

NOTED BATTLES OF LABOR

Miners' Strike Believed to Be the Costliest in the United States.

OPERATOR, MINER, CONSUMER PINCHED

Review of Former Struggles Between Labor and Capital, Involving Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

The strike of the anthracite coal miners promises to go down in history as the costliest war between capital and labor since the republic was founded. There have been more desperate struggles, causing greater loss of life and destruction of property, such as the railroad strikes of 1877, the Homestead tragedy and the so-called Debs rebellion, but none of these struggles approached in duration and direct financial loss the anthracite miners' strike of 1902.

Where Trouble Breeds.

The mining interests of Pennsylvania are really the most profitable labor troubles in the United States. It is evident from the record that the owners of the mines possess a greater stock of greed and arrogance than any other class of mine owners. Rapacity is scarcely an adequate term to describe their principal characteristic, for while they hold a practical monopoly of the product and fix their price at will, they fleece their workmen by means of the company stores, short weight, false measurement of cars, and low wages.

Some Famous Strikes.

It is instructive to review in this connection some of the great labor struggles which marked the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The first strike of national importance was that of the telegraph operators in the summer of 1871. That strike was confined to commercial operators mainly, as was that of 1883. The principal cause of the former was a reduction of salaries. Some concessions were granted and the men returned to work. The great strike of 1883 was caused by a refusal of the company to accede to certain demands of the operators, namely: Regulation of the hours of labor, making nine hours a day's work and seven and a half hours a night work; 15 per cent increase in wages; extra pay for extra work; all Sunday work extra and women to be paid the same wages as men for the same class of work.

Sleeplessness

Is akin to insanity. Many a woman realizes this as she lies awake at night, peering through the darkness with phantom, starting at the creaking of the bed or the rustle of the bedclothes. Such symptoms point to disease of the delicate womanly organ, and a constant drain of vitality and nervous forces. This condition cannot be overcome by sleeping pills or other remedies. It is the best of tonics and invigorants, nourishing the nerves, encouraging the appetite and inducing refreshing sleep. Irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness are perfectly cured by "Favorite Prescription."



My wife was sick for over eight years, writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq., of Altoona, Grandy Co., Tenn. "She had uterine disease and was treated by two physicians and got no relief. At last I read about Dr. Pierce's medicine and we decided to try him. Being sure that we were doing to try him, I sent for five bottles and the first dose gave ease and sleep. She had not slept any for three nights. Being sure that we were sure I sent for five more bottles and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well."

Bible in Public Schools

Comment of New York Independent on Nebraska Decision.

The supreme court of Nebraska has decided that the reading of the bible and the singing of religious hymns in the public schools is forbidden by the constitution of that state. We are not surprised; we are not grieved. The decision pleases us and we believe it to be good law and in the interest of both justice and religion. Our minds are particularly gratified by the decision in that public schools supported by Christians, Jews and Infidels, men of all faiths and no faith, and attended by their children, it is unfair and unwise to have any sort of religion selected and inculcated. We believe that it is the business of the church and not of the state to teach religion; and for the church to confess its incompetency and to ask the state, through such miscellaneous teachers as we have, to supplement its lack of service is humiliating and shameful. We will trust and ask no tax-paid layman to do the work of parents and the church.

Receipts from Franchises

Compensation Received for Municipal Privileges.

One of the most important of the papers read at the recent convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvement was that presented by William S. Crandall of New York City on the question of the compensation received by cities from corporations to which franchises have been granted. Mr. Crandall wrote to the mayors of 135 cities in all parts of the country of more than 20,000 inhabitants. He received replies from fifty-three, but although the returns are incomplete, the information thus gathered was considered of great value by those who listened to the reading of the paper.

Michigan Southern, the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Philadelphia & Reading, Lake Erie and at least ten other roads.

There was furious rioting, destruction of property and loss of life at Martinsburg, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago and other places, and militia were ordered to the city from Philadelphia. Soon after the arrival of the order to disperse the mob and break the barricade was given. The mob retreated the advance of the troops with a shower of stones and clubs. One soldier had his head fractured, and then his companions fled without orders. The volley was terribly destructive. Ten persons were killed and about thirty wounded. The fatalities experienced outside besides the strikers and in less than an hour thousands of workmen from mills and mines hurried to the scene, determined to have revenge.

Blood and Flame.

The strike culminated in a cataclysm of blood and flame in Pittsburg. On the morning of July 17, 1892, the Pennsylvania railroad and 3,000 more were carrying destruction through the railroad yards. Meanwhile the First division of the National Guard had been ordered to the city from Philadelphia. Soon after the arrival of the order to disperse the mob and break the barricade was given. The mob retreated the advance of the troops with a shower of stones and clubs. One soldier had his head fractured, and then his companions fled without orders. The volley was terribly destructive. Ten persons were killed and about thirty wounded. The fatalities experienced outside besides the strikers and in less than an hour thousands of workmen from mills and mines hurried to the scene, determined to have revenge.

Knights of Labor Walkout.

The first great strike of the Knights of Labor, then in the zenith of its growth, occurred in March, 1886. The order undertook to boycott the cars of the Texas & Pacific system, which was then in the hands of a receiver. Owing to the general hostility to Jay Gould and his methods, the strikers received general sympathy and encouragement at first, but after the Missouri Pacific had suspended running of trains for several days and general distress began to be manifest in dependent industries, public sentiment veered around and the boycott was soon demoralized. Fourth-fifths of the strikers lost their situations.

THE IMPORTER LOST MONEY

A New York importer had a large stock of odd pieces left from a season's selling—samples were submitted—we made an offer and got the goods—ON MONDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK—the sale will commence at linen counter—some of the pieces are shown in west window tagged so that you may get a little notion of the remarkable bargains bought FOR YOUR PROFIT. There are dresser scarfs 18x54 inches, two-thirds linen, work value, at 60 cents—ON MONDAY THEY SELL AT 33 CENTS—hemstitched and very well made.

There are hemstitched squares which can be used as Pillow Shams—although made for lunch cloths, 22x36 inches, two-thirds linen—usually sold for pure linen—worth—75c—sell—ON MONDAY THEY SELL AT 39 CENTS. There is another lot 36x36 inches—two-thirds linen again—ordinarily sold at 75 cents and 85 cents—on Monday they sell at 39 cents each. There is still another lot of squares—45x45 inches—handsome pieces—not quite pure linen, but nearly so—we have gotten \$1.35 for similar goods—on Monday they sell at 89 cents each.

The next lot is THE REAL THING—made from pure linen—hemstitched lunch clothes, 36x36 inches—\$1.65 would be a close price if bought in the regular way—on Monday they sell at 98 cents. Next—A lot of little Dollies—embroidered by hand—7 inches by 7 inches, and made from pure linen—30 cents should be the asking price—on Monday they sell at 9 cents each. Finally we call attention to a lot of hand embroidered Pillow Cases, 22 1/2 inches by 36 inches—some clever woman in the east used them for shirt waists—and behold it is now quite the thing.

ALL PURE COTTON but finished like linen—\$2.25 per pair SHOULD be the price—on Monday they sell at \$1.19 per pair. These ought to sell in a hurry. At the same hour we will OFFER for sale some rare bargains in finer Battenburg lace pieces—we say OFFER FOR SALE because we are not so sure that everybody will properly appreciate the real value of these beautiful works of art—women who know and will take the time to examine will not hesitate about investing. A few samples are shown in the window with other goods.

These quotations will give you a slight idea of THE HOW of the selling large and small center pieces and warts, which sold previously at 50 cents—offered on Monday at 35 cents.

Those which were \$2.25 to \$2.75, offered on Monday at 1.65. Those which were \$9.50 and \$10, offered on Monday at 6.25. Those which were \$4.25 to \$5.00, offered on Monday at 2.85. Those which were \$12.00, offered on Monday at 7.85.

These bargains will be shown at Art Department—first floor, near the door. Dress Goods and Silk sections will be busy too—new arrivals to attract you—heavy skirtings in blacks and colors—new velvets and velvet cords. Another lot of Cheney Bros. famous wash taffetas, 27 inches wide, go on sale at \$1.00 per yard. Let us say with EMPHASIS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR WEAR.

In the busy salesroom on second floor, we will sell a sample line of black mercerized saten petticoats. These will be shown when the store opens at 8 o'clock and all will be sold before the linen sale commences—ALWAYS ASSUMING OF COURSE, THAT YOU KNOW A GOOD THING WHEN YOU SEE IT.

Petticoats which sold at \$1.75 and \$2, will sell Monday at 1.35. Petticoats which sold at \$2.25 and \$2.50, will sell Monday at 1.68. We will show at same time a special purchase of fine black mercerized tailor made skirts with stitched flounce—easily worth \$1.25. As long as they last will sell at 95 cents each—four styles to select from.

These special sales have been prepared to interest our out-of-town friends in attendance at the GREAT CONVENTION. We reserve to ourselves, the right to limit quantities in some cases where lots are small—so please don't be disappointed if you don't get all you want—we are anxious to distribute the bargains as widely as possible.

CONVENTIONERS will find every facility provided for their comfort—we extend THE GLAD HAND and bid all a most cordial welcome—whether you buy or not.

Advertisement for Thomas Department Co. THE WHITE STORE. 1505-1507-1509 Douglas Street.

of the invaders. Then followed the reign of the advisory board, daily scenes of lawlessness, the calling out of 8,000 state troops, the long and trying period of guard duty, the attempted shooting of Fryk by Bergman, the thumping of Private Lums for expressing approval of the attempted assassination, the trial and conviction of alleged conspirators and the collapse of the strike and boycott after a protracted siege of five months. Conservative estimates placed the loss at \$10,000,000, one-third in wages of the men. At least thirty-five deaths were caused by the strike.

Anticipation

A life insurance policy is usually for a long period. The record of the company in which you insure, therefore, becomes of first importance. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York gives you the best security for the future. In Assets, larger than those of any other life insurance company in the world, exceed \$352,000,000. It has paid Policyholders over \$569,000,000. Write for "Where Shall I Insure?" THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. RICHARD A. MCCANN, President.

Advertisement for Equitable Life Assurance Society. WHEN THE WELL RUNS DRY is when you miss the water. When you need money is when you miss it. Provide for that time by taking an Endowment Policy in EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. H.D. NEELY, Manager for Nebraska, Merchants National Bank Building, Omaha.