

FROM SHOP AND MILL.

Sketch and Portrait of Richard Griffiths, Who Made the Address at White Bear Lake.

A Couple of Minneapolis Workmen on Political Economy--Notes From Cooper Shops.

Industries in St. Paul--Work on Public Improvements--The New Court House.

The First Annual Labor Picnic--Labor Notes From All Parts of the Country.

RICHARD GRIFFITHS.

Something About the Man Who Addressed the Labor Picnic. Richard Griffiths of Chicago, or "Uncle Dick," as he is familiarly called by his associates, who delivered the address at the labor picnic at White Bear lake, is a representative workman whose sterling character, good sense and ability have gained the respect and love of not only those who know him personally, but of thousands who only know him by reputation. Quiet and unostentatious in his demeanor, his prominence can be attributed to no efforts of his...



own for his advancement, but is entirely due to the recognition of the value of his services. He is grand worthy foreman of the Knights of Labor, and past grand treasurer. His connection with the organization dates from 1879, when he organized the first assembly in Chicago. He has held the positions of both district and general organizer, and in the latter capacity organized the first assembly in St. Paul. A shoemaker by trade, he is connected himself with the Knights of St. Crispin, and was elected deputy grand knight. He was born in South Wales in 1827, and is in his fifty-eighth year. He has traveled extensively, having made trips to Europe, Africa and other countries as a marine in the service of the United States for a number of years. When leaving the sea he first lived in Massachusetts, but came west in 1864, and settled in Milwaukee. A few years later he moved to Chicago where he has since lived.

A CRISIS.

A Minneapolis Workman Advances Some Ideas.

To the Editor of the Globe: In John Swinton's paper of Sept. 6 there is an editorial headed "The Rumble in New Quarter," which reads like one of Tom Carlyle's jaw-breaking fulminations. He says: "In the limitless clash and upheaval, one assumed fact has been set down as an ascertained fact--that middle-class traders are doomed to destruction."

But further on it appears that these doomed men are waking up, albeit in a rather tardy and unexpected way. Did you ever see a score of horses driven into a loading chute? They kick and bite each other while the driver applies the lash to the whole of them. The people of this country are in a condition similar to the horses, and the driver who lashes them is monopoly. When any man or combination of men gains full ownership or control of something which the people must have the life blood of the community is sucked out so far as the control of that necessity enables the monopolist to do it.

In this country the great public functions of transportation and finance are in the hands of private individuals or corporations. It requires no philosopher to understand that they will be manipulated in the private interests of those who control them--in other words at the expense of the people. That they are so controlled is abundantly proved by the prodigious wealth of those who control them. But what will all this lead to? Evidently there will come a time when concentration can go no further, and then--reaction. It sometimes seems that human nature is so constituted that men can be goaded to absolute desperation before they cease like horses to kick and bite one another, and turn upon the common tyrant who lashes them all.

SOME EVIDENCE of the turning process is given by the following statement which is made in the same article: "This state has had a narrow escape from any emergency that may arise. Any day, however, it may be that certain men given the word you would have heard of the seizure of the railroads and running them, and the capture and control of the monopoly of the region. The men who would have done this are not laborers or tramps." Not laborers or tramps? Celestial powers! What are they then? Who else would venture to violate law; majestic, irrepressible, exalted law! Business men! Impossible! It must be some dark and horrible combination of semi-intelligent apes who remain concealed by day and troop from their mountain caves by night, and enact deeds of wreck and devastation. The whole thing is vague and bewildering to the last degree.

"Do I sleep, do I dream, Do I wonder and doubt? Are things what they seem, Or is visions about? Is our civilization a failure, Or is the Caucasian played out?"

Seriously, two forces are contending in this country which must ultimately come into direct and serious conflict, and these are the forces of violence and disorder, and the precursors of more ominous troubles, which present tendencies are forcing upon the country. They are the eruptions of the bolt which will shatter the disease that lurks beneath the surface. I do not attribute all the social wrongs under which society suffers to the natural depravity of individuals. It springs from the unlucky and stupid attempt to build a peaceful and prosperous condition of affairs upon the base of selfish competition, whose ruling principle and method is eternal warfare. In such a contest it is manifest that the strongest and most unscrupulous will master the weak and the just, and having mastered them, use them as tools for the accomplishment of their will ends. It is the course of the competitive system that in its regular and natural course of development it practically ignores virtue and justice, and EXALTS TO THE SKIES the successful chicanery whose moral sense is bounded only by the limits of the criminal law. When men play the game of "dog-eat-dog" it is perfectly natural to cheer the surviving dog for his prowess, since he is no worse than the other canines which he has chewed up. But dog worship is demoralizing nevertheless. It is futile to fill the school books with ideal men for the admiration of youth. If the first glance at life shows society lustily cheering its most pre-eminent hogs.

Whatever may be said of occasional individuals who are not condition of society can corrupt, it is a fact, that taken as a whole, public morality can never be developed or sustained by offering, as an inducement for honorable conduct, nothing but a life-long march on the altar of sacrifice. There is a grow

ing belief among the youth of this country that it is useless to know anything, and useless to be honest and industrious, because these things bring nothing but a meager return, while scheming and speculation bring wealth and public honors. Let the procession move on. The goal will be reached; it must be reached, however obscure the route. Nothing in nature is unattainable. Progress cannot be stayed though it may be impeded, by mere aggregations of private selfishness. The strained relations of society must finally give way; they can only do so in two ways; by gradual yielding or by a sudden crash. Just in proportion as vested wrongs resist the yielding will be the force of the crash when it comes. JOHN LAMB.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J.S. Rankin of Minneapolis Thinks Co-operation the True Remedy.

A last Sunday's edition of one of the St. Paul papers contained a very interesting letter of J. S. Rankin of Minneapolis, but in that connection took occasion to insinuate that he was an advocate of strikes as a means of settling differences between capital and labor. In an interview with a GLOBE reporter yesterday Mr. Rankin asked to have that statement corrected, as he looked upon strikes with disfavor, although he admitted that they were sometimes unavoidable. Concerning the statement that he is "an enthusiastic student of social and political science," who has been a journeyman printer for twenty years, and has a collection of newspaper clippings, in which he has saved anything bearing upon the labor question, Mr. Rankin said:

"Yes, but I have not spent more than twenty years of my life at the case and cannot claim expertise in 'socialism' in the studies referred to. I was a plodding, patient student. I commenced laying up articles in 1836, when but 17 years old, and have continued the practice ever since, but my path at first was a painful one. Hardly a day of cheerful light shone upon it for ten years. I could see no glimmer of hope in any direction and I studied and searched for information simply because I must. No, there was no political economy when, as its chief apostles declared, it doomed the masses to poverty, slavish toil and degradation. Even now I look back upon that period of conscious ignorance, anxiety and blind groping for light and hope with a thing but pleasant impressions. I am old, but far happier and more hopeful than when I was twenty."

"What is the source of your present hopefulness?"

"The old political economy declared what I saw to be true, that under the law of competition there was no hope for the laboring classes. With a sort of socialistic instinct I looked in the opposite direction for relief. But communism did not satisfy me. It was despotism and the destruction of individual liberty and character. But as early as 1859 we began to hear of 'co-operation,' and of the success of the Rochdale weavers and cobblers. I watched its progress, and when John Stuart Mills published his 'Principles of Political Economy,' I felt that day had begun to dawn. Now, when leading thinkers of all classes are advocating it as the demonstrated remedy for adulteration in food and medicine, for poverty and misapprehension, for general corruption, is it any wonder that I am hopeful, confident and even triumphant?"

"Well, you are credited, are you not, with original ideas and conclusions on this subject?"

"I disclaim all such pretensions. I cannot say that I have any notions or plans in regard to co-operative reform that have not been expressed and acted upon successfully in Europe or this country. No, I have searched diligently, have studied patiently, and, as I hope, honestly, but I cannot feel that I have added anything to the principles or facts upon which the co-operative system is based. The Rochdale weavers deserve, so far as I know, all the glory of having made a name for themselves for posterity to walk in. I am not sure but our own co-operative coopers will stand second in influence and glory as the Western leaders in the great work. Here co-operative farming is to be introduced and made successful. This, in my opinion, will be the table-dart of co-operative progress and of republican socialism. The success of our great co-operative barrel manufacturers is the conclusive argument for this great step upward."

MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS.

Northwestern Miller: The work on the canal is dragging wearily along, and there seems to be as much uncertainty about the date when water will be let in as two weeks ago. The putting in of piers for the Minneapolis eastern tracks has necessitated turning the water escaping from leakages down the main canal, and this has shut off work along the canal and put the improvements several days behind. A few days ago it was confidently believed that the mills would be able to resume operations next week, but the sentiment has changed and there are few that expect to see water in the canal before the 21st. There are some who, however, think the 25th as the probable date. Anyway, we are not to witness a very heavy flour production this month.

On the 1st inst., the statement for the year of the C. C. Washburn estate, submitted in July, was examined and allowed by the probate court at La Crosse, the master highly complimented by the judge on the favorable showing made. The estate now aggregates nearly \$3,000,000 and the executor shows a profit on the year's business of \$302,275.42. The expenses of administering the estate were \$155,000. Any way, we are not to witness a very heavy flour production this month.

At the meeting of the Operative Millers' association last Sunday the constitution and by-laws were adopted and ordered printed. G. W. Rathbun, P. D. Ives and Charles Crew were appointed to form a plan of increasing the mill elevator. C. E. Peare, Richard Christie and Charles Crew were appointed as a finance committee. Eleven new members joined, making the membership eighty-five.

J. D. Osgood will remain as chief clerk of the Millers' association, and the management of the Union elevator, which has to have, has been tendered John O'Neil.

J. A. Davis, it is said, will remove to Brainerd where he has purchased an interest in a mill which he will manage.

Felix Fishburn has gone to Anoka to take a place in the Lincoln mill, which is nearly completed.

William Hamilton of the Standard mill has returned from a six weeks' visit in Vermont.

C. A. Pillsbury & Co. made a fine display of mill products at the state fair.

The Phoenix mill will be shut down this morning for repairs.

Harry Mills succeeds Matt Leary in the Washburn C.

A Millers' Employment Bureau.

The employment bureau organized in connection with the Operative Millers' association at its last meeting, is something that has long been needed by millers needing help can patronize with benefit and profit. It is in the hands of two as conscientious and reliable men, Messrs. Rathbun and Krum, as can be picked from the mills, and fair treatment is assured to both the employer and employee. The bureau will have every facility for determining who comes under that head. Although the work of the bureau has not been fully systematized, the secretary is prepared to receive applications for millers. --Northwestern Miller.

Minneapolis Coopers.

There is not much change in the cooper situation in Minneapolis from a week ago. Everybody is waiting for something to turn up, preparatory to the start of the mill work. The shops ran about half capacity last week on an average, but the sales amounted to only a little over half that figure. The date upon which the idle mills will resume operations is yet uncertain, and the times are pretty trying for the cooper.

Barrels continue to pile up, the number in store being about 180,000.

The sales and manufacture of barrels for the past four months and the corresponding time in 1884, are shown in the appended table:

Table with 4 columns: Week, Sold, bbls., Made, bbls., and a sub-column for ending. Rows for Sept. 5, Aug. 29, and Aug. 15.

Total, 182,500 Sold, 100,200 Made, 208,000 Market.

The Minneapolis barrel stock market is at a standstill, only enough purchases being made to barely carry the shops along.

The letting of the contract to supply the Pittsburg barrel mill with barrels is creating a good deal of rivalry among the coopers, and about six shops are after it. It is to be let in this condition will not result in the lowering of prices.

The Stevens' shop will start up again Monday, the Acme Barrel company having completed its new shop and moved out.

Phillip Webber has sold his membership in the North Star Barrel company to William Drael.

A good many coopers were present at the Labor picnic at White Bear last Monday.

The Hall & Damm shop has shut down and will not open until the mills start.

The Northwestern Barrel company has decided to increase its membership from forty to forty-five members, so as to have sufficient to handle the full number of barrels which can be worked off by its two sets of machinery.

H. Drussell has been elected a director in the Minnesota Barrel company.

Successful Co-operative Movement.

The above is the heading of an editorial article in the Christian Union of New York, in which the Minneapolis Co-operative Barrel association is presented as a demonstration of the fact that productive co-operation may be made successful.

It gives facts, well known to our readers, showing that financially and morally the associations referred to have been grandly prosperous and beneficial.

This leading religious journal is giving articles in every number on the labor question, and is making itself felt as a power in waking up the church to the importance of the subject. Labor agitators should be quick to avail themselves of the principles and plans, for the Union takes no milk and water ground. It is as radical as Christ was, and he, we venture to say, was somewhat ahead of our boldest and most consistent radicals.

MINNEAPOLIS LABOR NOTES.

Miscellaneous Notings for the Week About the Various Crafts.

The flour mills will start up this week. The barbers in East Minneapolis are indulging in the excitement of cutting prices.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at their meeting Friday evening made arrangements for an open meeting to be held at Washburn hall Wednesday, at which the objects of the organization will be explained to carpenters who have not become members at yet.

The Mechanic's club, at its regular monthly meeting, Thursday evening, considered the project of steam engines.

Homer C. Potter, who has charge of the baggage room at the Milwaukee depot, has the good record of having shipped 100,000 packages for three years, although handling an average of 300 pieces a day.

The Stonecutters' union, at its meeting Friday evening, adopted a resolution to refuse to accept the reduction of wages after Oct. 2, in accordance with the notice given by the contractors.

The stockholders in the co-operative store will meet Saturday afternoon at 7 o'clock at the location and time of opening of the store will be settled.

Articles incorporating the Minneapolis Co-operative Co-operation company were filed with the register of deeds Friday.

The suit of Thomas Mulvanich against Contractor Barnes is set for trial Oct. 28, in the district court. The putting in of piers against J. T. Tobin is set for Nov. 24.

Hugh H. Doner, the stonecutter who was killed by a street car on Washington avenue, near Second avenue south, Thursday, was 56 years old, and came to the city from Dubuque three years ago, at which place he farming is to be introduced and made successful. This, in my opinion, will be the table-dart of co-operative progress and of republican socialism. The success of our great co-operative barrel manufacturers is the conclusive argument for this great step upward.

There are ten sewers now under way in the city and a large force is engaged thereon.

There was a call yesterday for twenty-five tracklayers.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

Its Observance in Minnesota and Other States.

On Sept. 7 was inaugurated a national labor holiday, which will be observed, probably, so long as labor organizations exist throughout the United States. Heretofore it has been the custom for Trades assemblies and Labor unions to hold picnics or celebrate such days in the year as best suited their convenience. This year, however, the entire assemblies of the United States joined in taking Sept. 7 as a holiday, and celebrated it in various manner throughout the nation. The pictures of the day were so thoroughly enjoyed and the celebration so generally successful that it has suddenly become a fixed thing, and will henceforth be observed as each year rolls on.

In New York the feature of the day was a parade, in which it is estimated 15,000 persons took part. Every known trade was represented in the procession. There were bands and bands, men with transparencies and notices, wagons and coaches filled with working girls of trade. Some branches marched with men working at their respective trades and distributing the result of their labors along the line of march. After disbarring the processionists spent the remainder of the day in games and festivities.

Chicago, too, had a parade, less enormous but quite as comprehensive. In its lines were the sundry unions which exist in Chicago and are not tinged with the socialist element. The appearance of the red flag, the emblem of Socialism, in the ranks was PEREMPTORILY FORBIDDEN.

This caused a secession from the labor parade, the Socialists marching on the day previous. The procession marched to Ogden's grove, where speeches were made and the following resolutions were adopted:

"The organized mechanics and workmen of Chicago, on this first celebration of Labor's national holiday, deem it due to themselves to announce to the public that while they know their rights, and dare maintain them at all hazards, they prefer the ballot to the ball, reason to ruffianism, united, intelligent action to senseless violence, as the agencies best calculated to remove the evils of which they complain; that means which may be justifiable in the system of the old world are unwarranted and out of place in a free republic, where the franchise is the inalienable right of every American citizen, irrespective of color and nationality and that they are unwilling to aid in the destruction of the institutions of a country, the hope of oppressed of every clime, which their valor and patriotism have secured for them."

The labor unions of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater united in a picnic at White Bear lake. The event was in every way a success. The excursion trains arrived at White Bear at 11 o'clock when the picnicers at once repaired to the pavilion in Cottage park. Here the meeting was called to order by J. P. McGeuey of Minneapolis. He at once introduced Mr. Richard Griffiths of Chicago, the gentleman to make the address. The speaker stated that the labor organizations, their aims and achievements. Their opposition to strikes was also strongly dwelt upon. At the conclusion of his address the major Ames of Minneapolis was loudly called for and responded briefly to the request for a speech. The remainder of the day was spent in the most enjoyable manner possible, a good program of games adding a light to the day's delights. At 3 o'clock the meeting was continued until the time came for returning home.

OUTSIDE NOTES.

News of Industry in the Country at Large.

Messrs. Powderly and Turner held another conference with General Manager Talnage of the Wabash railroad at St.

September. The local Boilermakers' union will send two delegates to the convention, and the last one of these will probably be selected on Sunday next at a meeting to be held at the hall on Jackson and Second streets. Henry O'Kern, a well-known boilermaker, has been selected as the first one, and will make a good representative.

On Friday, Sept. 5, the Bricklayers' union of this city will give a ball at Turner hall. Every preparation is being made by those in charge of the amusement to make it an affair a most enjoyable one, and it is to be hoped that there will be a good attendance, as the tickets are only a dollar per couple. The bricklayers have given several entertainments of the kind and they have always given them a pleasant evening.

The St. Paul Typographical union No. 30 held a meeting last Sunday afternoon at their hall on Bridge square, and nominated all the old officials to their respective positions. It was reported that the Dispatch had decided to become a union office and that it would thereafter pay the union scale of wages. The Typographical union is in an excellent financial condition and now has a membership of over 250.

The Ladies' Aid association society for mutual assistance formed of working-women, had a refreshment stand at the labor picnic at White Bear on Monday last. They were well patronized and made a good profit on their edibles. The ladies gave 100 loaves of bread to the Home of the Friendless, a charitable action in keeping with their generous dispositions.

Thirty workmen are engaged in tearing up the sidewalk on Oak street and a number will soon give place to a nice pavement. It has long been needed. The officials should next turn their attention to Minnesota street. This thoroughfare is in a very bad condition. Let it be fixed at once and a demonstration of the fact that productive co-operation may be made successful.

A large number of laborers are at work on the tunnel of the Northern Pacific railroad under the hill at the end of Westminster street. It is a big job and will last for several weeks yet.

The workmen have almost completed the curbing of Oak street and a number are now engaged in breaking up the rock which has been placed on the roadway.

The fire-trap roof on the new club house on the corner of Cedar and Fourth streets has been removed, and the workmen are now putting on a substantial covering.

The stone sidewalks laid during the month of August cost the city \$2,000. A goodly portion of this amount went into the hands of the laboring people.

The estimated amount of public improvements for August is \$61,208.46. The major portion of this large sum circulated among the wageworkers.

East Seventh street, from Kittson street to the hill, will be graded and paved. David A. Johnson has the contract, and the work will cost \$2,100.

George W. Reese has quite a number of sidewalk-repair contracts on hand, and has been doing a great deal of work during the past few months.

Seventy-five laborers were wanted last week for railroad work in the far West. The work is good here, they were not forthcoming.

Ed. C. Harroon, president of the Trades and Labor assembly, has accepted the position of proof-reader on the DAILY GLOBE.

The new brick house going up on the corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets gives employment to half a dozen men.

There will be a special meeting of the boilermakers on Sunday evening at the corner of Seventh and Jackson streets.

George F. Gifford, one of the GLOBE'S reliable proof-readers, is slowly recovering from a severe case of sickness.

It is reported that the Boilermakers' union will soon resolve themselves into a Knights of Labor assembly.

Half a dozen men are putting down a new brick building on the corner of 13th street in front of the government building.

Twenty men are working on an excavation for a new building to be put up on Fourth street near Jackson.

On Friday a large placard was flaunted asking for twenty-five carpenters. They were wanted out of town.

An increased force has been put on the Oakland street improvement, and the work is progressing rapidly.

E. H. Thornton, a well-known contractor, will have charge of the work of grading East Eleventh street.

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OUTSIDE NOTES.

News of Industry in the Country at Large.

Messrs. Powderly and Turner held another conference with General Manager Talnage of the Wabash railroad at St.

Louis on Monday, and presented their request for the retention of all Knights of Labor men. The request was not made in written form, but was presented in the course of a conversation and was accepted and agreed to by Col. Talnage, and the latter gentleman dictated, in the presence of Powderly and Turner, the following order, which was at once telegraphed to the superintendent of motive power and machinery and the superintendent of the car department of the Wabash road, with directions to instruct their subordinate officers accordingly: "In filling vacancies caused by the discharge of men for incompetency, or by their leaving the service, give the old men the preference over strangers or new men, asking no questions as to whether they belong to the Knights of Labor or any organization." It is understood to have been entirely satisfactory to Messrs. Powderly and Turner, and the belief now is that an actual settlement of the trouble has been reached and that official notification will be promulgated to the order to that effect.

Word was received at Helena, Mont., on Friday that the Knights of Labor and other workmen's organizations at Anaconda had joined together for the purpose of exterminating the Chinese laborers. The knights have notified all boarding houses and restaurants to discharge all Chinese employed by them within twenty-four hours. They also issued a notice to business men that they would withdraw their patronage if any Chinese were employed in any manner after Sept. 12. Anaconda is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, seventy miles from Helena, and the population is made up mostly of working men, who are employed in the Anaconda smelting works. From reports received they are determined to rid the town of Chinese laborers, and will resort to any means to accomplish their purpose.

The Bull iron works of Detroit, which have been shut down since July 1, are to be reopened under the management of the late employees. The men said they believed they could make a living if the works were started again, and were given permission to start for themselves. The managers say they do not propose to open the works themselves for some time yet, believing the iron business to be stagnant, but they are willing to let the men try the business.

There is no change in the situation of the Pittsburg river coal miners' strike. The miners in the coal pits are still working, and all the mines but four are closed in the three lower pools. Camps are being established by the miners at various points along the river, and every effort will be made by the strikers to induce those working to come out.

A FORLORN HOPE.

Only Forty Clerks Going to Their Ohio Homes to Vote.

Revival of the Haytian Charges Against American Citizens.

Clerks Going Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.--A former member of the Ohio Republican association, which adjourned in February last subject to the call of the chairman, says that out of the 400 clerks who were organized and formerly went home to vote, he can find but about forty who are willing to make a trip this fall to their homes.

He says that many of the Ohioans and clerks from other states have deliberately used up all their thirty days' leave, so that they can have an excuse for remaining in Washington. The Ohio election is regarded by all as a test of this important question. The higher officials who have been approached on the subject say that their employees who have not taken their full leave will be granted whatever time is coming to them, without regard to the use they make of it. They claim to know that some clerks have purposely saved a week or two to go home to vote, but they insist that no attempt will be made to hinder them in their purpose. When asked what the consequences will be in case the chairman of the local district Democratic committee or some other politician filed charges against these people for voting the Republican ticket, or as it will be put, for becoming offensive partisans, he said that in every instance a desire to be non-committal. We can't be expected, said one, to guarantee protection under all circumstances, nor to encourage men to leave their work to

NOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

No questions will be asked when leave is applied for, but if a clerk and a Republican I would take the safe course and stay here. The questions that may arise will be embarrassing to the administration, and men who raise such issues will lift themselves into a prominence prominent position would hold. The portion who have been in the habit of going home to vote under the Republican administration is put, by those who have paid close attention to such matters, as 20 per cent. They say that the majority of clerks have been reluctant to bear the expense attendant upon such affairs, especially when their voting places are any distance from Washington. Pennsylvania, Ohioans and Marylanders had inducements held out to them in the shape of reduced railroad fares, but they were exceptions. The action of the Ohio Republicans in October will be watched with the greatest interest, and the fate of forty clerks, who are said to have volunteered for the forlorn hope, as it is characterized, will be accepted as a precedent.

Released from a Hayti Prison.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.--Mr. A. C. Van Bokken, who, upon the demand of Secretary Bayard, was released from a prison in Hayti, where he had been in violation of treaty obligations confined for fifteen months, is in the city to consult with the state department relative to the affair. Mr. Van Bokken was an American citizen doing business in Hayti and was arrested by the Haytian government and thrown into prison.

The United States government has demanded his release, but it was not until Secretary Bayard took the matter in hand that his release was secured, meanwhile he was confined for fifteen months. He says that the horrors of which he says were indescribable, all classes of criminals being confined together, almost without food and water and surrounded with filth of the most sickening description. The Haytian government assumed an attitude of defiance when they found that such a course would not serve with Secretary Bayard. It delivered Mr. Van Bokken to the minister quietly, and three days afterward addressed a letter to the American government in which they stated they maintained independence of their courts, and allowed no foreign government to meddle in such matters, but that Mr. Van Bokken had got at liberty in some way unknown to the government at Hayti, and that the matter might be allowed to drop there. Fifteen days afterward the president of Hayti stated to the "senate and chambers" that he had been obliged to set the prisoner at liberty at White Port, the demand of Secretary Bayard. Mr. Van Bokken has come here to thank the state department for his rescue, and to urge that indemnity for the outrage be demanded. The present American interests in Hayti are so great that some positive action is being taken by this government to protect its citizens.

Kelley Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.--Mr. A. Kelley was at the department of