remains for the Senate to complete the work on these bills. Altogether, it is a record of work done quickly which must prove satisfactory to the House and to the public, as it does to myself."

Mr. Crisp was asked to outline the more important work yet to be done by the House. "There is a general desire," said he, "to take up the bill so widely discussed for choosing Senators by direct vote of the people, and it is probable that this measure will be considered. There is also the important bill known as the pooling bill, which grants mutual advantages to the public and to railroads by allowing the roads to pool their earnings. The judiciary committee has several important bills of a judicial and legal character which will be given a hearing. These are the main public measures yet to be heard, and with them passed upon by the House I think we will be entitled to congratulations as well as an adjournment."

ARMOR PLATE INQUIRY.

One of Carnegie's Superintendents on the Witness Stand Again.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Superintendent Corry, of the Carnegie armor-plate shops, resumed his testimony to-day before the investigating committee. He was questioned as to the care which the officers from the Navy Department gave to the inspection of armor work at the shops. He said one and sometimes two officers came to the shops every day except Sunday. They came very rarely at night until after the investigation began. The work proceeded night and day. He remembered only once when a naval officer (Lieutenant Cowles) came to the shops after 6 p. m. Chairman Cummings asked Corry if he knew that the workmen presented a testimonial to Lieutenant Gill, one of the naval inspectors. Corry said he did not. His own salary had been reduced since he had become superintendent of the armor-plate works, and he had received no presents, money, stock or other inducement from the company, except occasional suits of clothes. Representative Talbott asked Corry if he had not made false reports on certain specified plates. He said he had omitted to furnish certain features of work to the government officers. It had not amounted to false reports. He disclaimed knowledge of Superintendent Cline's admission that he had changed reports in order to keep government officers from "fussing."

STEFFEN'S TIME WASTED.

He Did Not Get a Hearing Before Voorhees's Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. Andrew Steffen, of Indianapolis, who came to Washington in response to a telegraphic invitation from Senator Voorhees to appear before the finance committee on behalf of the cigar manufacturers, telegraphed Mr. Steffen that he had influenced the committee to break its rule and grant him a hearing. When Mr. Steffen arrived here he found that Mr. Voorhees had, perhaps unintentionally, misled him. Mr. Voorhees was unable to procure him a hearing. He made his statement to Mr. Voorhees, who then pretended to be acting in his official capacity as chairman of the committee. As a matter of fact, Mr. Steffen might just as well remained home. Mr. Voorhees had no authority from the committee to hear Mr. Steffen or any one else in his capacity as chairman of the committee. No committee from Mr. Steffen's association will be granted a hearing before the finance committee, and Mr. Voorhees knew that no such hearing would be granted when he wired Mr. Steffen to come to Washington. It remains to be seen whether the finance committee will next week redeem any promises that Mr. Voorhees made in the shape of amendments to the Sumatra tobacco schedule.

A Knight of Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—General Secretary-treasurer Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, is in Washington, and has asked Senator Kyle to introduce the following in the Senate on Monday:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no warrant or other process, civil or criminal, shall be issued by any United States commissioner or out of any circuit or district court of the United States against any person or persons for the obstruction of any railroad train or trains, unless it shall appear that such person or persons have obstructed or hindered such train in such manner as to interfere with the safe and convenient movement on the part of such train or trains, as is essential to the safe and convenient transportation of the mails of the United States; and the detachment of Pullman or other parlor or sleeping coaches from any railroad train or trains shall not constitute any offense against the laws of the United States.

Coxeyites Anxious to Return Home.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Pressure of an unforeseen and undesired sort is being brought to bear upon members of Congress by the various industrial armies encamped about Washington. The novelty of the presence of these unique organizations has departed, and consequently local donations of provisions have fallen off until the men are in a pitiable condition from want of food. Every day the lobbies are besieged by deserters from the armies and navies of generals and admirals Coxey, Fitzgerald, Galvin and Fry, who are wearied of husks and are anxious to return home. Naturally they come to the Congressmen from their States for assistance. In some cases members have yielded to their charitable impulses and furnished funds for the purpose, thereby establishing a precedent which encouraged other needy industrials to apply. Members are greatly annoyed in this way, and the demands on them are more than they can meet.

Populists Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—With the exception of a short time to-day in the House was consumed by a filibuster over the contested election case of Watson against Black, of the Tenth Georgia district. The filibuster was led by Representative Pence, who contested every inch of ground, even after the aid of the committee on rules had been invoked. The tangle was finally straightened out and the resolution of the committee on elections declaring Mr. Black elected was agreed to, only the Populists dissenting. A few bills of minor interest were passed early in the day and some resolutions to pay the salaries and funeral expenses of deceased employes of the House were agreed to. At 4:30 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 p. m. The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

Senator Wolcott Recovering Slowly.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Letters from Paris received here from Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, state that he is recovering very slowly from a recent surgical operation performed upon him by an eminent Paris practitioner. Senator Wolcott is not expected to return to the United States before August. His friends are very uneasy about him. It was given out before he sailed that his mission was to sell a mine. Senator Wolcott only returned from Europe two months ago, after undergoing an operation. He is suffering from kidney trouble, and his friends fear that it will be necessary to ultimately remove one of his kidneys. Senator Wolcott is naturally a man of magnificent constitution and for this reason his friends hope he will soon regain his health.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry the Secretary of Agriculture sent a statement to the Senate to-day which says that the visible supply of wheat on July 1 will be about 55,000,000 bushels, in addition to which there will be approximately 8,000,000 bushels available wheat stocks on the Pacific coast and an undeterminable quantity that goes as "invisible supply." He places the acreage of winter wheat for the present year at 25,016,172 and of spring wheat at 10,108,592, and the probable production in bushels at 414,988,987.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The cash balance in the treasury to-day was $115,231,520, of which $66,303,815 was gold reserve. The withdrawals from the subtreasury at New York to-day aggregated $1,475,000, of which $225,000 was for shipment to Canada. This leaves the true amount of the reserve $64,828,815.

Court-Martial Sentence Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President has approved the finding of the court-martial which recommended the dismissal of Lieut. Marcus Maxwell. Lieutenant Maxwell was stationed at Omaha, and was charged with duplicating his accounts and of conduct unbecoming a gentleman. He was a witness in the Maney court-martial.

A Job for Captain Zuchreigle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Representative Taylor was at the treasury again to-day urging Mr. Carlisle to appoint Captain Zuchreigle, of Rockport, a supervising inspector of buildings. The result of his visit was made evident soon after when Mr. Carlisle asked for the resignation of Inspector of Buildings O. M. Condon. The vacancy thus created will be given to Zuchreigle.

Chapman and McCartney Indicted.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The grand jury has found indictments against broker Chapman, of New York, and John McCartney, of Washington, for refusing to answer certain questions asked them by the Senate sugar investigating committee.

HARNEY PEAK FRAUD

ENGLISHMEN PUT IN MILLIONS AND AMERICANS GOBBLED THEM.

Receiver for the Big Dakota Tin Mines That Were to Astonish the World with Their Output.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Dr. Albert R. Ledoux, a metallurgist and mining expert of this city, has been appointed receiver for the Harney Peak Tin-mining Company, of South Dakota. Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, made the appointment on application of stockholders who allege fraud in the management of the company.

In the complaint accompanying the application for a receiver, charges of fraud are made against the trustees of the defendant company, Lewis May, James Flanagan, William M. Dean, William Remsen, George Ehret, Charles D. Deshler, Herman Klubel, Louis D. Weber, W. L. Flanagan, the estate of Frederick W. Foote, the estate of Henry Clausen, jr., the estate of Daniel Sappleton, Samuel Untermeier and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Complainants in the suit are Charles Fletcher, Henry Landon Maud, Charles Edward Denny, Edward Maynard Denny and John Scudamore Sellon.

The history of the case as told by the documents is briefly as follows: The Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company was incorporated under the laws of this State, on April 16, 1884, to do business in the Black Hills region of Dakota. The principal organizer of the company was James Wilson and the trustees were William M. Dean, Charles D. Deshler, Herman Klubel, Oliver F. Berry, W. J. Russell, James Wilson and Charles M. Field. An issue of $5,000,000 was made at once to purchase, as it is claimed, property worth only $17,000. On Jan. 31, a second issue of $5,000,000 was made to Oliver F. Berry as trustee, and the following year a third issue of a like amount to Henry Clausen, jr. The English complainants afterwards took part of the stock which they now say was issued to the trustees as a blind, and that the bonds were so juggled as to make it difficult to discover the fraudulent conspiracy and gains which tney allege were divided among a syndicate of stockholders. In 1890 an agreement was entered into between Samuel Untermeyer and Edward Sabine, Baring-Gould, the Rt. Hon. Lord Thurlow and John Taylor, of England, and the Harney Peak Tin Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company by which the Englishmen obtained 90,000 shares of stock at $100 par value in addition to $1,535,000. Only a small sum of the money was paid, but two subsequent agreements were made by which the Englishmen were to issue 1,000,000 pounds in bonds of an English company giving security for the rest, which they failed to do, but 1,000,000 pounds was put on the Black Hills property in a mortgage which was issued to the English company in part payment and partly as security. Another 1,000,000 pounds mortgage was subsequently placed.

About four hundred mining claims were purchased, but an attempt was made to work not more than twenty of them, and the only thing mined, according to an affidavit of George N. Hamilton, was one thousand tons of ore, which has never yet been treated. The Englishmen who had invested between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000, becoming suspicious, sent over agents to investigate, who, it is alleged, found that the American members had put up only $280,000 in cash for all the property. Samuel Untermeyer, it is charged, while on a salary of $2,000 a year, actually represents $200,000 in cash and stock, and others have received sums more or less exorbitant. Not more than $600,000, it is said, has been expended in working the mines and building the mills, and the Englishmen want to know where their millions went to. The books of the company were seized at 33 Wall street this afternoon, and subpenas served upon the defendants.

THE K. OF L. TROUBLES

COURTS TO BE ASKED TO INVESTIGATE THE ORDER'S CONDITION.

Dissatisfied Members Intimate There Is Something Wrong with the Secretary-Treasurer's Books.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The bitterness that has pervaded the ranks of the Knights of Labor ever since the meeting of the General Assembly in this city last November, found expression at a meeting held here at which steps were taken looking toward a thorough overhauling by the courts of the books of General Secretary-treasurer John W. Hayes. The meeting adopted an appeal to the order, which says:

"Among the reasons which have impelled the signers to the course which they have taken are the following: Because in consequence of being engaged in outside schemes the general officers are neglecting the duties which they were elected to perform and for which they are paid out of the funds of the order; because proof of this negligence is shown in the establishment of a gas plant at Euphrata, at a capitalization of $50,000, among the incorporators being Thomas R. McGuire and Jacob G. Schonforber; because proof is further shown in a dispatch received from Hastings, on the 10th inst., which stated that the gas plant and nine miles of main, the property of that town, had been purchased by John W. Hayes, Thomas B. McGuire and Jacob Schonforber for the sum of $60,000; because we have learned through a reliable source that a judgment note for the sum of $25,000 has been given by the present general officers against the property of the order at No. 814 North Broad street, Philadelphia; because we believe the funds of the order are being illegally expended; because an impenetrable veil of secrecy has been drawn over the general treasury of the order, as the general secretary-treasurer has failed to comply with the constitutional provision that instructs him to furnish quarterly to State, national, trade and district assemblies an itemized statement of all receipts and expenditures; because plans have been laid by the present general officers by which they hope to hold the salaried positions, elective and appointive, in and under the General Assembly. Therefore we are forced to resort to legal process and have decided to enter the courts to compel a financial accounting that we believe will result in exposures confirmatory of our gravest suspicions."

The appeal concludes with a request for co-operation by all members. One of the national assemblies in this State promised $250 toward prosecution of the legal investigation if other assemblies will supply as much more as may be needed. The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the suspension of Messrs. Powderly, Quinn and Wright as "a flagrant outrage and a brutal manifestation of enmity."

Settlement at Punxsutawney.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., June 29.—A settlement of differences between the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal and Coke Company and its employes was finally reached to-day. The price for mining coal agreed upon is 40 cents net, the mines to be governed by the same conditions and rules that existed before the strike. The company reserves the right to refuse to employ any men who have been lawbreakers. A general resumption of work will begin Monday.

Leander Richardson Acquitted.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Leander Richardson was tried before three justices of the peace to-day for assault upon actor J. T. Sullivan, Rose Coghlan's husband. After hearing several witnesses, including complainant and defendant, the judges discharged Richardson. The affair took place in the lobby of the Madison-square Theater, May 9, and resulted in a serious illness for Sullivan, whose nose was broken by a blow from Richardson.

Intercolonial Congress.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 29.—The Intercolonial Congress this morning elected Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, President. At this afternoon's session President Bowell delivered his inauguration address.

Four days' racing at the Fair Grounds July 3 to 6. Go one day, the 4th, anyhow. Admission, 50 cents.

BUSINESS PARALYZED

Debs's Strike Has Caused Serious Results in California.

All Traffic on the Great Southern Pacific Railway System on the Pacific Coast at a Standstill.

REPAIR SHOPS ALSO CLOSED

Hundreds of Cars Laden with Perishable Freight Side-Tracked.

Whole Fruit Crop of the State Likely to Be Lost if the Blockade Be Not Raised in a Few Days.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM OLNEY

Mail Trains with Pullman Cars Attached Must Not Be Stopped.

Santa Fe Strikers Admonished by a Federal Judge—Northern Pacific Railway Still Tied Up Tight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—By order of President Debs, of the A. R. U., a general strike is in effect on the Southern Pacific and the entire system was paralyzed to-day. Debs issued his order from Chicago last night. The order to strike is the result of the discharge at Oakland last night of brakemen who refused to go out on a train to which Pullman coaches were attached. The strike went into effect at midnight. The tie-up at this end of the Southern Pacific is all but complete. Even the Southern Pacific ferry service across San Francisco bay is badly crippled. Ferry boats are running, but the company has been able to maintain only an intermittent train service between the boats and the suburbs of Oakland, Alameda, Berkely and other points across the bay. At 9:30 o'clock to-day no trains were running on the company's principal suburban line at Oakland. The result is that thousands of people who reside in the suburbs across the bay and engaged in business in San Francisco were forced to remain at home or walk to the ferry boats. Many living in the more remote suburbs were unable to reach the city. There is no doubt that the officials of the Southern Pacific are amazed at the remarkable strength of the American Railway Union. In interviews, however, Superintendent Fillmore and other general officials declare the company positively will not recede from the stand taken by them.

General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, has received the following telegram from President C. P. Huntington at New York:

"We feel quite sure that after second sober thought our men will not leave us, as the Pullman company has very little interest in the cars on the Southern Pacific and the tying up of the road would injure us and discommode the general public. I feel sure that they do not wish to take control of the property of the Southern Pacific company as they would be doing if we gave them what they asked for. I would call the men together as far as you can and give them our views, and after discussing them a sufficient time if they do not then accede to our request but leave work you will get other men to take their places if possible, and if not let the trains stand as they are. The question of what cars the company should run is one that rests with the owner of the property, for ownership must carry control. You know how much I desire to protect all wage workers, but this matter between Pullman and his employes is something I do not know anything about, and it should not be used by the men to the injury of ourselves and our patrons, and I will say, as I did yesterday, that if the men, after full discussion, refuse to work I wish you would discharge them and let them understand that they will never be employed again by the Southern Pacific company."

Upon receipt of President Huntington's message Vice President and General Manager Towne issued a bulletin to all the employes of the Southern Pacific calling their attention to the fact that they would be doing a great injustice to the Southern Pacific and its patrons by consenting to observe the instructions of the American Railway Union, 75 per cent. of the sleeping cars run over the road being operated and owned by the railroad company and not by the Pullman company. The bulletin appealed to the men to stand by the company and handle its cars as heretofore, and if they do not comply it is thought that Mr. Huntington's instructions will be put into effect.

At the close of the second day of the great struggle the strikers seem to have the upper hand. Traffic on the Southern Pacific railway system is paralyzed so far as the Pacific coast is concerned. No trains are running north or south, and from Ogden, Deming and El Paso west not a wheel is turning. The company's suburban trains out of San Francisco and Oakland are at a standstill. The ferry boats are running, it is true, but at Oakland and Alameda moles there are no connecting trains to bear suburban residents to their homes. Little effort has been made to move freight. Evidence that the company expects a protracted struggle was given this afternoon, when from the general offices of the Southern Pacific an order was issued closing all the freight offices and informing the clerks of that department that their pay would cease until further notice. And it is this freight blockade that is the most disastrous to the business interests of California. Severe losses to the fruit-growing interests are inevitable, and fruit-growers and dealers are face to face with bankruptcy. Hundreds of cars laden with perishable fruit are side-tracked. In northern California this is the fruit men's busiest shipping season, and peaches, apricots, cherries, plums and berries are fast ripening in every orchard. A blockade of only a few days will see the fruit to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars too ripe for shipment. All this will be a total loss to the growers.

To-night there seems little prospect that the blockade will be raised for at least several days. In the Oakland and Sacramento yards a few locomotive engineers have shown a disposition to stand by the company and take out trains, but, notwithstanding this apparent willingness on the part of the engineers, no trains have been moved. The firemen, brakemen and switchmen, almost to a man, stand by the union, and so far have effectually blockaded all traffic. The company's shops at many points have also shut down. The initiative was taken at Sacramento this morning, when two thousand men walked out. This evening it is reported that the railway company telegraph operators all along the coast have declared in favor of the union, and that they are refusing to transmit railroad business over the wires.

Notwithstanding the apparent advantages of the American Railway Union, the general officials of the Southern Pacific declare that the strike is only temporary. The nearest approach to violence so far reported here occurred at Sacramento this morning, when the strikers threw open the drawbridge across the Sacramento river and refused to permit any overland passenger train west-bound to pass. Though probably a hundred deputy sheriffs and United States marshals have been sworn in here and at Oakland, the company has made no special effort to police its yards and tracks. The east-bound overland passenger train that left Oakland late last night was under the protection of United States Marshal Long and a strong posse. This morning the train was side-tracked at Rocklin, beyond Sacramento, and the marshal's posse had so far been unable to get back to the city.

M. V. Seaford, general chairman of the Pacific division of the Order of Railway Conductors, and C. E. Swain, chairman of the Pacific division of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, issued bulletins this afternoon deploring the strike on the Southern Pacific system, and advising members of these orders to retain their positions and attend to their own duties, regardless of the American Railway Union strike.

Shops Idle at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 29.—Two thousand men in the Southern Pacific shops here went on strike to-day as the result of the discharge of union brakemen at Oakland last night for refusal to handle Pullmans. The tie-up here is now complete. The west-bound overland, containing Pullmans, was stopped to-day by strikers throwing open the drawbridges across the Sacramento river. The strikers said they would allow mail coaches to go by, but not a pound of freight or a single passenger. Two hundred cars of fruit are on the sidetrack between here and Ogden. Fruit is ripening rapidly in the orchards, and if the blockade is not raised within a week many ranchers will be ruined, as the fruit will soon be too ripe to ship. Steamboats on the Sacramento are doing an enormous business. Overland passengers are going to San Francisco on steamers.

OLNEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Mail Trains with Pullmans Attached Must Not Be Stopped.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The Southern Pacific company notified United States District Attorney Carter that, owing to the Pullman boycott, it was unable to send out the United States mails. Carter telegraphed to Attorney-general Olney and, in reply, the answer came: "Enforce the laws prohibiting the obstruction and delay of United States mails. Cause the arrest and institute proceedings wherever the laws are violated." Shortly afterward Mr. Carter sent a second dispatch to Washington asking whether the Attorney-general's instructions applied to mail cars only or to mail trains regularly made up. The answer to this was: "Instructions cover mail trains as regularly made up and of all descriptions." United States Marshal Long has taken steps to enforce this ruling.

May Be Prosecuted for Conspiracy.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 29.—District Attorney Dennis has received a number of telegraphic orders from Attorney-general Olney instructing him to take all possible measures to expedite the mails. The men have declared that they are perfectly willing to haul the mail cars alone and two of them were switched on to the main track. The Santa Fe company then changed its mind and the orders sending the cars out were countermanded. The attitude of the federal government, as understood here, puts a sensational aspect upon the case, as, according to United States District Attorney Dennis's instructions, the strikers will be arrested and prosecuted as conspirators under directions from Attorney-general Olney, unless they go to work at once. If there is an attempt to arrest the men it is possible that they will resist. Two switchmen—McHugh and Coldstock—were asked to confer with Dennis. They stated that any mail trains would be hauled; that a crew had been ready for twenty-four hours, but that the company refused to haul the mail cars unless they had a Pullman attached. Because of this the union had decided to change its position. Just before receiving his instructions from Mr. Olney, Mr. Dennis had prepared a dispatch to that official, in which he stated that the request of the railway company for him to prosecute the strikers as conspirators was a practical impossibility, and gave it as his opinion that the statute did not apply to existing conditions.

Jones Confers with Olney.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Acting Postmaster-general Jones held a short conference this afternoon with Attorney-general Olney, at which the movements of the strikers were discussed. It was decided to rigidly insist upon carriage of all mails and to prosecute all who interfere with postal transportation.

SANTA FE MEN RESTRAINED.

Judge Phillips Admonishes Employes Not to Quit Without Notice.

KANSAS CITY, June 29.—Judge Phillips, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, issued an order restraining the Santa Fe employes from interfering with the running of Pullman cars. The order was made on the application of the receivers. It differs from the order issued by other courts in that it admonishes the employes not to quit the service of the company. In his order Judge Phillips says:

"While the court recognizes the right of any employe in its service in the work and duty of operating said railroad to quit its service, yet even this personal right ought to be reasonably exercised so as not to abandon the trains of passengers and perishable property in transit without previous reasonable notice, under circumstances and conditions such as to greatly discommode and damage such passengers and injure said perishable property and obstruct and delay the United States mail matter by preconcert of action among such employes. And the United States marshal is hereby directed to employ such force of deputy marshals as may be necessary to carry out this order of the court, and the said marshal is hereby directed to arrest and hold in custody, subject to further order of this court, any and all persons who may violate any of the commands and orders of this court, either directly or indirectly."

Three hundred Santa Fe men are out in Argentine to-night. That road sent out sixteen passenger trains with the regular number of Pullman coaches attached, but the freight trains are completely tied up. Superintendent Roraback has issued an ultimatum to the strikers that if they do not return by noon to-morrow they may consider themselves discharged. None of the other roads is affected.

No Traffic on the A. & P.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 29.—A secret meeting of the American Railway Union has been held and a strike ordered on the Albuquerque division of the Atlantic & Pacific road to Winslow, thus tying up that road for the entire length. Several attempts have been made to send out freight trains, but the officials cannot secure trainmen. There has been no passenger or freight trains from the east in three days. The company has sworn in a large number of deputies.

Freight Perishing.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 29.—To-day brought no change in the situation. Much perishable freight has gone to destruction. The company has refused to feed passengers detained here and the American Railway Union has taken up a collection for the destitute.

IN COLORADO.

Santa Fe Trains Still Tied Up—Other Lines Not Affected.

DENVER, Col., June 29.—On all railroads entering this city, except the Santa Fe, the regular trains were sent out this morning without trouble. Employes of the Denver & Rio Grande and Union Pacific have not yet refused to handle Pullmans. It is understood there will be a full meeting of the lodges to-night to consider the matter. About twenty-five Union Pacific employes, who are Knights of Labor, at a meeting last night determined not to participate in the boycott. The situation of the strike is unchanged. The trains which should have gone east at 11:50 last night are standing here in the depot.

All Out at Pueblo.

PUEBLO., Col., June 29.—All the Denver & Rio Grande employes in Pueblo, including shopmen, trackmen and even graders, have struck. They say they will not return to work until the company stops running Pullman cars. The Santa Fe is running no trains here except locals.

Colorado Midland Men Quit.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 29.—The order calling out the American Railway Union men on the Colorado Midland was received this evening, and the road is tied up.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Engineer and Fireman Pelted with Stones by a Mob.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 29.—The Northern Pacific train which left St. Paul at 8 o'clock, west bound, with three Pullmans attached, was badly delayed at Como, in the suburbs of St. Paul, by setting of brakes from inside the car. A mob of five hundred surrounded it and pelted the engineer and fireman with stones. Every window in the cars was broken. The fireman was a nonunion man.

Suburban business on the Great Western road was blocked this afternoon by motormen leaving the trains. Freight business was also at a standstill. The Great Western men, with few exceptions, are all out.

Engineers Will Work.

TACOMA, Wash., June 29.—Five hundred members were present at last night's meeting of the American Railway Union, and one hundred new members were initiated. The engineers made a bold move by stating their intention of taking through Northern Pacific trains from Tacoma to St. Paul. They say the union men at Helena and other places had made a mistake in striking, and as the Northern Pacific owned a half interest in the Pullman cars the strikers were simply hurting their own road and cutting off their employment. A heated discussion ensued, the telegraphers favoring the strike. They were voted down and the engineers' proposition carried. The engineers hoped by their loyalty to have their wages increased to the old standard.

Not a Wheel Moved.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., June 29.—No Northern Pacific trains moved a wheel yesterday. The main line and branches were tied up at Wallace, Ida. The employes struck there for a return to the wages allowed prior to January. The Poorman mine closed for lack of fuel. Other mines will run for a few days. At Davenport, Wash., on the Washington Central business is suffering. The Union Pacific south-bound train left two hours late, with Pullmans attached. The yard men would not handle Pullmans, but the manager of the Union Depot Company coupled a car on and the train pulled out. The Great Northern, having no Pullman cars, is running all trains.

Mail Delayed.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 29.—The tie-up here is complete. Neither the Southern Pacific nor the Northern Pacific took out trains to-night. The northern Pacific Atlantic express was made up ready to leave, but the fireman left the cab. The United States mails on the two trains were taken back to the postoffice.

Militia Trains Released.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., June 29.—Two trains bearing delayed militia regiments and cavalry horses left for the West to-day. The strikers also permitted one car containing two race horses bound for Portland to be attached. Everything is quiet.

NO STRIKE AT OMAHA.

Debs's Order Disregarded by the Local Union.

OMAHA, Neb., June 29.—President Debs, of the American Railway Union, wired Secretary Noble, of the local union, to strike to-day at noon. An answer was returned to the effect that the local situation is such that it is deemed highly impracticable and ill-advised to precipitate a strike here, and that positively no hope existed for the successful carrying out of a boycott, as the local union consisted entirely of men not in the train service. The effects of the strike were not apparent at the passenger depot at this city, or at the Council Bluffs transfer, to-day. All passenger trains were coming and going as usual on time and with their customary complement of Pullman cars.

ALABAMA'S APPEAL.

Kolb Democracy Asks Help in Freeing the State from Corrupt Government.

Birmingham (Ala.) Letter in New York Tribune.

The following is an appeal issued to the Northern people by the Jeffersonian or Kolb Democracy of Alabama, in which they set forth the basis of their attack upon the Democratic party of this State. While the Republicans did not take part in the convention by which Kolb was nominated, they are urged to consider that his fight for a free ballot and a fair count would end in a benefit for them. The appeal is as follows:

"The pending political campaign in the State of Alabama involves issues of paramount interest not only to the citizens of this State, but to every liberty-loving citizen of the United States. An oligarchy of officeholders and office-seekers has, for a quarter of a century, dominated the will of the people. In addition to the many unwarranted and un-American measures inaugurated to suppress the voice of the people, an infamous election law was passed by the last General Assembly, which, as admitted by the author of said law, is designed for the purpose of "disfranchising a certain class of our fellow-citizens." Under the operation of this law there is no penalty provided for registrars failing to discharge their duty, and the right of suffrage of every voter in the State is practically contingent upon the pleasure of registrars appointed in the interest of the dominating class. The registration period just closed presents a disgraceful record of lawlessness, corruption and fraud. Numerous affidavits of reputable citizens show the desperate measures to which these willing agents of a corrupt administration have resorted. The great majority of the citizens of Alabama are honest, upright people, and do not indorse these methods. They are now engaged in a noble effort to rid this country of the domination of a favored and corrupt class.

"A large number of negro voters, at least sixty thousand in the aggregate, residing in what is known as the "Black Belt" district, have voluntarily disfranchised themselves temporarily by refusing to register. Notwithstanding this voluntary action on the part of a certain class of voters, registrars have, in violation of law, entered on their registration lists the names of some of these voters who did not in fact register, and the leaders of the political faction under whose direction such registrars were appointed have openly and notoriously avowed their purpose to stuff the ballot boxes with votes to the extent of these false entries on the registration lists.

"The issue with us is the same as that which confronted the people of all political parties in the State of New York in the late election, and we sent McKane and others to Sing Sing—perjury, subornation of perjury, false registration and false returns, intimidation and violence at the polls. The criminal features are the same; the difference is one of magnitude only. Gravesend is a district; Alabama is a State.

"The present contest is a fight for civil liberty and the overthrow of political tyranny; a fight for a free ballot and a fair count, a new regime and the disestablishment of the old and effete; it is for the reunion of Alabama with the other States of the Union, where political virtue is respected and political crimes are punished.

"The first and principal plank in the platform of our party is a demand for a free ballot and a fair count. The candidate of the opposition for Governor, nominated by the so-called organized Democracy, is a member of Congress, supported and backed by the national administration, and has at his command the moral support and the financial aid of the national administration. With practically an unlimited amount of funds at his comamnd, willing agents have already been engaged in his behalf in the purchasing of false registration certificates.

"The interest of every man who has money invested in Alabama, as well as the active concern of every liberty-loving American, should be directed in the support of our struggle for civil liberty. Our people are poor, and we need funds to distribute literature, to verify registration authorized by the election law, and place on the registration lists only those actually registered, and to use all such other means as circumstances may suggest to prevent fraud in any event. We need no financial assistance except to pay the legitimate expenses of a campaign for honest elections. With the overthrow of the privileged class of ballot-box stuffers, there will come to Alabama a new era of thrift, and awakened energies will dawn upon us.

"To the American people we appeal for help. The North and the West have responded in every instance to the cry of the South in times of plague and disaster; we now appeal in a time of greater danger, when the citadel of liberty is threatened with immediate destruction.

"All contributions, however small, remitted to the undersigned, will be acknowledged, and at the close of the campaign a statement will be published showing the disbursements of these funds. The election for State officers will be held Aug. 6 next, and for members of Congress in November, under the same registration. As the State goes in August so it will go in November, and a full delegation elected to Congress, in line and in sympathy with our platform. Immediate action is necessary in order to afford us any practical assistance. Please send the remittances to W. H. Skaggs, chairman State central campaign committee, Jeffersonian Democracy.

Birmingham, Ala., June 18, 1894.

Capable of It.

Kansas City Journal.

The next absurdity of Democratic conventions will be the indorsement of Congress and the Chicago platform.

My husband and I have taken three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and both have received benefit from it. DODE L. HARRIS, Haughville, Ind.

Mrs. A. E. Lanier
Bush's Mills, Ohio.

Strained Nerves

Palpitation of the Heart and A General Break Down

The Good Effect of Hood's was Marked and Permanent.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I was taken down sick last December, and became very weak with nervous trouble, palpitation of the heart, and a general break down. I had a good physician, but lingered along, getting no better. I could sit up only about half a day, until the 18th of March, when I concluded I would give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. When I had used it a short time, I could get up and go all about the house all day. I have never enjoyed perfect health, but am now taking my fifth bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and know it has helped me wonderfully. I have used Hood's Pills, and think them excellent." MRS. A. E. LANIER, Bush's Mills, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

SHE CHOKED MRS. M'GUFFIN.

The Ex-Councilman's Wife Assaulted by Mrs. Amanda Logan.

Some time ago Mrs. McGuffin, wife of ex-Councilman McGuffin, filed suit for divorce in the Superior Court, and McGuffin filed a counter claim. The court refused to grant either one. The apparent cause for the trouble, as was claimed by Mrs. McGuffin, rested in the fact that McGuffin was paying some attention to Mrs. Amanda Logan, who then resided at No. 171 West Ohio street. Several days after the trial Mrs. McGuffin went to the above number and threw bricks through the screen doors and otherwise created much excitement. She was arrested, but was afterwards discharged. Mrs. Logan moved after that to South Tennessee street, near Georgia street. Last night McGuffin went to the house, and was followed by his wife. She remained on the outside for some time watching the two through an unprotected window, until detected by Mrs. Logan, who left the house and asked Mrs. McGuffin what was her reason for being where she was. Mrs. McGuffin replied that she was waiting for her husband. Angry words passed between the two, when, as Mrs. McGuffin claims, Mrs. Logan sprang upon her and struck her a number of times. She also claims that Mrs. Logan choked her, and showed marks on her throat to that effect. Sergeant LaPorte afterwards arrested Mrs. Logan on a charge of assault and battery.

HE HOUNDS THE WOMAN.

Ed Griffin, Colored, Hits Julia Mills with a Brick.

Ed Griffin, colored, a barber working on Indiana avenue, and Julia Mills, also colored, got into a quarrel on Tennessee street, near Maryland street, last night. Griffin hit the Mills woman in the head with a brick, cutting a deep gash that bled profusely. The woman told patrolmen Asche and Leppert that Griffin has been hounding her for some time past. She said he met her at the above place and without provocation hit her with the brick. The patrolmen spent some time in trying to locate Griffin, but without success. Last Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, the officers were walking in the vicinity of the Statehouse when they heard screams coming from in the direction of South Tennessee street. They hurried to the spot and found the Mills woman. She said Griffin had met her and had jumped on her and beat her unmercifully. She showed marks on her throat that were bleeding, which she said had been made by Griffin choking her. She also had several cuts on her face. Griffin is a tough customer and is wanted on several charges of assault and battery.

A Fire in Jackson Park.

Last night at 11 o'clock a vacant house in Jackson Park owned by J. B. Martindale was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $800. The origin is not known, but it is supposed that the house was set afire.

Pleased with the Idea.

Kansas City Journal.

The more we think of Gresham as the Populist candidate for 1896 the better we like the idea. Gresham and Waite would make a ticket that would sweep crankdom like a hay rake.

Sympathetic.

Washington Post.

We would not worry so much over the present condition of the administration if Colonel Watterson didn't take the matter so much to heart.

The races at the fair grounds July 3, 4, 5 and 6 will command attention. Admission 50 cents.

BABY ONE SOLID RED

Literally on Fire with Eczema. Screaming and Clawing all the Time.

Added to this were Abscesses and Suppuration.

Entirely Cured by Cuticura. Now Stout and Hearty.

Our little baby, almost 2½ years old, was taken with some form of Eczema when she was about three months old. Her little body was one solid red from the soles of her feet to the crown of her head, and she seemed to literally afire, screaming and clawing all the time. When she was about five months old, there was added to her affliction, abscesses and suppuration. We tried the local M. D.'s, and some other remedies without any relief. I had read considerable about the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and one of our neighbors had used them, claiming that they were as good as claimed. I concluded to try them, and after the use of three or four boxes of CUTICURA, and about one and one-half bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with the CUTICURA SOAP, our little one is now entirely cured, and is stout and hearty. Your CUTICURA REMEDIES are all and more than you claim them to be. I always have a good word to my friends and neighbors for your excellent remedies.

C. H. WOOD, White Cloud, Mo.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Nothing can be more encouraging to discouraged parents than the remarkable cures daily effected among infants and children by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Cures in childhood mean a lifetime of freedom from torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SO