THE DAILY GLOBE

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT THE GLOBE BUILDING,
COR. FOURTH AND CEDAR STREETS

BY LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL GLOBE SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (NOT INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
1 yr in advance $8 00 | 3 m. in advance $2 00
6 m. in advance 4 00 | 6 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month.....70c.

DAILY AND SUNDAY.
1 yr in advance $10 00 | 3 mos. in adv..$2 50
6 m. in advance 5 00 | 5 weeks in adv. 1 00
One month .....85c.

SUNDAY ALONE.
1 yr in advance.$2 00 | 3 mos. in adv.....50c
6 m. in advance 1 00 | 1 mo. in adv.....20c

TRI-WEEKLY—(Daily — Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)
1 yr in advance.$4 00 | 6 mos. in adv..$2 00
3 months, in advance....$1 00.

WEEKLY ST. PAUL GLOBE.
One Year, $1 | Six Mo. 65c | Three Mo. 35c

Rejected communications cannot be preserved. Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

Eastern Advertising Office, Room 21 Tribune Building, New York.

Complete files of the GLOBE always kept on hand for reference. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit and avail themselves of the facilities of our Eastern Office while in New York.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—For North Dakota: Generally fair weather; slightly warmer; westerly winds. For South Dakota: Generally fair; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer. For Iowa: Local rains; cooler in southeast; stationary temperature in northwest portion; variable winds. For Wisconsin: Light local rains; variable winds; slightly cooler in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion. For Minnesota: Local showers; northwesterly winds; warmer in northwest, slightly cooler in southeast portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Ther'mometer...	Place of Obs'vation	Height of Barometer...	Exposed Ther'mometer...
St. Paul....	29.78	68	Helena	29.96	72
Duluth...	29.74	52	Ft. Totten.	.....	....
La Crosse..	29.82	74	Ft. Sully ..	29.88	72
Huron.....	29.84	70	Minnedosa	29.78	58
Moorhead..	29.78	62	Calgary ...	29.64	72
St. Vincent	29.74	64	Edmonton	.....	....
Bismarck..	29.90	60	Q'Appelle.	29.84	62
Ft. Buford.	29.90	70	Med'e Hat.	.....	....
Ft. Custer.	29.90	76	Winnipeg	29.72	60

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather, followed by showers; slightly cooler.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

STORY OF THE DAY.

African Explorer Peters is banqueted by Berliners.

St. Paul will illuminate, as usual, for the state fair.

The first day's count in St. Paul yields 41,126 names.

Iowans are rendered destitute by recent hail storms.

Two Kentuckians fight a duel to the death at Rowland.

Tenny fails in the attempt to break Ten Broeck's record.

The Black Hills country is overrun with an army of tramps.

Vice President Barr, of the city railway company, resigns.

Sensational developments appear in the Horton inquest case.

Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, reads a lesson to impetuous Celts.

Congressman Watson, of Pennsylvania, drops dead at Washington.

The mysterious railroad "secret meeting circular" is explained at last.

Maj. Brackett returns and describes the situation at Lake of the Woods.

Senator Vance wants to amend the tariff bill so as to give farmers a chance.

Oklahomans are starving, and Secretary Noble wants congress to assist them.

A hot primary fight among the St. Paul Republicans is anticipated this evening.

By a boiler explosion at Pike's Peak, Ind., four persons are killed and several others fatally injured.

Irish constables are instructed not to shoot Celts without provocation, as has been the practice heretofor.

Mississippi's constitutional convention has nothing before it now of the committees except that on judiciary having reported.

The Federation of the Orders of Railroad Employes praises Powderly and the striking knights, denounces Antocrat Webb, and announces that the constitution prevents it from ordering a general strike.

The bill providing that all freight cars shall be provided with automatic couplers is favorably reported to the lower house of congress.

By a collision on the Burlington & Missouri iron road at Mellen, Neb., three persons lose their lives, and six others receive serious injuries.

Minneapolis' ball team scores three victories in one day, defeating Lincoln once and St. Paul twice; Omaha and Kansas City also win Western association games. Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago won league games. Brotherhood victories are scored by Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Buffalo and Brooklyn playing to a draw. Syracuse, Athletics, Toledo and St. Louis win association games.

SENATORIAL WEAKNESSES.

Senator PLUMB, of Kansas, has evidently been persuaded that his political welfare or that of his party will be promoted at home by the failure of the senate to pass any tariff bill of the character of the one before it. He can have little hope of the success of the efforts he has been encouraging of late, without the introduction of some heroic process. He would apparently have a hasty adjournment of the senate. At least, that is taken to be the interior aim of his recent motion to prohibit the selling or drinking of liquor in the senate wing of the capitol. The discussion of the subject was painfully suggestive in view of the high professions of those who control things in that part of the structure. Senator BUTLER, a suspicious Democrat, insisted upon an amendment requiring a daily search in the committee rooms for liquors. A Republican senator here explained that a regulation was already in force as regards the restaurant, prohibiting all liquors; but this was not construed to mean wine or beer. Senator BLAIR, who is a consistent prohibitionist, if something of a crank, gave his evidence in favor of the dealer, and afforded this report of his remarks: "But he thought if there were to be reform in the senate wing, it should be extended to the senators and committee rooms. Such an extension of the reform, he intimated, would have the effect of preventing senators from becoming so befuddled as to interfere with the consideration of the election bill."

This applies only to Republicans. There could be no complaint of Democrats in connection with that measure. There may be, however, an occult intimation that Democrats had taken advantage of the weakness of so many of their Republican associates to prevent their consideration of the election bill. If this is the fact, it is not an offense condoned even by the worthy end to be subserved. As it is conceded that no liquors are sold by the attaches of the senate, it might open a spirited sort of investigation as to how they gain admission to the committee and other retired rooms where senators recuperate from their labors. Possibly, while they were considering the original package, an invoice of all the varieties was required as samples, unless it is supposed the high-toned statesmen smuggle in pocket flasks. These Republican senators illustrate the practice of their party in the prohibition states. They give Senators BLAIR, PLUMB and others who are sincere and consistent all the extirpating rules they want, but see that there is no effective enforcement. But Democrats should resist all temptations to get them fuddled, even to defeat the most flagrant partisan legislation.

LABOR'S SURRENDER.

It looks now as if the strike on the New York Central is in a collapsed condition. The labor confederation is full of sympathy for Mr. POWDERLY, but can give him no practical aid. Being that it is aid and not sympathy the Knights of Labor stand in need of, there seems to be nothing now for them to do but to draw off and give up the fight.

The victory won by the VANDERBILTS gives the railway corporations prestige which will be of value to them in all future troubles with the labor unions. The lack of unity in the labor cause has proved to be its downfall. An organization of any sort is worthless where factional differences exist. The only possible way for the labor folks to defeat the VANDERBILTS in this struggle was for them all to stand together, and to keep together until the last ditch was reached. But the jealousies which existed between the leaders made it impossible for the different organizations to act in concert, and now that such a broad chasm separates them, it is hardly probable that it will ever be bridged. POWDERLY'S defeat at this time will be the beginning of the end of the dissolution of the labor unions.

THE SEYMOUR PLAN.

The current labor troubles are performing at least one useful service, in reviving some bits of history that had well nigh faded from the recollections of men, and which may be useful as precedents in formulating some plan for the prevention of strikes in the future. We do not allude particularly to Mr. SARGENT'S reminiscent sketch of CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S position on labor organizations. Mr. DEPEW'S remarks were not intended at the time he uttered them to apply to the present state of affairs. He was posing at the time as a possible presidential candidate, and was putting himself in position to make himself solid with the labor vote. Time and circumstances alter cases, and if Mr. DEPEW were to talk that way to-day it would cost him his lucrative place at the head of the VANDERBILT railway system.

But it is not Mr. DEPEW we propose to quote on this occasion. There was another eminent New Yorker, the sincerity of whose position on public questions was never doubted, and who will ever be conceded a foremost place in American statesmanship; for no man in public life in this country more universally enjoyed the confidence of the masses than HORATIO SEYMOUR. One of the first railroad strikes in the history of the country occurred during Mr. SEYMOUR'S term as governor of New York, and on one of the lines controlled by the late Commodore VANDERBILT. The railroad problem was less of a problem then than now, because corporate power had not attained the magnitude it has since acquired. Yet it was a power at that time in New York, and arrogated the right to control state politics. Gov. SEYMOUR'S action in that strike had about passed out of memory until it was recalled by the address issued by a Chicago labor union the other day.

It is possible that there may have been some exaggeration in quoting Gov. SEYMOUR'S language, yet the substance of it was correctly given in the paragraph wherein he asserted the right of the state to take control of a public corporation and operate it for the public benefit whenever the corporation officials failed to discharge their duties. The railway managers were notified to arbitrate differences with their employes within twenty-four hours from the date of the proclamation; or, in default of doing so, then he, as the governor of the state, would assume management of the road and have it operated. The effect of this prompt executive action was to end the strike within the twenty-four hours, and there has never been another strike on the VANDERBILT lines from that day down to the present disturbance.

It is not probable that Gov. SEYMOUR'S action will be imitated nowadays, for the very good reason that there are no governors like SEYMOUR. In most of the states the governors are vassal tools of the corporations, and are not likely to interfere with the railway managements. Yet the precedent established by Gov. SEYMOUR is valuable, in that it is a clear definition of the powers of the state in the premises, and is a warrant for congress and the state legislature to adopt some legislation that will put a quietus on these labor troubles in the future. In a case of a strike, or from any other cause a public corporation ceased to be operated by its management, if there were a law authorizing the governor to take charge of the road and operate it under state supervision, there would pretty soon be an end to all these annoyances. It would cause the railway management to be more cautious about provoking a strike, and strikers would not dare to interfere with the operation of a road when it was being run under government authority.

CATCH THE THIEVES.

Notwithstanding Marshal BRACKETT'S mild observation of what is going on up at the Lake of the Woods, there appears to be some evidence that both the government and the Indians are being outraged. One class of trespassers is filching timber that belongs to the general government, while another class is appropriating the fish that rightfully belong to the Indians. There can be no trouble in locating the boundary line between Canada and the United States. The depredations that are being committed on the Canada side are of no concern to us. But it is a horse of another color when the timber thieves go to robbing Uncle Sam and the fishmongers go seining for fish that belong to the Indians and which furnish one of their chief supplies of food. It is the double duty of the government to protect itself and the Indians in this matter by driving the depredators off and keeping them away. If necessary, let a company of soldiers be sent up there with instructions to arrest the offenders and to protect the dignity of the United States, as well as to take care of Uncle Sam's property. And then the poor Indians should have the justice they demand, and have their lakes kept free from the intrusion of the fish pirates.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The chamber of commerce is a trifle slow in waking up on the eight-hour question. It is like the fellow who went to sleep on top of a stage coach and fell off. Gathering himself up and rubbing his eyes, he bawled out, "I say, driver, what did you let the stage tip over for?" On being assured by the driver and the passengers that the coach had not tipped, he began to crawl back up with the apologetic remark, "If I had known that, I'll be banged if I'd got off." While the chamber of commerce was taking a four months' nap all of the political parties pledged themselves to the eight-hour day, and a city council was elected fully committed to the proposition. It is all folly to talk about reducing the wages in proportion to the reduction in hours. A day's work is a day's work, whether it be one hour or ten hours. Where laborers are employed by the hour and not by the day an entirely different question is presented. But when they are employed by the day, and the number of hours included in a working day is defined by law, there is no use in beating around the bush. It was understood when the eight-hour pledges were made that eight hours should constitute a full working day at whatever wages were paid for a day's work.

We have nothing to say about the propriety of reducing the wages paid by the city for a day's work; but, if the reduction is made, let it be done for some reason independent of the shortened day. The United States government pays full wages for an eight-hour day, and the same is being done in other cities where the eight-hour law prevails. Hence, we find that the city council had good precedents for its endeavor to honestly carry out the pledges of the various party platforms.

THE Kansas parents the other day adopted a rational method to discourage elopements. When the couple came back from the neighboring town, trembling in anticipation of parental wrath, they were welcomed with open arms and spring chickens. The old man said they might have taken his buggy and saved livery hire. That couple will not do furtive traveling again.

IT WAS not too strong a statement by the California Democratic convention, that "shameless servility" was exhibited by the Republicans in the house in their ready obedience to the behests of their master, Speaker REED. His tag is apparent on them, with no aid of the hypnotizing act.

IT IS one of the whirligigs of fortune that finds the former slave of JEFF DAVIS the sole representative of his race in a convention to frame the fundamental law of the state. This was no part of the programme that Mr. DAVIS helped to elaborate for arranging things in the South.

A RUSSIAN officer has discovered in ordinary eggs an oil that may be used to increase the force of explosions. People in this country, with no reputation as scientists, have discovered that a very familiar sort of egg often has an explosion remarkable in power and pungency.

SUMMER was welcomed back yesterday, but it was rather too late for the material relief of the summer resorts.

THE Milwaukee paper has clear optical vision when it says, in view of recent tornadoes in France and cyclones in Switzerland, as well as like dispensations in the East, that people should migrate to Minnesota and Dakota to secure immunity from such annoyances.

IF IT proves true that Omaha padded its census about 40,000, and its smaller neighbor, Lincoln, 10,000, it will be a relief to some localities that have had a surfeit of census matters to see the frowning general eye turned in that direction.

THE lottery people who lately vanished from Denver so quietly, with the $30,000 or more taken in on tickets, improved somewhat upon their Louisiana teachers. The latter usually left a few patrons not swindled.

THE consumption of pie during the encampment at Boston has been put at 500,000, with an equally generous attention to baked beans. There was no sectional prejudice against the local institution.

IT IS discovered by social philosophers that when potatoes are $1 a bushel there are comparatively few marriages. The 25-cent murphies lead to the altar.

THE rains that have been so bountiful promise to add materially to the bulk of the late potato crop. There will be potatoes in the pot yet.

STATE SENTIMENT.

Beginning to Quake.

Duluth Short Line.

It seems to be a settled fact now that Judge Thomas Wilson, of Winona, will head the Democratic state ticket in Minnesota this fall. The Merriam clackers and heelers are thus early beginning to quake and tremble and well they might. Judge Wilson has been an honored citizen of Minnesota for nearly forty years. He stands at the front rank in the legal profession and is a man of brains and ability, who, if elected to the office of governor this fall, would give pre-eminent satisfaction to the people of the commonwealth.

An Amusing Spectacle.

Heron Lake News.

That old Pad-fed Parasite, the Pioneer Press, presents a pitiable, and at the same time amusing, spectacle. The census difficulty was too much for it. It could not straddle all sides at once.

Can They Tell?

Arlington Enterprise.

The five congressmen who voted for the McKinley bill have been or will be recommended and their action indorsed by their respective conventions, while their service was completely ignored by the delegates from their respective districts in the state convention. Gov. Merriam repudiates his own action of two years ago and will try to carry the state on a low tariff platform, in direct opposition to the congressional candidates, yet the names of both will appear on the one ticket. Can any of our Republican friends who vote a straight ticket this fall tell what they are voting for?

BREAKFAST TABLE GOSSIP.

Cynic—I am always happy when two fools marry.

Binnick—Why?

Cynic—Because they are made one.—The Epoch.

"Here's a fashion item which says it is stylish to show a good deal of neck this summer."

"How fashionable the giraffe must be."—Racket.

First English Tourist (visiting Washington)—Hi say, 'Arry, let's go hover to the races this awfternoon.

Second Do—Naw. Let's go down to the 'ouse an' see the bloomin' hidiots fight.—The Epoch.

"Papa, are there lots of lots out in Boomtown?"

"Yes, my boy. Millions of 'em."

"Boomtown's something of a lottery then, ain't it?"

"You bet it is," said papa, fervently.—Puck.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Martin Irons, who led the strike on the Iron Mountain railroad, now sells peanuts in a depot at St. Louis, and the majority of workingmen don't care a shuck whether he sells a pint a week.

† † †

A rich farmer in Pesth has murdered his wife to get rid of her. It would have been much cheaper and easier for him to have gone to Chicago and secured a divorce.

† † †

Nobody will claim that Quay is very sleek with his tongue, but for a man who never uses his mouth, he is par excellence.

† † †

President Harrison should be saved from his friends—and Puck.

† † †

If Chicago don't secure a site for that world's exposition pretty soon, the people living outside of that inflated city will begin to think she has been fooling 'em.

† † †

From present indications Kemmler has been done up in wax about 100 times, and, come to think of it, there are about that many museums in this country.

THE SOCIAL DOMAIN.

The Bachelors' Dancing club is the first organization of the many similar ones in St. Paul to renew organization and lay out a programme for winter enjoyment. At a meeting of the club directors held last week, the plan was discussed of organizing from the club membership a dramatic company, with the object of giving dramatic presentations every two weeks. There were present at the meeting a large number of the club members of both sexes, and the idea was well received and very fully discussed before the meeting closed. At the next meeting an effort will be made to secure the attendance of the entire membership, numbering nearly 200, when the matter will be put to a vote. Therd are a number of young people connected with the club who have shown up very creditably in amateur performances in the past, among them being the Misses Wurst, Miss Lilian White, Miss May Fry, Miss Julia Walker and Miss Lizzie Stow. Of the gentlemen Messrs. Campbell, McCormick, Munn, Moore, Gooding and Bushnell are somewhat gifted amateur actors.

—|—

Mrs. W. L. Babcock, of West Seventh street, gave a driving party Sunday evening, in which ten persons, including the hostess, participated. Supper was served at the residence at 6:30, after which a drive to Fort Snelling on a buckboard wagon was indulged in. The return route was by way of Minnehaha and Minneapolis, where a visit was paid some friends of Mrs. Babcock. The party arrived home about 10 o'clock, having spent a very pleasant evening.

—|—

The reception and concert given last evening at Cretin hall for the benefit of orphans, proved a most successful event in every way. An excellent musical programme was given in connection with the event, and the attendance was as large as any one could desire. A handsome sum was netted for the fatherless and motherless.

—|—

The numerous friends of George Holmes, of the Holmes Fuel and Supply company, will regret to hear of his death, which occurred yesterday at noon. Mr. Holmes had been ill for some weeks with typhoid fever, but it was confidently expected that he would recover until a few days ago, a relapse occurred which resulted in his death. The deceased was a young man only twenty-seven years of age, and very popular. The remains were shipped to Cobourg, Canada, on the 1:30 train last night.

—|—

An executive meeting of local musicians will be held at 70 East Seventh street this afternoon for the puspose of adopting a constitution and by-laws projecting an organization of St. Paul musicians. About fifty have signified their intention of joining the society, and the meeting of to-day will probably result in giving to St. Paul players such protection as they need.

—|—

Howard Estes, head clerk at the Windsor hotel, writes from Montreal that he is having more fun than a menagerie of monkeys. He is quartered at the Windsor hotel, Montreal, and remarks incidentally that he may buy the place and bring it home with him.

—|—

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dalby arrived home from San Francisco yesterday after having been absent from St. Paul for five months. They started for home from the coast two months ago, and when near Cresco, Cal., were caught in railway wreck, Mrs. Dalby being prostrated by the shock. She has since been stopping in San Diego, and was only last week thought well enough to continue her journey.

Miss Mattie Linderech, of Concord street, left last evening in company with her brother, E. R. Linderech, to visit friends and relatives in Pueblo, Col. They will be absent from home during the entire winter.

Rev. O. F. Patton, who has been in St. Paul for the past week, was summoned home yesterday by a telegram announcing the sudden death of his youngest daughter. He resides in Verndale, Mich.

Hon. Jacob Shell, of Somerset, Pa., who visiting John J. and A. T. Ankeny, of Minneapolis, spent yesterday in looking around St. Paul, and admiring the evidences of thrift and progress.

Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Turner who were the guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of St. Anthony avenue, left for Seattle last evening.

Miss Mabel Hope, of Topeka, Kan., is visiting friends on Summit avenue, and will remain in St. Paul for the winter.

Miss Bessie Bates, of Hudson, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. Philip Hull, of East Ninth street, this week.

Mrs. J. M. Russell, of Dayton avenue, will have as her guest this week Miss Smith, of Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard, of Rochester, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lowther, of Iglehart street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Walworth, of Bates avenue, returned yesterday from West Superior.

Miss Dora Blooker, of Eureka, Kan., is staying with Mrs. Lathrop Wells, of Acker street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dean are expected to arrive home from Baltimore to-morrow.

Miss Alice Schumacker, of Warrendale, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. De Coster.

Miss Carrie Styles, of West Seventh, is entertaining Miss Minnie Carter, of Red Wing.

Messrs. P. H. Horton and Dulton Lane left yesterday to hunt in South Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Sterling, of Huron, Dak., left for home yesterday.

Miss Annie Lyons, of East Tenth street, is visiting friends in Duluth.

Miss Effie Dane, of Omaha, is visiting the Misses Grover, of Pine street.

Miss Florence McDowall returns to her home in St. Joseph to-day.

Miss Blanche Dunn is away in Chicago on a visit to relatives.

Worked the Jordanites.

Special to the Globe.

JORDAN, Minn., Aug. 25.—A couple of smooth-tongued young men claiming to represent the Chicago Portrait company, on the plan of enlarging photographs for $1.50, 50 cents of which had to be paid in advance and $1 on the delivery of the photos, worked the unsophisticated of this town a week ago. A reply from the company states that they have no agents out, and this is a scheme to receive 50 cents for nothing.

Altogether Too Much Rain.

Special to the Globe.

ADA, Minn., Aug. 25.—The weather for the past three days has been very unfavorable for harvesting, and should it continue so for another day the crops will suffer. It began with a soaking rain Friday morning, and has continued showery every since. Harvesting is about half done. Wheat promises a fair crop; oats almost a failure.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

GLASGOW—Arrived: State of Nevada from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Werra from New York, and proceeded for Bremen.

NEW YORK—Arrived: La Campana, from Antwerp; State of Nebraska from Glasgow.

KNIGHTS IN A HOLE.

Continued From First Page.

He did not seem to be very much surprised or downcast as the result, but went to his supper in good spirits. Local lab or leaders, however, looked very glum and were evidently very much displeased at the action of the council. Secretary Hayes said: "If the dispatch is true, it means a single-hand fight, with the knights doing the fighting, and the other organizations acting financially."

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Vice President Webb heard with the utmost coolness that the supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employes had at Terre Haute declared against a strike. In reply to the question: "What do you think of the action of the supreme council of the United Order of Railway Employes at Terre Haute?" Mr. Webb said that this was the only wise course to take. "There was no principle involved in which they could be interested. The entire trouble was local in character, and had nothing whatever to do with organized labor. Whether the Knights of Labor will now take farther steps will make but little difference. There are only a few Knights in the employ of the Central." Later in the evening Mr. Webb said: "It is a queer commentary that the supreme council of the Federation can find no grievance upon which to order a strike, yet they have censured the New York Central and its officials. They also decline to give any support to the strikers, but appeal to the public to furnish it. This, I think, embodies all that I have to say." Mr. Webb then reiterated that no man taken on and given employment in place of those that left the service of the company would be discharged. Relative to the affidavit of F. G. Pierce, Mr. Webb said: "It is no new case. We have had similar complaints before, and in many instances have found that most of the Italians employed are under the padrone system. The matter, however, will be further investigated, and I have already given instructions to my subordinates to go to the very bottom of it."

SAYS ARTHUR IS BRIBED.

Powderly Calls the Chief of the Engineers Hard Names.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The monster mass meeting held in the rink tonight drew a larger crowd to that place than has ever before entered the building at one time. No one could get in the hall before the meeting was called to order. At least 4,000 men were present. Mr. Powderly entered the hall amid the most enthusiastic and prolonged applause. District Workman Lee called the meeting to order, introducing Master Workman Dillin, of the local assembly. The latter then introduced A. W. Wright, a member of the general executive board. Mr. Wright spoke emphatically and to the point. He referred to the lawful and orderly manner in which the strike was carried on, and the broad and vital principles for the perpetuation of which it was found necessary to order this strike. He announced the indorsement of the Central strike by the Federation at Terre Haute, reading a telegram from Chief Sargent to that effect. He said this strike had not been inaugurated without due deliberation. He denounced Chief Arthur and his organization unless the latter repudiated the position now taken by the chief in this strike. He said the position taken by the Central road would, if successful, not only destroy the Knights' organization, but was the beginning of a system of attacks on organized labor all over the United States. There will be but

One Issue to This Strike.

The Central road will shortly fall before the power of public opinion. He asserted that it would be but a few months after the strike was settled, in case the Central should win, when the engineers on that road would be confronted with a reduction in their wages, which they would then like to resent but could not do so successfully without the assistance of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Maguire then addressed the audience. He referred satirically to the relation of Mr. Depew with the present situation. He said it would not take long to win the fight even without support from other labor organizations, but to do so the men should act like men and stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle. Of course he did not expect the strike would be successful until the Vanderbilts found their dividends decreasing in which direction they are tending, and not until the stockholders set up a cry for Chauncey M. Depew to return from his vain pleasures abroad and his hobnobbing with royalty to look after the road's interest when the questions in controversy should be submitted to arbitration, as they eventually would be. He went over the reasons which led up to the present strike, incidentally explaining the circumstances of the call issued by the engineers for a meeting at Schenectady of all employes on the line of the New York Central road for the purpose of forming a federation. The reason this meeting failed of accomplishing its purpose was principally the

Attitude the Engineers Took

in refusing admittance to the employes on that road who were not engaged either in the freight and passenger business or as switchmen. These engineers thought the man who labored on the road for $2 a day was too common an individual to associate with them, even as members of labor organizations. The plans of the engineers in trying to form an organization of Central employes which they could control in the interest of the road, thus fell through when they took such a stand. When Mr. Maguire had finished, Mr. Powderly was introduced and was received with a perfect tumult of applause. He said that in the building were many agents of Pinkerton paid to spy in the meeting, and he hoped that the speakers would not say anything that the fellows could carry to their employers. He advised moderation in speech and action. The strike was already won and he proclaimed it a victory. No man could say the cause was wrong. Justice was with the men, and with justice came public sentiment, and that was what was wanted, for one day in the near future the public sympathy would knock at the state capitol and show that the state had acquired the rails of the state through this strike. The right of way was given the Central road through Albany for a lease of $6,000 per year. But that lease could not be found. It was stolen and a Knight of Labor did not steal it. He said that the loss on dressed beef alone on the road was $1,000,000 by actual count, while other accounts would foot up to $2,000,000, and so it was time for Mr. Webb to call off his strike. He referred to the state board of mediation and arbitration, and called upon them to commence an investigation, and the knights courted such an investigation. The cause of the railroad men was

The Cause of All,

as was proved by the immense gathering. Mr. Powderly then asked if any member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was present. If there was one, he spoke to him and he called upon that order to array themselves on the side of labor despite their unworthy chief. It was not until P. M. Arthur took charge that such nefarious doings were made public. The order must soon show its hand despite its bribed chief. He explained that the Reading strike was not a cause of grievance with the engineers, for the Knights had not only kept their hands off, but had helped them. The Central road was refusing freight, although it was the law of the state that they should take all freight offered. The law should descend and, instead of calling out the militia, seize the road for refusing to do its duty. He called upon the men not to stop until the Pinkertons are driven out by legislation. He hoped they would persevere in their work and go on as they have done, despite other organizations' refusal to help. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Powderly offered the following resolution which was adopted by a storm of unanimous approvals:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the introduction of an armed force in the state of New York in the time of peace is an outrage against the laws of our state, is in violation of every law of humanity, and should be forever stopped at the next session of the legislature of New York state.

After the massmeeting Mr. Powderly and his associates repaired again to the Stanwix hall, where a meeting of the general executive board to decide on a division of labor for Messrs. Hayes, Holland, Wright and Devlin in caring for the future of the strike. Mr. Powderly will leave in the morning for New York, where he will address another big meeting in the evening in Union square. Mr. Hayes will accompany him. Mr. Wright starts for the West and will stop on succeeding days at Schenectady, East Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, addressing meetings in each place in the evening. Mr. Devlin goes to Buffalo direct, and after arriving will be guided by the situation as he finds it as to whether he will stay there through the week. Wright gets in Buffalo Friday and the two will address a big meeting there that evening. Holland goes direct to Washington to look after legislation affecting labor interests. Other speakers will report to-day in New York and be sent out to different points on the line.

MAY BOYCOTT THE ROAD.

That Will Be the Next Move of the Knights.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—It is now stated here that possibly the next move of the Knights would be to boycott the road. In case a boycott is declared it is also stated that the interstate commerce commission will undoubtedly be requested to investigate the matter with a view of proceeding against Mr. Powderly, the general executive board and the master workmen of the district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Under the national conspiracy law this can be done, as under the first section it is a misdemeanor for an organization or any body or men to interfere with the course of trade and traffic of a corporation. Mr. Webb furnished the reporters with copies of the affidavits of John Briggs and Roderick G. Pierce, the assistant foremen, in which they deny the statements contained in the affidavits of John Paul, Frank Saloon, John Providenza and Mark Paul, to the effect that Pierce accepted money for employing men. Both assert that Pierce was not authorized to and never did employ men. Pierce says in his affidavit that he joined the Knights of Labor on the representation that it was a mutual aid and benefit association; that when he found out its true character he resigned from it, and that the action of these men in trying to injure his reputation was prompted by motives of revenge.

DEMAND AN INVESTIGATION.

Strikers Call Upon the State Arbitrators to Act.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—General Master Workman Powderly and four of the five members of the general executive board arrived here this morning and are quartered at the Stanwix, opposite the headquarters of D. A. 246. Mr. Powderly and the general executive board met in joint secret session with D. A. 246 this morning. District Assembly 246 comprises three delegates from each of thirty-nine local assemblies who represent a membership of 18,000. The general executive board reconvened in session with D. A. 246 at 3:15 p. m. Previous to going into the meeting Secretay Hayes said: "In the conference this morning, after Master Workman Lee called the delegates to order, Mr. Powderly explained that the object of himself and his colleagues in calleagues was:

First—They wanted the fullest possible information upon the causes of the strike, and they wanted to hear the statements of such of the discharged men as they had not yet been able to see.

Second—They wanted to know the exact condition of affairs at every point. How many men were out, how many, if any, had gone back, how many men on strike were now members of the order, and what is now the condition of the train service of the company.

Nearly all of the discharged men were present as delegates, and ten of them were prepared with proofs to show that the

Reason for Their Discharge

was because they were Knights of Labor. The investigation was then confined to these ten men and it was shown that until their connection with the Knights of Labor there were no known charges of drunkenness, insubordination or incompetency. The charges were trumped up against them. The cases of the other discharged men, who are not delegates, and consequently not be admitted to the conference, will be investigated later. In reply to a question whether Mr. Powderly thought the men had just reasons for going out on strike he replied: "Yes, since my personal investigation of the different causes for the discharge of the several men I am more than satisfied they were discharged for the sole reason of their being knights, and that it is the intention of Mr. Webb to attempt to disrupt our organization by such means. I am now thoroughly confident of this. At the afternoon conference of the general executive board and D. A. 246, twenty of the men who were discharged were admitted, and closely questioned by Mr. Powderly relative to the causes which they thought led to their dismissal. Close questioning on the part of Mr. Powderly failed to disclose except in a single instance that any of the causes set forth by the officials of the Central road could have been grounds for the discharge of the men. On the contrary, it is claimed, many facts were brought out which tended to show that the discharges were the results of a preconcerted plan to drop all the prominent leaders in the circle of the Knights. Among those discharged were some who admitted that when they were dropped reasons not included in Mr. Webb's statement were given, but entirely different ones. Several of the men said they were charged with insubordination at the time of their dismissal, and added that the only act of theirs which the officials of the road could construe as one of insubordination was where they had served on committees which had waited upon the officials of the road and presented grievances at different times. Other men when they asked for the reasons of their discharge were met with the answer that they "working against the interests of the company." One man who had been given this answer said he had been

Threatened With Dismissal

on two separate occasions for being a knight, the last time in February. Another discharged man said he was asked to go on piece work, which would reduce his salary one-third. He refused. Shortly after he said he was discharged. Mr. Powderly said it had been charged that the Knights of Labor was a "foreign organization" and this strike was the result of their machinations. He asked all the delegates present who were born under the American flag to stand up. Sixty-seven delegates arose, and when those born abroad were asked to rise ten men responded. The men were asked what sort of persons were filling their places on the Central road so far as they knew personally. The general tenor of their remarks was that their places were mostly filled by former employes who had been discharged for incompetency, intoxication and dishonesty. A preamble and resolution was adopted calling upon the state board of arbitration to order a prompt investigation of the existing difficulties, saying that the strikers were ready and anxious for one. Mr. Devlin was instructed to inform the board of arbitration of the above action, and departed to perform his mission. At the office of the board in the capitol the secretary informed Mr. Devlin that a meeting of the board had been called for Thursday, but that he would inform the members of the nature of his visit. Mr. Devlin stated that the general executive board was in a position to make a good case and anxiously awaited an inquiry. He said Mr. Donovan had informed him that the board could order an investigation without the consent of either party and afterwards called the secretary's attention to the fact that Mr. Webb had been quoted as favoring an investigation before the meeting adjourned. Messrs. Powderly and Devlin then addressed the delegates, outlining the course which would be pursued in case the Federation did not order a general strike. They also dwelt upon the means at the command of the order to support this strike, and said the major part of the money would be furnished willingly by the Knights all over the country. The conference then adjourned sine die.

Delaware & Hudson Strike.

A tour through the Delaware & Hudson freight yards and houses shows that Supt. Hammond's and Mr. Farlin's statements that the road is in regular operation are somewhat colored. All of the trains that lay on the track near the freight house on Saturday are still there. No freights of any description have gone out of the Green Island yards toward this city, and none has been moved from the north. In the freight houses a few men are busy, but no freight of any kind is being received from Albany merchants. The only trains being moved in the vicinity were a few New York Central cars, and Central engines were drawing them out. One of the train despatchers said this afternoon: "We have not moved any more to-day than we did yesterday." No new men were to be found, said Mr. Hammond, and the old hands who remained at work stated positively that they had seen no new men at work.

SWITCHMEN ARE STUBBORN.

The Situation in Chicago Stockyards Is Serious.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The situation at the stockyards has assumed a serious aspect. This afternoon about 3 o'clock the striking engineers and firemen prepared to resume work, having come to an agreement with their employers. Before they could turn a wheel however, the switchmen, who had held an impromptu meeting, and decided to demand an increase of two cents an hour, marched in a body to the trainmaster and presented their new schedule. It was referred to Chairman Royce, of the yard association, and by him to the general managers of the roads. About 5 o'clock they were informed that their demands were refused. They at once voted to strike. Consequently the condition of affairs at the yards is not improved. The switchmen declare they will stay out for a year if their demands are not granted, and they expect the support of the switchmen on the connecting roads and of the engineers and firemen. It was not determined to-night just when the railroads will send new crews into the yards, but trouble is bound to follow if they attempt to use new men.

TAFFY FOR WEBB.

Manufacturers of Amsterdam Congratulate the Autocrat.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The manufacturers of this city, who sent a congratulatory letter to Vice President Webb on the action he had taken against the strikers, have received from him the following reply: "At a time when there is so much adverse criticism in regard to the policy we have adopted it is exceedingly gratifying to hear from those who are most deeply interested, and to know that our actions meet their approval. You may rest assured that the policy that has been outlined or laid down will be strictly adhered to. The result is inevitable; the company will win and maintain the position it has taken."

AIMED AT THE PINKERTONS.

Congressman Quinn Wants Congress to Cinch Pinkertons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In the house to-day Representative Quinn, of New York, offered for reference the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire and report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation within the province of the federal government may be proper and necessary to prevent corporations engaged in interstate commerce traffic from employing unjustifiably large bodies of armed men denominated "detectives," but clothed with no legal functions; the employment of such so-called "detectives" operating at the city of Albany and other places, as recently demonstrated, to place the lives of peaceable and unoffending citizens at the mercy of persons acting without legal authority, direction or responsibility, and to the great injury and detention of interstate commerce.

MONEY IS WHAT'S WANTED.

North Dakota's Board of Equalization Fixing the Tax Levy.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 25.—The state board of equalization will probably complete its labors to-morrow. There has been considerable discussion over the fixing of the values of lands in the state. The board has dec