



FINAL VOTE SATURDAY

Repeal Men Say the Repeal Ballot Will Be That Day.

VOTING ON THE AMENDMENTS

Will Occupy the Attention of the Senators on Friday.

NO REPUBLICAN PARTY ACTION.

Sherman Abandons the Idea of a Party Amendment.

A GENERAL AIR OF RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The prospect at the close of the session this evening looked favorable to the beginning of voting on the amendments to the repeal bill by Friday. Senator Faulkner had been canvassing the senate during the afternoon with a view of asking the senate to take a vote on the bill. It was, however, concluded not to make this request for the reason that he was of the opinion after getting the views of various senators that the speaking would be expedited by allowing the bill to pass on Friday. The result of Mr. Faulkner's inquiries was the discovery that the speeches on the main question would soon be exhausted. Senator Jones will conclude tomorrow, and Senators Feller, Martin, Allen and Stewart each desire to talk from an hour to an hour and a half. So far as learned, there will be no other speeches, and when the last of these shall have been concluded, the voting will be the next thing in order. It is believed that the amendments will receive a sufficient vote to insure adoption, and it is possible that none of them will receive a majority. The result will be recorded in opposition to the bill. The reason for this statement is found in the fact that the

SILVERMEN DO NOT EXPECT any of them to carry, and therefore consider it unwise to attempt to have any of them adopted. There is still some talk to the effect that some of the more conservative repealers would be willing to aid in preventing unconditional repeal by voting for some of the amendments, but a majority of the free coinage men are of the opinion that nothing can be agreed upon that would be advantageous to silver, and many of them now announce their intention of voting only for the free coinage amendment and of giving no countenance to any of the other amendments. This programme is, of course, subject to change, as so many other senate programmes have changed in the past few weeks.

The Republicans have abandoned all idea of introducing an amendment as a party measure. Mr. Sherman had at one time thought of introducing a resolution on the part of the Republicans to offer a measure for the settlement of the question, but he says now that he doubts the expediency of interfering in any way with the passage of the repeal bill. The Republicans think that authority should be given for bonds, but sees the difficulty of getting such a provision through at this time, and will in all probability not attempt it. The repeal Republicans say that to introduce a bond amendment at this time would certainly bring on debate which might prove interminable and

RESULT IN THE DEFEAT of the bill. The chances which have been out from here stating a purpose to present a bond amendment have, therefore, been taken only the belief on Mr. Sherman's part that such an amendment would be desirable. It could be adopted, or if it could be offered without endangering the main question.

It is believed that if the voting on the amendments can be begun early in the session Friday the final vote can be reached by Saturday at the latest, and the bill sent to the house of representatives for its action. When the house shall have acted upon the bill, adjournment until the beginning of the regular session on the first Monday in December will be in order. There is very little doubt that this adjournment will be taken, although the Democratic managers of the senate have not yet given the subject sufficient consideration to feel justified in making an official announcement. They have been in conference with Speaker Crisp, of the house, who advises adjournment when the repeal bill shall be possible. The general is the desire on the part of senators and members

TO GET AWAY that it would be next to impossible to hold a quorum of either house in Washington, even should it be attempted. It was at one time believed that there would be an effort to pass the bill for the extension of the Chinese exclusion act, but that probability has been averted. Senator Perkins, of California, who has taken an active interest in this matter, as has also his Democratic colleague, Mr. White, has asked the members of the committee on foreign relations to postpone their report upon this bill until Mr. White shall be present in the senate and take part in the discussion, and he is led to believe that the request will be granted. As Mr. White is detained in California by important business, it is more than probable that the bill will not be reported until the convening of the regular session. Mr. Perkins says there is sufficient of the appropriation carried by the Geary law to send the lighted and Chinese gamblers out of the country, and he thinks there will be no great injury to any one if they should be exported here the proposed change in the law is made.

A HIT AT CIVIL SERVICE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, introduced a bill today which, if it becomes a law, would revolutionize the civil service and leave the present commission with nothing to do. It relates to the classified service, and turns over the selection of government employees entirely to the states. The states are to provide by act of legislation how they shall name citizens to take the places in the classified service.

LOWER RATES FOR WHEAT

SOUGHT BY FARMERS OF THE NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

PETITION COMMITTEE NAMED.

"Cracked" Minnesota Gives Himself Up and Claims to Have Committed a Montana Murder —The Boat City of Naples Labeled for \$20,000 — Indian Commits Suicide.

Special to the Globe. CROOKSTON, Minn., Oct. 25.—A meeting was held here this afternoon by the farmers in Northern Minnesota to take action toward having transportation rates on wheat reduced. The matter had been agitated by leading members of the Alliance, and culminated in the meeting today. Delegates from five northern counties were present, but the attendance was not as large as was expected. Senator Lommen was made chairman, and speeches were made by Senator Wood, Julius Ives and many other leading Alliance men. The only thing done was to appoint a committee to draft resolutions and petition the railroad commissioners to take action.

ALL IN HIS MIND.

Fraud Marching Around Claiming to Be a Murderer.

LAKE CRISTAL, Minn., Oct. 25.—A man named Joseph McCormick came yesterday and surrendered himself to Marshal Cole, claiming to be one of the murderers of Editor Penrose, of Butte, Mont., two years ago last July. McCormick shows no signs of insanity. He says he is simply exhausted by constant dodging of detectives, and finally decided to give himself up. The marshal has telegraphed the authorities.

Drop in West Superior Coal.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 25.—Part of the pliers shipped to the Lehigh Coal and Iron company's coal dock gave this morning, and 5,000 tons of coal slid into the water. Part of this will be saved by dredging, but the loss to the mine is heavy. The water in the water is twenty feet deep where the coal went, and all cannot be saved.

Directors Elected.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Louisville Railway company for the election of five directors was held here today. The directors chosen are George Bliss, H. McK. Twombly, James D. W. W. Anderson and John T. Dye. The latter is in place of S. J. Broadwell, deceased, and is the only new member elected.

James Billings Assails.

DELUATH, Minn., Oct. 25.—James Billings, who has been a prominent figure in financial circles here for several years past, being one of the founders of the American Loan and Trust company, has made an assignment to Pace Morris, district court today by Louisa Russell and John T. Dye. The latter is in place of S. J. Broadwell, deceased, and is the only new member elected.

Iowa Baptists.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 25.—The second day of the annual convention of the Baptists of Iowa was marked by increased attendance. Hon. A. J. McCrary, of Keokuk, delivered the president's address and read statistics showing a gratifying progress of the work in the state. In the afternoon there were reports from the four home missions working in the four districts in the state, and from the missionaries working among the Norwegians, Swedes and other peoples. Dr. H. L. Anderson, of New York, addressed the convention in the evening.

Died From the Shock.

PARKER, S. D., Oct. 25.—R. F. Gray, the Marion banker, is dead. He was not able to survive the terrible shock of the accident Saturday, by which both his legs were cut off. Mr. Gray intended taking a Milwaukee train to come to this town, and stood on the platform talking to a friend until the train was under motion. Then, in attempting to get aboard, fell so that one car passed over his legs, cutting them off just above the knees.

An Indian Commits Suicide.

CHEMBELAIN, S. D., Oct. 25.—Robert McBride, identified the most reliable Indian on the Sioux reservation and named by every person along the Mission river above Yankton, committed suicide yesterday at his home on the Crow Creek reservation by poisoning himself. He was civilized, but was a hard drinker. Failure to rid himself of his habit is given as the cause for his deed.

Burned to Death.

WINNEPEG, Man., Oct. 25.—Prairie fires have been raging all parts of the province during the past week, and large quantities of hay and grain, several farm buildings and cattle have been destroyed. At Holdfield Saturday a son and daughter of James Watson, a farmer, were burned to death. There have also been other casualties. Fred Martin and William Goodewick, of Melita, have been arrested, charged with passing counterfeit bills of a large denomination. It is supposed the culprits obtained the counterfeit money while visiting the world's fair.

Wants a \$10,000 Salvage.

Special to the Globe. CROOKSTON, Minn., Oct. 25.—Papers were served today by Joseph Baumgartner suing the city of Mankato and the street car company for \$10,000 damages, alleging that the tracks were in a dangerous condition, which caused plaintiff's team to run away on the night of August last, throwing and injuring plaintiff to the necessity of his remaining in the hospital since the above date. His injuries are likely to prove fatal. Mr. Baumgartner is a farmer, and was hauling hay at the time of the accident.

Is Finley Gray a Forger?

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Oct. 25.—Judge Webster opened the district court for Redville county Tuesday at Redwood Falls. The important criminal case is The State of Minnesota against Finley Gray, cashier of the defunct Bank of Fallfax, for forgery in the second degree. The state claims he raised the bond which the bank gave for the deposit of county funds from \$30,000 to \$25,000.

Thresher Burned.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Oct. 25.—The separator belonging to O'Gordon &

Munson was totally destroyed by fire

on the farm of Lars Mortensen; also 10 bushels of wheat and two large stacks of grain. Before the engine could pull the separator away it was beyond the power of the crew to put the fire out.

Mysterious Disappearance.

CLINTON, Mo., Oct. 25.—John Hansen, a farmer of Grand mound, Mo., has mysteriously disappeared. He came to Detroit, twenty miles west of here, Monday morning, and was left yesterday for Syria. He goes by way of London and Alexandria, Egypt, a total distance of 8,000 miles. Kisin's mother recently and left him \$20,000. After settling up the estate at his home which is thirty miles from Damascus, he will return to Sioux Falls.

Turk Hail to a Fortune.

SIOUX FALLS, Oct. 25.—Abraham Kisin, a Turk who lives here and peddles the pliers, departed yesterday for Syria. He goes by way of London and Alexandria, Egypt, a total distance of 8,000 miles. Kisin's mother recently and left him \$20,000. After settling up the estate at his home which is thirty miles from Damascus, he will return to Sioux Falls.

Didn't Steal the Books.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 25.—Yesterday W. W. Farley was arrested charged with stealing the books of the Bank of St. John, the warrant being sworn out at the instance of E. A. Mears. When the case was called today it was shown that he brought the books here in response to a writ issued by the court, and the case against Allen was therefore dismissed.

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THE STRIKE IS ON.

Street Car Employees Ask Union Recognition,

WHICH IS ARBITRARILY REFUSED.

Full Copy of the Demand Made by the Men.

PRESIDENT LOWRY REPLIES.

No Apparent Attempt by Company to Compromise.

RELY ON POLICE AND U. S. MAIL.

At an early hour this morning a report is current that the street car company expect a large force of men to arrive on the morning trains from Chicago to take the places of its present employees. Knowing that the employees intended to strike on Sunday if their demands were not granted, the documents below were said to have been given out by the street car company to precipitate a strike today, when the new men will be in readiness to take the places of the union men, the desire being to put them at work as soon as they arrived. It is also reported that a detail of police will be at the union depot this morning to escort the new men to the respective cars of the company. Local Superintendent Hoskins was called upon at his office between 1 and 2 a. m. by a representative of the GLOBE, who wished to ascertain whether these reports were true. Mr. Hoskins sent word by an underling that he was too busy to see him, and the reports are accordingly given as heard, without verification.

THE EARLIER SITUATION.

Ever since last June, when the street car employees rebelled against being compelled to pay for damages which might occur to the cars by accident, runaway teams, etc., while in service, the relations between the company and its employees have been strained. That demand was so unjust that public sentiment was almost unanimous against the company, and after a few hours' tie-up it was very properly rescinded. But the contest left its sting on both sides, which has rankled ever since. The company felt the humiliation of a defeat, and the men foresaw that their victory was greatly embarrassed and have permitted our rules to be grossly violated, and our organization so essential to good service and public safety, to become sadly demoralized.

We have always accorded to the various committees, appointed by our employees to confer with our company, a full and speedy conference. Their principal grievances have always been the outward and visible signs of disrespect and disloyalty and distrust between themselves and the company, and it is impugning the motives of one another, alleging that we were conniving against the interests of the non-union men. This part of their complaint we have maintained that we would show no preference, but in the future, as in the past, would require honesty, integrity and loyalty to the mutual interests of the company and its employees. This was accepted as satisfactory, and the men, through their committees, agreed that they would work in harmony with all our employees. How well they have kept their promises, and how unreasonable they are in their demands, is shown by the following notice served upon our company at a late hour Friday night, Oct. 20, in which they make an unconditional declaration that they would refuse to remain in employment with work or check with any and all men in the train service of this company who are non-union men. This part of their declaration they have carried out, refusing to affiliate or co-operate with the non-union men in the performance of their duties. This they did without seeking a conference or giving the company an opportunity to confer with them before they had submitted to us their proposed written contract. Their declaration, which reads as follows: "We have two forces, like unto two armies, and there must be, when both are fully organized and equipped, either war or peace, or an armistice period," indicates that they are determined to force the issue at all hazards. The company will remain in its employment, and defend to its utmost capacity, any efficient employee, regardless of whether he is "union" or "non-union."

We herewith submit the written communications received from our employees in connection with the present difficulty, also the circular this day sent by the company to its trainmen. In conclusion, we promise loyalty to the best interests of the Twin Cities, and just and liberal treatment of our employees. Respectfully submitted, THOMAS LOWRY, President.

DEMAND OF THE EMPLOYEES

Submitted to the Street Car Company Last Week. DIV. 27, A. S. R. E. OF A. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19, 1893.—To the President of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and to All Who May Concern: We, the executive board of the street railway employees' association of this city, under instructions from our organization, hereby present for your consideration the following demands, propositions and demands. First—That, having been compelled to organize for our mutual protection and protection for our rights, this right being guaranteed to us by the enactments of the state legislature of the state of Minnesota.

LOWRY'S CARD TO PUBLIC.

He Declines to Compromise With the Union, and Accepts the Issue.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25, 1893.—To the Public and Our Employees: We believe that a plain statement of our situation at this time is due to the public, that our position may not be misjudged or unjustly criticized by reason of misleading or conflicting reports of the true situation. We wish to state at the outset, however, that no one deprecates being forced to meet this issue, and no one will more directly or keenly feel its ill effects, than will our company. It would naturally occur to any fair-minded individual that the large army of men whom we regularly employ, well paid, would thoughtfully take into consideration the general demoralized condition of the commercial interests of our country and the fact that thousands of unemployed are praying for an opportunity, at the very threshold of a cold winter, to earn enough to keep their families from want, and would hesitate to force upon us as the settlement of any issue, especially one so unresolvable. In June of the present year our company, without solicitation, coercion or intimidation, and at the beginning of a general financial depression and commercial depression, voluntarily increased the wages of the trainmen of our companies in Minneapolis and St. Paul; and, while the subsistent condition of business and the actions of many of our men have not justified maintaining this voluntary increase, we have kept our reduction in the wages thus increased. We had hoped that the result of this increase in pay would insure a greater degree of efficiency in the services rendered, and above and with all a spirit of contentment, coupled with an increased desire to better serve the interest of the public. About the time of this increase, or a short time thereafter, a few of the trainmen of the two cities began to form a union. Our company has not, and will not interpose any objection to the formation of an organization with proper motives; on the contrary, we are willing to encourage an organization for the moral and mental advancement of our men. We believe that men have the right to organize for their mutual benefit, and can see where an organization, properly conducted by honest men, might be of great mutual benefit, but we do not believe that an organization should interfere with the personal rights of those who do not see fit to affiliate with or support it.

A large percentage of the trainmen of the two cities, for reasons best known to themselves, have not seen fit to become members of the so-called union; and, as a result, there has arisen a feeling of animosity between the union and non-union men in our employ, which has worked to the detriment of the best interests of themselves, the public and the company. We have been very reluctant to assert our rights at a time when our own as well as the commercial interests of the city would be greatly embarrassed and have permitted our rules to be grossly violated, and our organization so essential to good service and public safety, to become sadly demoralized.

We have always accorded to the various committees, appointed by our employees to confer with our company, a full and speedy conference. Their principal grievances have always been the outward and visible signs of disrespect and disloyalty and distrust between themselves and the company, and it is impugning the motives of one another, alleging that we were conniving against the interests of the non-union men. This part of their complaint we have maintained that we would show no preference, but in the future, as in the past, would require honesty, integrity and loyalty to the mutual interests of the company and its employees. This was accepted as satisfactory, and the men, through their committees, agreed that they would work in harmony with all our employees. How well they have kept their promises, and how unreasonable they are in their demands, is shown by the following notice served upon our company at a late hour Friday night, Oct. 20, in which they make an unconditional declaration that they would refuse to remain in employment with work or check with any and all men in the train service of this company who are non-union men. This part of their declaration they have carried out, refusing to affiliate or co-operate with the non-union men in the performance of their duties. This they did without seeking a conference or giving the company an opportunity to confer with them before they had submitted to us their proposed written contract. Their declaration, which reads as follows: "We have two forces, like unto two armies, and there must be, when both are fully organized and equipped, either war or peace, or an armistice period," indicates that they are determined to force the issue at all hazards. The company will remain in its employment, and defend to its utmost capacity, any efficient employee, regardless of whether he is "union" or "non-union."

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Do consider it only just, proper and essential that full recognition be given to said organization, as a protection to ourselves, our families and those who shall succeed us in our present occupations, as we consider that our good records and care of the interests of our

employers, together with good service to the public, and the time put in on practical an apprenticeship, with time of service on extra lists, forms to us a capital that we have invested to gain our livelihood, without being unjustly or wrongfully deprived of realizing the expectation of the investment. And as capital itself is an organization for the furtherance of its aims and interests, therefore it is clear, and experience has taught us, that the only resort left to ourselves to protect our capital, in the form of the prospects of earning, a fair and honest living, without subjecting ourselves to unjust rules and conditions dishonorable to a free man in a free country, are also through organization. These are rights guaranteed to all alike. Thus we have two organizations, both are lawful, and the aims of each are to guard and advance the rights of those who compose them.

Thus we have two forces, like unto two armies, and there must be, when both are fully organized and equipped, either war or peace, or an armistice. Whereas, there has existed an armistice in the form of verbal agreements between the management of this corporation and its employees since June 19, and this verbal agreement, has been violated notably by some of the officials of this company with the motive of defeating the intentions and sapping the strength of the employees by resorting to unfair measures.

Therefore we are instructed to declare all verbal agreements at an end, and substitute such written contract, duly signed and attested by representatives of the employees, as may be just and honorable to both, and guaranteeing to each its lawful rights.

Second—That said contract must contain such features as will remove from the possibilities of ill treatment, discrimination or dishonor at the expense of their more deserving employees. As an instance of this preference for those who have proven untrue to themselves, their families, their fellow workmen, and their employers, we refer here to the selection of one Johnson, formerly a conductor of no repute, to the position of receiver of moneys. This man, to the knowledge of the official who employed him, has previously held a position of confidence and trust with the Adams Express company in this city, which trust he violated when he was appointed receiver of moneys. This man, to the knowledge of the official who employed him, has previously held a position of confidence and trust with the Adams Express company in this city, which trust he violated when he was appointed receiver of moneys.

Under date of Oct. 19 we are in receipt of a communication from the St. Paul union, in which they state that they will not remain in employment with work or check with any and all men in the train service of this company who are non-union men. We now say to all employees, as individuals, that we in the future, as in the past, desire to treat them with such a fairness as is due from employer to employ, but in so doing we shall not listen to the mandates or dictations of our employees as to the management of the affairs of our company. Every employee must stand upon his own merit.

Any employee receiving this communication, addressed to him, may consider himself in good standing with the company, and he now has the opportunity to determine whether you have carefully considered all points in the issue and are prepared to take such action as will govern your future position with the company. C. G. GOODRICH, Vice President.

ULTIMATUM OF THE MEN

Issued to the Street Car Company Last Night. A. A. S. R. E. OF A. Affiliated with American Federation of Labor—Joint Executive Board, Oct. 25, 1893.—To Thomas Lowry, President Twin City Rapid Transit Company, or to whom it may concern: We, the authorized representatives of divisions of the Amalgamated Association, located at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Midway, and who constitute nearly the entire body of the employees of this corporation, do hereby demand full recognition at the hands of the corporation, known as the Twin City Rapid Transit company, and our full right to belong to said organization, and that all opposition of whatsoever nature on the part of said corporation to said organization, its officers or members be discontinued.

Also the right to refuse to work or remain in employment with any or all men whom this corporation may hereafter employ whom we may consider a menace to our employment, or to the harmony of our relations with this corporation. Further, that the management shall release all men in its employ from any or all promises or obligations exacted to oppose or not to join the said organization. And, further, that the corporation shall hereafter, so far as practicable, hire only residents of the city in which they are to be employed. Also that men who have honorably left the service of this company shall be given the preference of employment, and that those who are to be employed in the future must be of good moral character, and of good work character. D. D. BRYANT, Division 27. J. W. McLAUGHLIN, M. A. GIFFIN, Division 23. J. RILEY, A. KINKLE, Division 28.

IN ST. PAUL.

Relying on the Mail Service and Police for Protection. Mayor Wright and Chief of Police Garvin issued a consultation yesterday afternoon, at which the threatened strike was discussed. As a result of the conference Chief Attorney visited the street railway company, at 5 o'clock last evening, and held a consultation with that gentleman. From the office of the

are asking in vain for the same opportunity that is granted to strangers under dishonorable conditions. Further, we believe it unjust and unfair to refuse to re-employ those who have honorably left the service of this company, and this without attempting to exact an unlawful and unjust pledge from men who have rendered faithful service previously, believing in the adage that "self-preservation is nature's first law."

We no longer tremble under the lash of our tormentors, but demand that an honorable contract and agreement be made, whereby all may taste the cup of contentment created by a policy of truthfulness and fair dealing. Copies of this memorial have been retained, and that we should receive is given to our demands, will be placed in the hands of the press, the city council, also divisions in Midway and Minneapolis, and such further action taken as may be necessary to protect our interests. D. D. BRYANT, President Executive Committee. J. W. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary Executive Committee.

REPLY OF THE COMPANY.

An Order Issued to All Employees Last Night. Dear Sir: There may be no misunderstanding on the part of our employees, and that they may make no mistake on the issue at hand by reason of false, misleading or conflicting reports, we desire to make clear at this time our position in this matter. Since June 19 we have accorded to every committee of our employees, who wished to confer with us, a speedy and courteous conference, and have always endeavored to adjust upon a fair basis every demand or complaint. On Sept. 20 a committee, selected from the employees who had formed a union, was appointed that non-union men were complained that we should not trouble seemed to be an aggrieved feeling of disloyalty and distrust among the employees, suspicious and impugning the motives of one another. We stated distinctly to this committee that we would make no differences between the men in our employ so long as they attended to the duties assigned to them. The committee seemingly recognized our position, and stated that they would meet them in harmony with any and all men in our employ, regardless of whether they be union men or not. We confided, as well as at prior meetings with the men, that we should be able to convey to their fellow employees the correct position we had taken on these various occasions; that they had made their reports of these conferences in such a manner as to place our company in a false and antagonistic position.

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Any employee receiving this communication, addressed to him, may consider himself in good standing with the company, and he now has the opportunity to determine whether you have carefully considered all points in the issue and are prepared to take such action as will govern your future position with the company. C. G. GOODRICH, Vice President.

ULTIMATUM OF THE MEN

Issued to the Street Car Company Last Night. A. A. S. R. E. OF A. Affiliated with American Federation of Labor—Joint Executive Board, Oct. 25, 1893.—To Thomas Lowry, President Twin City Rapid Transit Company, or to whom it may concern: We, the authorized representatives of divisions of the Amalgamated Association, located at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Midway, and who constitute nearly the entire body of the employees of this corporation, do hereby demand full recognition at the hands of the corporation, known as the Twin City Rapid Transit company, and our full right to belong to said organization, and that all opposition of whatsoever nature on the part of said corporation to said organization, its officers or members be discontinued.

Also the right to refuse to work or remain in employment with any or all men whom this corporation may hereafter employ whom we may consider a menace to our employment, or to the harmony of our relations with this corporation. Further, that the management shall release all men in its employ from any or all promises or obligations exacted to oppose or not to join the said organization. And, further, that the corporation shall hereafter, so far as practicable, hire only residents of the city in which they are to be employed. Also that men who have honorably left the service of this company shall be given the preference of employment, and that those who are to be employed in the future must be of good moral character, and of good work character. D. D. BRYANT, Division 27. J. W. McLAUGHLIN, M. A. GIFFIN, Division 23. J. RILEY, A. KINKLE, Division 28.