

THE KOSCIUSKO STAR.

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SOVEREIGN'S ORDER

Not Obedied by the Workingmen.

THE GENERAL STRIKE DOES NOT MATERIALIZE.

Debs and Other Leaders Indicted and Arrested.

The Situation in Chicago, California and Elsewhere.

The Greatest Strike in History Presents Many Complicated Phases. The President Equal to the Emergency.

Chicago, July 10.—A conflict between capital and labor unequalled in the history of the world was inaugurated to-night. The labor conferences met to-night, and, as it failed to prevent a general tie-up, over 100,000 union men will not be at their accustomed posts to-morrow morning.

The feeling against Pullman is of the bitterest kind on all sides. Thousand who have all along defended him now condemn him. This change was brought about because of the attitude of the Pullman Company in refusing to arbitrate.

The immediate effect of the walk-out will be the total paralysis of business, industry and commerce in Chicago, which has been selected as the battle ground of this economic revolution. The ultimate result of the struggle would seem easy of prediction. Under present social conditions organized labor cannot successfully fight organized capital if capital be willing to sustain great temporary losses to maintain its supremacy.

The gravity of the situation and the uncertainty of the outcome appeal the leaders whom circumstances have placed at the head of the movement.

Debs, Sovereign, Howard and the rest freely express themselves as overcome by the awful import of the conditions which they have created. But they say they can not withdraw. Yesterday organized labor bent its knee to Pullman and begged one word looking towards peace, and for an answer received a slap in the face. Thus say the labor leaders, and in the next breath they declare for war to the bitter end.

A general strike of all organized labor in Chicago was ordered this afternoon by the Committee of Seven appointed by the Uhlrich's Hall convention. The hour of the strike, as set by the order was 4 o'clock this afternoon, so that the strike is now on, although it will not be felt until to-morrow.

NO GENERAL STRIKE.

Sovereign's Power Not Universal.

Chicago, Ill., July 11.—The threatened general paralysis of labor of all sorts in Chicago and the general walk-out of the Knights of Labor and their sympathizers in all parts of the country, which were to have taken place morning, appear to have proved failures. In this city, in the shops and factories, in the building trades and in the lines of obedience to the order issued by the representatives of allied labor in the city. Not only that, but the railroad lines centering here show decided improvement in the traffic. Passenger trains, through, local and suburban, are moving everywhere without interruption and their freight business is rapidly assuming a normal condition. For the first time within a week, train loads of live stock were received at the stock yards and other train loads carrying beef and hog products to the

Eastern markets were sent out in very considerable volume.

Advices to the Associated Press from the great centers of population of the United States and from many of the less important cities fail to show that the order or request of Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, for a general cessation of work has met with the slightest recognition by them.

From the Pacific coast, where the most threatening and critical conditions have existed during the past week, with preparations to resist the military force of the government by arms, comes the intelligence that this morning Federal troops entered Sacramento unopposed. At this hour the situation at Oakland, Cal., continues to be one of open revolt against the constituted authorities, but it is expected that order will be restored there without bloodshed.

In general, the situation at noon seems to be that the last move of the labor leaders was taken without adequate knowledge of the temper of their followers and that unless something unforeseen shall intervene to radically change the aspect of affairs and the attitude of organized labor toward the original trouble, the strike is over.

The Situation at Noon.

Chicago, Ill., July 11th.—After an exhaustive investigation covering practically every field of labor the Chicago Evening Post finds that 1,700 cigar makers have struck and that 800 German bakers will go out tonight, all other lines of industry seem to be going on as usual. Lindholm, Master Workman Knights of Labor, claims that there are 10,000 Knights of Labor in this county.

SECOND PROCLAMATION.

The President Issues a More General Order.

Washington, July 9.—The President has issued a proclamation substantially like the one issued last night, in which he refers to troubles in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California. The proclamation names 3 p. m., July 10, as the time before which all mobs must disperse and law-abiding citizens return to their abodes.

The Attorney General, Secretaries Lamont and Bissell and Gen. Schofield were again in conference with the President early this evening, and as a result the following was given out:

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, and California, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railroads traversing said States and Territories as are military roads and post routes, and are engaged in interstate commerce and in carrying United States mails; and

Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property belonging to the United States or under its protection, and of preventing obstructions of the United States mails and commerce between the States and Territories and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other government service, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such un-

lawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the 10th of July, instant.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States hereto to be affixed.

Done at Washington, on the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and of the independence the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State

ARBITRATION IMPOSSIBLE.

Statement From Geo. M. Pullman Defending the Company.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y., July 9.—The following written statement by George M. Pullman on the subject of arbitration was given to the Republic correspondent to-night by his son-in-law, George West, of New York:

"I have before stated there is no solution practicable unless those who wish to be employed at the Pullman shops realize and act upon the rule of business that the aggregate cost of a piece of work must not exceed its selling price. A continuous violation of that rule must wreck the Pullman shops or any other shop, and permanently stop all work of its employes. This company cannot control the selling price of cars, and it cannot pay more for making them than it can contract for selling them for. It is impossible to submit to arbitration, and that it shall do so is the demand made upon the company."

"Support the Government."

Little Rock, Ark., July 9.—Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, Mich., today telegraphed Mayor Hall as follows: "We have a serious situation in requesting George M. Pullman to settle this great difficulty by arbitration?"

Mayor Hall replied as follows:

"Under ordinary conditions and circumstances I would favor arbitration. Present conditions forbid it. I am opposed to treating with people who are defying the laws and orders of the courts, and are now engaged in destroying lives and property. Support the Government."

M'CANN'S STRIKE REMEDY.

Contract Between Employer and Employed Providing for Arbitration.

Washington, July 5.—Representative McCann, chairman of the committee on labor of the house of representatives, is engaged in preparing a plan for avoiding strikes, which he will soon present to President Debs of the American Railway Union, to President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, and to heads of large railroad and other corporations employing labor. Mr. McCann's plan does not contemplate a law, but a contract between employer and employe by which each will agree to submit differences to arbitration. Mr. McCann says that his experience at the head of the labor committee has shown him that few federal laws of any value to labor can be enacted, owing to the constitutional objection that congress and the federal government can legislate only on interstate questions, and most strikes are wholly within State lines. Mr. McCann believes that a contract between the parties will be more effective than a law, and he is drawing up a rough form of such contract.

Speaking of the anti-cigarette league the Port Gibson Reveille remarks: "Every father ought to organize that sort of a league in his own family and enforce the constitution and by-laws with a leather strap."

THE EMINENT DEAD.

DEATH OF JUDGE JASON NILES LAST SATURDAY.

He Passes Away Peacefully in the Eightieth Year of His Age.

It was generally known that the fires in the furnace of his life had burned low and that loving friends and kindred were watching the dying embers; therefore the death of Judge Jason Niles late last Saturday afternoon occasioned no surprise; but only universal regret for the dead and sympathy for the bereaved living. He had been in gradually failing health for many months, and for the last few days his death was hourly expected. He experienced no pain; but only a gradual decadence of frame and strength. When his spirit had left its clay his features were as placid and calm as had been the last year of his life.

Jason Niles was born in the State of Vermont Dec. 19th, 1814. He attended the Burlington University of that State and graduated from it when he was twenty-three years of age, or in 1837. The next year he left home to seek his fortune without having any particular destination in view. He was undecided between the West and South; but finally he decided to come South because he thought he was threatened with a pulmonary trouble that required a warm climate. Accordingly he went on to Louisville, Ky., lingered there for a few days, then went to Middleton; Rutherford Co., Tenn., where he taught school for about two years. He was then offered a position in the Dixon Academy at Shelbyville, Tenn., which he accepted and held for several years. The old academy is still standing. While in Shelbyville, in 1847, he married Miss Harriet McCree. Desiring to settle still further South, he soon after left Tennessee for Cincinnati and then came down the Mississippi river to Vicksburg. From there he struck out directly for Kosciusko, coming in a stage coach by way of Canton. He reached this place in July, 1848, as he himself often said afterwards with a wife, one child, and six dollars. That child was Mrs. Alice Boyd. Thus equipped, he began a life that was to be filled with honors and distinction.

While in Tennessee he had prepared himself for the practice of law, which he began immediately on his arrival in Kosciusko. He was energetic, able, and ambitious and soon rose to a high place in his profession. Being poor at first and with a family, he walked many a time to Pittsboro, Carthage, and other neighboring courts. He kept up this practice to some extent after he had acquired considerable means, greatly enjoying the exercise and novelty of long pedestrian trips. It was about 1850 that he formed a professional partnership with J. A. P. Campbell, lately chief justice of the State.

In 1851 Judge (then plain Mr.) Niles was elected on the Union ticket to the convention that was called to decide whether Mississippi should remain in the Union. It is well known that the Union sentiment prevailed in this convention. In 1865 he was a member of the Sharkey convention, called to adjust the affairs of the State just after the close of the war; and again in 1868 he was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution which was at first rejected by the people, but which afterwards became the law after being purged of certain features by the federal authorities. Judge Niles was the author of the wholesome section in that instrument which prohibited the State from contracting certain debts.

Judge Niles was elected to the

State Legislature in 1869, taking his seat in 1870. A little later he was appointed by Gov. Alcorn judge of the 13th judicial district of Mississippi, comprising the counties of Attala, Holmes, Montgomery, Carroll, Grenada, Yalobusha, and Lafayette. Here is where he acquired his title of judge. He resigned this position to enter Congress, to which he was elected in 1872. By an act of the Legislature his term was continued until 1875, when he was defeated for reelection by O. R. Singleton. Since that time he remained in private life, practicing his profession for a while, and then giving it up with advancing years.

In all the positions he held he showed marked ability, breadth of view, and soundness of judgment. He was a central figure wherever he moved.

Judge Niles' home place is a point of historic interest in Kosciusko. He bought the lot in 1850 from Judge Huntington, who died in Carthage some years ago, and built the residence upon in a few years later. Since then a flourishing town has grown up around it, leaving it unchanged except for a few additions and new coats of paint.

Along with his other experiences Judge Niles did a considerable amount of literary work during his long and interesting career. For a long time he edited the Kosciusko Chronicle along about 1858 and 1860. In 1871 or 72 when Mr. Steve Wilson owned that paper Judge Niles conducted an interesting controversy with Major Barksdale, then editor of the CLARION, in regard to some matter concerning the State University. He also wrote poems and other matter for the Louisville (Ky) Journal when George D. Prentice was editor of that paper. A number of these poems are preserved by the family. Judge Niles kept a complete diary of occurrences during the best fifty years of his life, comprising his trips, experiences, local newspaper articles, speeches, etc., much of which would be very interesting reading if now published.

Judge Niles belonged to a prominent and influential family. His brother, W. W. Niles, is Episcopal bishop for New Hampshire, and one of the ablest divines of New England. Judge Niles was a first cousin of Congressman Thos. B. Reed, of Maine, his mother and Reed's mother having been sisters. His son, Henry C. Niles, is now the distinguished United States judge for the district of Mississippi. Judge Niles leaves one son, four daughters, and numerous grandchildren to mourn his loss.

Judge Niles was a strong believer in the Christian Religion and its fundamental truths; though he was never reconciled to certain theological teachings and never was a member of any church.

With him passed away a strong character and a central figure in Mississippi.

MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Kosciusko Bar held a meeting at the Court House on July 10th 1894, to pay tributes of respect to the memory and character of Judge Jason Niles, deceased, and organized by the election of C. L. Anderson, permanent chairman, and Thomas Land, secretary.

Upon taking the chair, Hon. C. L. Anderson delivered the following remarks:

FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE KOSCIUSKO BAR We are here to pay a simple but heartfelt tribute to the memory of Jason Niles, in whose recent death the bar of Mississippi has sustained the loss of an honored member and the county a worthy and distinguished citizen. I am confident that, one and all, we feel that we have not assembled for the discharge of a merely formal duty, but that we are drawn together by a common impulse and a genuine desire to express our appreciation of

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