

## THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO BE LOSING GROUND.

Business is Reported to be Rapidly Resuming its Normal Proportions in the City on the Lake Shore.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The general strike which was to have been inaugurated during the night, to force the arbitration of the Pullman strike, has failed to materialize. Throughout the city during the morning there was little evidence of the business paralysis which has been so confidently predicted by labor leaders. Every street car line in the city is running; the elevated roads carried the usual number of trains, and the early morning crowds of working men on the way to their shops and benches seemed unimpaired.

Of all the trades which threatened strike, the seamstresses, cigar makers and carpenters were the only unions which signified their intention of stopping work. Reports from these trades were anxiously awaited, but their action one way or the other was regarded as only a drop in the bucket.

According to labor leaders, more than 100,000 men in this city will be out on strike by Saturday. That was settled at meetings held by a dozen or more local unions late during the night, and the Chicago building and trades council, which alone controls the destinies in this strike of 30,000 men. The council at a late hour, after a full discussion of the situation, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this council to strike, and that organizations already out remain out and the remainder be out not later than Saturday morning; that the council gives its fullest support to all organizations affiliated. We request all members to keep away from railroad property, and if martial law be declared, to remain in their homes.

The Building and Trades council is composed of the members of 26 affiliated organizations, and it is the most powerful south labor body in Chicago.

Among the unions that affiliated with it are the carpenters, numbering 5,000, and the plumbers, 7,000. According to the resolution, all will lay down their tools before Saturday.

The men on the west division street car lines held a meeting during the morning and decided not to strike.

Denied in Chicago.

The story from Cleveland that Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, has wired his men at that place not to strike is emphatically denied by labor leaders here.

Superior Judges Against Arrest.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—A telegram has been received at the headquarters of the Knights of Labor from Grandmaster Workman Sovereign at Chicago as follows:

Do not strike. See press reports.

The telegram which came in late at night was sent over from the Knights of Labor headquarters to a meeting of the American Railway union. The local Knights of Labor officials refused to discuss the meaning of the communication.

There was no strike, however, in this city by members of the order and it is supposed that the message from the grand master workman caused it to be called off for the time being at least. A member of the Knights of Labor, in speaking of the telegram, said he thought it was sent on account of Debs' indifference, and in case the grand jury takes steps looking to the indictment of Sovereign, this message would be on file with the telegraph company, showing that he had called off the strike previously ordered.

Pittsburgh Regulates the Strike.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Representatives in this district of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Switchmen's Mutual association and the Order of Railway Telegraphers, have held a meeting and decided not to participate in the strike now being waged by the American Railway union. This will practically shut the American Railway union out of here in the way of assistance. Its members here are confined principally to the Pittsburgh and Western road, and they will probably not strike without aid from the employees of other roads.

Tied Up at Macdonell.

MACDONELL, O., July 12.—The Wheeling and Lake Erie up has been made complete by the withdrawal of all the Brotherhood men who were unable to continue at work without the full complement in each train crew. Freight and passenger service has been abandoned, except mail trains, which are still running.

Fixed Upon by Negroes.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., July 12.—During the morning a body of imported negro workers fired into the marching strikers at Summit, and it is reported that eight men were shot.

Over at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The employees of the Erie railway here have decided to go back to work. The strike, so far as the road is concerned, is over.

Street Car Men Out.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 12.—Every employee on the street railway went on a strike at midnight and not a wheel turned.

Stripping at the Stock Yards.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., July 12.—Trains are moving in and out of the stock yards on all roads without interruption, and everything continues quiet. The first live stock train for a week arrived at five o'clock over the Northwest road, and was followed a few minutes later by two long trains on the Burlington road, all heavily guarded by federal and state troops. One train load of cattle was sent out consigned to Boston,

## MR. DANIEL'S RESOLUTION.

THE SENATE ADOPTS IT WITHOUT OBJECTION.

He Endorses the President and Wanted to Add to It a Clause Which Condemned the Pullman Car Company.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mr. Daniel of Virginia offered an additional clause to his substitute for Mr. Peffer's resolution in the senate. This additional clause was that while the senate expressly declares its determination to endorse the executive in the enforcement of the laws and in maintaining the supremacy of the constitution, it deems it proper also to declare its adhesion to the principle of arbitration of difficulties between employers of labor and employees as recognized in the laws of the United States; and to express its condemnation of the refusal of a party to such controversy connected with the late disturbances at the city of Chicago and vicinity to submit such difficulty and controversy to fair and impartial arbitration, and its determination also to use, in the prosecution of such arbitration, whatever constitutional powers it may possess.

The clause was fully discussed and finally withdrawn by Mr. Daniel. His amendment after being slightly modified, was then adopted by the senate without a division. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the senate indorses the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the president of the United States and members of his administration to repulse and repress by military force the interference of lawless men, with the due process of the laws of the United States and with the integration of the mails of the United States, and with commerce among the states. The action of the president and his administration has the full sympathy and support of the senate, and he will be supported by all departments of government, and by the power and resources of the entire nation.

Speaker Crisp having been called home by sickness in his family, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, was elected speaker pro tem.

The senate amendments were agreed to, to the house, dividing the southern judicial district of Mississippi into two divisions, and providing for holding a term of the court at Meridian.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has decided to recommend the appointment of a committee to investigate the present labor troubles.

The president has sent the following communication to the senate: C. M. Farlow, Jr., to be postmaster at Madison, Ga.

BURNED THE TENT.

Pennsylvania Roadmen Don't Want Moody to Come Among Them.

WILKESBARRE, July 12.—The greatest excitement prevails in Miners Mills, three miles north of here, owing to the burning of the Moody gospel tent. The tent was being pitched in various portions of the Wyoming valley for the past month, and by an alliance of all the clergymen and united choruses of Moody and Sadler, Major Whittle, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Stephens and a dozen other assistants, several hundred people have been led to the churches.

The night's meeting was the first for which the tent had been used at Miners Mills, it having just been taken there from Ashley. After the services, Watchman George Thompson was left in charge. At midnight he saw two suspicious characters around. They were surprised at seeing a watchman, and ran off without replying to his challenge. Later the same two appeared and engaged his attention at one side of the tent, while an accomplice crept up and set a quantity of oil waste on the canvas and set it on fire, and escaped without his identity being discovered. Later the Watchman Thompson can only give a general description of the men.

The tent was a large one, valued at \$2,000, and would have seated 3,000 people. Some of the friends of the tent campaign are greatly incensed, and they charge the deed upon the Catholics; but it was undoubtedly done by irresponsible hoodlums who had planned it carefully. Rev. Father Kirman, minister of St. Dominic's church, denounced the burning in plain language. Another tent has been ordered made, and it will be rushed here at once. When services begin again the tent will be guarded by a score of armed men. The incident has stirred up a great deal of acrimony.

Two Men Resisted.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 12.—Governor Jones wires from Birmingham requesting for a few days Alex and Wilson Woodley, two of the negro negroes who were sentenced to be hanged here for murder on Friday. He had just received a petition for a commutation of the sentence of these men and on account of the strike situation demanding his attention, could not give their claim any consideration. Hence he resented them until he could do so. Joe Woodley and Jim Callaway will be hanged Friday according to the program.

Sent to the United States Court.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Assassin Frederick's habeas corpus application has been transferred to the United States courts. Attorney Gregory, representing Frederick, announced that he would confer at once with United States District Attorney Melick.

Pierce Fire in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, July 12.—A fire five or six hours among the free harbor docks here. Warehouse number 4 was completely burned out. An immense stock of coffee and tobacco was destroyed, less \$175,000.

Suicide of a Young Lady.

CERO, Tex., July 12.—Dora Cook, aged 17, living at Clinton, this county, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. She left no letter, and the cause for the crime can only be surmised.

H. C. Hanford second vice president of the Linsend Oil Trust, and popularly supposed to have been several times a millionaire, committed suicide in Chicago Wednesday.

## QUEER EXPRESS PACKAGE.

Representative Bailey of Texas Received for a Little Girl.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mr. Bailey of Texas was the recipient of a queer express package as usually falls to the lot of a member of congress. It was an 8-year-old girl with an express tag attached, and the member from Texas was made a sort of baggage master during the lay over of a day here in Washington.

Katie Brady was a resident of Mr. Bailey's town of Gainesville, Tex., where she had lived with her parents till their death. When she had reached the age of 8 her aunt in Raleigh, N. C., had sent for her.

Little Miss Brady was accordingly started north under the care of a young lady who was to pass through Raleigh, where the girl's friends were to meet her, but owing to a misunderstanding as to train hours there was no one on hand to meet her when the young lady and her charge arrived, and, having a through ticket herself, Miss Brady's chaperone was forced to carry her on to Rochester. Correspondence was had with the child's relatives in Raleigh, and it was arranged to ship her through the care of the conductors on the railroad. Her train reached here at 9:20 a. m., and Mr. Bailey, who had been a friend of the Brady family while in Texas, was on hand at the depot to receive his express package.

Miss Brady had a neat, black hanging from the lapel of her travel jacket bearing her name and destination. She was rather frightened at all the swift changes of scene and guardianship to which she had been subjected, and was somewhat fearful when she reached the city. Her aunt, who had been charged by the steward, who had not taken her into the dining room and fed her with ice cream till she was all smiles again.

TROOPS FOR IDAHO.

Governor McConnell Asked the Men He Had Asked For.

BOISE, July 12.—An urgent demand for troops came to Governor McConnell from five leading mining companies in Coeur d'Alene. Besides this there was a formal call on the part of the sheriff of Shoshone county. Governor McConnell immediately wired all commanders of militia companies in the state to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

Also wired President Cleveland again, and received word, through Senators Shoup and Dubois, that troops had been ordered to go into Shoshone county at once.

The whole country is under a reign of terror.

KILLED HIS MAN.

Result of a Family Trouble in a Georgia Town.

TENNESSEE, July 12.—W. J. Bush shot and instantly killed his father-in-law, Jesse G. Joiner. The tragedy happened six miles from here, and full details cannot be learned. They quarreled about their dogs, and Bush shot Joiner in the breast with a shotgun.

Bush and Joiner have been at odds for a number of years, and only a few months ago Bush shot at a man striking Bush's wife. The case was brought up in court and compromised by Bush. Then were no witnesses except Bush's two sons. Bush escaped, but later gave himself up and is now in jail.

Chicago's Shipping Record.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Effects of the strike on railroad traffic are clearly perceptible in the official returns of last week's shipments. They fell off from 42,283 tons for the previous week and 45,793 tons for the corresponding week last year, to 11,664 tons last week. The loads carried amounted as follows: Michigan Central, 1774; Wabash, 1277; Lake Shore, 105; Fort Wayne, 113; Pan Handle, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 51; Grand Trunk, 108; Nickelplate, 238; Erie, 215. Total, 11,666 tons. Shipments in tons: Flour, 371; grains and mill stuffs, 3006; provisions, lard, etc., 2009; dressed beef, 222; butter, 663; hides, 285; lumber, 968; miscellaneous, 645; total, 11,666 tons.

Have Them Sign Contracts.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 12.—The Alton company is requiring all men, old and new, who are given work to sign a contract with the company as individuals. All previous contracts with labor organizations are abrogated and the company says it will not employ any man applying for reinstatement who is rejected. Some because of their action as strike leaders and agitators, but more because the company has decided to stick to the men who have not signed the contract and have decided to reduce their train force materially. The company estimates its strike loss at \$250,000.

A Large Hotel Burned.

LAKE GEORGE, July 12.—The Hotel Whiting, one of the largest hostleries on the Lake Shore, has been burned. The house was full of guests, who barely escaped with their lives and lost nearly all their personal effects. The loss is a total loss. It was valued at \$100,000.

To Examine Lizzie Halliday.

ALBANY, July 12.—Governor Flower has appointed a commission to examine into the sanity of Mrs. Lizzie Halliday.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The Citizens' club elected its ticket in the county primary of Chatham county, Georgia.

Adolphus Duncan, 48, held in Atlanta for alleged assault upon the person of Mrs. Saunders, a music teacher who lives in the city suburbs.

In Atlanta, Herschell McDonald, a young man 18 years old, shot and killed a Greek sculptor named Michael Fontana, and the coroner's jury pronounced the killing murder.

Mr. W. W. Randall, who for the past six or seven years has conducted the Graphic at LaGrange, Ga., has sold out his interest to Mr. O. G. Cox. Mr. Cox is a recent honor graduate of Emory college, and a very forcible and terse writer.

The Minnesota Republican State convention at St. Paul Wednesday nominated Knute Nelson for governor by acclamation.

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It was to the effect that all public functions ought to be conducted through public agents; that all public functions ought to be brought under one control, under the supervision of public officers, and charges for train transportation of persons and property throughout the United States ought to be uniform and the wages of employees ought to be regulated by law and paid promptly in money; that all coal beds ought to be owned and worked by the government, and that the wages of employees should be paid in money which was not supplied by the government of the United States, and that the rate of interest ought to be uniform in all states, and that all revenues of the government ought to be raised by taxes on real estate.

In support of his resolution, Senator Peffer had made an extremely socialistic speech, and had announced that he was in favor of not only abolishing the United States senate, but that he would cast his vote for the abolition of the house also. He said that he favored the government being reduced to "one man—not more than one man—from each state."

Then Mr. Peffer went on to speak enthusiastically of the grand spectacle that would be presented when all the men of the country stopped work; when all the life of the communities would be at an absolute and perfect standstill, like the silence of a Sunday morning; when nobody would eat, work, when everybody would be paralyzed and inert. And that was, he said, what this thing meant to the American people. The time had come for employers to learn how to handle the situation by fair treatment of their men, and if they could not do that, it was up to the people, in their sovereign capacity, to interfere and say that the thing had gone far enough—to say "thus far and no farther."

Senator Davis, Republican of Minnesota, gave the answer when the cue, when, in answering Peffer's socialistic speech, he said as a northern man he blushed to challenge a contrast between the two sections. One was a homogeneous and the other a divided people. He blushed to say, as a northern man, that no discontent and no animosity had been found south of the Ohio and the Potomac.

The senator expressed regret to note the dangerous tendency of the speech of Senator Peffer, and closed by hoping that all parties would be found closely allied in their efforts to bring about the return of law and order throughout the country.

General Gordon followed the senator from Minnesota, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, the senator from Kansas clothed his extraordinary speech with an assault on the two leading political parties occupying this chamber, and appeals for a third party. At a time like this, when the peace of great communities is not only threatened but broken, when law is idle, when a great central city, one of the first in this country, has its property threatened by a reign of blood and fire and terror, when great communities are looking hither and thither for some method of escape from the terrors which surround them, when our very civilization is in the form of a volcano under which we live, is hovering over us, and the groundswell of a great agitation, it seems to me that any representative on this floor has descended very far from the lofty plane of statesmanship and patriotism which we are here to represent.

What matters it to us whether we be Republicans or Democrats, what matters it to any lover of his country on which side he stood in the great American conflict in the past, so that now we stand shoulder to shoulder, for the peace of the country and for the safety of its laws, the support of its dignity and the perpetuity of its personal liberties—the liberties of its people? I do not wish to speak on the subject from a southern standpoint, and I will not. It matters not to me whether the war which threatens Chicago be western or northern or southern. It involves in its meshes the very life of this republic, which is a republic of order, if it is a republic at all. We are a peculiar people. We are a people who govern our country by vote, by ballot, and the will of the people is its law, and when the will of the people fails to support the law the government must become defunct. We have no government except that government organized and upheld by the free will of the people.

Law governs popular will and protects private property and private life. It protects the right of the laboring man to dispose of his labor and sell it where he pleases, and when that right is invaded by Mr. Peffer, anybody else, it is in danger not only of the laws of the whole country, but it is the inauguration of a system of slavery never known in the past history of this country. The institution of slavery has been wiped out in blood drawn from the veins of northern and southern kindred, and there never has lived a man on this continent who had the right to order a man of his own blood from labor. Why, sir, where is this country today? I stand here in this chamber and recall with some misgiving the awful prophecy of Lord Macaulay in some great public upheaval like that which confronts us today, that this republic would either lose its civilization through mob law, or that in putting it down by the strong arm of power, would lose its liberties. Sir, I do not believe that, but I confess that if such doctrines as we have heard on this floor this morning be come popular, well may we pause and consider whether Macaulay's prophecy is to be fulfilled or not. Rather would I think with the great Gambetta, when he said it at all the liberty loving people of the country would unite to save the country, however much they might differ in politics. The day is on us right now, and I stand here, not as a southern man, but as an American citizen, and wish my voice could ring through the ear of every lawbreaker of the continent, to say "that the

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What matters it to us whether we be Republicans or Democrats, what matters it to any lover of his country on which side he stood in the great American conflict in the past, so that now we stand shoulder to shoulder, for the peace of the country and for the safety of its laws, the support of its dignity and the perpetuity of its personal liberties—the liberties of its people? I do not wish to speak on the subject from a southern standpoint, and I will not. It matters not to me whether the war which threatens Chicago be western or northern or southern. It involves in its meshes the very life of this republic, which is a republic of order, if it is a republic at all. We are a peculiar people. We are a people who govern our country by vote, by ballot, and the will of the people is its law, and when the will of the people fails to support the law the government must become defunct. We have no government except that government organized and upheld by the free will of the people.

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## CAN HE BE COMPETENT?

IS THE QUESTION ASKED CONCERNING EUGENE DEBS.

A Physician Claims to Speak Authoritatively Concerning a Man Whom He Has Said He Has Treated.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The World contains the following sensational story of the recent history of Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway union, and promoter of the great strike which has, for the past weeks, brought such serious consequences upon a vast number of industries. The World says: Is Eugene V. Debs responsible for his actions, or, indeed, is any man who once suffered from dyspepsia a competent leader of his fellow men?

That is a question now agitating some people in this city who are acquainted with the president of the American Railway union and leader of the western strikers. Debs came to New York a few months ago to be treated for alcoholism. He was at that time a physical wreck, and, when under the influence of liquor, a victim of hallucinations. He came with a letter of introduction from Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll to Dr. T. S. Robertson, the specialist in disorders of the nervous system who was at that time devoting most of his attention to cases from excessive use of stimulants. What Dr. Robertson thinks of Debs' attitude in the present situation may be judged from the following telegram which he sent last Thursday evening to his former patient:

As your friend and physician, I implore you to stop where you are. The condition of your nervous system and the great strain upon it make you irresponsible for your own orders.

Yours in friendship, T. S. R.

To this telegram Dr. Robertson has received no reply. He said that Debs had been treated for nervous prostration, weakness and dyspepsia, and that he was practically a physical wreck when he came here for treatment from the west. At that time Debs had visited a brother-in-law living some where on Lexington avenue, and had been accompanied by his wife, whom Dr. Robertson described as a charming woman, devoted to her husband, Dr. Robertson, while loth to speak of a former patient, said that he had sent the telegram not only in the interest of Debs, but believing that it would hasten the end of the present excitement.

"The continuous strain to which he is subjected," said Dr. Robertson, "can not but affect his nervous system and the soundness of his judgment. In moments of excitement he is liable to be carried away by his own enthusiasm, and his judgment of men and affairs necessarily must be mistaken."

"What was his condition when he came to New York?"