

GOOD MEN AND TRUE

They Would Elevate Labor to Its Proper Sphere.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION

Mr. Powderly's Maturity Address at Hartman's Hall Begins With Grand Accusations and Possible Illustrations.

Yesterday morning's session of the state assembly of Knights of Labor was devoted to routine business. Reports from the various committees were submitted, after which Grand Master T. V. Powderly presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Representative Watson of Georgia has presented to the congress of the United States a bill having in view the abolition of the private standing army of monopoly, better known as the Pinkerton Detective agency, and in as much as the government of the United States is the only power that should have authority to direct the movements of armed bodies within the jurisdiction of the same; and

Whereas, the presence of the "Pinkerton thug," where a difference of opinion between employer and employ-

menters who had been held in slavery in the south. They began to investigate the cases of their conditions and found that they were oppressed by capital. A small body of men in Philadelphia organized themselves into an organization, but their condition was not bettered. They began to see that their organization did them no good. They then began to look around for measures to broaden their organization for the purpose of protecting themselves which resulted in an organization being effected known as the Knights of Labor. They saw that the baneful power of wealth must be combated. They stood before this power with as much fear as did the slave before his master. In Pennsylvania the coal miners stood in greater danger and in more fear than the black slave. He was in a worse condition, for the black slave had a physician furnished by his master if he was ill. Not so the poor laborer, because he had no money to pay for the services of a physician. His sickness he was unable to pay his rent and he was thrown from his home. The Knights of Labor organization was then organized on successful principles.

Here are some of the principles which have been adopted: A shorter day for laborers. This is declared on the theory that labor saving machinery makes a shorter day imperative. Today the boy or man does as much work in one day in the eastern factories as could be done by 100 men a few years ago. He said the organization did not rail against the production of labor saving machinery, but on the contrary it is hailed with delight. They want labor saving machinery and a wealth saving institution. An iron moulder is introduced which will do the work of three men. The three men are discharged and they become tramps. The iron moulder pays no taxes, it raises no children, it buys no homes. The three men deprived of work become inmates of jails and prisons. They are kept supported by taxation. The organization rails against the abuses of labor saving machinery. The speaker said the wage question could not be settled until the wealth and labor saving machinery question is adjusted. He visited the Toledo Sew Office a few days ago and saw some printers at work. This printer was not built like most printers. He was full of lead—the ordinary printer does not get full that way—and in a few minutes the printer had the news in print. This printer is not perfect, but it will be made so before many years. We shall soon see a machine for cleaning the streets, and possibly a woman may be seen sitting on top of it.

NOT ALL ONE KIND

Local Political Students Express Themselves

ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Harrison Has the Greatest Number of Friends—Alger a Fair Second—McKinley and Blaine.

James G. Blaine was without doubt the first choice for president of a very large majority of the republicans of Grand Rapids as well as of Michigan. His letter, practically denoting that high office, has proved something of a surprise to many of those friends who have not wanted to believe that he would refuse to accept a nomination. To learn of those republicans whom they would not prefer to support for president, reporters for THE HERALD were yesterday detailed to interview a list of fifty men. Not all were found at their places of business nor were all united for any one candidate. The opinions each one expressed are as follows:

Boyd Pantlind: "By gosh, you don't get me to talk politics. I'll discuss theology, the immortality of the soul, jagology or transcendental philosophy, but when it comes to politics, I'm not in it."

George G. Siskeler: "I am very well satisfied with Mr. Harrison's administration, and see no reason why he shouldn't be re-nominated."

Daniel McCoy: "I can't say that I'm enthusiastic in regard to Mr. Harrison. McKinley is my choice and is my ideal of what a republican should be."

C. G. Swensberg: "I am first, last, and forever for Blaine, whom I consider the greatest statesman of the day. Why, if he would only run, he could stay right at home and be elected. I believe he could carry the south, even. But since he is out of the race, I am for Harrison. He has done splendid work during his presidency."

J. A. S. Verrier: "My choice is Harrison, and I haven't any but him. He has made an excellent president, and is entitled to a re-nomination and election."

Alger Sprunt: "After Blaine I am an Alger man. I believe Alger would make an able president, and besides I have some state pride about it. I'd like to see a Michigan man president of the United States."

C. Van Cleave Gannon: "I haven't thought much about it, but I don't believe there is any one I would rather see nominated than Harrison. He certainly made a very clean administration, and he is to be commended in every way."

C. W. Watkins: "I am for the nomination of the Minnesota convention, whoever he may be, but I hope the choice will be General Alger. Why? Because he is a Michigan man, and because he would make a splendid man for the place."

Moses Taggart: "My impression is that Harrison will be the choice of the party, and I think he would be my choice. The contest will be a close and bitter one, in my judgment, and we want to nominate the strongest man possible."

Harrison is an Honor. R. W. Butterfield: "Since Blaine isn't in the race, I'm a Harrison man. He has been an honor to his party, and deserves reelection."

L. W. Wolcott: "Harrison would make a stronger man than anyone else in the party. His administration has been such that he has strengthened the good opinion men had of him in the beginning. He gains friends every day by his policy."

Charles W. Eaton: "After Blaine, my choice is Graham. There are several others whom I admire greatly—among them are, Chanucy Depew and Allison of Iowa."

Henry Spring: "Blaine first, above all other Chanucy M. Depew next. There are so many grand men in the party that it would be hard for the convention to nominate any one who couldn't make a strong run. We are sure to win."

Test Him By Surprise. J. H. Campbell: "Mr. Blaine's letter took me by surprise, but now that he's out of it, I am for Harrison; however, if Mr. Alger should be a candidate I might probably support him as a Michigan man."

T. J. O'Brien: "If General Alger is a candidate he will probably get the Michigan delegation, and in that case I shall be in favor of his nomination. If he is not a candidate, however, I would like to see Mr. Harrison go back to the white house for a second term."

The Hon. C. E. Perkins: "Like all the other republicans I was a red-hot Blaine man, but under the circumstances I look for the re-nomination of Mr. Harrison. I think he is deserving of it. He has given us an administration that not only every republican but every citizen can feel proud of."

Edward Taggart: "I have no choice outside of James G. Blaine. Now that he has declared himself out of the race, I am for any good republican that can poll the largest vote. Harrison has proved himself to be a good and safe president, but we can't tell who may come before the convention."

A. B. Mason: "Well, I haven't very much to say about it, but I am strongly in favor of Harrison for a second term."

Harrison's Record Clear. Hon. E. M. Barnard: "Harrison has given us a clear, safe and conscientious administration, and is entitled to a re-nomination. If the democrats should nominate a western man Harrison would carry New York and make a clean sweep of the entire east. Harrison is my choice."

Colonel L. K. Bishop: "Harrison is undoubtedly the strongest man and most popular available candidate now before the people. He has given the country an admirable administration, and is unquestionably my first choice for the nomination."

After Blaine I would rather see him president than any other man in America.

David Forbes: "I think Harrison is entitled to a re-nomination. He has given us a good administration, and one in which the people have confidence. If Alger is a candidate, however, I might support him, as a Michigan man. He would make a good president."

Fred A. Clark, chairman republicans county committee 1892. "Harrison has given us a good administration. I see no reason why he should not receive a re-nomination if he desires it."

GROVER WILL NOT COME

He Declines the Invitation to Visit Grand Rapids.

The following autograph letter was received yesterday by the Hon. L. M. Weston and is self explanatory: Mills Building, No. 15 Broad street, New York, Feb. 8, 1892.

The Hon. J. M. Weston—My Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of the invitation tendered through you by the Jefferson club of Grand Rapids and the Grand Rapids Free club to visit your city during my forthcoming trip to Michigan. These courtesies are very gratifying, and I desire to return my sincere thanks for the same. I regret, however, that arrangements already made will fully occupy all the time which it is possible for me to devote to my stay in your state.

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

COMPLETELY CRUSHED.

Terrible Fate of a North Woods Lumberman.

CENTRAL LAKE, Feb. 10.—There occurred near here yesterday one of those shocking accidents which show the hazardous nature of the lumber business. Thomas Clark was engaged in hauling logs from Loran's lumber camp to the shore of Torch lake. A few minutes later one of the other teamsters came upon the overturned load of logs and was obliged to wait for help before getting it out of the way. No one suspected that Clark was at the bottom of the pile until the men began to get the logs out of the way. Then it was that his blackened and distorted face came to view. The load had overturned, throwing Clark off on his hands and knees, when the heavy logs fell upon and crushed him. Scarcely a bone but what was pulverized, and death must have been instantaneous. Clark leaves a widow and three children. He was a hard-working man, and probably leaves some property.

TWO YEARS FOR WIFE MURDER.

Michael O'Connor Escapes With a Light Sentence at Fall River.

TAUNTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—In the superior court Michael O'Connor, of Fall River, was sentenced to two years in the house of correction for manslaughter in dilling his wife, Bridget R. O'Connor. He was convicted chiefly on the testimony of his daughter, a child of thirteen years. She said her mother refused to go for beer, and her father knocked her down and kicked her in the breast. The woman was drunk at the time of the quarrel as well as the husband.

DETACHED THE ICE.

Many Persons Placed in Jail by the Working of a Flood.

SANDREY, O., Feb. 10.—The steamer American Eagle, from Lake Erie islands, breaking her way through the ice, detached a large piece upon which over sixty people were skating in the bay this afternoon. They drifted out into the bay screaming for help. The steamer turned about, and with the aid of skiffs from the shore rescued the skaters after an hour's hard work. Great excitement prevailed on shore during the time.

IN GOVERNOR PIPER'S HANDS.

He Declines to Disclose the Charges Against Captain Hardenbrook.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The charges against Captain Hardenbrook, of Company C, reached Adjutant General Reese today and were by that officer laid before the governor. They will not be made public until the governor decides whether they are sufficiently serious to warrant the convening of a court-martial.

Two Men Shot Because of an Old Quarrel.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 10.—Yesterday, at Leburg, twenty miles north of here, Jonas Goodman was shot and killed by Dugay Ferguson, and Goodman's brother was also shot and badly wounded. Jonas Goodman was a merchant and large planter. Ferguson is the son of General B. W. Ferguson, secretary and treasurer of the levee board. No cause for the shooting has been named, but it is believed to have been the outcome of an old quarrel.

Receiver Takes Possession.

DENVER, Feb. 10.—The court today allowed the receiver take possession of the bonds and office papers of the Western Farm Mortgage Trust company. The work of straightening out the accounts will begin tomorrow. A motion for the removal of the receiver Griffith and a new appointment will also be decided to.

Serious Fire at Columbia.

COLUMBIA, O., Feb. 11.—A fire broke out at 12:30 this morning in a block at the corner of Gay and High streets. The damage is \$100,000. Three gas explosions occurred, blowing two firemen out of the cellar and seriously injuring them. Dora Blair, while being taken down a ladder, fell, and her skull was fractured. She will probably die. The fire is believed to be under control at 1 o'clock this morning.

She Wants To Be Hanged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—The attorney general has denied the request of Miss Mitchell's attorneys for twenty letters written by her to Freda Ward. Miss Johnson's confinement is telling on her severely. It is believed that she may die if not soon released. Miss Mitchell is well. She declares that she is sane and wants to be hanged.

Attended For His Crime.

PRIMA, Feb. 10.—Imma Lansford, a coal miner, assaulted a 14-year-old girl today and escaped. Officers were following him when he went into a neighboring house and shot himself. He died instantly.

Gibbons Was a Quack.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Criminal Gibbons was a guest of honor at the second annual reception of the Catholic club tonight. Among his callers was Senator Monti, the Chilean minister.

CULLOM TO BE IN

He Will Announce Himself a Candidate

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIZE

In a Speech to be Delivered in Chicago—Holman and His Content in the Noon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Cullom will leave tonight for Chicago to speak before the Marquette club on Lincoln's birthday. His theme will be the life and character of Abraham Lincoln. Much interest is attached to this speech in view of Senator Cullom's announcement of his candidacy for the presidency. Mr. Cullom will probably be accompanied by Congressman Doherty of Iowa and Congressman Boutelle of Maine. Senator Cullom has received an invitation to deliver an address in Albany on Lincoln's birthday, but having been compelled because of illness to decline the invitation of the Marquette club of last year he felt it proper to speak to his own constituents this year. Mr. Cullom continues to receive many congratulations upon the announcement of his candidacy, and he has received offers of support from influential persons. His mail is beginning to be burdened with letters from friends in different sections of the country, and he has received many telegrams. He was informed today that he may expect some delegates from Massachusetts to the Minneapolis convention. The Massachusetts delegates, from present appearances, will not be united on Harrison, but will vote for Harrison, Alger, and Cullom. One of the prominent political workers from Massachusetts has announced that he shall support Cullom. Mr. Cullom enters upon his candidacy with a very earnest purpose. He does not desire it to be regarded as the candidacy of a favorite son at all. He expects support from outside of his own state. Mr. Cullom does not think that he is mistaken that the assurances which he has received that he will be certain to have the delegates from Illinois are well founded. A prominent senator, who would not permit his name to be used, today said that the Illinois friends of Mr. Cullom would be surprised to learn how much support he would secure outside of his own state as a first choice as a president.

World's Fair Contest.

There is a curious contest in the house committee on appropriations now over the manner in which the World's Fair and the national commission shall be investigated. The contest is between Chairman Holman and Bayers, who is acting for Holman because of illness. Mr. Holman is of the opinion that the investigation should be conducted in Washington, and that the officers of the national commission and the local disjocery should be required to bring their books here. Mr. Bayers advocates the appointment of a sub-committee which shall visit Chicago. He does this on the ground that it is more convenient for the World's Fair officials in every respect. The plan which is advocated by Mr. Holman is contrary to the general usage. If it submitted to a vote of the whole committee the impression is that the Bayers theory would be adopted. Mr. Holman's proposition is not in line with the general theory of economy. It has always cost the government very much more to bring witnesses where there is a large investigation to be conducted to Washington than to send a sub-committee to the locality where the information is at hand. If the Chicago people have any particular interest in this matter, and do not wish to have their work interfered with, and all their books brought to Washington, they will do well to see to it and use their influence to have the Bayers plan adopted in the appropriations committee instead of that of Chairman Holman's.

Waiting on Embassy.

The state department is still waiting on Lord Salisbury for information as to what action the British government will take with respect to the Behring Sea arbitrations. No arbitrator can be appointed on the part of the United States until after a treaty shall have been negotiated between the United States and Great Britain authorizing such appointment. The United States has had its draft of the treaty prepared for a long time. That draft has been submitted to the foreign office for its approval. Time enough has elapsed for an answer to have reached Washington by mail. No answer has come. The British government has been requested to indicate by cable whether the proposed treaty would be acceptable in order that the draft may be sent to the senate for ratification, and that there may be no further delay in constituting the tribunal. But no answer has yet been received even by cable. The state department authorities complain of this, and the suspicion is very rapidly growing that the definite purpose of Lord Salisbury is to postpone the negotiations until so late a day that another temporary agreement or modus vivendi will be necessary, and that no final treaty can be arranged until after another sailing season. For that matter the experts say that unless an agreement is reached in a comparatively short time the modus vivendi, if determined upon, would be ineffective to prevent a wholesale slaughter of seals for the season. The sealing vessels are now fitting out on the Pacific coast for the Behring sea, and the waters south of it in which the seals are first captured. They will start within a month or six weeks, and he beyond the reach of a modus vivendi. Some who are very much interested in an agreement on this subject openly state that they are convinced that the delay which has elapsed for the outset characterized the movements of Lord Salisbury in this matter is intentional, and that his purpose is to enable the Canadian sealing vessels to have another season practically unobstructed for their catch before any definite arrangements shall be concluded between the two countries.

February Crop Report.

LANSING, Feb. 10.—The monthly crop report for February shows that the winter conditions during January were very favorable for the growing wheat. Correspondents in all sections of the state, with few exceptions, report that the crop suffered no injury. The ground in all parts of the state was well covered with snow nearly all the month.

The average death in the counties of the northern section on the 10th ranged from six to ten inches, the average for the season being seven inches. The average depth in the counties of the central section on the same date ranged from four to eleven inches, the average for the season being seven inches. Most of this had melted off by the end of the month, and the average depth in the counties of the south section on the 10th ranged from 2 to 4 inches. On February 11 snow again appeared in most fields, and a day or two later the fields were nearly or quite bare. Since the first of this month the weather has been mild, thawing more or less every day and freezing every night.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers in January is 341,048.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the six months August-January, is 2,450,000, which is 1,000,000 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year.

The quantity of wheat reported in January is 677,444 bushels less than reported marketed in December. The total quantity reported marketed in the six months August-January, is 33 per cent. of the estimated crop of 1891. The quantity marketed in the same months of 1890-91 was 24 per cent. of the crop of 1890.

Farm animals of all kinds are wintering well. The condition, as reported, ranges from two to four points below a full average.

WANAMAKER MAY GO TO PARIS.

Report that He Will be Succeeded in the Cabinet by Clarkson.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—There is a rumor of an impending cabinet change in quiet circles here. It is that Postmaster General Wanamaker is to resign within a few days and is to be succeeded by a former Minister Whitehall Reid, who has long desired to return to the United States. His important sequel is that General James S. Clarkson is to be appointed postmaster general. These moves on the part of the cabinet are said to have been arranged on the occasion of Mr. Wanamaker's visit to Mr. Clarkson at the Plaza hotel in New York last Sunday. An effort to verify these rumors was made without success. General Clarkson was unable to see a reporter. He expects to go to Asheville, N. C., today to be treated for rheumatic aches and pains.

SPLIT IN LOUISIANA.

The McKinley and Power Factions Hopelessly Estranged.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Leonard's letter of acceptance as the republican nominee for governor attracts much attention, especially among business men. It is the first time that all the democratic papers have published such an arraignment of the methods of their party. Both Foster and McKinley men say that they would sooner see Leonard governor than that the opposition should succeed. They say Leonard is a southern man, bold and fearless, and cannot be controlled by political rings. The published correspondence between the two factions of the democratic party shows them wider apart than ever. Ex-Governor Wickliffe, the candidate for lieutenant governor on the McKinley ticket, says the fight will now be between McKinley and Leonard.

Wisconsin National Guard Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—The annual convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard was opened here this morning at the arsenal of the Light Horse squadron, and is being attended by a large number of officers of the regular army, among them Capt. Charles King, Capt. Moses Harris, First cavalry; Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth cavalry; and Lieut. Henry E. Waringman of the corps of engineers. One of the most important subjects discussed today was the desirability of introducing a military education in the public schools. Action will also be taken on the participation of the Wisconsin state troops in the military ceremonies of the World's Fair.

LIABILITIES OF \$400,000.

Philip Bruner, a New York Stock Broker, Announces His Suspension.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The failure of Philip Bruner, a broker, was announced on the stock exchange this morning. He has been a member since May 8, 1889. His liabilities amount to about \$400,000, all to personal friends who were very desirous of preserving their claims. The publication of the schedule of S. V. White & Co., showing Bruner a debtor to that firm for about \$100,000 caused the president of the stock exchange to request him to announce his suspension. This he did today. It is understood that his assets are nominal. The liabilities are all long standing and he has no outstanding contracts in exchange.

CHICAGO'S LOGAN MONUMENT.

The Special Committee of the Association Meet Sculptor Goddard Tonight.

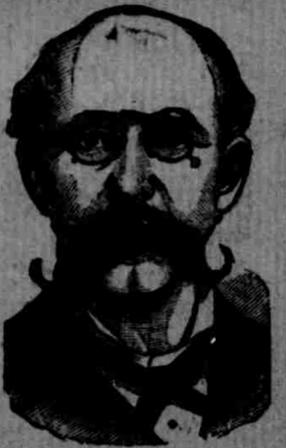
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The special committee of the Logan Monument association of Illinois, will assemble here this evening for the purpose of conferring with Sculptor Goddard regarding the plans. The special committee is composed of Chas. Justice Melville, W. Fuller, Judge Blodgett of the United States court, W. C. Gandy and W. H. Harper. Several designs have been prepared by Mr. Goddard which will be examined by the committee before preparing to the full body. The statue is to be located in Jackson park and it will probably be unveiled shortly before the close of the World's Fair.

Big Storm in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Rushell & Burheim's auction establishment burned this evening. Every engine in the city was called to the scene. Loss on the building, \$50,000; insurance, unknown. The stock consisted of furniture and miscellaneous goods valued at \$200,000, fully insured. The American Oil Leasing company, comprised of the adjoining building, will lose \$10,000 by water damage. The Commercial bank was drenched also, but the extent of the damage could not be learned.

Shipment of Hens.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Eats (chickens), aged 18, left here this evening for Grand Rapids. A number of hens were given to Jennings and married, and have left, it is said, for Washington. "I've married Frank," she was engaged to marry a prominent Grand Rapids man, and highly respected.



Mr. Powderly's Maturity Address at Hartman's Hall Begins With Grand Accusations and Possible Illustrations.

When Mr. Powderly arose he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He said, by way of preface, that he hardly felt able to make a speech to an audience like the one before him after having received such a flattering introduction. He would rather listen to a speech from the mayor if he would speak in the strain which he had begun. The speaker began by saying that thirty years ago men walked in the morning eleven and holders of slaves. All over the south slavery was a recognized institution. Millions of men bowed as slaves and did the bidding of their master. Men went from the east, the north and the west to the south for the purpose of freeing those slaves from bondage and when they returned four years later the man did not shine on the tracks of a single state.

The slavery at labor. When these men stretched out their bread lines and looked around they held themselves in a worse condition

than those who had been held in slavery in the south. They began to investigate the cases of their conditions and found that they were oppressed by capital. A small body of men in Philadelphia organized themselves into an organization, but their condition was not bettered. They began to see that their organization did them no good. They then began to look around for measures to broaden their organization for the purpose of protecting themselves which resulted in an organization being effected known as the Knights of Labor. They saw that the baneful power of wealth must be combated. They stood before this power with as much fear as did the slave before his master. In Pennsylvania the coal miners stood in greater danger and in more fear than the black slave. He was in a worse condition, for the black slave had a physician furnished by his master if he was ill. Not so the poor laborer, because he had no money to pay for the services of a physician. His sickness he was unable to pay his rent and he was thrown from his home. The Knights of Labor organization was then organized on successful principles.

Here are some of the principles which have been adopted: A shorter day for laborers. This is declared on the theory that labor saving machinery makes a shorter day imperative. Today the boy or man does as much work in one day in the eastern factories as could be done by 100 men a few years ago. He said the organization did not rail against the production of labor saving machinery, but on the contrary it is hailed with delight. They want labor saving machinery and a wealth saving institution. An iron moulder is introduced which will do the work of three men. The three men are discharged and they become tramps. The iron moulder pays no taxes, it raises no children, it buys no homes. The three men deprived of work become inmates of jails and prisons. They are kept supported by taxation. The organization rails against the abuses of labor saving machinery. The speaker said the wage question could not be settled until the wealth and labor saving machinery question is adjusted. He visited the Toledo Sew Office a few days ago and saw some printers at work. This printer was not built like most printers. He was full of lead—the ordinary printer does not get full that way—and in a few minutes the printer had the news in print. This printer is not perfect, but it will be made so before many years. We shall soon see a machine for cleaning the streets, and possibly a woman may be seen sitting on top of it.

We Have Women Mining Coal. They are employed because their work is cheaper. We find women making shoes, although it requires eighty-eight of them to make one shoe. We shall soon have to admit women into the order of the Knights of Labor. The employment of women takes them away from their homes. The speaker drew a word picture of the future man standing before the barred window of a factory with his elbows peering from his coat sleeve and his clothing in a disheveled condition, watching his wife at work inside. This scene will be produced owing to the labor of woman being cheaper than that of man. The organization favors raising the labor of woman to the same standard as that of man. He said they had been called cranks for that principle, but they had been given that name so often that they paid no heed to it. They argue that it does not require so much to support a woman as it does a man, and that they do not require so large wages. But goods made by a woman sell for the same price as those made by a man. The sooner we can place wages on equal basis the sooner both will have their condition bettered.

Object To Child Labor. We object to the employment of child labor. The children should attend school a certain number of months in each year. We believe in free schools and free text books. If we give a child free schooling we should give him free books. Child labor is opposed because they were found to be taking the places of their fathers at cheaper wages. They were taken from the school room and shoved into the mines and factories. They were deprived of the opportunity to prepare themselves for the duties of manhood and womanhood. The Knights of Labor raise their voices saying that these children shall be fitted to solve the problems that shall confront them when they become men and women.

No Convict Contract. The organization asks that convict labor shall not be hired on a contract. If it is hired out it should be for the same price as other labor and under these conditions the honest man should be given the preference. A father is put in jail and he leaves a wife and five children at home. His wages should go for the support of his family. They would then be kept out of the poor house and they would not require the taxes of their neighbors. Convicts should be required to pay the expense of their trials. Importation of foreign labor under contract should be prohibited. A few years ago we formed a law and sent it to congress for the prohibition of Chinese immigration for all eternity and we were favored with a ten years prohibition. The people tell us that if an Irishman or an Englishman has the right to come here, why not give the Chinaman the same privilege? The answer is that the former are men and the latter is not. A Chinaman can never become a congressman, a mayor, a banker, or a railroad manager. He corrupts the virtues of the old and young with whom he comes in contact. He menaces wages, and anything that does this should be prohibited. The Knights of Labor have taught their members to keep away from saloons. No Knight of Labor is a saloon keeper for so long as he goes into the business, he is held to get out of the organization. The organization holds that occupying land and taxes should be levied on the improved land only. The single tax idea is strongly advocated by the Knights of Labor.

This evening W. G. Abrams of Detroit will speak upon the labor question at Knights of Pythias hall on South Division street.

Chinese Lottery Crooks. DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 10.—The United States grand jury brought in indictments against eight Chinamen recently arrested for using the mails for the transmission of lottery tickets. Their cases will be tried at once. If they are convicted a number of other arrests will follow.