

STATE NEWS.

A third daily paper has been started at York. Apples are selling in Nebraska City at 40 cents a bushel. Wilber has a new postoffice building 21x247 feet in size. The enrollment at the Grand Island soldiers' home is 132. Freddie Wendt, a 9-year-old South Omaha boy, was drowned in the Missouri last week while bathing. Howard Richardson, of Dodge county, was bitten by a rattlesnake and was for a time a severe sufferer. An epidemic of pavement stealing has broken out in Omaha, cedar blocks being carried off by the wagon load. The democratic club representative convention for the Gage-Saline district will be held in Crete, September 11. A petition is being circulated in Pierce county for the purchase of a poor farm, and is being extensively signed. The Russian thistle is beginning to make its appearance in Dodge county, more especially along the lines of the railroads. Marvin Herbert of Gordon dropped his pocketbook while crossing the sands hills and no trace of it can be found. It contained \$200. September 7 a convention of spiritualists is called to convene in Lincoln. All spiritualists and liberal minded people are invited. By the falling of a scaffold near South Omaha O. L. Lester received injuries that soon resulted in his death. He was a single man. In consequence of the shortness of feed for stock the Norfolk Beet Sugar company advertises pulp for sale at 50 cents a ton at the factory. There is a movement all along the line to make the state fair a success. The sentiment is that it must be pushed as it has never been pushed before. The little 2-year-old daughter of Conductor Jack Brady of Valparaiso, fell backwards in to a kettle of hot water and was so severely scalded that she died. The annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Nebraska will meet in St. Paul's church in Lincoln on the last week in September. The distillery at Nebraska City last week took all its spirits out of bond. It required \$150,000 to pay the tax, \$100,000 of which was furnished by the local banks. High authority as United States Commissioner Harris says: "The growth of the university of Nebraska is something simply phenomenal in the history of education in this country." The Lyons Mirror says the Omaha Indians are expecting a cyclone to sweep through their country in October and they are digging caves in which to seek refuge from the fury of the storm. Under orders from the trust all the spirits at the distillery in Nebraska City were removed from bond last week. The tax amounted to \$100,000, \$100,000 of which was furnished by local banks. Fire destroyed the barn of P. C. Massee, near Cairo. Adjoining sheds, two horses, two mules and twenty hogs were burned. Loss, \$1,800; insurance, \$200. It originated from the sparks from a man's pipe. James Fitzgerald, the night operator at the Missouri Pacific depot at Falls City, was held up by two foot-pads and relieved of \$22. During the scuffle Fitzgerald was severely bruised and choked into insensibility. James Sullivan, a farmer, and a young man in town named Jim Hunt, became engaged in a quarrel at Minden and Hunt cut Sullivan pretty badly with a knife and scalped him. Officers came after him. Sullivan's wounds are not dangerous. The lively barn of William Decker at Fullerton was burned, together with six head of horses and his harness, bugles, etc. The origin of the fire was the explosion of a lantern in the hay loft of the barn. For a time there was danger of a great conflagration. Crop conditions in Platte county are summarized as follows: Average yield of oats, about five or six bushels per acre; corn, about 30 bushels; wheat, the low spots may possibly furnish seed; hay, upland, none, lowland may yield one-third to one-fourth crop; millet, fair, nearly a crop; potatoes, very scarce. Mrs. Mitchell of Wymore was in Lincoln last week as chaperone of a band of children from her town who had a load of clothing which they had made for the inmates of the Home for the Friendless. They called at the state luncheon after an interview with the governor presented their offering at the home. Lee Johnson, constable at Herman, went to Blair with a man giving his name as Adolph Hanston. He claimed he was from Omaha. He was caught at Herman and had on his person the two revolvers and several of the pennies stolen from Stewart's store in Blair. The sheriff thinks he is an all round crook. Company C, first regiment, N. A. G. Beatrice, at its regular meeting last week, decided to reorganize the company and start out on a new basis. The company will be provided with elegant new dress uniforms from private funds and will earnestly aspire to become one of the crack military companies of the state. The West Point creamery burned last week, being completely destroyed. The fire is thought to have originated in the engine room. There was in stock about 100 tubs of butter ready for shipment, valued at \$1,500, all of which was destroyed. The loss on the building and machinery is about \$5,000, with about \$4,500 insurance. The most disastrous fire in the history of Talmage occurred last week. The lively barn of Meyers Bros. D. Evans office and residence, Kirby's barber shop, Mrs. W. H. Newkirk's millinery shop, Mark Herstein's jewelry store and Paul Hample's harness shop were entirely destroyed. The entire loss will aggregate \$5,000; insurance, \$4,000. A Sankato (Minn.) dispatch says: Fritz Brinkman, a Nebraska farmer, committed suicide today by hanging. Brinkman came here from Nebraska the first week in August, having lost all his crop during the ten days drought and hot winds. He went to work with a threshing crew, but, becoming melancholy over his heavy losses, took his own life. Times are always prosperous when labor and capital are steadily employed. Western crops for western people. Farrell & Co's brand of syrups, jellies, preserves and mince meat; Morse-Coe boots and shoes for men, women and children; American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co. Omaha, crackers. A fund of \$2,500 was raised in the city and county of York for the benefit of the York college. It is now stronger financially than ever before. The Burlington has completed the list of stations on its extension from Sheridan to Billings. The distance to Billings from Lincoln is 337 miles.

Old soldiers of Jefferson county held their annual reunion last week. Although the county fairs in many of the western counties have been abandoned for this year, owing to dry weather and hard times, the Furnas county agricultural society will hold its annual exhibition on its new grounds near Beaver City, September 19, 20 and 21. The society recently purchased a slightly and convenient tract of ground, which is now being put in shape for the usual fair. Owing to the drought which has swept over the state it looked for a while as though York college would be unable to open its doors this fall. To avert this an appeal was made to the people of the county for \$2,000. The canvass was made by Revs. Deal and Schell, and on the 20th of August it closed with \$2,500 on hand. The college will reopen September 11. A. R. Smith, living five miles south of Walden shot himself in the breast dying almost instantly. His wife, who just left the room to get water for a child when she heard the report and went to him. He was sitting up in bed. He gave a scream and fell back against the wall. The revolver was on the floor. It is not known whether the shooting was accidental or not. The annual election of officers of the State Holiness association was held at Hennesst last week, resulting as follows: G. W. Silby, president; H. T. Davis, first vice president; D. D. Brown, second vice president; H. G. Wilcox, secretary; A. M. Davis, treasurer; J. D. M. Buckner and C. Webster, superintendents; J. G. Southwick, M. H. Davis and W. H. Prescott, executive committee. George Arnold, the 8-year-old son of an emigrant from Arapahoe, was run over and killed by a west-bound Burlington freight train just inside the corporation of Riverton. The boy and his sister, both the same age, were driving some cattle along the road close to the track and at the approach of the train the boy's horse became unmanageable and threw his rider immediately in front of the train. The Rock Island railway claimed its second victim within a month last week near South Omaha, by running over and killing Benjamin Remer, 21 years of age and only son of Major A. Remer, one of the best known farmers in the west part of the state. The accident occurred one and one-half miles south of South Omaha, at the Hugh Mcarty crossing. Young Remer was instantly killed, but the mules he was driving were not hurt. The drought in the western counties and what is best to do about it is occupying the attention of the state officials. The state board of educational lands and funds, at a meeting discussed the advisability of suspending all forfeiture proceedings for failure to make payments of school lands. Commissioner Humphrey recommended that this be done until the western farmers could get another crop and be in a condition to meet their obligations. P. J. Nichols, general superintendent of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific, when asked about the condition of the country through which he recently passed on a trip of inspection, said it was too bad to even talk about. What is already being shipped into Callaway from Kansas to help the farmers in that locality. Farmers are driving all their cattle to market, and sneaking pigs are being corralled into pens. There is a dozen places waiting for cars to transport them to places where they may be fed. As a stock train on the Elkhorn pulled into Buffalo Gap, S. D., the other night brakeman H. H. Hidinger noticed a snake on the track. He told him to get off, which he did, but stepping around behind Hidinger, made a vicious lunge at him with a large knife, getting Hidinger stopped with his arm, getting several cuts. Hidinger then struck the snake with his lantern, but he got two more severe cuts before he succeeded in quieting his man. Hidinger was taken to Chadron. His wounds, while severe, are not dangerous. The catalogue of the state University of Nebraska, published in the fall, shows the continuous and phenomenal growth of that institution. There were twenty-seven countries, states and territories represented in the student-body during the last university year. The catalogue also lists the faculties. Lancaster county leads. The county having the next largest attendance is Saunders, with 27. Then Cass, with 25, Otte with 24, Clark, Richardson and York each with 20, Johnson and York each 19, Douglas 17, Butler and Gage each 16, and so on. The Nebraska delegation in congress, says a Washington dispatch, has been flooded lately with letters from various surveyors asking for information as to what steps will be taken in regard to the resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties, as provided for in the sundry civil bill. The resurvey is to be made under the direction of the secretary of the interior, and unless preliminary steps are taken by the commissioner of the general land office in the way of suggestions to the secretary the matter will have to await the disposal of the secretary of the interior. Some weeks ago August Lessing, living in Merrick county, was arrested for trying to seduce a stepdaughter, and was bound over to the district court. Last week he went to Grand Island and after getting well under the influence of liquor returned home and on arriving demanded his wife to withdraw the suit. On her refusal he drew a revolver and shot her in the temple. The daughter was in the room at the time and made an attempt to escape and was shot in the hand. He then drove his team to a point five miles north of that city and attempted his own life by a shot in the head. He was arrested, and all parties will recover. Sheriff Lindsey of Thayer county returned last week with W. O. Parker from Des Moines. The charge lodged against Parker is forgery. Parker, who was a highly respected resident, forged the notes of different well-to-do farmers and hypocothesized the notes for security. Upon such forged paper he obtained \$1,500 from the Thayer county bank and \$25,000 from the National bank of Hebron, \$630 from Farmers' bank of Chester and \$2,100 from a bank at Belleville, Kan. He kept his paper in good standing at the banks until August 18, when he realized that his game was at an end and left for Paris, Mo., for the murder of John S. Frazer. Ex-Sheriff Richardson is expected in a day or two with Licklitter, from Muncie, Ind., and until he arrives nothing definite can be done. DEADLY GASOLINE STOVE. A Mother and Two Children, Fatally Burned at St. Joseph. St. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 23.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Sears attempted to light a gasoline stove. She had her 9-month-old baby in her arms, and Ethel, her 3-year-old daughter, was clinging to her skirt when the stove exploded. The fluid was thrown over them, and all three terribly burned. The infant was burned to death, the mother so badly burned that she will not recover, and the little daughter will die in a few days, rest when he was taken ill.

THEY ARE INSTRUCTED BY SECRETARY CARLISLE. Points in the New Tariff Bill Explained. The Free List and Bonded Goods Cleared Up—Wool in Bond to Be Withdrawn Free of Duty—Reciprocity Treaties Revoked and Applied to Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti—Miscellaneous Matters. Instructions From Carlisle. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The tariff bill which has been in the custody of the treasury department since shortly after it was sent to the president was returned to the White house this morning. It is stated authoritatively that a veto is out of the question and that the bill will become a law at 12 o'clock to-night. Secretary Carlisle has decided that goods placed in bonded warehouses under the McKinley law and made free of duty under the new tariff act are entitled to free entry and need not be exported and reimported to get the benefits of the new act. This is of great interest to the wool trade, a large amount of wool being stored now in bonded warehouses. In this, as in all other mooted questions, the secretary will follow the intent of congress, and the courts if they come to technical grounds. He undoubtedly will hold that diamonds are dutiable, notwithstanding the erroneous punctuation of the free list. The secretary sent the following telegram to collectors at New York, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago and Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 23: Treasury Department, Office of Secretary, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27, 1894.—Collectors of Customs: You are instructed as follows concerning the collection of duties on wool and recent revenue legislation of congress: First—All articles heretofore subject to duty made free by the provisions of the new act may be withdrawn from the warehouses on and after August 28, 1894, without payment of duty. Second—All manufactured articles especially or generally provided for in schedule A, where composed wholly of materials other than wool or worsted or of which some one material other than wool or worsted is the component part of their chief value, will be admitted on and after August 28, 1894, at the rate of duty prescribed in the new act; all other manufactured articles specifically or generally provided for in the said schedule will continue, until January 1, 1895, to pay the rate of duty prescribed in the new act. An act to reduce the revenue, equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved October 1, 1890. Third—Coffee and tea, hides and skins, raw or uncurd, whether dry, salted or pickled, will be admitted free of duty on and after the 28th day of August, 1894, and treasury circular "S" 12,310, dated March 24, 1892, is hereby revoked. The collection of duties on diamonds and Haiti is hereby revoked. J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary. NEW CAR WORKS. The Pullman strikers organize a company. HIAWATHA, Kan., Aug. 23.—A company of ex-employees of Pullman, Ill., backed by Chicago capital, has organized to build car and general manufacturing shops here. Citizens have taken \$30,000 in stock, and Chicago capitalists \$200,000 more. The Pullman Union Pacific agent in Hiawatha, Charles O. Allen, secretary will be here tomorrow to select the site and complete arrangements to begin work on the plant at once. C. O. Allen is the inventor of a new palce sleeping car, for which Pullman offered \$65,000 and a New York company \$80,000 and a royalty. The company will be managed on the co-operative plan, each workman to receive a share of the profits, though the capital is guaranteed 6 per cent on the investment before the company comes in for its share. The company has control of five patents and will manufacture all kinds of railway equipment. President Meyer was the architect of the Hiawatha shops and had been in the employ of that company ever since its organization. Eight hundred ex-employees of the Pullman shops are ready to come and begin the building of the works as soon as the preliminary arrangements are made. Last Thursday a party of men visited the town and were introduced as railroad contractors. One of them asked the contractor of the Seth Barnum estate to set a price on thirty acres of land adjoining the townsite, just south of the railroad yards. The Missouri Pacific Union Pacific agents here and their shops here and building a new depot and freight and express offices and the people supposed that the railroad companies were bidding for the Hiawatha works. It was stated today that the men were the heads of the proposed new car works. PULLMAN MECHANICS. Report That They May Move to Hiawatha. 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Mr. Newell was at Pittsburgh Saturday and he was on his way from that city to Cbridgeboro, Pa., for a few days' rest when he was taken ill.

CUSTOMS COLLECTORS. PULLMAN BANK DEPOSITS. One Thousand Accounts Closed in a Year—The Rent Check System. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The strike commissioners devoted a large part of their session to-day to the examination of the Pullman Bank deposits. The Pullman Bank was organized with a yard of two typesetting statistics, but at the request of Commissioner Kernan laid the statement aside and answered questions. He was particularly to state that he was not an employee of the Pullman company as the bank was owned by the Pullman Southern car company but later admitted that the later company was controlled by the Palace Car company. The capital stock of the bank was \$100,000. In July, 1893, the depositors' accounts, which averaged \$275. The Pullman workmen were paid in checks. Each month they were given two checks if they rented company dwellings, one representing the amount of rent and the other the balance of wages earned. Bryant was questioned sharply regarding this system of paying but emphatically stated that there was nothing compulsory about the men paying the rent. Bryant stated that the rent was made for the convenience of the men, and they might or not endorse the rental back to the company as they might choose. Asked about the case of Jennie Curtis, a Pullman employe, who had claimed that she had been compelled to pay back rent due on the house which her father had occupied previous to her death, Bryant stated that the company had not compelled Miss Curtis to pay the rent, but admitted that she had done so. The Rev. Dr. Eaton of the Church of Paternity of New York asserted that the reports of suffering at Pullman had been greatly exaggerated. He had visited forty houses and found no destitution and no distress. The men had told him that they had no real grievances and had no real cause for striking. GEORGE B. SHAW AT REST. The Fythian Past Supreme Chancellor and Wisconsin Congressman Dead. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 23.—Congressman George B. Shaw died this morning after a long illness. He was born at Alma, N. Y., March 12, 1854, and was educated in the public schools. He came here when a youth and engaged in the lumber business. In 1888 and 1889 he was mayor of this city. He was supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the world from July, 1890, until August, 1892, when he was retired at the Kansas City encampment. He was at the time in health sitting in the chair of chancellor of the order. He was elected to the present congress as a Republican. MRS. LEASE NOT WANTED. Populist Managers Will Not Engage Her for Campaign Speeches. TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 22.—Unless there be a change of sentiment among the Populist men and women Mrs. Elizabeth Lease will not be billed to speak either for the state ticket or for woman suffrage this fall. She has been so abusive of Lawelling during the past year that the politicians have about decided that it would be inconsistent for her to pretend to make speeches for him. A member of the state board of charities who possesses Mrs. Lease's confidence says she has offered her services to the Populist committee, but up to date she has not been called upon, although the committee is now well underway and all the plans of the committee completed. PISTOLS IN A CONVENTION. Two Oklahoma Delegates Indulge in Wild Shooting to Express Disapproval. ENID, Ok., Aug. 23.—In the Democratic county convention Saturday night a bitter fight was waged for the control of the convention. Just before the close Delegate Mulholland of Waukomis denounced the action of the convention and, drawing his revolver, began shooting out the lights. Delegate Phillips of Jonesville, a South End suburb, rushed at Mulholland and, with drawn revolver, began shooting through the floor. There was a wild scramble for the windows and doors, but fortunately no one was injured. A Pardon With a Condition. FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 23.—Governor Brown to-day pardoned Mrs. A. Peoples from the penitentiary on condition that she leave the state within three days and not return again. She was sent from Louisville several years ago to serve a sentence of thirteen years for causing the death of Mary Wendelkin, a young German, 18 years of age. Window Glass Makers Divided. PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—The Western Window Glass Manufacturers' association will meet at Cleveland on Wednesday and a hot session is expected. Nearly every manufacturer of windows in the state of Ohio, from the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, it is said, will insist upon a wage reduction of 30 per cent. Two companies are reported as being in favor of signing the Chicago scale, and if they do it is expected that their action will be followed by all others. Three New Bedford Mills Start. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 23.—There were 3,000 people at the Bristol mill gates this morning as a result of a report that the mills would open, but no attempt was made to start them. A mass meeting of the strikers followed. The Howland, Rotch and New Bedford mills started up quietly with no demonstration by the operatives. The officials of the Bennett and Columbia mills and the spinners are holding a conference. No Loan From Sage. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Russell Sage has announced that, so far as he is concerned the negotiations for a loan to the whisky trust are off for the present, the trust's representatives being unwilling to accept his terms. The terms were that the representatives should become individually responsible for the funds and not as the representatives of the distilling company. ENGLISHMEN AFTER COLORADO COAL. DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—For some time past an English expert has been making a close inspection of the coal fields in Colorado in the interest of the English government. The inspector Reed has been informed that his report has been favorable and that the capitalists have decided to buy large tracts of coal lands in the southern part of the state, which they will develop in a short time.

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LEGAL AND SOCIAL ISSUES DISCUSSED.—The Commonweal Movement, Sympathy Strike, Algoteld, Federal Troops and Arbitration Discussed by the President of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. Live Issues Discussed. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The American Bar association, of which Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Ann Arbor, Mich., is president, began its seventh annual meeting here this morning. The president being absent by reason of illness, his address was read by the acting president, Judge Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati. Its features were as follows: "The year which has elapsed since the last meeting is in some very striking particulars one of the most notable in the history of the country, and I think I cannot more usefully occupy your time than by inviting your consideration of some of the phases of social and public life which in a constitutional point of view appear to merit your attention. They have a bearing upon the vital principles of our political institutions and seem to indicate a necessity for reviewing the work of those whom we have accustomed to admire and respect as the founders of liberty in the Western world and for considering and judging for ourselves whether the structure they created and which has hitherto been the admiration of the world is worthy of the praise it has received. The experience of the year has taught us, if we needed the lesson, that times may and will come when the fact that for a century political institutions which have had beneficent operation and the excellence of whose principles has seemed unquestionable to those who have enjoyed them may perhaps no longer be accepted as conclusive evidence of their consistency with the liberal principle of the highest good of a free people. The careless or interested criticism of one whose political following seems to be discontented with whatever of government now exists, and who wishes to put our constitutional structure under suspicion and the outcry of persons who not unlikely are so new to our country that they speak but imperfectly its language and can not read a clause of the constitution may be enough to raise in the mind of one who courts their favor doubts, real or pretended, whether the freedom we are supposed to enjoy is more than nominal. When such a time comes the most fundamental principles may be in need, not merely of tacit acceptance, but of a defense that shall consist in active and aggressive warfare upon those who in disorderly or unconstitutional ways assail them. THE COMMONWEAL MOVEMENT. "I shall first refer to that extraordinary spectacle witnessed early in the year of considerable bodies of men collected in various sections of the country under the leadership of persons who assumed military titles and who proposed to march upon Washington. The thought actuating the movement was that the country of their birth or which they had selected to live in, owed them the duty to see that the means of support were provided them, and that the government must perform this duty. No attention seems to have been taken by them of the appropriation of power between the states and the general government—the states were passed unnoticed, though to one familiar with our institutions it was plain enough that the duty insisted upon, if it existed at all, must rest upon the states—and they marched directly upon the national capital to demand the action of the general government. These vagrant bands marched across the country to the great detriment of its industrial life. While they pretended to represent the doctrine that the government was under obligation to provide for its people the means whereby a comfortable living might be had, they found sympathizers among those temporarily out of employment, and also among other well-meaning people who had of the true principles of government a vague and unsettled notion. They caused unrest everywhere, and as they represented notions which are antagonistic to the existing social and political states, they were everywhere a public danger. THE BOYCOTT AND STRIKE. "During the summer just past the country witnessed a great and disastrous boycott and strike of railroad workmen. The cause was not any controversy over their own wages or over their treatment by their employers; it was a sympathetic movement, called the question of a fairly arising and which has hitherto received but slight attention concerns the rights, legal and equitable, of those who were to be affected and raises the question whether, under principles supposed to prevail where free government exists, the strike against them could be fully justified without careful consideration of its probable effect upon their interests being first had, and, if practicable, an opportunity given to the strikers to settle their own standpoint against it being entered upon. I understand very well that in the case of the ordinary strike or boycott entered upon for the purpose of redressing an existing wrong or to prevent one which is threatened, the case is to a considerable extent different. Such a case partakes of the nature of self defense and incidental injury to third parties and a disorderly course is excused on that ground. But there was nothing of the nature of self defense here. In this case innocent parties who must necessarily suffer not only had no opportunity to protest, but their losses were not taken into account as reasons against the boycott and strike. On the contrary they were looked upon as favorable features, since they rendered the strike a self-help remedy, which exceeded the probable benefit to the parties it aims to assist. Governor Altgeld's protest against the president sending federal troops to Chicago is condemned and the president's course upheld. Speaking of arbitration Judge Cooley says: "Our statesmen leaders will never overlook the fact that there is one class of strike that can never be settled by arbitration. That is the sympathetic strike and the reason is plain; the parties to the strike are not the parties to the controversy that needs to be settled, and if the sympathizers are held justified the original quarrel still remains undetermined. A finding made by a given number of arbi-

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Wherever possible forces are being reduced, section crews being cut down, train men are given service letters, shop and round house men are being laid off and clerks in the various offices are required to work additional time. In fact wherever possible salaries are being saved and forces reduced. It is impossible where to say this wholesale despatching of employes is being brought to that way of thinking. A CALL FOR AID. The Governor of Illinois Issues a Proclamation. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Governor Altgeld has issued the following proclamation: To the People of the State of Illinois, and Especially Those of the City of Chicago. 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 destitute—nearly four-fifths of them are women and children. The men have endeavored to get work, but were unable to do so. As a rule the men are a superior class of laborers—industrious and steady and some of them have worked for the Pullman company 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 unable to get more supplies. On last Saturday I gave my family five pounds of oat meal and two pounds of corn meal and having nothing left it suspended operations, leaving the people in an absolutely helpless condition. The country commissioners of Cook county, as overseers of the poor, have rendered some assistance, but owing to the limited appropriation they can furnish relief but for a short time. We can not now stop to inquire the cause of this distress. The good people of this state cannot allow women and children to be hounded to perish of hunger. I therefore call upon all of their birth or which they have selected to live in, owed them the duty to see that the means of support were provided them, and that the government must perform this duty. No attention seems to have been taken by them of the appropriation of power between the states and the general government—the states were passed unnoticed, though to one familiar with our institutions it was plain enough that the duty insisted upon, if it existed at all, must rest upon the states—and they marched directly upon the national capital to demand the action of the general government. These vagrant bands marched across the country to the great detriment of its industrial life. While they pretended to represent the doctrine that the government was under obligation to provide for its people the means whereby a comfortable living might be had, they found sympathizers among those temporarily out of employment, and also among other well-meaning people who had of the true principles of government a vague and unsettled notion. They caused unrest everywhere, and as they represented notions which are antagonistic to the existing social and political states, they were everywhere a public danger. THE BOYCOTT AND STRIKE. "During the summer just past the country witnessed a great and disastrous boycott and strike of railroad workmen. The cause was not any controversy over their own wages or over their treatment by their employers; it was a sympathetic movement, called the question of a fairly arising and which has hitherto received but slight attention concerns the rights, legal and equitable, of those who were to be affected and raises the question whether, under principles supposed to prevail where free government exists, the strike against them could be fully justified without careful consideration of its probable effect upon their interests being first had, and, if practicable, an opportunity given to the strikers to settle their own standpoint against it being entered upon. I understand very well that in the case of the ordinary strike or boycott entered upon for the purpose of redressing an existing wrong or to prevent one which is threatened, the case is to a considerable extent different. Such a case partakes of the nature of self defense and incidental injury to third parties and a disorderly course is excused on that ground. But there was nothing of the nature of self defense here. In this case innocent parties who must necessarily suffer not only had no opportunity to protest, but their losses were not taken into account as reasons against the boycott and strike. On the contrary they were looked upon as favorable features, since they rendered the strike a self-help remedy, which exceeded the probable benefit to the parties it aims to assist. Governor Altgeld's protest against the president sending federal troops to Chicago is condemned and the president's course upheld. Speaking of arbitration Judge Cooley says: "Our statesmen leaders will never overlook the fact that there is one class of strike that can never be settled by arbitration. 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