

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1894.

3 CENTS. [AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.]

"Bike" Bloomers For Bicycle Riding are just the thing. They are cool, comfortable and cheap. It takes only

\$2.50

To get a pair at

THE WINN

BIG 4 ROUTE

International Convention Y. P. S. C. E. At Cleveland, Ohio, July 11-15. The Big Four is the OFFICIAL ROUTE from Indiana and Illinois. SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Indianapolis

Wednesday July 11, at 11:00 A. M. and run through to Cleveland, reaching there at 7:00 P. M., making entire trip by daylight.

Rates from Indianapolis, \$2.35 for the round trip. Tickets will be sold for above special and all regular trains of July 9, 10 and 11, good to return until July 31. A further extension to Sept. 15 may be secured by depositing tickets with joint agents at Cleveland. For further particulars call on J. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo; Harriet J. Wishard and C. J. Buchanan, Indianapolis; also, Big Four ticket offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station, Indianapolis.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., with their CAFE DINING CAR SERVICE, and FIVE Trains each way, daily, is the most direct light rail route between

Indianapolis and Cincinnati. If you want to enjoy comfort and luxury, take the SUPERB ROUTE. Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

Monon Route

The Vestibuled Pullman Car Line LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 30-Chicago Limited, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches, Parlor, Dining, and Sleeper for Chicago. Arrive Chicago, 11:50 a. m. No. 29-Chicago Night Express, Pullman Vestibuled Coaches and Sleepers daily. Arrive Chicago, 7:40 a. m. No. 31-Monon Accommodation, daily except Sunday. Arrive Chicago, 4:00 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

GREENWICH Insurance Co.

ROBT MARTINDALE & CO., AGTS, 84 East Market street.

ACME MILLING CO.'S Columbia Flour.

BEST IN THE MARKET. THE MISSOURI RISING.

Last Night It Was Within Four Feet of the Danger Line at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., June 11.—The rain has ceased, but the Missouri river continues to rise steadily. The positive danger line is eighteen feet, and the stage of water is something over fourteen feet. The local United States weather bureau officers declare that if the conditions to the North were of a foreboding character he would receive telegraphic communication at once and the danger at Omaha depends upon sudden rises to the North. The indications, however, are for increasing rains in this vicinity, and to the north to-night, which makes the situation more serious.

AN EX-SOLDIER'S COMPLAINT.

His Pension Withheld and He Was Compelled to Take the Keeley Cure.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 11.—A member of the National Soldiers' Home named William Williams, to-day brought habeas corpus proceedings in the United States Court against Governor Smith for illegally confining him at the home, refusing to give him his discharge, retaining his pension money and compelling him to take the Keeley treatment and pay for the same under duress of imprisonment. Gov. Smith immediately gave Williams his freedom and pension money upon being served notice of legal proceedings. The retention of pension money is looked upon as a precedent against compulsory administration of the Keeley treatment in national military hospitals and the deprivation of a veteran's pension money for that purpose.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS WEAKER.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 11.—William Walter Phelps is weaker to-day, though his physician does not expect any improvement. Mr. Phelps suffered from hemorrhages during the night.

MALARIAL DISEASE.

A sure and effectual prevention and cure is found in Simmons Liver Regulator. It originated in the South and there achieved its great fame for diseases of the section.

NEW MINING SCALE

An Agreement Reached by the Conference at Columbus.

Miners and Operators Fix the Indiana Rate at 60 Cents for Bituminous Coal and 70 Cents for Block.

PITTSBURG TO PAY 69 AND 56

Price for the Hocking Valley District to Be 60 Cents.

Northern Illinois Operators to Pay from 62 1/2 in Summer to 80 in Winter, the Latter at La Salle.

TO GO INTO EFFECT JUNE 18

And Continue Until May 1, 1895, if the Agreement is Kept.

Intimation that the Price Will Not Be Accepted by the Miners of the Indiana Bituminous Field.

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—The miners and operators, representing the districts of Indiana, northern Illinois, Hocking Valley, Ohio, and Pittsburg, who met in conference here Saturday, this evening reached an agreement that will end the great coal miners' strike if the agreement is carried out by the men.

When the joint committee on scale, composed of operators and miners, went into executive session, this morning each side expressed a feeling that circumstances elsewhere had placed an agreement here in jeopardy, but each would try to effect an agreement if possible. John McBride said: "We, the miners, are not contending for recognition of the miners' union, but for a uniform scale." Before going into conference as a joint committee the miners held a private conference of about one hour's duration. Some of the operators had said that they preferred to deal with organized rather than unorganized labor. More uniform results could be secured. A failure to agree meant, in their opinion, a resumption of the strike at some inopportune time in the near future. Col. W. P. Rend, who was very anxious to effect a settlement, submitted a proposition on his own account to agree to a scale of 60 cents for Pennsylvania and 60 cents for Ohio, or other territory in a fair proportion, the price to hold good until Sept. 1, when the rate is to be increased to 70 cents in western Pennsylvania and in other districts in proportion. The proposition was made to President McBride and was considered by the miners.

At 5:30 this evening the scale committee announced that an agreement had been reached and was being drawn up. The compromise was on a basis of 60 cents for Ohio and 60 cents for western Pennsylvania. This agreement is not to take effect until next Monday, June 18, the miners desiring to have a week to submit the matter to the various districts, as much opposition to the compromise is expected and the miners will have to be prepared to accept it.

At the joint conference to-night the agreement was ratified. A. A. Adams, president of the Ohio miners, who was a member of the scale committee, refused to sign the agreement. The settlement, however, is in effect. The scale agreed upon is as follows: Pittsburg—Thin vein, 60 cents; thick vein, 56 cents.

Hocking Valley, 60 cents. Indiana—Bituminous, 60 cents; block, 70 cents. Illinois—Streator, 62 1/2 cents for summer and 80 cents for winter; LaSalle and Spring Valley, 75 cents for summer and 80 cents for winter. The scale of prices will be in effect and bind both parties thereto beginning June 18, 1894, and continues until May 1, 1895; provided, that the above-named scale of prices for the Pittsburg district shall be severally reduced to 50 cents. The operators and miners shall co-operate in their efforts to secure a general observance of this agreement. A general agreement covered by this agreement a general recognition of the price herein named cannot be made until the selection of these companies may call a meeting of the joint board of arbitration and determine whether the agreement has been sufficiently complied with to warrant its continuance.

While it has been announced that the agreement reached by the operators and miners in their joint conference in this city tonight is final, its effect upon the miners remains to be seen. The fact that fully a week will intervene before the agreement takes effect leads to the belief that the determination of the miners to accept no compromise can be mollified. A majority of the operators left for their homes immediately after the adjournment of the conference to-night, and those who could be seen were confident that the agreement would bring about a speedy settlement of the strike. Robert Bailey, of Pittsburg, said it was doubtful how the fifty-three striking operators in his district would take the agreement, but he was inclined to the belief that a majority of them would fall in line. E. B. Bent, of LaSalle, Ill., was of the opinion that the settlement in northern Illinois would influence the southern part of that State to come into line.

MAY NOT ACCEPT.

Indiana Miners Not Pleased with the Sixty-Cent Rate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 11.—The Indiana miners are decidedly opposed to any agreement on a compromise scale of wages. They sent telegrams to their officials who were attending the Columbus conference advising them in the strongest terms not to agree to a compromise, but to insist on last year's scale. The men insist that they could have obtained the 90 cents a ton compromise rate without the strike, and that the rate of 70 cents barely afforded a living. One reason why they are particularly incensed at the effort to secure a lower price for mining is the fact that many of the operators have made a great deal of money during the strike. Furthermore, the market is now in condition to enable them to pay 70 cents a ton.

As to the big profits some operators have been making while the miners were idle, that feature of the strike is destined to make a great scandal. There is no longer any doubt that there was an ulterior purpose on the part of many operators in bringing on the strike, which was a collusion between the operators and the miners. That purpose was to get two or three prices for the enormous quantity of cheap-mined coal they had stored at lake ports in the Northwest and along the Ohio river.

RECEPTION ON BOARD THE CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Rear Admiral Henry Erben gave a reception this afternoon aboard the United States cruiser Chicago. A salute was fired upon the arrival on board the warship of United States Ambassador Bayard. About 300 guests were present at the collation, which was served on the main deck. Secretary Roosevelt of the United States embassy, and Lieut.-Commander W. S. Cowles, United States Naval attaché, and all the leading Americans in London were present. Dancing followed the reception.

AMERICAN SENT TO SIBERIA.

BUFFALO, June 11.—A Sileski, of this city, has received a letter, dated May 25, from Mr. Jankowski, a Russian Polish, stating that his brother-in-law, S. J. Kismanski, a citizen of Buffalo, who had lived twenty-five years in America, was the moment he arrived in Russia, arrested and sentenced to be transported to Siberia. The Polish people of Buffalo have reported the matter to Secretary Groscham.

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FIRE AND DYNAMITE

Ohio Miners Resort to the Torch and High Explosives.

They Burn Several Bridges and Attempt to Destroy Others by Placing Giant Powder Beneath Them.

MORE MILITIA CALLED OUT

Several Companies Hurried to Massillon and Midvale.

Coal and Mail Trains Stopped on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling and Other Railways.

MUCH DAMAGE IN ALABAMA

Six Bridges Burned or Wrecked by the Use of Dynamite.

Soldiers Sent in Pursuit of the Perpetrators of the Outrage—Situation in Pennsylvania and Other States.

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—The striking miners of Ohio have begun to use torch and dynamite in their efforts to prevent the shipment of coal, and as a result the sheriffs of Tuscarawas and Starke counties this afternoon made formal demand on Governor McKinley for troops to protect the property of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company. The Fourteenth Regiment was ordered to evening to Trichsville, in Tuscarawas county, and eight companies of the Fifth Regiment were ordered to Massillon, in Starke county. Advances from Medvale, on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road, say that the miners set fire to a wooden bridge. The structure was saturated with coal oil and was burning fiercely when discovered by the railroad people. The flames were finally subdued, but not until the bridge had been partly destroyed. The Massillon miners held a big meeting in an open field last night, at which it was decided that coal trains should be held up and everything possible done to prevent fuel being sent into Cleveland. A spy in the employ of the railway company was discovered by the strikers to be present at the meeting, and that he was spying on the miners. He was attacked by the strikers, but he only escaped after receiving some very rough handling.

An attempt was made last night to blow up the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad bridge over the Tuscarawas river at Navarre. A terrific explosion occurred at 5 o'clock, and soon after railway employees discovered that the bridge was on fire. The flames were extinguished.

During the day and evening the following dispatches were received from the regions where the strikers have been committing unlawful acts:

Wheeling Creek—Efforts were made early to-day to burn bridges on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road at Midvale and Canal Dover. At the latter place the flames were extinguished by the watchman. The miners tried to drive him off by shooting at him. The sheriff was notified and put deputies on guard. The Second, Fourth and Sixth regiments are here. Coal trains are running as usual. At noon to-day two men were observed acting in a very suspicious manner at the bridge. They were seen to throw dynamite into the water. The bridge was destroyed and the train wrecked.

Massillon—Early to-day a short fire broke out on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling road at this place. The conductor, suspecting the cause of the fire, ordered the train to stop. The train was told they would be given five minutes to sidetrack the coal and leave. The miners were angry and argued the question with the strikers, but pulled the coal cars back on the bridge, and coupled the engine and went back down the road.

Miners fired a treble two miles north of Midvale to-day and stopped a mail train, but permitted it to pass after being told that it carried no explosives. The sheriff has wired that he is powerless to protect property.

The covered railroad bridge over the Tuscarawas river, south of Midvale, was burned. The bridge was fire by miners. The guards were covered with revolvers; coal bill was carried to the bridge just as the train was backed to Trichsville. Most of the miners are foreigners.

Wheeling Creek—The strikers crossed the rails of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad at Flushing and badly delayed trains. Ten or fifteen shots were fired at the soldiers from the bridge, and once returned. The soldiers placed a Gatling gun in position, but did not fire it.

Anarchy Near Massillon.

MASSILLON, O., June 11.—In the face of a prospective settlement of the wage question at Columbus the aspect of the miners' strike and its attendant difficulties along the line of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad, particularly between this county, grows steadily worse, and what was three days ago a local outbreak at the southern terminus has now spread over a distance of one hundred miles, every foot of which seems to be threatened by the all pervading spirit of lawlessness. At 1 o'clock this afternoon Sheriff Doll sent a long dispatch to Governor McKinley asking the troops to be sent here to assist in maintaining order. At Midvale the strikers seized a coal train this afternoon, held it for some time and then deliberately burned the bridge ahead of it over the Tuscarawas river. The bridge was a huge old-fashioned wooden structure 160 feet long, and was entirely destroyed. The strikers swarmed over it while the fires were being started and showed themselves very intelligent and effective incendiaries. It will be impossible to replace this even temporarily inside of three or four days, and in the interval traffic for that portion of the line will have to be abandoned. Freight cannot be run over it, but passengers have been transferred to-day in boats. The strike sentiment is so bitter in this region that men cannot be hired to risk their lives as track walkers, and the road is at this hour practically unoperated north of Trichsville. Governor McKinley has notified Sheriff Doll that his request for the transfer of military to the storm center of the county will be granted and that a sufficient force will be ordered to this city at once. The difficulties encountered three coal trains have been sent through

THE ALTOONA FIZZLE.

An Operator Tells Why the Conference Failed to Reach an Agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—William D. Kelly, one of the committee of bituminous coal operators, who went to Altoona on Saturday to attend the conference with the miners, has returned to his home in this city. "I have had an experience of twenty-four years in coal mining," said Mr. Kelly, "and this strike is the most sensational I ever knew. Our miners in the Clearfield district have no demands on us where we work, and we do not know why they refuse to work unless, through sympathy with miners in other sections they want to stop the strike. They are unable to understand no labor organization. The operators believe they see signs of a weakness among the miners, and they are unable to understand the strike will be indefinitely prolonged. It is undoubtedly true that there will be considerable delay in persuading the men to return to work."

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