THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1902.

"We hope and ask for such a change of

public sentiment in this regard as will

Well, which is it, literature or religion?

If it is religion, we will have none of it.

There is a curse upon state religion. It

makes men hate the church. That is the

persistent trouble in Italy, in Spain, in

France, and now in England. Give us a

free church in a free state and let their

scope be kept absolutely distinct. Trust

no state to teach your children religion,

and do not think to impose your New

Testament bible and your Lord's Prayer on

Is it really literature and not religion

religiousness. Indeed, we do not hear of

any such anxiety to have the "Iliad" read,

or "Paradise Lost," or even Shakespeare,

permit and encourage the English bible,

in large part formed."

Old Testament Jews.

NOTED BATTLES OF LABOR

Bible in Public Schools Comment of New York Independent Miners' Strike Believed to Be the Southeast in the United States.

OPERATOR, MINER, CONSUMER PINCHED

Review of Former Struggles Between Labor and Capital, Involving Loss of Life and Destruc-

tion 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 ap-proached in duration and direct fluancial loss the anthracite miners' strike of 1902.

It is twenty-three weeks since the miners guit work and the loss occasioned by the eaching is positive as well as negative. shutdown of the mines is estimated by the We know of a multitude of public schools Philadelphia Ledger at \$126,000,000. The esin our cities where a large majority of the timate covers the miners' losses in wages pupils are Jews, and yet they have been reand losses to the owners of the mines, but quired to sing Christmas carols in Decemwhether it includes the cost to consumers ber, purely Christian songs, to the indignaby reason of the greatly increased price tion of their parents. Such a requirement of hard coal is not stated. The latter item makes the people foes to the public school of cost is incalculable. In the seaboard system. In the time of Archbishop Hughes cities hard coal doubled and trebled in there was carried on a great conflict beprice, and very little could be had at any tween Protestants and Catholics in this price. In Chicago and tributary towns country, the Catholics protesting against prices more than doubled, and in Omaha the reading of the Protestant bible as a rethe advance was \$7.59 above the ruling quired exercise. They were told that this price in October, 1901. Bradstreet estimated the losses occasioned by the Debs is a Protestant country and that if they did revolt at \$100,000,600 more than one-half not like it they might stay away. That is precisely what they did. They started of which is charged to the employee of railtheir parochial echools, which grew to a ways and other wage workers. This estimate fixes the sum of \$20,000,000 as the great system which seriously antagonize schools of America. our public schools. They were right in amount of wages lost by railroad employes their objection, for the King James version and \$35,000,000 as the loss of other emof the bible is a sectarian bible, and must ployes in the various branches of business be so long as the Catholic church forbids which were closed, or partly so, by the its use and requires that a Catholic version strike. The rest is made up of losses sufbe used. fered by railroads, the government, merchants and others.

Where Trouble Breeds.

The mining interests of Pennsylvania are easily the most fruitful source, of 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. Almost annually, the miners have struggled to fair treatment, gaining a little at each step, but at tremendous cost. So deeprooted is the greed of the operators that they have repeatedly changed the racial characteristics of their employes in the last thirty years. Long ago American min-

ers were driven from the region because they dared demand their rights, Welch miners were also exiled for like reasons. and the mines filled with workmen imported from Europe. This method of breaking a strike was destroyed by the federal contract labor law, but the operators have somehow managed to keep about the mines a large number of foreigners as a part of their plan to weaken the growing spirit of Y.; Toledo, O.; Trenton, N. J., and Wilminginionism.' In the present strike, however, ton, Del. the foreigners proved as loyal to the cause as the more intelligent workmon, practi-

cally forcing the operators to come to terms or abandon the mines. Some Famous Strikes.

The supreme court of Nebraska has de- rates the secular function of the while the literary pretense is put forward. ided that the reading of the hible and the state from the religious function of the It is only the latter which the National singing of religious hymns in the public church is only blindly seen by many good Educational association presented in its schools is forbidden by the constitution of people. The summer school of the south, declaration of principles at Minneapolis: that state. We are not surprised; we are meeting in Knoxville last July, passed this not grieved. The decision pleases us and resolution:

we believe it to be good law and in the in-"Conscious of our dependence upon the terest of both justice and religion. Our God of our fathers, and believing that the now honored by name in many schools, readers know perfectly well that we hold highest and truest civilization can be at- laws and state institutions, to be read and tained only by following the precepts of the studied as a literary work of the highest that in public schools supported by Chrisgreat teacher, Jesus Christ, we favor the and purest type, side by side with the tians, Jews and infidels, men of all faiths recognition of the bible in our public poetry and prose which it has inspired and and no faith, and attended by their children, it is unfair and unwise to have any schools.' sort of religion selected and inculcated,

Our American doctrine of utter separation We believe that it is the business of the of church and state is, however, now usually church and not of the state to teach reliaccepted, at least in theory, and it is gengion; and for the church to confess its inerally agreed that reading of the bible and ompetency and to ask the state, through religious exercises do not belong to the free public school. But some of those who with us would lead the bible out by the front door with all honor, ask us to open the postern gate to let it creep in again unobserved. They tell us-and we hear it from college presidents and from teachers' conventions-that the bible, banished as religion, must be brought back as literature

The hible, they tell us, is the best and choicest of literature, and that it will never that these gentlemen want? We do not believe it. It is not the literary charm, not do to let the children grow up ignorant of It; and before they have the word literature the interesting stories, not the grandeur or well out of their mouths they begin to talk the wit that they are thinking of, but the about the importance of the bible to teach sacred character of the book, that is, its the elements of religion and morals.

The international Sunday school conven- until we come into the higher schools in tion at its late meeting in Denver passed which literature is a special study. this resolution:

"Whereas. The bible is not only the inspired word of God, but also the world's greatest treasury of literature, and its reading is now excluded from most of the public "Resolved, That the executive committee

is instructed to appoint a standing committee, whose duty it shall be to consider what means should be taken in the various states and provinces to secure the reading gie the bible into the public schools under of the bible, without comment, in the public a false pretense. It is our one great book schools of our land."

And yet the great principle which sepa-Here the religious purpose is confessed, the church's sacred book.

But it is not as literature that we chiefly value the bible. It is degrading to it to lower it to that level and make it a lesson of style or story. It is not the beautiful bible, but the holy bible. It is impossible to put it on any other basis. Call it literature if you will, but it will be considered and treated as a religious book, and that will be the real reason for introducing

and teaching it. We do not want to smugof religion and as such let it be treated,

Receipts from Franchises Compensation Received

that presented by William S. Orandall of ing 1910 must pay 5 per cent of its gross re-New York City on the question of the com- celpts, or a sum equal to at least \$250 a pensation received by cities from corpora- mile of its trackage. Elizabeth has two tions to which franchises have been granted. cities in all parts of the country of more pay \$100 a year for every mile of subway than 30,000 inhabitants. He received replies from fifty-three, but, although the returns are incomplete, the information thus ac-

quired was considered of great value by those who listened to the reading of the paper.

According to Mr. Crandall the following cities receive no compensation for their franchises: Bayonne, N. J.; Birmingham, Ala.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Charleston, S. C.; Dubuque, Ia.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Grand Rapids. Mich.; Houston, Tex.; Portland, Me.; Quincy, Ill.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Salem and Somerville, Mass.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Troy, N.

Many citles receive almost nothing, but it is interesting to notice that the street some return in most cases. Portland, Ore., total of \$413,890. No direct compensation pality. Other than this there is no com-reports that no compensation is received from telephone and telegraph pensation. This law is known as the pressing approval of the attempted assas-tional Guard was also captured and heid from street railways, telegraphs, electric companies. lights and gas companies. The mayor of James G. Hubbell, deputy controller of legislature through corporation influence. that city admits in his reply that the "city Chicago, says that street railway, tele- I believe that it is a bad law." has been very careless" in the matter. phone, telegraph and electric light companies pay a percentage of their gross re- porations, for under a new act it requires Seattle, on the other hand, has an official inspector of franchises, who writes that the ceipte, but does not give the amounts. James Y. Players city controller of St. ing returns: First ten years, one-quarter caused by the strike. acome derived from those granted by the city amounts to about \$15,000 annually. P. whose bribery scandals make the of 1 per cent; second ten years, one-half of Louis, J. Ryan, of Elizabeth, N. J., says that, while report of unusual interest, writes thus: 1 per cent; third ten years, 1 per cent; that city receives no compensation from the "The city received in compensation from fourth ten years, 11/2 per cent; fifth ten ployers of convict labor in Tennesses, Enoxprincipal trolley company there, another quasi public corporations in 1901 the folmore recently established has not escaped lowing: Street railways, \$98,000; telephone, so easily. It is required to pave from curb \$39,699.88; telegraph. \$364.80; electric light, to curb the streets through which its lines \$59,249.14; other corporations, \$7,741.70; run, to keep in repair the pavement be- total, \$205,055.52. The gas company paid tween its tracks and for three feet outside nothing."

compensation outside of ordinary taxes

Cleveland, says Mayor Tom Johnson, receives no money compensation for existing telegraph and electric light companies. Two used by their wires, the total mileage to be gas companies pay 10 per cent of their gross receipts.

> Mayor Robert A Smith of St. Paul says for franchises, but that the new charter adopted two years ago provides for a 5 per cent tax on gross receipts of all public corporations. This will not go into effect until the expiration of the present fran-

Los Angeles is in bad shape, and former According to Mr. Crandall's paper, the franchises. The law provides that if the

Broughton law, and was put through the

Mobile, Ala., is even easier on its cor-

from its street railway company the follow-

years, 2 per cent; the remaining time prior

the gas and electric light companies, except

that on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

Greater New York that for the year 1901 for general bidding, and is sold to the the municipality received from percentages highest bidder. The law also provides that railway companies are the ones that make tions \$340,720, from car licenses \$73,170, a the gross receipts shall go to the munici- the attempted shooting of Frick by Berg- der of the nonunion men, sixty in number

THE IMPORTER LOST MONEY

A New York importer had a large stock of odd pieces left from a season's sellingsamples 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, good value, at 60 cents-ON MONDAY THEY SELL AT 33 CENTS-hemstitched and very well made.

There are hemstliched squares which can be used as Fillow Shams-although made for lunch cloths, 32x32 inches, twothirds linen-usually sold for pure linen-worth-yes-well worth 65 cents-ON MONDAY THEY SELL AT 29 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 59 cents each.

The next lot is THE REAL THIN 3-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 Dollys-embroidered by hand-7 inches by 7 inches, and made from pure linen-20 cents should be the asking price-on Monday they sell at 9 cents each.

Fnally we call attention to a lot of hand embroidered Pillow Cases, 22% 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 scarfs, which sold previously at 50 cents-offered on Monday at 38 cents.

Those which were \$2.25 to \$2.75, offered on Monday at	1.65	Those which were \$3.50 and \$10, offered on Monday at
Those which were \$4.25 to \$5.00, offered on Monday at	2.85	Those which were \$12.00. 7.85
were started as a started with the started as the started started started as a started sta		

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 sateen pettleoats. These will be shown when the seore 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 \$1.25	and \$1.50 wil	1 sell Monday at
The state of the second state of the second state of the		Petticoats which sold at \$2.25 and \$2.50, will sell Monday at

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 CONVEN-TION. 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.

Thomas Repatrient Co

THE WHITE STORE.

1505-1507-1509 Douglas Street.

their franchises. Mayor Low writes of one present then the franchise is open of the invaders. Then followed the reign of wounded. A box car loaded with 750 pounds number involved and the invocation of marthe advisory board, daily scenes of lawless- of giant powder was ignited and sent down tial law, the loss of life is remarkably low, ness, the calling out of \$,000 state troops, the incline to the 'Frisco mine, excloding the fatalities numbering twenty-five, four on gross receipts of quasi public corpora- after a period of five years 3 per cent of the long and trying period of guard duty, and wrecking the main shaft. The surgenof whom were women and two boys.

Be Prepared for the Price

young friend, Jimmy Banks, was married a

little over a year ago. He had previously

spent twelve months in the most furious

courtship. The girl had not at first cot-

toned to Jimmy very much, but he moved

Hayden Carruth in Cosmopolitan:

tional Guard was also captured and held

One of the most important of the papers trackage. It is also required to pay 3 per and an additional license on cars of 1 per read at the recent convention of the Ameri- cent of its gross receipts for five years suc- cent of gross carnings. Telephone, telecan Society of Municipal Improvement was ceeding 1905, and for every year succeed- graph, electric light and gas companies pay

telephone companies which supply free Mr. Crandall wrote to the mayors of 135 service for city offices and departments and street rallway franchises or from telephone,

> not less than ten miles. Providence, R. I., reports succinctly as that his city receives practically no return follows: "The street railway pays 5 per cent of gross earnings; telephone companies, 3 per cent; electric light companies, 5 per cent; gas companies, 3 per cent."

Schenectady, N. Y., reports that no compensation is required for franchises granted chises. except the free, use of twelve telephones from one of the telephone companies. This Mayor Snyder says: "The state law prois a fair sample of replies received from vides for the advertisement and sale of nearly a score of cities, Mr. Crandall said. telephone, lighting, railway and other larger cities have taken better care of highest bid is raised 10 per cent by any

such miscellaneous teachers as we have, to supplement its lack of service is humiliating and shameful. We will trust and ask no tax-paid haphazard teachers to do the work of parents and the church. The evil of this perfunctory religious

It is instructive to review in this con nection some of the great labor struggles which marked the last guarter 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 mlaries. 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 for 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. The strike started July 17. In exactly one month the men returned to work, some of

the objects sought having been granted. A minor strike among operators occurred in 1890, and was confined to the Rio Grande and at least ten other roads. There was furious rioting, destruction of property and and Denver & Gulf railroad avstems.

loss of life at Martinsburg, Baltimore, The great railroad strike of 1877 began on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Martins-Pittsburg, Chicago and other places, and burg, W. Va. The immediate cause of the militia were under arms in four states. Factories, shops, mills and all industries struggle was a reduction of 10 per cent in dependent directly on railroad service were wages. The reduction was the last straw labor's back could bear. Employes had forced to close or were seriously crippled. borns innumerable burdens patiently. Work Blood and Flame.

Such symp-

Dr. Pierce's

was irregular, pay days were few and far between and expense bills remained unsettled. The order for a cut created an exing of July 21, 2,000 strikers were massed plosion that convulsed the country. Ine flame started at Martinsburg on the morning of July 17, spread with the uncontrollaratiroad and 3,090 more were carrying defierceness of a prairie fire, enveloping struction through the railroad yards. Meanthe Pennsylvania Central, Erie, Lake Shora while the First division of the National

Sigeplessness

Is akin to insanity. Many a woman realizes this as she lies awake hour by hour, peopling the darkness with phan-toms, starting at the creaking of the bed or the rustle of



cause nervous-ness and sleeplessness. It is the best of tonics and in vigorants, nourishing the nerves, en-couraging the appetite and inducing refreshing aleep. Irregularity, weakenrefreshing sleep. Irregularity, weaken-ing drains, inflammation, ulceration and male weakness are perfectly cured by

female weakness are perfectly cured by "Favorite Prescription." "My wile was sick for over eight years," writes Albert H. Fulte, Esq. of Altamont, Grundy Co., Tenn. "She had uterine disease and was treated by two physicans and got no relief. At last I read about Dr. Pierce's medicines and we de-cided to try his 'Bavorite Prescription.' I sent to the drug store and got one bottle and the first done gave case and aleep. She had not slept any for three mights. Being sure that it would cure her I sent for five more bottles and when she had taken the sixth bottle she was sound and well."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription " when-sver a laxative is required.

Mayor Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati the tracks on each side, to sprinkle the streets and remove the snow, and for a wrote that in that city street railways gross carnings. The city has no legal right makers being arrested and disarmed. The period of five years to pay \$100 a mile for pay a tax of 5 per cent of gross earnings to regulate the rates.

without orders. The volley was terribly

destructive. Ten persons were killed and

about thirty wounded. Many of them were

women and children. The fatalicies exac-

perated others besides the strikers and in

less than an hour thousands of working-

men from mills and mines hurried to the

By nightfall organized bodies of men

moved from various sections of the city

to the railroad yards. Many of them were

armed, gun stores having been looted by

adelphia militia. Meanwhile the command

was withdrawn from the scene of conflict

and stationed in the neighboring round-

house. At 10 o'clock that night the round-

house was completely surrounded by a

mob numbering thousands, and every ave

nue of escape for the soldiers was appar-

ently cut off. The besiegers deliberately

et to work to annihilate the soldiers. The

situation, grimly determined to sell their

The mob having secured possession o

the battery of a local organization, trained

the gun on the roundhouse, but failed to

accompliah the results expected. The gun-

nors were inexperienced and the besieged

soldiers made it exceedingly warm for the

amateur artillerists. Repeated charges

made on the gates of the roundhouse met

with a deadly rain of lead and repulse. By

this time the leaders of the mob, unable

to disidge the soldiers, determined to burn

them out. The surrounding tracks were

filled with cars loaded with various com-

bustibles. These were pushed singly toward

the doomed building. Loaded oil cars were

set in motion and the torch applied. Car

after car was ignited, swelling the bosom

of flame which now surrounded the impris-

oned militia. The sight intensified the

frenzy of the mob and the incendiary's

torch temperarily supplanted the gun. An

lives dearly.

desperate men bent on destroying the Phil-

cene, determined to have revenge.

& Michigan Southern, the Pittsburg & Fort | the rioters, massed in overwhelming num-Locomotive Engineers in recent years was Wayne, Philadelphia & Reading, Lake Eric bers, would not permit the firemen to work. The Last Ditch.

All this destruction, while increasing the peril of the soldiers, did not fire the roundhouse. Finally a section of the mob secured a car loaded with coke. On this they poured large quantities of petroleum, ignited it and pushed the car against the roundhouse. The building was soon on fire and the soldiers prepared to cut their way through the surrounding mob. At 3 o'clock The strike culminated in a cataciyam of in the morning the soldiers made a sortie blood and flame in Pittsburg. On the inornand routed the mob. This, however, did not improve their position. Hastily at the outer stations of the Pennsylvania ing on Liberty street, they started for the United States arsenal, hoping to secure protection there. Almost every foot of the route was contested by the mob. The sol-Guard had been ordered to the city from diers were fired upon from buildings and Philadelphia. Soor after the arrival of the every cross street, and at their heels the order to clear the track and break the crowded a thousand maddened and armed blockade was given. The mob resisted the men. Admission to the arsenal was readvance of the troops with a shower of fused by the commandant, because of insufficient force to defend the place. stones and clubs. One soldier had his head The fractured, and then his companions fired militia then split up into small squads and

retreated out of the city by different routes

and finally escaped the mob's vengeance.

Five soldiers were killed during the re-

During Saturday night and Sunday the

incendiaries burned ratiroad buildings and

rolling stock valued at \$5,000,000 and the

taxpayers of the county in which Pitts-

burg is situated subsequently paid \$2,000,-

The strike spread to Chicago and pre-

tpitated several furlous assaults on the

police, July 24 and 25, resulting in the loss

rder was restored throughout the country.

The strike was a thing of the past, with

Knights of Labor Walkout.

The first great strike of the Knights of

Labor, then in the senith of its growth.

occurred in March, 1886. The order under-

took to boycott the cars of the Texas &

of a receiver. Owing to the general hos-

tility to Jay Gould and his methods the

strikers received general sympathy and en-

ouragement 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, pub-

lic sentiment veered around and the boy-

cott was soon demoralized. Four-fifths of

The next great strike of the Knights of

Labor began on the Philadelphia & Reading

system, December 20, 1887. Three thousand

men went out to enforce a demand for

The battle was lost, the places of the

strikers being filled by other men. The

glass workers' general strike of that year

lasted 150 days and caused a loss of \$500,-

000 in wages. Philadelphia, Pittsburg and

The Burlington Strike.

ecognition of the order by the company.

the strikers lost their situations.

other cities were involved.

a record of at least 100 lives lost.

several lives. Two weeks thereafter

000 to liquidate the loss.

treat

latter, fully conscious of their desperate Pacific system, which was then in the hands

system in 1888. Repeated efforts had been the trap. They marched from Knoxville made by the engineers to secure a scale to Coal Creek, a stockade in which 3,000 of wages nearly equal to the rate paid by miners were entrenched. A battle occurred ompeting roads, and several months were wasted in fruitless negotiations. An ultimatum was finally delivered to the officers Twelve miners were killed and twenty of the company notifying them that the men wounded. After the battle the course paid would quit at 4 a. m., February 27, unless their respects to the rioters and sixty of the scale demanded was granted. The ulti-

natum was ignored. Between its delivery and the date set for the walkout the company scoured the country for new men, and started. The cause of it was a demand for succeeded in securing a sufficient number an adjustment of wages and an all-around to move a few trains within twenty-four hours after the strike. Two weeks passed, effected. Firemen, switchmen, brakemen property was destroyed in the yards at and many conductors-in fact all organized East Buffalo, but within thirty-six hours labor on the system-joined the engineers, after the walkout the state militia was on and fought, bled and died with them. An the ground and order restored. The strike attempt was made by organized labor on collepsed in a week. connecting roads to boycott Burlington

For a few days this fetion seriously CAPS. crippled the road. But the courts now took a hand and compelled connecting lines to 1892. The falling price of silver cut into

sides was enormous.

out in Braddock, Pa. in March, the men excess of what the union demanded. The refusing to agree to a twelve hour day. Three thousand men remained out four months and lost \$560,000 in wages, without any corresponding gain.

most extensive strikes of 1890. They began men. Six persons were killed and seven on May day, with Chicago as the center of disturbance, some 26,000 men guitting work in that city. By concerted action the strike extended from Boston to San Francisco, and involved at least 100,000 men directly. This battle was the entering wedge, and although it failed of success then, it was the means of bringing the eight-hour day into general recognition

Great Year for Trouble.

The year 1893 approached the record of 1877 in the number of persons involved and the lives lost. The first of a series of bloody conflicts was that of the employes of the Carnegie mills at Homestend, Pa. It. began on June 30 and ended in disaster and defeat for the men November 22. The contest was brought on by an order reducing the wages of 325 of the 3,800 employes, but all made resistance a common cause. All the men were locked out by the company, a high board fence thrown up around the works and preparations made to operate the plant with new hands. At sunrise on July 6 the strikers' sentries detected a bargeload of armed men heading for the works

They proved to be Pinkertons. An alarm The most important and most disastrous brought the strikers to the dock and a hatalarm brought out the fire department, but strike undertaken by the Brotherhood of the ensued, ending in the death or capture

sination, the trial and conviction of alleged prisoners in the miners' hall. Federal conspirators and the collapse of the strike troops were then ordered to the scene and and boycott after a protracted seige of five 800 of them were then distributed among months. Conservative estimates placed the the mining towns. The miners surrendered, loss at \$10,000,000, one-fourth in wages to several leaders were prosecuted and impetathe men. At least thirty-five deaths were oned and the pugnacious union broken up.

The Debs Rebellion.

A desperate struggle was precipitated in August between free miners and the em-Last but not least was the so-called Debs rebeilion of 1894. It began with the strike of the American Railway Union on the ville was the center of disturbance, which to 1955, 3 per cent upon the gross receipts. broke out on the morning of the 13th. Four Great Northern system, resulting in a vic-Rochester receives no compensation from hundred free miners took possession of the tory for the men, followed by the walkout convict stockade at Coal Creek, surrounded of the coal miners, and later by the Pullthe use by the city of certain poles. The 350 convicts and sent them under guard to man boycott, the entire northern section | street railway company pays a \$5 tax a Nashville. Attempts to settle the difficulty of the country from ocean to ocean has year on each car, and 1 per cent of its by civil authority were futile, the peacebeen affected. The Great Northern strike lasted two weeks, during which the road state militia was then ordered to the front. was effectually blocked. Arbitration was Meanwhile the strikers, anticipating the invoked and a satisfactory settlement remilitary, laid dynamite under the tracks sulted. On May 5 trouble began in the

over which the trainload of troops was ex-Pullman shops near Chicago, the carpenpected. But the military did not ride into ters employed in the shops demanding a return to the scale of wages prevailing in 1893. Mr. Pullman rejected the demand. Two days later 2,000 or more of the men on the morning of August 18, resulting in decided to strike. Previous to the walkthe route of the strikers by 150 soldiers. out Vice President Howard of the A. R. U. assured the men of the order's support. This support took substantial form on the 16th, when an assessment was levied for their maintenance. On May 20 the strikers announced their readiness to arbitrate, Scarcely had this storm blown over he fore the war of the Buffalo switchmen but Mr. Pullman refused to treat mith them except as individuals. Matters remained in statu quo until June 13, when increase. From the Lehigh system it exthe national convention of the railway tended to the New York Central, the Lackunion met in Chicago. Between that date however, before a semblance of order was awanna and Buffalo Creek roads. Much and the 22d attempts were made by the union to bring about a settlement, but the Pullman officials positively declared there was nothing to arbitrate. The union then issued its ultimatum, giving Pullman five days in which to consent to arbitration or a boycott of Pullman cars would be de-

The Coeur d'Alene war raged during July. receive and handle Burlington cars. After the profits of the operators and various plans interference with traffic. Within fortyeight hours 40,000 men were enrolled among the strikers. From Chicago the boycott extended as far east as Cleveland, south to Louisville and St. Louis, and on the Pacific coast from Los Angeles to Seattle. Transportation was temporarily suspended at more than thirty important cities and nearly all the great arteries of commerce in the north were brought to a standstill Estimates of the losses traceable to the strike place that of Chicago at \$3,500,000

a day or a total of \$32,500,000 for thirteen destruction of the union was thus made manifest and the members determined to redays. Of this amount workingmen lost at least \$600,000 a day. St. Louis estimates sist to the death. On the 11th of July the its loss for ten days at \$1,000,000 a day, and union men awooped down on the town of The eight hour question precipitated the Gem and had a brush with the nonunion San Francisco lost at least that amount.

heaven and earth so vigorously that she at last consented. Now, the other day who appears before me but Jimmy, with a long face, and makes a complaint that the baby keeps him awake nights. "Good gracious! Jimmy," I said, "didn't you know that bables always do that? A baby has to have some relaxation. Go home and be thankful that it isn't twins." There is the reverse side to every joy.

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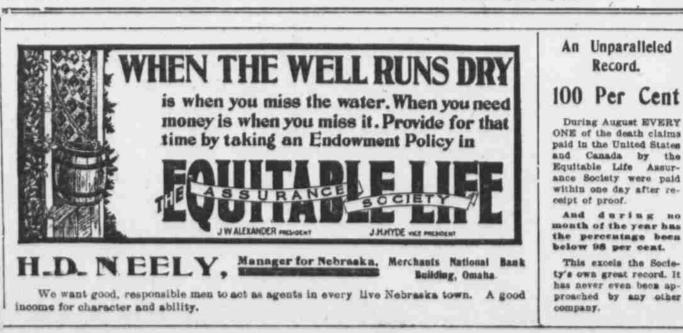
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FLEMING BROS., Managers Omaha, Neb. Des Moines, In. San Francisco lest at least that amount. Considering the extent of the strike, the Joseph Trick, W. J. Trick, Miss E. M. Rey-



Trouble Out West clared by the union. The boycott went into effect at noon, June 26. Meanwhile the railroad managers organized to resist

a battle extending over three months, the were adopted to saddle some of the loss on last two of which the utter hopelessness of the miners. During the winter the mines the struggle was manifest, the engineers were closed, the reason given being that declared the strike off. Few of the old men high railroad rates rendered the mines unwere restored to their places. Very little profitable. Early in April the mine owners property was destroyed, but many lives agreed to start up if the miners would scwere lost, at least ten being recorded in cept \$3 per day instead of \$3.50. The offer Nebraska alone. The financial loss on both was rejected by the Miners' union. Mattors drifted along until the owners began The great Carnegie strike of 1888 broke shipping in nonuniva miners at wages in

the leaders were indicted and tried.