

A CENTRAL STRIKE

A New York Passenger Train Killed in a Tunnel.

A THOUSANDSWITCHMEN ARE OUT

An Army of Officers Called—Traffic on the Main Line at a Stand, with Probability of the Tie-Up Becoming General—Trainmen Stopped.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The strike of the employes on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad... at 7:30 o'clock. Not a train... at Forty-second street... that hour. The Grand Union hotel is crowded with people who expected to leave the city and had engaged passage for various points.

Superintendent Bissell Talks. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—At the headquarters of General Superintendent Bissell, at the union depot a stalwart policeman guarded the door and kept back a crowd of ugly-looking men making demands to see the chief of the division. To a United Press representative Mr. Bissell said: "My first intimation of the strike was at 7 o'clock, when the men left the yards and the local Troy trains were stopped for want of brakemen. The strike, I found, extended over the yardmen and some of the trainmen, but over none of the conductors or engineers. We have received a message from Third Vice President Webb saying that the road will fight the strike, and unless the men return in the morning they will be dropped and their places filled by men from the north and east."

To a question whether the road was prepared, Mr. Bissell declined to answer, but intimated that the strike had come quicker than expected. While the reporter was talking a detective came in and reported that the north express and mail train, which left New York at 4:30 p. m. and Albany at 10 p. m. two hours late, was stalled within the city limits. The platform was swarmed with men, who would apply the brakes each time that the engineer took them off. The engineer was threatened, but stuck to his post.

The 6 o'clock train out of New York arrived here at 10:50 o'clock and started west a police guard to try to clear the platforms of the mail train. Later Mr. Bissell told the reporter that it looked as if the road, at least from Albany to Buffalo, would be entirely closed by morning. Asked to give his version of the strike, he said:

"The men have no money grievance. The strike is simply to find out if they can dictate to us whom we shall hire or discharge. The cause direct was the discharge of several labor agitators belonging to the Knights of Labor, and who were causing trouble on our line. We intend to do our own business."

The depots were filled with people and many are finding no trains left for hotels or home.

Labor men seem say that if the road does not succumb to the West Shore men will be ordered out.

850 Switchmen Out. At a late hour Vice-President Webb states that in the yards of the Grand Central depot, at Fifty-sixth street, and at West Albany, there were about 850 men out. These were all switchmen. There was no trouble with the engineers or firemen. Between midnight and daylight he intended to put on men and clear the tracks of a few stray cars and get ready to run out trains after 7 o'clock.

Mr. Webb states that outside of local short distance trains there were fourteen trains that ought to have left the station between 7 p. m. and 12 o'clock. Only one of these started—the fast mail, that carried no passengers.

Between New York and Buffalo. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad employes are indignant at the unsatisfactory treatment of the Knights of Labor committee at New York. The general executive board are at the Delevan house in this city, and have notified the Central Hudson authorities that they will receive any explanation offered for the dismissal of the K. of L. men. It is generally believed that an order will be issued for a tie up between New York and Buffalo.

All Quiet on the West Shore Line. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—At Coeyman's Junction the employes of the West Shore railroad are all on duty as usual and it is not probable that they are in any way connected with the strike just inaugurated on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. So far as can be learned they have no grievances. At 9 p. m. they were not aware of the strike ordered, thus indicating that they are not connected to join the men on the main line of the Central.

Because They Are Knights. UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—In and out the Utica station and yards of the New York Central about 150 men are employed. The yardmen went out about 8:35 p. m. There are on duty now only the baggage-master, yardmaster, gate-tender, ticket seller, and the telegraph operators, five in number. The freight yardmen will go out in the morning. The men say they go out not from any local grievances, but because they are Knights of Labor.

No Strike at Buffalo. BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—There are no signs of a strike here and trains are running as usual. The men say they have received no notice of the strike and the officials have received no intimation that anything will happen.

Engineer and Fireman Stoned. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—At 10:15 the 4:30 train from New York, which was stalled at Van Wert, was started

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Conference Report on the Sundry Civil Bill.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Tariff Work in the Senate Likely to Give Way to River and Harbor Legislation—The Civil Service Commission Investigation Begun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The tariff discussion was interrupted by Mr. Allison, who presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Allison made an explanation of the report. The bill, he said, as it passed the house had carried \$28,000,000, and had been increased by the senate about \$5,000,000. The net reduction agreed to in the conference committee amounted to \$4,706,000, so that the bill carried under the conference report \$23,294,000. The house conferees had insisted on striking out the provision of \$333,500 for the treasury vaults, although the house had in March or April passed a bill for the purpose. Since the passage of that bill the house had received new light on the subject of the necessity of the reconstruction of those vaults, and now thought it was unnecessary. The senate amendment for the acquisition of a site for the United States supreme court building in Washington, had to be surrendered. The house appropriation for a city postoffice is increased from \$23,000 to \$1,900,000, with a view to the erection of an eight-story building to give increased accommodation to the postoffice department here. The provisions in relation to irrigation surveys, Mr. Allison said, had been postponed for further conference. He could not tell what would be done in the matter, but the house conferees insisted that the reservoirs, not only those already selected, but those to be selected should be reserved for settlement, and that there should be a reservation of lands for canals or ditches.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported a substitute for the house election bill, and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Frye, referring to the notice heretofore given that he would ask the senate to take up the river and harbor bill, now gave notice that he would do so on Friday of next week.

Mr. Gorman inquired whether the senators could rely upon the river and harbor bill being taken up and considered so that they might make their arrangements accordingly. Mr. Frye said that if he consulted his own wishes alone the river and harbor bill would not be taken up until after the tariff bill had been disposed of. Consulting others, however, as he was obliged to do, he said that the bill would be taken up on Friday of next week, if the senate should so determine. He felt himself now positively instructed to make that motion.

Mr. Edmunds said that he was in favor of a river and harbor bill, and had always been so since he was in public life, but there was now an unexpended balance of some five millions applicable to work of general national importance and that amount could be made useful. The tariff was the burning question to use an old phrase, appealing to people who believed in free trade, in a low tariff in a high tariff, or in protective prohibition. People wanted to know their business situation. He therefore believed it to be the duty of the senate to go on steadfastly with the tariff bill until it was determined. The work on rivers and harbors would not cease. He should therefore not consent to any arrangement that would displace the tariff bill until it was ended for good or for evil.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that if he had a moment he might talk as Mr. Edmunds had just done in Oregon, and knowing that important work were now stopped, he would give preference to the river and harbor rather than to the tariff bill.

Mr. Hawley admitted the importance of the river and harbor bill, and was willing to give it a frank welcome at as early a day as possible, but no man could tell how long it would take the expenditures of the whole country were involved in the tariff bill. He spoke not to protectionists alone, but for protectionists and free traders, for Democrats and Republicans, for manufacturers and employes, in saying that hundreds of millions of capital were waiting and hoping to see some conclusion of the tariff bill. Whether it put on a cent of duty was not the primary question. The monstrous industrial power of the country wanted peace.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Dawes presented and explained the conference report on the fortification bill. He said that the bill, as it came from the house, had appropriated \$4,521,073, and that the senate had increased it on amount \$4,074,257, making the total, as it passed the senate, \$7,595,330. The conference committee had reduced the amount \$3,363,000 on its face, but had changed in no respect the features of the bill as it passed the senate.

A long discussion ensued between Mr. Dawes, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Dolph and Mr. Plumb, and the conference report went over without action.

Sudden Death of a Boston Clergyman. BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The Merchant Tailors' National Exchange continued its business session. In the afternoon the visitors with a trip down the harbor. The points visited included the city institutions at Deer Island. A sad incident marked the call there, the Rev. John W. Dadnum, the venerable chaplain, falling dead while conducting the musical services for the party.

Yacht Club Winners. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The winners in the New York Yacht club, which sailed from New Bedford to this place, were: Merlin, Oeone, Quickstep, Volunter, Gracie, Wayward, and Miner, in their respective classes.

Destruction of a Paper Mill. BELLOIT, Wis., Aug. 8.—The big paper mill, one of the model straw-board mills of the country, owned by the Beloit Straw-Board company, of which S. E. Barrett of Chicago is a large owner, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000, covered by insurance.

THE PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

The Triennial Inspection—The Big Parade, Headed by Grand Sire Underwood.

THE ELECTROCUTION EXPERIMENT Proves a Failure.

REVIVAL AFTER FIRST SHOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Yesterday was the great day of the Patriarch Militant celebration. All the Patriarchs, the military organizations of the city and thousands of the brethren of the triple link united in a grand demonstration. In the morning the competition between subordinate lodges was continued at Battery D. In the afternoon the triennial inspection of patriarchs took place in Lake Front park. About 5,000 men were in line and made a gorgeous display. Owing to the dense crowd, and sudden mismanagement, the big parade did not get started until about 4:30 o'clock, and it was about 5 o'clock when the head of the procession passed the grand stand. Grand Sire Underwood, in all the splendor of his generalissimo uniform, was at the head of the column, surrounded by his staff of aides in costumes equally gorgeous. His special escort consisted of the Boston Hussars, Junata Hussars and Lancers. It was estimated that between ten and fifteen thousand men were in line, including about six thousand uniformed Patriarchs. On the reviewing stand at the Lake Front park were gathered the dignitaries of the state and city as well as of the I. O. O. F. Nearly twenty thousand people also occupied seats in the amphitheatre, and thousands crowded the parks and streets and windows and balconies and roofs along Michigan avenue. There were so many breaks in the line that the review lasted over two hours.

In the evening the third degree of chivalry was conferred, on the Lake front. There were display formations by all the cantons and exhibition drilling by the Chicago Zouaves, and the evening's entertainment was concluded by a grand display of fireworks.

VETERANS IN REUNION.

HARLAN, Van Wyck and Majors Speak—The Prize Drill Contest. SUPERIOR, Neb., Aug. 8.—At 10:30 a. m. all the troops marched from Camp Lincoln to town, where they were reviewed. Hot winds and a terrible dust soon made it extremely hard work for the soldiers to march. The parade was led by Col. Adams. The Arapahoe brass band, Ruskin military band and the Geneva band furnished the music, and four companies of the national guards and two batteries and 500 veterans took part in the procession.

After the Col. Gage, Maj. Pearman, Private Grimm and Judge Hanback made short addresses in the grove. Senator Ingalls and the Kansas delegation failed to appear, but the programme of speeches was nevertheless interesting.

Speeches were made by ex-Speaker Nathan Harlan, ex-Senator Van Wyck, and Tom Majors. A prize drill took place at 3 o'clock and the decision was announced at 7 o'clock on dress parade. Fairbury took the first prize and battery D of Topeka carried off the second honors.

THE ARGENTINE TROUBLE.

Pelligrini Names a Cabinet—Congratulations on the Solution of the Difficulty. BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 8.—Gen. Roca has accepted the ministry of the interior, Senor Edwards Costa the foreign ministry, Senor Gutierrez Lasta the ministry of education, and Gen. Levalle the ministry of war. There is perfect harmony in the new cabinet. Senor Svenz Penn has been elected president of the National bank. A deputation of leading citizens waited upon President Pelligrini to offer their congratulations. Public confidence is reviving. Gold is quoted at 125. The banks are closed, but the bourse will be reopened very shortly. Exchanges are rising. President Pelligrini delivered an address to the people in which he said the motto of the new government would be "justice and liberty." The foreign executive and government will depend upon their defence in public opinion. The address was received with deafening cheers.

The New York Central Troubles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—John W. Hayes, secretary of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, and John J. Holland, of the same body, were expected to have been present at a meeting of the Knights of Labor to confer on the New York Central troubles. Mr. Hayes did not come and a railroad accident delayed Mr. Holland getting here until late in the night. When he reached the meeting he was given two lists, one of the discharged men and one of the grievances. He at once started for General Manager Toucey's office, but arrived too late, as Mr. Toucey had gone home.

Thursday's Base Ball Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5, New York, 4. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 2, Pittsburg, 11. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 16, Chicago, 4. At Boston—Boston, 5, Brooklyn, 14. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. At Louisville—Louisville, 2, Louisville, 7. At Toledo—Toledo, 11, Rochester, 6. At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8, Syracuse, 3. PLAYERS' LEAGUE. At Boston—Boston, 4, New York, 10. At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 3, Buffalo, 10. At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5, Philadelphia, 4. At Chicago—Chicago, 18, Cleveland, 4. WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION. At Sioux City—Sioux City, 15, Milwaukee, 2. At Kansas City—Kansas City, 12, St. Paul, 3. At Denver—Denver, 8, Minneapolis, 7. At Omaha—Omaha, 10, Des Moines, 2.

KEMMLER'S DEATH

The Electrocutation Experiment Proves a Failure.

REVIVAL AFTER FIRST SHOCK.

Moments of Depressing Suspense Follow—The Machinery Again Set in Motion and a Current of 2,000 Volts Turned Upon the Victim—The Autopsy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—With a short, sharp shock, painless as far as the world will ever know, the soul of William Kemmler was separated from his body at 6:40 o'clock. A cap adjusted to the head of a man bound captive in a strange looking chair, a lever quickly swerving around the arc or semi-circle, a quick convulsion, a sudden revival of the muscular action, another turn of the lever, a pause, a room filled with sickening fumes, and twenty-three witnesses of the first electrocution in history knew that the death of Tillie Zeigler had been avenged in law, and the crime of Wm. Kemmler expiated so far as human hands could force the expiation. The witnesses of the execution had gathered in response to the call of Warden Durston at 6 o'clock in the morning. The law named twenty-seven as the number of those who should witness the execution as assistants or in some official capacity. At 6:30 the door leading into the execution room opened and Warden Durston's figure appeared in the doorway, behind him walked Kemmler, then followed Dr. W. E. Houghton and Chaplain Yates.

Kemmler's Wonderful Nerve. Kemmler was by far the coolest man in the party. He took a seat in a wooden chair at the right of the execution chair. He looked at the little circle of men around him, seeming rather pleased at being the center of interest. Warden Durston, with his hand on the back of the chair, said: "Now gentlemen, this is William Kemmler. I have warned him that he has got to die, and if he has anything to say he will say it."

As the warden finished Kemmler said: "Well, I wish every one good luck in this world, and I think I am going to a good place, and the papers has been saying lots of stuff that's not so. That's all I have to say."

With the conclusion of this speech he took of his coat and handed it to the warden and sat down in the electric chair as though sitting down to his dinner. Kemmler assisted in adjusting the fastenings that bound him to the chair, and everything being ready the electric current was turned on.

There Was a Sudden Convulsion of the frame in the chair, and a spasm went over it from head to foot, confined by the straps and springs that held it firmly, so that no limb or other parts of the body stirred more than a small fraction of an inch from its resting place. The body remained thus rigid for seventeen seconds. Dr. Spitzka looked at his stop watch, and as the tenth second expired he cried out: "Stop!" "Stop!" cried other voices about. A quick movement of the arm and the electric current was switched off. There was a relaxation of the body in the chair, and the quiet little group around the chair grew businesslike.

"He's dead," said Dr. Spitzka, calmly. The rest of the witnesses nodded slight acquiescence. There was no question in the mind of any one but that the stiff, upright object before them was lifeless. Dr. Balch was bending over the body looking at the exposed skin. Suddenly he cried out sharply: "Dr. McDonald, see that rupture!" The index finger of one hand had curved backward as the flexor muscles contracted, and had scraped a small hole in the skin at the base of the thumb on the back of the hand. The little rupture was dropping blood. "Turn the current on instantly,"

"This Man Is Not Dead!" cried Dr. Spitzka. Warden Durston sprang to the doorway and cried, "Turn on the current," but the current could not be turned on. When the signal to stop had come the operator gave the signal to the engineer to stop the dynamo. The dynamo was almost at a standstill.

The operator sprang to the button and gave a sharp, quick signal. There was a rapid response, but quick as it was it was not quick enough to anticipate the signs of what may or may not have been a revival of consciousness. As the group of horror-stricken witnesses stood helplessly by, all eyes fixed on the chair, Kemmler's lips began to drip spittle, and in a moment more his chest moved and from his mouth came a heavy, stentorian sound, quickening and increasing with every respiration, if respiration it was. There was no voice but that of the warden crying to the operator to turn on the current, and a wincing sound, half groan, which forced itself past the tightly closed lips and sounded through the still chamber with

A Ghastly Distinctness. Some of the witnesses turned away from the sight. One of them lay down faint and sick. It takes a long time to tell the story. In reality there was but seventy-three seconds in the interval which elapsed between the moment when the first sound issued from Kemmler's lips until the response signal came from the dynamo room. It came with the same suddenness that had marked the first shock which passed through Kemmler's body. The sound which had horrified the listeners about the chair was cut off sharply as the body once more became rigid.

Slimy ooze still dropped from the North Dakota Democrats. GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 7.—The North Dakota Democratic state convention opened at 2 p. m. Several caucuses were held in the forenoon, but no definite results were arrived at. Judge Templeton of Grand Forks will be named for congress, if he can be prevailed upon to accept. Capt. Merritt of Fargo and McCordick of Grand Forks have declined to be candidates for the position. A dark horse will be named for governor, as there are no open candidates.

THE FIGURE "9."

The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stalk. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using the figure 9. It stands in the third place in 1890, where it will remain ten years and then move up to second place in 1900, where it will rest for one hundred years.

There is another "9" which has also come to stay. It is unlike the figure 9 in our dates in the respect that it has already moved up to first place, where it will permanently remain. It is called the "No. 9" High Arm Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and the French Government also recognized its superiority by the decoration of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The "No. 9" is not an old machine improved upon, but is an entirely new machine, and the Grand Prize at Paris was awarded it as the grand advance in sewing machine mechanism of the age. Those who buy it can rest assured, therefore, of having the very latest and best.



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