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SENSIBLE TALK.

Master Workman Powderly on the Current Strikes.

AN UNCALLED FOR

Exercise of a Dangerous Power—Arbitration the Best Weapon of the Workman.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—In an interview with Grand Master Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, regarding the present strikes he was asked whether he did not think that the increase in the number of strikes just now was owing to a knowledge of the increase of power by the organizations of labor, said: "I doubt it; I think I can speak for the general Executive Board when I say I do not think it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes unless it can be shown that there is an extreme necessity for them. If many of the men who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for and save their time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers and submit their claims, firmly made and properly represented, to arbitration, I am free to say that I am sure that nine out of ten cases which end in strikes could be as satisfactorily arranged without resorting to such an extreme and generally doubtful expedient. Indeed, in the nine cases there would be no necessity for a strike. There is a feeling now that labor must be recognized by the employer—that the employer must listen to his employes; and the time has come when the shop man, mill owner, and the manufacturer in every department of trade is ready to listen to the demands of his men and yield to them when those demands are reasonable. Organization, discipline, and a realization of the right and might in the case have brought about this change, and these advances on the part of the employer should not be repulsed by hasty and inconsiderate action on the part of workingmen."

"Arbitration then, and not strikes, is the theory of the order," said the reporter.

"Yes; arbitration always when it is possible—strike only as a last resort, but when that point is reached strike hard, strike in earnest and never surrender except to just concessions. Why, this board [pointing to the members, who were listening] has, since the last of January, settled by arbitration, 350 cases which would otherwise have resulted in strikes without gaining a single point by the strikers. The Knights of Labor and other labor organizations in sympathy with the plans, constitute at the present time the most powerful organization of workingmen ever known in the history of the world. Its strength is increasing every day, and its influence is felt every day in every branch of trade in this country. It is dangerous to abuse this power. It can always insist upon just demands, for they are fully considered and thoroughly digested. It cannot afford to fritter itself away upon every little pretense of wrong hastily formulated and pig-headedly insisted upon. The growth of the power of labor should be an occasion for calm deliberation and moderation. Workingmen should be careful to see to it that they do not sap and undermine their strength by extreme demands and an unreasonable assumption of importance and power. It is, as some one has said before me, a good thing to have the power of a giant, but it is an evil thing to use it like a giant. It was a disposition on the part of the employer to refuse to treat with his workmen that made labor organization a necessity. Now that we have the power which comes from organization we must use that power wisely and moderately, and be careful that we do not change position with the employer and refuse to treat with him except at the point of a pistol or by a strike, which is about the same thing. A strike should be the last thing when everything else has failed, and not an every day expedient. When used as such it loses its power as it increases in frequency. In old assemblies which are familiar with our plans and purposes strikes were infrequent. It is the new and not yet fully informed organizations which, upon sometimes insufficient and frequently trivial causes, made this final and desperate appeal. As our organizations grow there will be less strikes, because there will be less necessity for them. Our power will in time be greater than the men now think. It will last as long as we use it wisely (and it will be so used) as a power no less important than the Constitution itself.

"Is a strike the last resort of the Knights of Labor?" asked the reporter.

The Master Workman smiled. "I see," said he, "what you are driving at. A strike is a bad thing but a boycott is worse in its results. A strike stops production merely, while a boycott kills it. A strike of a week is only the loss of a week's business; a boycott of a week can be the utter ruin of a business itself. We have never failed in a boycott which has been ordered by the general committee. Its effectiveness is undoubted but it is an extreme power which we use with caution."

"Is there not danger," said the reporter, "that your order may become involved in politics and thus lose its power?"

"I have no fear of that. The matters involved in the existence and works of the Knights of Labor are dearer to its members than matters of partisan politics. We have, as you see, on this committee members of the two old parties. We are not politicians here. We have a method of dealing with those who are as some have entered our ranks to serve political ends. We turn them out. We have had no part in politics. It is bread and butter, the rights of the employed, the mutual and concrete things of every day life that constitute elements which do now and always will hold us together, and those are stronger than partisan political ties. That is why I don't fear the intrusion of politics. When people talk, as sometimes they do, using the Knights of Labor as a political engine, they utter the most arrant nonsense. It is not worth while to discuss the matter with such a man; he is either a liar or an empty headed fool." In conclusion Mr. Powderly said the Knights of Labor as an organization had nothing to do with the strike in the bituminous coal region, as the men were in a separate order, but he thought the day was near when all the labor organizations of the country would be united under one general supervision and control. He will remain in Philadelphia with the General Committee several days unless called away, as he thinks possible, to the West to arrange difficulties there.

A "Hard" Female.

Mattie Law is the name of a frail female who gives the police more trouble and the Police Judge more money than any woman of her class in the city. When under the influence of the cup that inebriates she is a howling terror, and her pugnacious pranks generally place her in the "cooler." Last night she was rustling like a Trojan to secure the amount in which she was fined for smashing the windows of a Park-street saloon and otherwise disturbing the peace and harmony which should, but always does not, hover like a white-winged angel over the delectable neighborhood. As THE MINER goes to press this morning Mattie is still rustling.

A Funny Fight.

Yesterday afternoon a negro and a white man had a difficulty over a lot on Lower Montana street, and they made considerable sport for a congregation of small boys. The colored man wanted to unload some lumber on the ground, but the white man objected, and after throwing a shovel and some rocks at each other, one of them produced a shotgun and the other an ax. Nobody was hurt, however, and the speck of war ended in "cuss" words enough to make the air blue.

A CORRECTION.

What a Variety "Fairy" Has to Say in Defense of Herself.

A few days ago THE MINER was visited by a middle-aged damsel, more or less adorned as to her features with the "make-up" of the stage. She had a petite form, a dashing manner and a serio-comic voice. She said her name was Blanche Dixon, that she was a variety actress, now attached to "the stock" at the Arion, and that recently she had hailed from Portland. Thence had followed her a report that she had robbed "a sucker" of $170, which had caused her to flee to "pastures green and suckers new" in Butte.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY.

It was to correct the latter article that Miss Dixon called on THE MINER. The report was republished from the *Sunday Welcome*. She denied that she had "robbed the sucker" as she put it, and desired to be set right. She said: "The fellow was a ranchman and I 'blew him in' for $500 or $600. He was a married man, but wanted to marry me. He had about $600 in cash and his wife in Portland. He was 'dead stuck' on me and used to come to the theater both afternoon and evenings. I humored and cajoled him. I told him I would marry him; that I would go to Washington Territory with him, if he 'shook his wife' and that I would live with him."

WHY SHE DID IT.

"Was not this a species of false pretenses, Miss Dixon?" asked THE MINER man.

"Oh! yes," she said; "but you know we have to do that to get 'suckers' in the variety business. If the men didn' believe that they could enjoy our company elsewhere than in the theater they would not be likely to long buy us wine and beer. We have to 'work' them in all sorts of ways to 'blow them in.'"

AS TO THE PRICES.

"You see, in variety theaters," continued the pert Miss Dixon, the cochineal on her lips assuming a deeper tinge, "all liquors are sold at a higher price than elsewhere. Beer is sold at 25 cents a drink; cocktails at 50 cents, whether made of tea or Imperial champagne; a bottle of beer is a dollar and a bottle of wine $5 for pints. The ladies in these houses are allowed 20 per cent. on everything they can induce any one to buy. Managers do not care so much for performers as they do for good 'beer rustlers.' The woman who cannot make her salary as an actress in percentage is not considered much good. So we have to work, you see."

WORKING A "SUCKER."

"But how about your Portland 'sucker,' Miss Dixon," asked THE MINER man, as he drank in the dashing damsel's revelations.

"Oh! yes; well, he was 'mashed' on me and I 'worked' him. I promised I would run away with him, and every day he become the more liberal. I kept him there three or four weeks. He became so infatuated that he even brought his wife to the theater and into the boxes and introduced her to me. He told her, right in my presence, that he loved me better than he did her and that he would run away with me."

THE GALL OF HER.

"And you remained there while she was in the box?"

"Why, certainly. We get used to such things in our business."

"How much money did you get out of him?"

"The only money I ever got out of him was per centage. One night my per centage amounted to $37."

"Then he must have spent $185 on that night?"

"Yes. I blowed him for wine." I never handled any of his money. At Portland they have no waiters; the girls must carry their own liquors. All the change was made at the bar, so I could not have robbed him. I never went to a saloon with him. I got from him only what I 'worked him' for."

WHY SHE ESCAPED.

"Didn't you leave Portland in a hurry?"

"Yes, but Mr. Clinton, for whom I worked, knew I would leave. When the ranchman found I had left he became very angry. He was a desperate man and I was afraid he would harm me if he found I had fooled him. So I 'sneaked.'"

"I can prove by the Chief of Police of Portland, who is a great 'friend' of mine," continued the now virtuously indignant Blanche, "that I have done no wrong. I only played him. To get 'square' with me he had this story published on me. He wouldn't have done it if I had been there to defend myself. He couldn't have got the nasty article in a first-class newspaper. The *Welcome* has no standing there."

EXIT.

The serio-comic star then reiterated her innocence of theft, the part she played in "working a sucker," her readiness to tackle new game in any field, as being one of her duties, and graciously bade the reporter good evening. Within an hour she was probably whispering sweet things to other "suckers" willing and anxious to be "worked" in the Arion boxes.

SULLIVAN-LYNCH.

A Pleasant Union and a Very Enjoyable Supper.

The Sullivan-Lynch wedding was not the least agreeable social feature of last evening. The contracting parties reside at Walkerville, and came to Butte to have the nuptials performed by the Roman Catholic pastor. After the ceremony the newly married couple, accompanied by about twenty-four friends and well-wishers, repaired to the Revere Restaurant for supper, in response to an invitation tendered by Mr. Fisher, Superintendent of the Walkervile Water Works. Mr. Goodban, the able *restaurateur*, had only two hours in which to prepare the repast, but it was a marvel of sumptuousness. Following was the

MENU.

Fresh Oysters.

SOUPS.

Puree of Fowl a la Reine.

FISH.

Fillets of Soles a la Dieppose.
Baked Pie, Piquante Sauce.

ENTREES.

Lamb Cutlets with Green Peas.
Fricassee of Chicken a la St. Lambert.
Fillets of Beef aux Champignon.

FOWL.

Wild Duck.
Turkey, Oyster Dressing.

ROASTS.

Loin Beef.
Saddle of Mutton.

SALAD.

Chicken Mayonnaise. Shrimp.

PASTRY.

Lemon Marangue Pie.
Green Apple Pie. French Tartlets.
English Plum Pudding.
Jelly Roll. Fruit Cake. Lady Fingers.

DESSERT.

Assorted Fruits.
Nuts. Raisins.
Tea. Coffee. Chocolate.

It is needless to say that the party was an enjoyable one. Host Fisher was the soul of the occasion, and he made Mumm's rich vintage flow freely as aqua. When the party dispersed it was with blessings for the bride and bridegroom, expressions of good-will to Mr. Fisher and predictions of success for Mr. Goodban, the able caterer of the Revere House.

Glove Contests at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, March 10.—The people who assembled at the Yale gymnasium to-day saw two very exciting slugging matches. The first was for middle-weights. L. S. Bigelow, '89, and C. Townley, '86, pounded each other until at the end of the third round neither man was able to lift his arm to hit the other and both sank into the arms of their seconds. The second exciting match was between Leveritt, '87, and H. Beecher, '88. The latter is a grandson of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He was knock out at the end of the third round and was carried to his room unconscious. He is now improving.

Peter Doyle languishes in the municipal bastile. Peter got drunk yesterday, and was indulging in profane and abusive language when an officer collared him and scooped him in. He will appear before Judge French to-day.

AMONG THE STATESMEN.

Senator Pugh Replies to Senator Edmunds.

THE PRESIDENT

Ably Defended—Mr. Riddleberger and Mr. Logan Lock Horns—Telegraph Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Chair laid before the Senate Mr. Logan's resolution offered yesterday to refer to the Committee on Rules for investigation the letter of Capt. Eads, denying that he (Eads) had any representatives on the floor of the Senate.

The Iowa Land Grant Forfeiture Bill was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. McMillan yesterday was rejected after some debate.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Sergeant at Arms transmitting a list of such of the private secretaries of Senators as had not been reported to the Senate, in accordance with the recent resolutions. The letter was read. Mr. Riddleberger called for the reading of the list also, and it was read. Mr. Riddleberger then called called up the Eads matter, and said he had found in the Record a letter from Mr. Eads', addressed to the Senator from Illinois, (Logan.) He would like to know how the Senator got the letter into the Record. Mr. Logan said he had nothing to do with getting it into the Record. Mr. Riddleberger said he could load down the Record with letters criticizing the Senator, especially during the Presidental campaign, but he had not done it. Mr. Eads could not charge him (Riddleberger) with falsehood and put it on the Congressional Record, but a Senator could take Mr. Eads' letter and make it part of his own remarks, and as the letter appeared in connection with Mr. Logan's remarks, he (Riddleberger) was left to answer it as such.

Mr. Logan was astounded that Mr. Riddleburger should say that he (Logan) charged him with anything. He had merely presented the letter of a respectable citizen of the United States. Mr. Riddleberger said he would always resent the imputations such as were contained in that letter. He was not so great a soldier as the Senator from Illinois, but he would yet discover and uncover the conspiracy to make the United States government endorse for the Eads Ship Canal Company. We all know he said, "that Ex-Secretary Windom was at the head of that company." Mr. Logan, at the suggestion of several senators, modified his resolution so as to provide for reference of the Ead's letter to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Riddleberger said he would decline to appear before any committee. What he had to say would be said to the Senate and in open session. He did not believe in this Senate becoming more English than the House of Lords. At 2 o'clock the matter went over without action.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the resolutions from the Judiciary Committee concerning the relations of the Senate and the President. Mr. Pugh said he had expressed his views fully upon the subject of this debate in a report made from the Judiciary Committee by the minority, and the main object he had in now addressing the Senate in reply to the Senator from Vermont, was to prevent, if it were in his power to do so, which he admitted was a difficult undertaking—to prevent that Senator from changing the character of the question between the Senate and the President, The real character of that controversy could not be misunderstood or misrepresented as it had arisen from facts apparent upon record and reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee. When the Senator from Vermont was at the wheel he steered by his own chart, he never ran on a straight line, he never consulted other sailors and he lost his temper when there was any question of his seamanship:

When the officer of a ship undertook to select a crew to man it without his advice and consent, he constantly dreaded mutiny, and at the risk of incurring the displeasure of his honorable and distinguished friends, he should call a reckoning in that we might understand where we are and whither we are drifting. What are the facts by which it is the duty of all of us to be guided? They were few and simple.

Senator Miller, of New York, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, reported favorably the Edmunds' bill to establish a forest reservation on the head waters of the Missouri River and head waters of Clark's Fork of the Columbia River.

Mr. Pugh continued at some length and at the conclusion of his remarks the immediate deficiency bill was passed and the Senate adjourned.

The House

The Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill to increase the naval establishment. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Henley, of California, from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill granting to the State of California, five per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in that State. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Pulitzer, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform reported adversely the bill to repeal the civil service law.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, asked that the bill be placed on the calendar and that he have leave to file a minority report. So ordered.

Mr. Rogers, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill requiring the Northern Pacific railroad to pay the cost of surveying its lands. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, from the Committee on the Pacific railroads, reported a bill requiring the Northern Pacific railway company to pay the cost of surveying its lands. Referred to the House calendar. The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, in the chair on the Indian Appropriation bill. After debate the House adjourned.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

President Bates, of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, to-day concluded his argument before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post roads engaged in the investigation of the alleged telegraph monopoly. He stated that the average rates for telegarms charged by the Western Union Telegraph Company was 25 cents. This was a low average as compared with the rate in England and was attributable almost completely to competition. East of the Missouri River the average rate was very much less than that figure because of the fact that west of the Missouri River the tariff of the Western Union was very considerably greater. If the land grant railroads were required to accept business from the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company and other companies, he believed that the benefit of competition in the reduction of rates which has accrued to the public east of the Missouri River would as a matter of course accrue to the people west of that river. Mr. J. C. Rieff, of New York, was then heard. He went into a history of telegraphic communication with the Pacific Coast. He said the telegraphic service of the whole country west of the Missouri river was absolutely under the control of the Western Union as far as pieces of waste paper called contracts could put it. He believed that the Northern Pacific had actually undertaken to build its telegraph lines jointly with the Western Union. The various railroad commissioners of the Government who were appointed for the purpose of seeing that the laws were executed respecting these land grant railroads had utterly failed either to apprehend or perform their duty. The commissioners when applied to concerning the number of shortcomings of several of these railroads made answer "when any matter is brought before my office that demands my opinion in a formal way I will endeavor to give it and without fear, as I do not think it is necessary for me to exercise the functions of my office in looking up trouble."

When the railroad companies acted in compliance with the requirements of the granting acts they would give facilities to new telegraph companies which sprung up from time to time, but they were now handicapped by their contracts with the Western Union. It was time not only for plain speech but for positive action. When Congress determined that the laws should be enforced against individuals and corporations there would be fewer complaints about monopolies. Throughout the country the attempt of corporations to pay interest and dividends on bonds and stock that should never have been issued, constituted a crying evil and justified much of the complaint of the laboring men. Two-thirds of the Western Union stock was clear water without a speck of dye in it. Let Congress say that the telegraph companies should not combine. Let it state that no telegraph company should gain more than 10 per cent. of the actual cash valuation of its existing capital. Let it compel the Pacific roads to perform all of their duties according to the letter and the spirit of the law. After a fair trial had been made with such laws and no beneficial results followed, Congress could consider the propriety of taking control of the whole telegraph system. If Congress would enact such laws as would prevent consolidation and promote competition west of the Missouri and prevent telegraph companies from increasing rates they had themselves established, it would accomplish vastly more for public service than by any postal telegraph system. The representatives of the Western Union will be heard on Tuesday next.

VEST AND THE TELEPHONE.

Messrs. Hall and Willard designated for the purpose by the House Special Committee to investigate and report the facts concerning the ownership of the Pan-Electric Telephone stock by certain public officers, took the deposition of Senator Vest at his residence this afternoon. The Senator stated that he first heard of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company through a printed circular sent to him through the mails some time in April, 1884. The circular gave the names of the officials of the company and the purposes for which it was organized. He noticed that the name of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was mentioned in the circular as connected with the enterprise. He called on Senator Harris and by him was referred to Senator Garland, who was represented as well acquainted with the status of the company and its relation to the Bell company. After obtaining Mr. Garland's opinion the Senator said he concluded to take and did take 100 shares of Pan-Electric stock for which he gave his check for $1,000 on the Metropolitan National bank of Washington, which was paid on the following day and for which he received contracts showing that he was entitled to 100 shares of stock which, owing to the incomplete organization of the company was not at that time ready to issue. "That stock was issued to me," said the Senator, "about one year ago, that is ninety shares of it, only ten shares were retained by the company as an assessment to defray the expenses of expected litigation with the Bell Company. After this matter got into the papers," continued Senator Vest. "Mr. Stillson Hutchins, of this city, offered take my stock off my hands and pay me what it cost. This offer I refused as it might look like a retreat under fire. I considered it a mere speculation but was willing to take chances. I have received dividends of twelve or fifteen dollars since I have owned the stock." Continuing he said "I have had no conversation with Mr. Casey Young, Secretary of the Pan Electric Company, and I have never met and do not know Mr. Rogers, who it appears was prominent in the organization of the company. Mr. Garland represented to me that in his opinion the Bell patent was illegally obtained and that the Pan-Electric stock might be worth some money. At that time Mr. Cleveland had not been nominated for the Presidency and of course Mr. Garland was unthought of in connection with the Attorney-Generalship.

PARTISAN OFFICIALS.

A Glance Into the Conduct of the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate Committee on Expenditures of public money began an investigation of the charge brought by Commissioner Black in his report that the office under his predecessor was avowedly a political machine, and of the manner in which the pension office had been conducted and administered by the present Commissioner. General Black was present, and requested that he be permitted to give the committee the names of witnesses whom he desired examined before he made his own statement.

Senator Kenna embodied the request in a motion.

Senator Harrison argued that inasmuch as General Black had made a statement in his annual report upon which the investigation was based, the usual and customary course of procedure would lead first to the examination of the commissioner himself.

After some debate Kenna's motion was lost.

General Black, in reply to inquiries by Senator Harrison, described the organization of the pension office, and especially the functions of the board of review, and the usual course of a claim through the office from the hands of the examiners to the board of review and therefore to the commissioner.

Mr. Harrison—"Now, Mr. Commissioner; if you have any instance in which an application was granted or rejected by the Board of Review or Commissioners on account of the politics of the applicant, or person applying, will you please give the names and numbers of these cases?

Answer—I shall be pleased to furnish the information from the files of the office.

Q.—Are you able to give to this committee the names and numbers of any case?

A.—I think I shall be able to furnish you such cases.

Q.—Are you able to do it now?

A.—I have no memoranda with me now.

Mr. Beck—You will furnish them?

A.—I will furnish such cases.

In reply to further inquiries by Harrison the commissioner proposed to furnish at another session of the committee the number of employes in the office on the day he took control, together with detailed information as to the duties of those whom he had appointed and their politics, and how many had been appointed under the civil service rules. In a general way he could say that he had made from 155 to 160 appointments, of which number 142 were Democrats.

A TITLED TRAMP.

Count Lanaski, a Brave Soldier, Picked Up by the Police of Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., March 10.—A venerable tramp with a historical record was picked up in the streets here by the police. He had papers on his person indicating that he had a romantic career. He was sober but destitute. His papers showed him to be a Polish Count named Lanaski. He was born in 1791. entered the French army in 1805 and took part in the battle of Austerlitz.

Lanaski was in the memorable march to Moscow and witnessed the burning of that city by the Russians. He was one of the 45,000 out of half a million men that returned to Poland, and thence through Germany to France with Napoleon. Lanaski left the army on the abdication of the French Emperor, but when the latter returned from Elba he again joined and fought at Waterloo. After the overthrow of Napoleon the Count fled to Germany, thence to Austria, where, in 1831, he joined Louis Kossuth. He was captured by the Russians, exiled in Siberia, escaped and came to the United States during the late rebellion.

Though an old man of 70, he enlisted in the Union army and fought under Siegel until the close of the war, shortly after which he obtained admission to the Milwaukee Soldier's Home. He had got tired of the Home in Milwaukee and wanted to go to the National Soldiers' Home in Washington.

STILL DISCHARGING.

The Railroad War Progressing at Many Points.

BUT LITTLE HOPE

Of an Early Settlement—The Companies Aggressive and the Men Defiant.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—It is said that for the first time in the history of railroad strikes, employes not interested in the cause are effected by the action of a portion of the employes in separate and distinct departments. Yesterday an order was issued by H. M. Hoxie, first Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Road, to the heads of all the departments of the road to at once dispense with the services of every employe not positively necessary to the company in its present crippled condition. This means that over 100 telegraph operators, 1,500 freight house hands, 800 clerks, 150 crossing watchmen, 100 to to 150 firemen, and many other employes on the Missouri Pacific are let out for the time being. It is quietly understood that the engineers will receive at least half pay, and that firemen who are not in the strike will be treated likewise. Conductors will receive pay only when they run, and this is equal to suspending nearly 400 freight conductors and others necessary to running local and through freights. All told, it is stated that nearly 50,000 persons not interested in the present strike will suffer a loss of their salaries until the Knights return to work. It is stated on the authority of a high official that individual notices are being sent by the company to all strikers that their names are stricken from the pay rolls and they are discharged from the services of the company.

THE CATTLE TRADE HURT.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The situation remains unchanged in East St. Louis this morning. The Knights of Labor have not struck as yet, but large numbers of that organization from this city are there attempting, it is supposed, to pursuade them to join in the movement. The effect of the strike in St. Louis upon the cattle trade is especially severe. No stock cars can cross the bridge, and therefore the receipts are materially lessened as the strike proceeds. General Superintendent Kerrigan, of the Missouri Pacific, this morning issued an order expelling from the Missouri Pacific yards, all Knights of Labor. This order includes the delegation of men appointed by the Knights of Labor to guard the company's property. The circular issued to the strikers ordering them off the company's premises is as follows:

"You are hereby notified that your action in withdrawing from the employment of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company was a voluntary abandonment of the service of the company, and that you are no longer in its employment, and that your names have been stricken from its rolls. All such who are now about the company's premises are hereby notified that they must immediately leave the same to the end that this company may resume the traffic of the country."

Although the officials will make no statement concerning the affair, it is generally believed that they are now employing new men to take the place of the strikers, and that the movement of freight trains will be attempted to-night. Should this prove true the Knights of Labor will undoubtedly offer resistance.

THE KNIGHTS EXPLAIN.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The Knights of Labor to-day furnished the Associated Press with a copy of a lengthy letter addressed to H. M. Hoxie, first vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railway, in answer to Hoxie's statement published to-day.

The substance of the letter is as follows: A short time ago the Texas & Pacific Company employed some seventy men to work in the machine shops of the company on condition that when the company were through with their services, in thirty, sixty, or ninety days, the men should be discharged. Instead of discharging the men as agreed upon, old employes were discharged—in our opinion on account of their prominence in the organization of Knights of Labor. The company refused to hear and adjust the grievance of Conductor Bissett, who was dismissed without sufficient cause. Bissett was an earnest worker in the cause of the Knights of Labor.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.

The next grievance mentioned is the discharge of C. A. Hall already referred to in these dispatches. Hall was charged by the company with neglect of duty, being absent several days without cause. The letter states that Hall was absent at a meeting of the Knights of Labor at Marshall, Texas, by permission of his superior officer. Notwithstanding the present denial of the latter, when Hall returned from the meeting he found a letter announcing his dicharge. A committee was appointed and waited on Mr. Crosby, Hall's superior, to ascertain why Hall was discharged. Crosby said because of his incompetency, and denied that Hall had ever asked his permission to be absent. After repeated overtures to the receiver for a hearing in the matter, the Executive Board first submitted the question to the different locals on the system for their action, which was that Hal be reinstated. Therefore it is plain that the action taken in this strike was voluntary on the part of each and every man belonging to the Knights of Labor.

The letter is signed by P. J. Nolan, Chairman; John A. Williams, Vice-President—by order of the local Executive Committee.

A NEW MOVE.

GALVESTON, March 10.—The pending labor troubles continues to absorb general attention. The situation is not yet changed at this point beyond a strike of some cotton hands yesterday afternoon at the Taylor compress because it was discovered that the cotton was to be shipped by the Mallory line.

The Knights of Labor are holding another big meeting. They still claim that a general strike will ensue unless the matters at issue with the company are settled by gradually reinstating the strikers.

There is much discussion among Knights of Labor regarding a new political party to be called the United Labor party, the birth of which at Decatur, Illinois, is published in this morning's papers. The Knights generally favor the creation of a distinctively labor party.

EFFECT ON CATTLE TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The situation remains unchanged in East St. Louis this morning. The Knights of Labor there have not struck as yet, but large numbers of that organization from this city are there attempting it is supposed, to persuade them to join the movement. The effect of the strike in St. Louis upon the cattle trade is especially severe. No stock cars can cross the bridge and therefore receipts materially are lessened as the strike proceeds. General Superintendent Kerrigan, of the Missouri Pacific, this morning issued an order expelling from the Missouri Pacific yards all Knights of Labor. This order includes the delegation of men appointed by the Knights to guard the company's property.

MEN WITHDRAWING.

ST. LOUIS, March 10, 2:30 p. m.—It is now authoratively stated that the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will attempt tomorrow, instead of to-night as stated in a previous dispatch, to resume freight traffic upon its road. The order issued this morning by Superintendent Kerrigan applies not only to the men formerly in its employ in this city, but to all strikers on the system, and they have all along the line of the road withdrawn quietly from the company's premises.

TROUBLE BEGUN.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—A special from Fort Worth, Texas, to the *Post-Dispatch* states: "first trouble there between Knights and non knights occurred this morning when the new men employed by the railroad to run its engines were attacked while performing their duty and forced to vacate their cabs. The strikers then "killed" the engines. Quiet now prevails, but it is thought there that this is the beginning of serious trouble.

TROUBLED EUROPE.

Bismarck Sick — Greece Defiant — More Trouble in Anam.

BERLIN, March 10.—Prince Bismarck, who has been suffering for several days from muscular rheumatism in the shoulders and chest, was much worse to-day. His ailment was so troublesome last week that he felt compelled to send two apologies for not being able to attend the preliminary debates in the Reichstag. It is announced this evening that the Chancellor's rheumatism has extended and became severe. Admiral Baron von Schlunitz, President of the Hydrograpic Bureau, of the German Navy, has been appointed Governor of Kauer Wilhelms Land and the Bismarck Archipelago.

MUST HAVE WORK.

AMSTERDAM, March 9.—Three thousand Socialists and unemployed workmen today had a public meeting here to discuss their grievances. The meeting deputed a committee to call upon the Mayor and present through him a demand upon the city for the inauguration of public works for the employment of the laborers.

ENGLAND'S TARS.

LONDON, March 10.—At a meeting of the unemployed Seamen at Sunderland to-day the announcement was made that all the Sunderland ship owners, with one exception, promised to employ British seamen in preference to foreign sailors.

PEOPLE IN REVOLT.

LONDON, March 10.—Advices from Anam state that anarchy prevails in that country and that bands of robbers are scouring the land; that people are in revolt against the French authority and that the rebels have attacked the French near Hue, the capital, and advanced in numbers upon Qnintone.

GREECE DEFIANT.

VIENNA, March 10.—The continued preparations in Greece are exciting grave fears in European Cabinets. It is believed that the moral effect of the assembling of the foreign flee's in Sudabay will not be sufficient to coerce Greece and that further measures will be necessary. Greece has been warned by the Powers that if she persists in her intention of violating the peace she will be left to suffer punishment at the hands of Turkey. Greece reasserts her claim to Eripus in accordance with the terms of the Berlin treaty and declares that hitherto she has only yielded to force.

The Grand Army.

Special to THE MINER.

BOZEMAN, M. T., March 10.—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic Department of Montana, met here yesterday. There were twenty-four delegates present. Charles Warren was elected Commander. Last night there was a grand banquet and a royal time. Songs were sang and speeches made. The installation ceremonies were held this morning and after a business session the meeting adjourned. Colonel Sanders was elected as delegates to the National Encampment. The next Encampment will be held in Butte. M.

PAID THE PENALTY.

How a Bad Couple in Indiana Were Disposed of.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—A special to the *Journal* from Shoals, Indiana, says that the notorious Archers, who have been confined in the County Jail for several weeks under the charge of murder, expiated their horrible crime at the hands of a determined mob at 12:30 o'clock last night. The mob marched quietly into town and directly to the jail, situated in West Shoals. When the jail was reached the keys were refused, whereupon the spokesman ordered them to "go in."

The front door was battered down and the iron cell doors treated likewise. After gaining an entrance and stopping a short time with the doomed men, they were led out in the midst of the mob and taken to the courtyard adjoining the jail. Few words were exchanged during the entire performance. They selected trees on which they were to be hanged, when the noose was placed on their respective necks, and after exchanging a few parting words concerning their crimes, as to which no answer was received, word was given to "haul up," and in a few moments the lifeless bodies of John Martin and Thomas Archer could be seen suspended in midair on beautiful maple trees fronting the Court House. The mob then quietly disbanded, leaving their victims in the position they met their doom. In a few moments after the mob had dispersed the courtyard was filled with anxious parties seeking a glimpse of the lifeless forms, The people are wild with excitement.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Governments were dull and firm. For the first time in a long while the railway bond market shows a decline. The sales were 251,000. The largest trading was in Erie, second Consols, ex June coupon of the Northern Pacific second, and Oregon Trans-Continental. The first declines were not large. What with the strike on the Southwestern system of roads, and the rumors of similar strikes elsewhere, a continuation of the fight among the Trans-Continental lines with lower rates reported and rumors about the Western Union dividend being passed, Wall Street did not take a very roseate view of the general stock situation. The first prices were generally ⅛ to ⅜ lower and there was a drooping tendency until 1 o'clock, with only a slight reaction. The lowest prices were generally made at about 1 o'clock and with vague but somewhat better reports regarding the general situation, especially as relates to Transcontinental affairs, the market became firm and slowly recovered from the earlier losses. In the last hour in many cases the highest prices of the day were reached but the range of fluctuations was limited to little over 1 per cent. for the most of active stocks and the changes of this evening as compared with those of yesterday are about equally divided between small gains and losses. The market closed about steady.

A Young Girl Acts as Deputy Sheriff.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—Hattie McKay, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Sheriff McKay of Tuscola county, was at the Michigan Central depot to-day on her way to Jackson Prison, having in her custody Samuel Woodman, who was sent from Tuscola county for one year for assaulting his wife with a carving knife. Hattie is a sprightly little maiden, and when asked if she was not afraid to bring such a strong and desperate man to prison, replied: "Oh, indeed, no; I don't handcuff him, but I have a revolver in my pocket and I keep him in sight all the time. If he was to start to get away from me I would call for assistance and some of the men on the train would help me. My father is sick or he would have brought the prisoner in himself.

Anti-Chinese.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—San Jose Anti-Chinese Convention and the Citizens Anti-Chinese Association met here to-day and consolidated. Delegates are in attendance from all parts of the State. A committee appointed by the consolidated convention reported favoring United States Senator Mitchell's Anti-Chinese bill, and that if the passage of Senator Mitchell's bill could not at present be secured, the committee favored the passage of either of the bills introduced by Representatives Morrow, Felton or Henley, and the use of all peaceable and legal means to rid the State of the Chinese now here and to prevent the coming of any more. The resolution strongly opposes any and all illegal means of expulsion.

RUN UP INTO THE SHIEVE.

A Fatal Accident at the Anaconda Mine.

CARELESS ACTION

On the Part of the Engineer Causes the Death of One Man and Perhaps Two.

Yesterday afternoon there occurred at the Anaconda mine one of those horrible accidents which too frequently take place around a hoisting works, in which one man has already given up his life and his companion will in all human probability also die. About 2:30 o'clock head blastman Jerry Mullen and W. J. Elmer, the station tender at the 300-foot level of the mine, were hoisted up out of the middle or working compartment of the shaft, and carried on into the shieve through the carelessness or absent-mindedness of the engineer on duty, H. B. Hassinger.

The blastman had gone down to the 1,000-foot level and fired a series of holes, in the usual manner, with an electric battery, and after the smoke had cleared away he and Mr. Elmer went down to the station and gathered up the wire attached to the battery, placing that and all of their other appliances upon the upper deck of the cage. Mullen gave the usual signal to hoist to the 300-foot level, which was done by the engineer, and after a pause of a couple of minutes, the latter states, the bell was again rung, indicating that the men desired to be hoisted to the surface, and they were started up. The dial of the indicator is traversed by the finger in making 800 feet up or down the shaft, necessitating a lap for the other 200 feet, and the engineer made

THE FATAL MISTAKE

of supposing that the men were at the 1000-foot instead of the 300, and when he started his machinery in motion he stooped down to adjust a lubricator. He only took a few seconds, and as he raised up to his throttle the cage shot up out of the shaft and into the shieve before he could check it. Both men were thrown out to the floor below, a distance of about fifty feet, Mullen striking flat upon the iron plates, while Elmer was thrown into one of the empty cars standing there. The brakemen and carmen rushed to their assistance, while Hassinger at once left the works, probably fearing bobily harm at the hands of the miners, whom he knew would be greatly incensed at the result of his carelessness.

Mullen was found to be in an unconscious condition, while Elmer, although able to talk, was so badly bruised and shaken up that he can hardly recover. A messenger was immediately sent to the company's office, only a few yards away, and the clerk in charge at once telephoned to the city for several physicians, who arrived in a few minutes and proceeded to attend to the injured men. It only took a glance from the experts to determine that Mullen had only a few minutes to live, and in half an hour after the accident he had breathed his last. Prior to his death, however, their companions had removed both men into the machine shops, where they were made as comfortable as possible. As soon as Mullen had died he was prepared for the grave, and Elmer was taken to the Sisters' Hospital for treatment.

THE INJURIES RECEIVED.

An examination of Mullen's body showed that he had been frightfully mangled and crushed about the chest, while his left arm was dislocated at the elbow and there was a fracture of the left wrist. His head was very little bruised, the only evidence of his fall being a large black spot on the left cheek. He had fallen so flat that his body had received the full force of the shock.

No examination of Mullen was made untill he was taken to the hospital, and it was then ascertained by Dr. Johnson that his injuries were wholly internal, and of the most dangerous character. His wife was sent for, and was at his bedside during the evening.

Considerable damage was done to the works and it took about four hours to again put the compartment in condition for use. When the bonnet of the cage struck the shieve, the cable parted and the finger of the indicator showed that eighty feet of rope had been taken on the reel after the upper deck of the cage had passed the collar of the shaft and before Hassinger had stopped the motion of engine. The bonnet of the cage was a total wreck, and the guides were somewhat misplaced, but the safety clutches prevented it falling down the shaft.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Whitford was notified as soon as Mullen died, and summoned a jury to go upon the ground and hold an inquest upon his body. Several witnesses were examined, but the only statement of especial interest was that of H. B. Hassinger, the engineer, who has worked at the mine over four years, and has never before had an accident. He testified as follows:

"I was an engineer at the Anaconda mine for four years; am at present working on the morning shift; at 2:25 o'clock this afternoon I hoisted the west cage from the 1000-foot level up to the 300-foot on the proper signals; I stooped down to the lubricators; I heard three bells; which means to hoist men to the surface; I got in my proper place, and started the cage from the 1,000 level, as I supposed, but it was from the 300-foot level; after I started the engine I put the cut-off on; I looked up at the indicator and saw the needle coming by the 1,000 mark, and thought nothing more of it until the cage came through the chains; I shut off the steam, and put the foot brake on; the bells were all right and so was the indicator; I heard the three bells ring and was sincere in the thought that the cage was coming from the 1000-foot level; if I had looked at the indicator I might have avoided the accident."

The testimony of the other witnesses was simply a corroboration of the facts as given above, showing conclusively that the accident was caused by the failure of Hassinger to pay particular attention to the needle on the indicator. The jurors made a careful examination of the bell, the engine, the indicator and everything about the works, and found them all in first-class working condition. Following is their

VERDICT.

"An inquisition holden at the Anaconda mine, Silver Bow County, Montana, on March 10, A. D. 1886, before me, Charles S. Whitford, Coroner of said county, upon the body of Jerry Mullen, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, the said jurors, upon their oaths, do say that the said Jerry Mullen came to his death by being thrown from the cage of the west shaft of said mine in consequence of the engineer, H. B. Hassinger, not having observed the situation of the cage as noted by the indicator, and we believe that the accident would not have occurred had the indicator registered 1,000 instead of 800 feet. In testimony whereof said jurors have hereto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

J. F. BECK, Foreman;
G. A. KELLOGG,
JOHN H. HUFFMAN,
W. L. SCOTT,
W. L. MAY,
J. R. BORDEAUX."

Mr. Mullen was a very old employe of the Anaconda Company, having worked in the mine when the little works were put on the shaft down below the present works some twelve years ago, but subsequently left its employ and went to the Moulton, where he worked some months, then to the Alice, but about four years ago he returned to the Anaconda, and has worked there ever since. He was a very faithful and industrious man, and attended very closely to his duty. He was a member of the Miners' Union and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, both of which societies will attend his funeral to-day; and in addition to this he had hosts of intimate friends, who will sadly miss his companionship. Deceased was 34 years of age and unmarried.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Meeting Last Night of Butte's Board of Aldermen.

The regular monthly meeting of the Butte City Council was held last evening, Alderman Beal in the chair and all the Aldermen present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The City Treasurer reported that he has a balance on hand of $11,755.17.

The Police Judge reported that during the past month he had collected and paid into the treasury the sum of $80 in fines.

Marshal Stoner reported that during the past month he had appointed two men to fill vacancies on the police force.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Alderman Pinkham from the Committee on Streets and Alleys, reported that during the past month eighteen new crossings had been laid. He also made several recommendations for the construction of culverts and other improvements.

The Committee on Fires recommended that M. W. Woods, from the Fire Department, and Jerry Clifford, from the Brigade, be appointed the Fire Patrol. The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported that the reports of the Police Judge and the City Treasurer for the previous month had been examined and found correct, and recommended that a number of bills be allowed. The report was received, and the following bills were allowed and warrants ordered drawn for the several amounts:

District Court, for cases dismissed at last term of court	$190 00
Butte Hardware Co	136 6
J. E. Rickards	11 00
Butte Electric Light Co	220 00
M. W. Woods	100 00
W. R. Kenyon & Co	20 80
McDonald	17 00
Parsons	21 87
Mulvey & Dowd	47 55
Northwestern Forwarding Co	20 00
W. Pinkham	10 00
S. H. Stewart	75 00
Dr. Hough	15 00
James Young	148 25
Louis Odman	72 00
Joseph Irwin	66 00
A. Cameron	72 00
W. K. Cummings	72 00
J. Pinkham	18 00
Jerry Murphy	75 00
Wm. Thompson	199 00
Casey & Brophy	3 15

The following new bills were read and referred to the Finance Committee:

Electric Light Company	$188 56
William Thompson	399 85
C. H. Smith	27 00
W. R. Kenyon & Co	8 70
J. E. Rickards	15 06
F. R. Vincent	21 48
Chapman & Co	2 00
Sands & Boyce	365 17

The special committee on telegraph and telephone poles reported that the City Marshal had been instructed to remove all poles from sidewalks. The report gave rise to considerable discussion, which resulted in the City Marshal being instructed to enforce the ordinance which demands the removal of all obstructions from the sidewalks of the city.

Alderman Brannagan introduced the question of placing the Fire Marshal and his assistant under salary, and moved that the Chief be allowed $50 and the Assistant Chief $30 per month. Alderman Pinkham announced his intention of introducing under the proper order of business a motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of placing all city officers under salary.

PETITIONS.

A number of residents in the vicinity of the Sisters' Hospital petitioned for an electric light at the intersection of Washington and Silver streets. The petition was referred to the Committee on Light with power to act.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Alderman Brannagan asked for information in regard to the suit of "Mme. A[illegible] vs. the City of Butte, and the City Attorney reported that he had taken measures to defend the suit, which will not, however, be tried at the present term of the District Court.

Alderman Pinkham moved for a committee of three to draft an ordinance placing all city officers under salary after May 31, 1886, said committee to report at next meeting of the Council. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Brannagan, Pinkham and Grix were appointed such committee.

Alderman Grix moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three to receive bids and award contracts for the painting, kalsomining and repairing of the City Hall. The motion was carried and the Chair named Messrs. Grix, McMillan and Leland as the committee.

Alderman Leland requested information as to whether there is an ordinance prohibiting the stretching of signs over sidewalks on Park street.

Mr. Hauswirth and Chief Meiklejohn requested the Council to define the duties of the Fire Patrol, and were informed that the Patrol is under instructions from the Fire Marshal, and that it is the Patrol's duty to be always on the *que vive* for fires, to utilize their intelligence in the matter of preventing fires, and to promote the general efficiency of the Department.

Alderman Brannagan moved that a committee of three be appointed to divide the city into fire districts and establish a system of fire alarms. Pending consideration of the motion a committee from the Fire Department appeared and desired to communicate with the Fire Committee of the Council in regard to the subject embodied in Alderman Brannagan's remarks.

Mr. Hauswirth stated that the Fire Brigade is in need of rubber coats, and Alderman Rickards expressed the opinion that the fire system of the city can never be efficient while it is divided into two distinct organizations as it is at present. It is impossible for the Council to please the Fire Department, the Fire Brigade and the taxpayers.

Alderman Grix moved that a committee of three be appointed to devise ways and means by which all the firemen of the city can be placed under one head—in other words, by which a consolidation of the clashing companies may be effected. The motion was carried and Messrs. Rickards Grix and McMillan were appointed such committee. The appointment of the committee did not end the matter, however, as it was discussed for fully half an hour by the gentlemen who seemed to be most interested in it, to the utter annihilation of all parliamentary rules and precedents.

Alderman Brannagan moved that bids be invited for the construction of an 80 foot wooden culvert in the rear of Warfield & Hauser's livery stable, on West Park Street. The motion gave rise to a rather warm debate between Messrs. Brannagan and Pinkham, in which the former questioned the right of an alderman to make contracts on behalf of the city without the city's knowledge or consent, and Mr. Pinkham reviewed his own career as a political economist and defied Mr. Brannagan or anyone else to point to a single instance in which he (Pinkham) had not always acted in the interest of the taxpayers and for the welfare of the city. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Brannagan, Rickards and McMillan were appointed the committee.

Alderman Pinkham then arose and stated that he had contracted for 200 logs to be used in the construction of the culvert, and he would like to know what the Council desired him to do with them. As chairman of the Committee on Streets and Bridges he did not desire to be deprived of his privileges or controlled by a committee. Another Pickwickian discussion ensued, and continued until the ammunition of the gentlemen was exhausted.

Alderman Grix moved that one of the city's carts be detailed to keep the streets and alleys clear of garbage. The motion was carried.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Council adjourned.

Another Cardinal.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—The *Catholic Mirror* received from Rome a cablegram announcing that the Pope had chosen the Most Reverend Elzear Tascherau, Archbishop of Quebec, as well as Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, for elevation to the Cardinalate.

The wood haulers and teamsters in and about Butte say that this has been an exceptionally bad winter for them. There has not been enough snow for sleighing and too much for wheeling.