 in St. Louis and East St. Louis. The strike will probably cause a blockade of freight in East St. Louis.

The Denver & Rio Grande.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The directors of the Denver & Rio Grande accepted the resignation of Vice-President Myer and elected August Engler in his place. The syndicate to take the new Denver securities is composed of Kahn, Loeb & Co., Lovoy, Wetherhoff, Cammack, Cassatt, Hartman, Scott and Rutter. The stockholders in Denver have until October 23d to subscribe to the new issue of stock and bonds.

A Dozen Fire Esters in Meeting.

PITTSBURGH, October 15.—The International Socialist Workmen's association resumed session this morning. Only fifteen delegates were present. Letters of encouragement and congratulation were read from Mexico, Germany, Russia and Paris. The nihilists congratulate the society on its past success and gave heartfelt sympathy for the future. Letters were also read from Milwaukee, New York, Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Omaha, Salinasville and California; endorsed a more harmonious system of organization than hitherto had been had, so as to secure more effective work. California urged the society to its utmost to form an organization over the country and prepare for the coming conflict, and having everything in readiness, strike at one time all over the world. Omaha demanded that all present system of government be abolished and the general co-operative system be established throughout the world.

Killed by a Drunk.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., October 15.—News is received that Ambrose Wilson, city marshal of Sardinville, this county, was shot and killed by James Creighton Saturday night. Wilson had found Creighton drunk, and was trying to put him on a horse and send him home, when Creighton became angry and fired three shots.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Variety of Items Concerning the Coming Trial of O'Donnell in London.

A Vigorous Appeal for American Protection from the Irish of Chicago.

Preparations for a Skull-Cracking Row Between Nationalists and Orangemen.

The Black Flags Massing to Drive Out the French Invaders.

THE SLAYER OF CAREY.

AN APPEAL FOR AMERICAN PROTECTION.

CHICAGO, October 15.—A meeting of three thousand Irish-Americans to-night passed an extended preamble and resolutions to the effect that O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, is a citizen and an ally of the United States, now on trial for life in the courts of Great Britain; as the crime charged against him has political complexion, owing to the unhappy relations between England and Ireland, giving ground for reasonable belief that he is liable not to secure justice, owing to national passion and racial prejudice, it is therefore the duty of the government of the United States to exercise its power to secure him a fair trial and the president is called upon to give special instructions to the American legation in London to jealously watch the case and afford him all the aid and protection to which he is entitled as a citizen and soldier of the United States. The Secretary of State is requested to seek, through the American legation, courteous and complimentary relaxation of bar and other rules which may at present deny United States counsel the right to appear and plead in the case in connection with the eminent gentlemen of the English bar already retained for the defense.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

LONDON, October 15.—Witnesses for the O'Donnell trial now at Cape Town have been summoned for England. The trial opens Thursday. It is thought the government will not seriously oppose postponement.

O'DONNELL'S TRIAL.

LONDON, October 15.—The recorder of the central criminal court, charging the grand jury in regard to the case of O'Donnell, said the prosecution claimed that the prisoner committed deliberate murder of the worst kind, because his victim was a man who aided law and who was under the protection of the crown and was killed out of revenge. He pointed out the conflict in the evidence in regard to O'Donnell's explanation to Mrs. Carey after he had shot her husband. The recorder said it would be the sworn duty of the jury to return a true bill for murder against O'Donnell. The motion to postpone the trial will be heard next Wednesday.

THE DEFENSE FUND.

NEW YORK, October 15.—General Roger A. Pryor sends the following cable to Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World: "Rumor that I have advised against further subscriptions for O'Donnell's defense is utterly untrue. Friends of the prisoner must be on their guard against malicious reports. Money is much needed to defray expenses of witnesses from distant parts and for other necessary outlays. We are fighting to postpone the trial till the middle of November."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A PROSPECT OF A ROW.

DUBLIN, October 15.—Michael Davitt, T. M. Healy and T. D. Sullivan will attend a league meeting at Roslea county, Galway, to-morrow. Large numbers of Orangemen are enroute to Roslea from all directions to hold a meeting there at the same time. The Government has decided to permit both meetings to be held, but has sent a force of cavalry, infantry and police to preserve order.

MAGAZINE DESTROYED.

NANTES, October 11.—A fire Sunday destroyed the Magazine de Louvre in the center of the town, where the munitions for the government marine are manufactured and stored. The loss on the building is half a million francs and on the contents a far greater sum.

THE BLACK FLAGS MASSING.

PARIS, October 15.—The report comes from Tonquin that the black flags are massing at Bacninh. A fight is expected when the French reinforcements arrive.

SHAKING CHIOS.

SYRA, October 15.—A strong shock of earthquake, lasting eight to ten seconds, was felt on the island of Chios yesterday. Several houses were destroyed. Some persons were injured. A stock was also felt at Syra and Smyrna. Much damage and loss of life at Aivoli.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

PLYMOUTH, October 15.—A fierce gale on the coast to-day. Two of her majesty's training briggs were driven into collision and subsequently went ashore near this port, where they remain in a dangerous position. Assistance was sent them.

LORNE LEAVES FOR HOME.

OTTAWA, October 15.—Governor-General and Princess Louise left by the Canada Atlantic railroad to-day. They were escorted from Rideau hall by the Princess Louise Dragoon's foot guards, were drawn up at the depot. A large crowd witnessed the departure. The Marquis and Princess bade good bye to many of those present. The royal salute was fired as the train moved away.

RUSSIAN CONSPIRACIES.

LONDON, October 15.—The Post's St. Petersburg correspondent states that owing to the impression produced by the statements made by correspondents of foreign newspapers, of alleged discoveries of conspiracies in the Russian army, which are officially denied, the government has resolved in the future that it will persecute the authors of similar statements if they are domiciled in Russia.

FAMIO IN A SYNAGOGUE.

During service in a Jewish synagogue at Ziowanka, in the government of Padolia, Saturday, a false alarm of fire was

raised in the women's gallery, which caused a panic. The people rushed for the door, where there was a terrible crush. Forty women were killed and thirty others injured.

THE POST OF CHERBOURG.

Cochery, French minister of posts and telegraphs has gone to Cherbourg to inquire into the feasibility of making that port a stopping place for steamers plying between Havre and New York.

THE CHINESE IN TONGKIN.

It is reported the Chinese admiral with four transports left Pak Hoi for Lang Min, near Moupin frontier, to embark most of the Chinese troops there. The admiral will return to Canton shortly.

THE RIFLE CONTEST.

The Closing Day of the Contest at Fort Leavenworth.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., October 12.—There was no material change of position of the department teams in this, the first day of the competition. Following is the score and position of the Department of the Platte team.

Table with columns: Name, Total, Rank. Lists names like Shay, Zakarias, Weagraff, Dugan, Robinson, Merriam, Martin, Dillery, Jordan, Stevens, Herotick.

TEAM TOTALS.

Platte.....887, Texas.....870, Dakota.....911, Missouri.....916.

SPORTING NOTES.

CHICAGO RACES.

CHICAGO, October 15.—Track heavy. Opening event for gentlemen's riders to road wagons, owners to drive, finished Friday, when John Breuncker's Gray Eagle won two heats; best time 2:42. To-day Harry Byrne's Shepard Boy, turf record 2:23, won the race in straight heats; best time 2:48.

Class 2:40, May Bird won in straight heats, St. Dennis second; G. W. Howe third, Rosedale fourth; time 2:32, 2:35, 2:32. Handicap hurdle race, seven furlongs, heats, Katie Creel won, Carter Harrison took second heat, Bell Boy and Miss Moulsey fell; time 1:52, 1:50, 1:50.

Class 2:26, Postponed after three heats trotted; Prince took the first heat in 2:32; Index won second and third; time 2:27, 2:28, 2:28.

Class 2:30, pacing, postponed after three heats; Jordan won first two in 2:30 and 2:37; Billy M. won third in 2:24. Owing to the heavy condition of the track the management deemed it inadvisable to attempt fast time. Accordingly at the close of the racing to-morrow the remainder of the programme will be postponed till next week when two days sport will be given, on one of which Jay Eye See will attempt to lower his record of 2:10, and on the other Johnson, the pacer, will be sent to beat his record of 2:10.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—The first day of the Philadelphia fall meeting at Point Breeze park. Three minute class, Made won in straight heats, Hoopda second, Pilot Boy third, Knox fourth; time 2:41, 2:41, 2:41. Class 2:30 class, Mollie Mack third, Frank Patchen fourth; time 2:30, 2:30, 2:31, 2:31.

The Punch Brothers.

KANSAS CITY, October 15.—The sixteenth annual convention of the railway conductors of the United States and Canada opens here to-morrow. A large number of conductors have arrived. It is expected between 300 and 400 will attend. On Saturday an excursion will be made to Leavenworth city and fort and on Sunday morning a large number will leave by special train for a trip through Colorado, going first to Denver and returning by the southern route to St. Louis, about the last of the month.

The Newburgh Centennial.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., October 15.—The order of the centennial procession Thursday has been completed. The display will be very imposing. The President, Governor and other invited guests will review the procession. Salutes will be fired at sunrise and a broadside of 150 guns from the fleet at nine o'clock when the general landing will be made. The signal gun from the flagship for starting the procession will be fired at 11 o'clock. At 2 o'clock a broadside will be fired, followed by a display of day fireworks, after which the exercises at Washington's headquarters will take place.

A Panic Among Passengers.

BOSTON, October 15.—The steamer Julia, a small boat chartered to convey passengers for Providence, via the Stonington line, attempted to enter the Stonington harbor Sunday morning and ran ashore, knocking a hole in her bottom and causing a panic among the large number of passengers. Many donned life preservers and prepared to jump overboard. Order was restored, and by small boats and a revenue cutter, the passengers were landed at Stonington. No one injured. The boat is badly damaged.

A Panic in a School.

WATERBURY, CONN., October 15.—The alarm of fire at the Elm street school was sounded during the session. Six hundred children rushed headlong down the stairs in a panic. Many were knocked down and trampled on. One girl had her collar bone broken, another her eye badly cut, a third rendered insensible and several interior injuries. Many others were bruised. The fire caught in the waste paper room near the furnace and was easily subdued.

The Possibility of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—The possibility of a European war is being closely calculated at the present moment by English ship owners. Orders have been lately received here by several agents of vessels that if wheat-charters they have been negotiating for are not closed to refuse to proceed further except at much higher rates, the calculation being based on a sharp advance in freights in the event of war.

BARKING AT THE BEARS.

The Latest Remarkable Utterances of Vanderbilt, Directed to His Brethren on Wall Street.

The Old Man's Bile Drawn Out as His Diluted Pile Diminishes.

Stocks on the Downward Road, and Liable to Remain There.

The Pool Swindle and Its Effect—The Rapid Rise in Pacific Mail Shares.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Riogliolo in "In and Out of Wall Street," in the Sun, says:

"It is a singular thing," said, after reading the Vanderbilt interview, a well known broker, usually very reserved in his language, "that Mr. Vanderbilt can never speak on any subject of public interest; he always barks. 'The public be damned,' 'sneakers,' 'sneak thieves,' 'liars,' such and similar are the terms of his elegant vocabulary. Verily, this is pushing horse shapers and stable-boy's language a little too far. He says, among other handsome things, that 'there is something in the very appearance of the Bears which makes them look like sneak thieves.' Now who are our representative Bears? W. R. Traverser, J. R. Keene, A. Cammack, C. H. Woorishoffer, Ben Carver and a few more men of that class, who are every one of them an

AN ADONIS AND A CHESTERFIELD

when compared to William H."

Wall street circles are full of this kind of comment, both up and down town, and will probably remain so for some days to come. With the exception of Mr. Russell Sage, there is not an intelligent man to be found to approve Mr. Vanderbilt's utterances. Their effect upon the masses of people throughout the length and breadth of this country and of Europe will be just the reverse of what Mr. Sage anticipates. The least the people will do is to laugh at them. Fancy a man like Mr. Vanderbilt talking about gentlemanly instincts and the rapacity and greediness of men. It seems as if, when money becomes the question, men lose gentlemanly instincts, and stoop it is. As if people throughout the length and breadth of this country and Europe did not know anything about Mr. Vanderbilt's worship of money or his unscrupulous railroad and stock operations. But the point which must appear

PARTICULARLY STRIKING

to any attentive reader of that curious interview is this: Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt says that his son, far from losing anything in stock speculations, has increased the \$2,000,000 left by his grandfather to \$8,000,000. "He is one of the breed." "He can buy all the bearsup." "Cut him loose among the bears and he will take care of himself." Now for nearly two years the market has been going steadily down. The shrinkage in Wall street values during that time is estimated at something like \$1,000,000,000. It is during that period that the young Mr. Vanderbilt has become prominent as a stock speculator. All the stock he was known to be interested in have gone down from 30 to 50 per cent. Therefore the question which naturally suggests itself is: How could he have made any money on the bull side of the market in such circumstances?

IT IS EVIDENT

that his father's statement is not correct. Either the young gentleman has lost a great deal of money if he was operating on the bull side, or if he made \$6,000,000 or any other amount, he did so on the bull side; that is to say, he was working hand and glove with those who his father calls "sneak thieves." There are several old Wall street men, however, who put a very peculiar interpretation on the subject of this interview. They say that the whole thing is a mere manoeuvre to cover a retreat; that the young Mr. Vanderbilt did unquestionably lose a great deal of money, and that Wm. H. paid it, because the loss was made to protect his interest. A prominent operator, who does not seem to care about the personal attacks of Mr. Vanderbilt upon the bears, said yesterday: "The Vanderbilt dynasty and estate are one, and W. K. Vanderbilt was merely a bait thrown out to induce people to buy stocks by apparently bullying the market. By this means he was to help the old man to sell out his stocks to the large and wealthy following he was young and in finding need to eat, and he failed—the attempt was too vast, and people were too distressed by the paralysis of trade. Thus the Vanderbilts accumulated more stocks instead of reducing their holdings. Now William H.

TAKES OFF THE MASK

and says that he goes into Wall Street again to buy stocks, he has not retired, he is loaded, and W. K. Vanderbilt is the victorious sacrifice for the old man's losses."

There is only one pleasant feature in all the public comments upon this episode and that is that not a word is said against the young gentlemen, all the good wishes are with him, and if the interview settles the father, it does not in any way hurt the son, who is spoken of everywhere as a brave, dashing thoroughbred. There is some comfort in finding that, after all Wall Street is not alone guilty of the unscrupulous immorality of the ways of doing business. Just as the bulls and bears are accused of sending false telegrams and reports some speculators in horse racing are now charged with

TAMPERING WITH THE WIRES

and sending the names of horses and winners which have not in reality won the race. This process points out a new species of rascality which is all our own and probably could not occur in any other country. The trick has been played more than once in the racing season, which is just about to finish, and several large bookmakers have long since refused

to pay bets at their establishments in town while the races were in progress. Every one who has the true interests of racing at heart must deplore the swindle of last Saturday and the Western Union people ought to leave no stone unturned to discover the perpetrators of the fraud and bring them to speedy justice. The bookmakers and pool sellers pay high rates for their dispatches and a large amount of the telegraph companies' receipts are derived from them. Besides, as betting is illegal, those people are unable to resort to the means for redress which a merchant or stock broker is entitled to.

OF THE WEEKS FLUCTUATIONS

of the market, little need be said here. The market is on the down track, and must continue on the same road with occasional reactions on the part of the bears. Whenever a rally occurs long stocks come out by the room. Immediately after the publication of the Vanderbilt interview on Saturday, the market became stronger, but 5,000 shares of Lake Shore were thrown out in one lump, and broke prices down again. The sale was traced to Mr. Sam Barton, which means Vanderbilt again. Some attention has recently been attracted to Pacific Mail, which has advanced from 31 to 38 in the teeth of a falling market. Inquiries about the stock have elicited the following facts: The company has paid off its floating debt, and is now steadily taking in the bonds issued by the Panama railroad company under its contract. The fleet of five new vessels built in the last three years is entirely paid for, and the company has over \$60,000 in bank deposits in New York and London. The business with China has steadily increased, and the business with Canada is the largest in the history of the company. This increase has been so great that the management has been obliged to add another monthly steamer to the New York and Aspinwall line to carry the increased freight. The directors are now in favor of declaring a dividend next April.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

A Good Prospect for a Bloody Row Near Bradford, Pa.

Two Thousand Armed Miners Pitted Against One Hundred Detectives.

BRADFORD, Pa., October 14.—There were no new developments in the miners' strike to-day. Trouble is expected to begin at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, when 600 miners in the employ of the Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad will attempt to resume work. The strikers, who are heavily armed, are encamped near the mines. The railroad authorities anticipate a bloody time, and will use every precaution to protect their men. Said an official: "The mines will be opened at all hazards to-morrow and we expect the strikers will resort to violence, but we are prepared for them in every way. Our mines are guarded by 100 of Winchester's detectives, all armed with Winckerton repeating rifles and 38-calibre revolvers. If the rioters attempt to interfere or use force to prevent our men from working there will certainly be bloodshed. I have delivered to Foley, who commands Pinkerton's force, twelve repeating rifles, twelve revolvers and 3,800 rounds of ammunition. The entire force will be here by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning and remain on duty until the difficulty is settled."

It is reported here to-night that every precaution has been made to open by force the mines at Reynoldsville. Over 2,000 armed strikers are encamped at these mines. The owners have engaged a special policeman and say they will resume work if it becomes necessary to kill off the entire force of strikers.

CRUSHED BY THE CARS.

A Train Run Six Miles at Fearful Speed by a Man Crazed With Pain.

PITTSBURGH, October 15.—While John Bley and Jas. Maloney, two switchmen, were repairing the damage to a freight car attached to a train standing at Derry station on the Pennsylvania railroad yesterday, an engineer started the train, not being aware of their presence under the car. Bley was crushed and mangled beyond recognition and died instantly. Maloney was crushed against the tender and his scalp was almost torn from his head and one arm and leg were broken. The train was quickly stopped and Maloney was carried to the engine and laid upon the floor. The train men then started for Bley's remains and were carrying them towards the engine when they were horror stricken to see Maloney crawling with pain suddenly jump and throw the throttle valve wide open. The engine started with fearful rapidity down the grade. When Latrobe was reached, six miles from the scene of the accident, Maloney closed the valve and fell unconscious to the floor of the cab. He was picked up and taken to the hospital, where he is at present with every slight hope of recovery.

Heavy Failure in the Clothing Line.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The Commercial agency report that Hyams Bros., a large firm, of New York and San Francisco, in the wholesale clothing trade, suspended with liabilities at \$200,000. There are rumors, as yet unconfirmed, of still larger failures in the same line.

Another Thief Captured.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Thos. Taylor, arrested on the charge of absconding from Chicago with the funds of the Bricklayers' Union, of which he was secretary, has been turned over to the Chicago authorities.

Patent Infringement.

CHICAGO, October 15.—In the case of the Lock Stitch Fence company against the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company, this morning, Judge Gardner granted an injunction enjoining the latter corporation from infringing on any patents of the plaintiffs, holding them under \$60,000 bonds pending the result of their litigation.

A Failure in Cheese.

CHICAGO, October 15.—The Journal's Elgin (Ill.) special says Charles S. Kilburn, owner of cheese factories at Dundee and Barrington, Ill., and interested in the Elgin Milk company has failed. Liabilities, \$20,000.

A SINECURE'S REVIEW.

The Condition and Prospects of the Land Grant Overland Pool.

Traffic Rapidly Increasing While the Rates Remain at the War Standard.

A Railroad to Yellowstone Park Recommended.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The report of Commissioner of Railroads Armstrong was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior to-day. He notes a marked improvement in the method of accounting and reporting to his office by several roads. Particular attention is called to the decision of Controller Lawrence in relation to withholding payment of transportation for the government by the roads which have not been subsidized with bonds. He reports that the properties of several railroads under his jurisdiction of the bureau are well maintained and that while the traffic on these roads is steadily increasing in volume the rates charged are gradually decreasing. The report regards the sinking fund as a failure on account of the lack of suitable investment. The commissioner recommends the appointment of a commissioner to investigate and report to Congress all questions relating to the establishment of transportation rates over coupon railroads within the United States so far as they relate to inter-State commerce. The commissioner reports the main line from Omaha to Ogden all laid with steel rails, grades and curv