

HE ALMOST FORGOT

That the Party Had Chosen Him to be Sacrificed.

BUT ADLAI FORMALLY ACCEPTS

At Last and Issues a Letter Which is Merely a Few Choice Extracts from the Calamity Speech He Has Been Delivering in the South-Lots About the "Force" Bill-A Ridiculous Attempt to Appeal to Democratic Prejudices.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 30.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, has sent the following letter of acceptance to the president of the National Democratic Convention:

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 29, 1892. To the Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman, etc.

When, in the presence of twenty thousand of my countrymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter, in a more formal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the Democratic party of the United States. Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion before the people of the issues emphasized by the union and represented by our candidate for President, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee. The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for Vice President, has been rendered less imperative by the completion of the Democratic platform and the adoption of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated on the national ticket.

His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I can do little more than endorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

If the beneficiaries of this [the tariff] system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed, the development of unfavorable conditions must continue, until the people to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation of privileges originally conferred by a confiding people, for the preservation inviolate of their own government. There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of war tariff in times of peace, and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the national Democratic convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes.

WHAT ABOUT THE WILD CAT BANK PLANK!

The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safe guards of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debt, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with gold and silver coin." To this plan and unqualified declaration in favor of sound, honest money I subscribe without reservation or qualification.

A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country while to the wage earner or the farmer it is all important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket, shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

IT MEANS NOTHING OF THE KIND.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in Congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first Congress, and by its platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass when it has the power no sane man can doubt. To all our people who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country this question is all-important.

Since my nomination I have been in eight of the southern and southwestern states of the union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils which it is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threatened legislation. I found that the industries established by northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration in a languishing condition; that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those states by their then peaceful condition had in a large measure ceased. The enactment of the force bill into a law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the states at which, it is especially aimed, would incite in many communities, race troubles and invite retaliatory legislation, which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of northern investments. And its reflex action upon the northern states would rest in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relations with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity. I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Lodge bill, which was pronounced by a Republican senator "the most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the senate." I appeal to the instinct of self-interest and to the sense of common justice in the American people.

The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884, should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self government which furnishes an instrument to discredit Federal power to perpetuate itself, which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interests and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me. Very respectfully, ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

A GREAT BIG DAY. Grand Republican Rally at Rowlesburg. Ox-Road, Parade and Speaking. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ROWLESBURG, W. VA., Oct. 30.—This place witnessed the greatest outpouring of Preston county Republicans Saturday that has been in line this campaign, the occasion being a big barbecue and polo-raising. Fully fifteen hundred people were present. A huge ox, several sheep and that tough old animal known as Democracy were roasted together and devoured by the multitude. The most imposing feature of the affair was the parade which was participated in by a hundred horsemen and many times as many footmen, wearing handsome badges and attended by a brass band and drum corps. A great many of the marchers were old soldiers, and none were more enthusiastic than they, or more earnest for the election of Harrison and Reid.

The procession also comprised a large number of miners, who were equally enthusiastic in the cause of protection. After the beef and mutton had been disposed of, amid great merriment, and the other ceremonies were over, ex-Congressman Mudd, of Maryland, made a most eloquent and stirring speech, lasting an hour and a half.

Mr. Whitehead, also of Maryland, made a speech at night which was likewise able in argument, interesting and convincing. Taken altogether, the meeting at Rowlesburg yesterday was a grand display of earnest, active, enthusiastic Republicanism.

TERrific EXPLOSION Destroys Considerable Shipping in Philadelphia Harbor. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Shortly after 4 o'clock this morning, and but a few minutes after the fireman at the pumping station at the Point Breeze gas works had replenished his fires, the people in the vicinity were startled by the sound of an explosion. A moment later the flames shot up from the river and a pall of dense black smoke began to gather over the wharves and shipping in the harbor. The bark Felix was surrounded by burning oil and badly damaged. The bark Elena C was not so fortunate. Before the tug could get to the starboard rail she took fire and the flames spread up the ropes to the rigging. The fire was prevented from reaching her cargo of case oil and saved her masts and spars, but she will have to be newly rigged before she can sail for Genoa, for which port she had cleared.

A lighter belonging to the Standard Oil Company, which was loaded with case oil, was burned to the water's edge and sank, her cargo floating from the deck and adding to the spreading of the flames. Capt. Charles Houseman landed his barze at the gas works wharf Saturday evening for the purpose of loading with foul lime, and it, too, became a victim to the flames and was entirely destroyed. Five hundred feet of wharf between the pumping station of the Atlantic refinery and the Standard Oil Company was so badly damaged that it will have to be almost entirely rebuilt.

The boat house of John L. Davis, jr., adjoining the pumping station, was entirely destroyed, with two gunning skills which were stored in the building. The fire was caused by the explosion of oil which had leaked from the large pipes which connect the Philadelphia and the Atlantic oil refineries, located on each side of the gas works. The tug boat Charles E. Fugh also caught fire and was completely destroyed. The loss will aggregate \$134,500.

OUR SHIP BUILDING. What Has Saved It—We Surpass Every Nation. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—E. C. O'Brien, commissioner of navigation, has just submitted advance copies of his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. The commissioner expresses the opinion that the exclusion of foreign vessels from participation in our domestic and coast-wise commerce, as provided by the act of February 18, 1793, has alone saved our ship building and shipping interests from ruin, and that in this absolutely protected branch of our merchant marine we have attained to successes in nautical affairs far surpassing those of any nation on the globe.

The high attainments of American naval architecture and ship building is also splendidly exemplified in the vessels of the American Yacht Club, which in point of beauty and speed and in the general qualities of nautical efficiency are unequalled by the pleasure vessels of any other nation.

ANOTHER ASSAULT At Homestead—Sunday an Uneventful Day. HOMESTEAD, PA., Oct. 30.—Sunday has been uneventful, except for the presence of a large number of sightseers, who were attracted by the reports of renewed trouble. There were no outbreaks during the day although one non-union worker was seriously beaten Saturday night.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. Four lives were lost in the great Milwaukee fire. Three thousand people were made homeless. The loss is nearly \$8,000,000. Assistance is being sent from all quarters. Ex-Secretary Evarts spoke for the Republican cause in Brooklyn Saturday night. The total registration in New York City is 181,668. Judge J. H. Wallace, of New Lisbon, Ohio, is dead.

WEST VIRGINIANS KILLED. PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 30.—A special from Akron, O., says: Charles Conley and William J. Golden, of Lost Creek, W. Va., employed at the National Tube Works at Abernethy, were instantly killed this afternoon at 5:45 by a south-bound Valley train just beyond the eastern limits of this city.

REMOVED THE CHAIRMAN. CINCINNATI, O., October 30.—A Mansfield, Ohio, special to the Commercial-Gazette says that yesterday the executive committee of the People's party of Ohio, met there and removed H. F. Barnes, of Canton, chairman of the state committee, on the charge of unfaithfulness to his party in that he tried to sell his party out to the Democrats in Northwestern Ohio.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For West Virginia, warmer, generally fair, except probably local showers in western portion. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, warmer, fair, probably followed by showers Monday night or Tuesday; winds shifting to south.

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WIND—W. WEATHER—Fair.

A SILLY LIE NAILED.

Senator Alex R. Campbell Corrects the Register Roorbach.

HIS REMARK ABOUT CATHOLICS

In Tunnelton Deliberately Misquoted. What He Really Did Say—He Made No Reference Whatever to "Common Labor"—Mr. Kenney's Peculiar Memory—He Could Remember the Middle of a Sentence but Neither the Beginning Nor the Ending—An Attempt to Spring a Burchard Episode a Dismal Failure.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—The following is a copy of a communication I have sent to the Register to-day, and which that paper will doubtless do me the justice to give as much prominence as it did the sensational and untruthful report Saturday morning regarding my conversation with Mr. D. M. Wotring at Tunnelton. The letter explains itself.

Yours truly, ALEX. R. CAMPBELL. Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 30, 1892.

THE FIRE SUFFERERS

Being Cared For—The Relief Fund—Three Thousand People Fed. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 30.—The scene of Milwaukee's great fire was visited to-day by fully 150,000 people. It is one of the cleanest swept fire districts ever seen. All of the important firms burned out will resume business at once, or many are already preparing to rebuild. Insurance men are confident that the insurance will reach three million dollars. The aggregate loss will be double that sum. Subscriptions to the relief fund have reached \$23,000. Among the large additions to it to-day was \$1,000 from Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society. The distribution of clothing to the needy will begin at once. Over 3,000 meal tickets were issued to-day and the eating houses were crowded all day.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Visited by a Destructive Blaze. ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Oct. 30.—The worst fire that St. Johnsbury has ever known broke out about 7 o'clock this evening and raged fiercely for two hours before it was brought under control. In that time several business blocks and a large number of stores were destroyed.

A gale was blowing from the northeast and the fire swept on with resistless force, licking up property to the value of at least \$150,000. The local fire department responded quickly and did splendid work, but the high wind and the oil that was stored in the burning buildings did much to assist the progress of the flames. It was not until 9 o'clock that the flames were really under control. It is now thought certain that a man and woman occupying rooms in the building where the fire started were burned to death.

TRAIN ROBBER GUILTY.

It is a Capital Offense but He Will Not Suffer Death. FRESNO, CAL., Oct. 30.—Late last night the jury in the case of George Sontag, charged with robbery, brought in a verdict of guilty. Sontag is the brother of John Sontag, who, with Chris Evans, is a fugitive from justice, and at various times has killed three men and wounded several in resisting capture by officers. George Sontag is suspected of being the leader in the robbery of the Southern Pacific train at Collis last summer and was arrested on suspicion a few days after the robbery. He made no resistance, but his brother, John and Chris Evans, who were wanted on the same charge, made a desperate fight and are still at large.

The last state legislature made train robbery a capital offense, but the officers are afraid the law might be declared unconstitutional and so only charged Sontag with robbery. After the jury had returned a verdict of guilty, Clark Moore, a friend of Evans and Sontag, who was a witness in the trial, was arrested on a charge of being an accessory to the murder.

NEGRO LYONED.

He Was Charged With Burning a Gin House in Alabama. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 30.—News comes from Monroe county of the lynching near Monroeville last night of Allen Parker, a young negro. He had been arrested on the charge of burning a gin house and fifteen bales of cotton. The proof was regarded as conclusive. A deputy sheriff had him in charge and was carrying him to jail at Monroeville. Two miles from town the deputy was surprised by a party of twenty masked men who were hid by the roadside. They took Parker and after he had confessed handed him to a limb. The mob then dispersed. It was in Monroe county where four negroes were lynched two weeks ago for the murder of the Johnson family.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Jeannette Survivor Becomes Insane and a Tragedy is the Result. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Early this morning James E. Bartlett, one of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, shot and killed his wife's niece, Lottie Carpenter, shot his wife in the shoulder and then shot and killed himself. When the neighbors rushed in they found Miss Carpenter dead by the side of her bed, where evidently she had sunk down when shot as she was trying to escape. Since his return from the Arctic regions Bartlett's mind has been weak as the result of hardships experienced and yesterday he threatened to murder his wife and niece.

CAUSED THREE DEATHS.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., October 30.—The steamer Wakefield of the Potomac river line, while on her way up the river to-day and when off Maryland Point, blew a hole in her boiler where the steam chimney connects. The accident caused the death of three colored men and the serious injury of two others, all members of the crew.

REMOVED THE CHAIRMAN.

CINCINNATI, O., October 30.—A Mansfield, Ohio, special to the Commercial-Gazette says that yesterday the executive committee of the People's party of Ohio, met there and removed H. F. Barnes, of Canton, chairman of the state committee, on the charge of unfaithfulness to his party in that he tried to sell his party out to the Democrats in Northwestern Ohio.

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DESPERATE BATTLE

Between Bandits and Citizens—A Bold Robbery. CELAGA, MEXICO, Oct. 30.—The town of San Juan, fifteen miles north of here, on the Mexican National railroad, was the scene last night of a bloody battle between a band of twelve brigands, under the leadership of the desperado and outlaw, Antonio Gollardo, and a company of government rurales of the place. The bandits rode into the town about 9 o'clock last night and made a raid on the general store of Ricardo Munoz. They secured several hundred dollars in cash, driving the proprietor, clerks and about twenty customers into the street at the muzzles of their pistols.

The rurales were given the alarm of the presence of the brigands, and as the latter emerged from the store and were in the act of mounting their horses, a fusillade was opened upon them by the soldiers. Callardo and two members of the desperate band fell at the first volley, all three fatally wounded. The nine other brigands returned the fire and a pitched battle ensued, the outlaws fighting their way through the ranks of the soldiers. Six of them escaped and three were captured alive. Four of the soldiers were seriously wounded. The escaped bandits retained possession of the stolen money.

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AN ENEMY OF LABOR.

How Adlai Stevenson's Coal Company Killed a Miners' Union.

OPPOSED TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Letters from Miners' Union Officials Denouncing Stevenson.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE GIVEN.

History of the War of Extermination of the Union Waged by the Company of Which He Was Then a Large Stockholder and Attorney and is Now President—Three Men Discharged Because They Were Officers of the Union—Significant Utterances by Officials of the Corporation—Extracts from Mr. Stevenson's Home Paper Published During the Strike Showing the Issue Involved—Secretary Donnelly and Ex-President Scaife, of the Miners, Write to Labor Leaders in Wheeling—Negroes Imported to Take the Place of Union Labor.

THE RECORD OF ADLAI STEVENSON, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT, AS AN ENEMY OF ORGANIZED LABOR, IS QUITE AS INTERESTING AS HIS WAR RECORD. A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN PUBLISHED SINCE HIS NOMINATION ABOUT HIS CONNECTION WITH AN ILLINOIS COAL COMPANY WHICH HAS BEEN FIGHTING THE MINERS' UNION FOR YEARS, AND WHICH HAS BEEN NOTED FOR THE RELENTLESS AND BITTER WAR IT HAS WAGED AGAINST TRADES UNIONS IN GENERAL AND THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION IN PARTICULAR, BUT A GREAT DEAL REMAINS TO BE PRINTED.

Mr. Stevenson, at the time of the bitter struggle which resulted in stamping out the union at the Bloomington, Ill., mine, was a large stockholder in the company, and its attorney, and is at the present time its executive head, being president of the corporation.

The story of the Bloomington strike of 1887, which resulted as intimated above, is the story of a struggle in which the issue was strictly joined between organized labor and its enemies, for the whole fight was brought about by the discharge from Mr. Stevenson's mines of workmen for the sole reason that they had joined the union. No wage question was involved—no other question save the right of the miners to act as free men and belong to a trade union for their own mutual protection. This was the issue and Mr. Stevenson's company won, with the result that to this day the mines are non-union and the miners do not dare to attend a union meeting.

The story is best told in the letters from P. H. Donnelly, ex-secretary-treasurer of Illinois Miners' Association, William Scaife, ex-president of the Illinois Miners, addressed to well-known United Mine Workers' officials in this city, and the extracts from Mr. Stevenson's home newspaper printed during the strike.

The INTELLIGENCER presents the extracts from the files of the Bloomington Pantagraph, of October, 1887, in connection with the letters of the miners above mentioned, as contributions to the history of Mr. Stevenson's record as an enemy of labor. They form an interesting account of one of the most determined and causeless wars to exterminate a labor union in the industrial history of the country, and when it is remembered that the Democratic candidate for Vice President is the head of the corporation that waged the war of extermination, workmen and friends of organized labor will think twice before casting their ballots.

This state has been flooded with a Democratic campaign document holding Mr. Stevenson up as friend of labor. It contains testimony that he is a popular and humane employer. It was wrung from the non-union miners who, Mr. Anderson of the Bloomington Trades and Labor Assembly declares "are afraid to call their souls their own," and was first printed in a bitter partisan Democratic paper, a notorious enemy of organized labor. Occurring in this circular, which is familiar to West Virginia workmen, and Mr. Stevenson's real record, the following letters have been received. Let every workman read them:

STEVENSON'S "FRIENDSHIP" FOR LABOR UNIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 26, 1892. To Jeremiah Meade, M. P. Moran and others, Wheeling, W. Va.

BROTHERS AND FRIENDS:—Your letters with carefully came to hand and contents carefully noted. The circular you sent is the story of a hiring sent from Chicago to Bloomington some time ago, to write a defence of Mr. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency, and which was published in the Chicago Herald, a Democratic sheet run after the pattern of the St. Louis, Mo., Republic, unscrupulous in its methods and matter while fighting for the old slave doctrine. The intelligent miners of Illinois are quite familiar with the facts relating to Stevenson's love for labor, laborers and labor unions.

How strange that our organizers should be hunted from the premises of Adlai Stevenson's mine if said Adlai was a believer in labor unions. Strange that miners and other workmen at his mines should have been discharged and victimized because they sought to have a union, as was done seventeen years ago, twelve years ago, seven years ago and five years ago, as the report of a Democratic state mine inspector will show, made for 1887 and published in 1888. Strange that Dan McLaughlin, P. H. Penna, H. W. Smith, P. H. Donnelly, and I believe old Alex Johnson, some Democrats, some Republicans, some from Ohio, some from Indiana, and others of us from Illinois, should have failed to build up and have continued a union among Stevenson's mine workers if Adlai was such a lover of the cause? Strange that our organization should fail to have a union at his mines after spending hundreds of dollars in the work, as the present secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Chris Evans, of New York, knows? We raised money for the discharged and victimized miners of Stevensonville in 1885 and 1887 while I was state secretary-treasurer for the Illinois miners, a position which I filled for nearly five years, and I think I know something of why we failed to organize and maintain a union at Bloomington or Stevensonville.

DISCHARGED BECAUSE THEY WERE UNION MEN.

The following is a copy of what the Pantagraph said October 7, 1887: TO GO OUT.

THE MINERS AT THE McLEAN COUNTY SHAFT DECIDE TO QUIT, OWING TO THE DISCHARGE OF THREE MEN.

Last evening two hundred and fifty enthusiastic coal miners held a meeting at Brockbeller's hall on Front street and although every one present was wiping continually the perspiration from his brow they maintained perfect order. They sent for a reporter, and when he made his appearance he was given the following facts:

We called this meeting for the purpose of taking action against the un-called for discharge of Joseph Smith, president of this branch of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers; G. Krider, financial secretary, and J. Krider, recording secretary. Those men were seen by Mr. Thomas Radford, superintendent, who told them that they must either quit the organization or quit this mine; they quit the mine. After considerable talk, the following motion was put before the house: "All those who are in favor of not going to work to-morrow morning raise your right hand," and immediately every hand shot up to its fullest height. Such enthusiasm is rarely witnessed, and it plainly showed how closely these workmen are bound together.

A committee of five, with Mr. Butler as chairman, was then appointed to set their grievances before Mr. Radford, and to report to the organization at a meeting to be held this morning at 10 a. m. They want it plainly understood that this action is not to be taken as a strike, but that they merely want these men reinstated, as they think it is an injustice to discharge the men on such grounds. They simply intend to peacefully quit work until they hear from Mr. Radford, and then they will take action for the future. We have in our coal mines a set of miners who are capable of using good sense in the time when it is called for. They are an exceptionally peaceful and hard working class, and most of them are intelligent men

ing of those men in January, 1888, when we held our state convention in that town (Bloomington.) Why? Because his men were afraid to go to a meeting, or as Mr. Anderson, who was secretary of the Trades Assembly, put it: "Donnelly, those men are afraid to call their souls their own." Who are the men named in the Herald article as having been favored by the kindness of Adlai Stevenson?

Radford is pit-boss there for years, and, as the boys say, "he is a daisy." The Irving and others whom we are told were assisted to get homes, were and are the rats, scabs and blacklegs of the place. They and their kind assisted Stevenson to defeat us in 1886 and 1887, during the Grape Creek strike. We wanted Bloomington organized very much, for all surrounding mines were organized and paying the scale and you can see how important his mine was to the success of the joint movement of operators and miners. But Adlai was opposed to our movement. He would not attend or allow his company or miners to be represented at any of our state or national joint meetings. He had a purpose in view then to oppose trades unions. He has a purpose in view now in pretending love for labor unions. He defeated us then, let us defeat him now. Let the Knights of the Golden Circle and his scabs at Stevensonville now elect him. It is the duty of Knights of Labor and all loyal unionists and free laborers to defeat him. To that work I stand pledged regardless of political affiliations.

We are in honor bound to defeat Adlai Stevenson next month. May God speed the right. Sincerely and fraternally, P. H. DONNELLY, Ex-state-secretary-treasurer of Illinois Miners' Association.

The following letter shows how little truth there is in President McBride's statement as a Democratic beholder and circulated as a Democratic document:

COAL CITY, ILL., Oct. 26th, 1892. Mr. Jeremiah Meade.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 14th reached me at Springfield to-day. Am sorry I did not get it sooner.

The circular is the production of a partisan paper. One of the rankest in the state, and on the subject matter of which it speaks is altogether unreliable. Irving, referred to in it, was never, to my knowledge, a union man. Nor is there any working for Adlai Stevenson, nor has there been any since 1873, when he defeated the union miners by bringing in a whole lot of scabs and rats, nearly one hundred, only one of which could speak the English language. The history of the struggle at that time is as follows:

Through some accident or other they were only able to run one cage in the shaft. This was done for some few days, until 4 p. m. one afternoon the solitary cage was ascending the shaft laden with men, when it stuck and they were unable to extricate it and the men until 10 o'clock the same night.

The wives and children of the men in the cage and those below were around the shaft, acting only as women do, when those they love and care for are in deadly peril, wringing their hands and praying for their release.

However, at 10 o'clock they were released, and the next morning they held a meeting and decided not to go down any more until the shaft was fixed.

When Mr. Stevenson told his manager to discharge every man who failed to go to work, the result was a strike, and the above result followed. Mr. Patrick McCall, whose address is Streator, Ill., was working for him at that time and is my informant. Penna, of Indiana, Johnson, of Ohio, McLaughlin, Donnelly, Reed, Smith, Brooks and myself, all of Illinois, have tried since that time to organize Mr. Stevenson's miners, and failed because we could not talk to those people in their own language, and because they would not come to a place of meeting