THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

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CLEVELAND

Now the President Talks

He Gives His Ideas of the Present Labor Troubles.

And Recommends Legislation Upon this Pressing Subject.

"Relations Between Labor and Capital Far From Satisfactory."

Arbitration by Means of a Labor Commission.

Full Text of the President's Message to Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President today sent a message to Congress on the subject of the labor troubles. Following is the full text of the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Constitution imposes on the President the duty of recommending for the consideration of Congress, from time to time, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoroughly meeting the problem which recent events and present conditions have burst upon us, involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject. Under our form of government the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainment of social and political distinction, its working men cannot justly or safely be considered as entitled to no attention and allowed no protest against neglect. The laboring man, bearing in his hands an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist, with manly courage and as a right, upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge; and his reasonable demand should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny. While the real interests of labor are not promoted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who, under pretext of an advocacy of the claims of labor, want only to attack the rights of capital, and for selfish purposes or a love of disorder sow the seeds of violence and discontent, should neither be encouraged nor conciliated, legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage. The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due, in a large degree, to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers and discrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbances. Though the importance of better accord between these interests is apparent, it must be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the federal government must be greatly limited by constitutional restrictions. There are many grievances which legislation by Congress cannot redress, many conditions which cannot by such means be reformed. I am satisfied, however, that something may be done under federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country. In my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling the difficulties; but I suggest that instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims and after each dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of Labor consisting of three members, who shall be regular officials of the Government charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when feasible, of all controversies between labor and capital. The commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience, would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service as each case of dispute arises, experience and familiarity with much that is involved in the question will be lacking. Extreme partisanship and bias will be the qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable. The imposition upon a federal court of a duty so foreign to the judicial function as the selection of arbitrators in such cases is at least of doubtful propriety. The establishment by federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and of its rights to be represented in the departments of the government. So far as its conciliatory offices shall have a relation to the disturbances which interfere with transit and commerce between the states, its existence would be justified under the provisions of the constitution which gives Congress power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states;" and in frequent disputes between laboring men and employers of less extent and the consequences of which are confined within state limits and threaten domestic violence, the interposing of such a commission might be tendered upon application of the legislature or executive of the state under the constitutional provision which requires the general government to "protect" each of the states "against domestic violence." If such commission were fairly organized, the risk of loss of popular support and sympathy, resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality, would constrain parties to such disputes to seek its interference and abide by its decisions. There would be also good reason to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding. If the usefulness of such a commission is doubted because it might lack power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by the railroad commissions which have been organized in many of the States, which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted a most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests. In July, 1884, by the laws of Congress, a bureau of labor was established and placed in charge of the commissioner of labor, who is required to collect information upon the subject of labor, its relations with capital, the hours of labor and earnings of laboring men and women and means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity." The commission which I suggest could easily be engrafted upon that already organized by the addition of two more commissioners and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators, when necessary, between labor and capital under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful. Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject when necessary and desirable.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WHO KNOWS ELI LEWIS?

Letter From Kentucky Concerning a Boy Who Says He Formerly Lived in Grand Rapids.

The letter printed below was received by City Clerk Belknap and is self explanatory:

GEORGETOWN, KY., April 20, 1886.

To the City Clerk of Grand Rapids—There is a little boy loafing about here who says he is from Grand Rapids, Michigan. His name he gives as Eli Lewis and he states his father died about three years ago and that his mother died a year ago. His father, he says, was a pilot on the river and his mother once cooked in the pineries; that he has an aunt and uncle, but they are not married, and that his grandmother has been married three times. When asked why he left home he says that they did not want him and that he had to leave; that he was better off away from them. He also says that when his grandmother dies he will have three hundred acres of land left to him. When asked how he got here he says he was at the depot walking around and he went into a car and fell asleep and when he awoke the train was on the go and when they stopped he was in Pittsburg, Pa., and when he told the conductor who he was and where he was from, the conductor put him upon a train which brought him to Cincinnati and from the latter city he made his way into Kentucky. His story is not credited, but he came to my house upon Sunday last and said he would stay with me if I would give him his board and clothes and let him learn a trade. After consulting with some neighbors I thought best to write to you.

S. CHIPPENDALE.

THE OLD BOYS IN BLUE

The Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. at Jackson.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

A Gala Day in the Central City—The Work of the Grand Army—A Spirited Election Contest—The Parade.

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

JACKSON, April 22.—This has been a gala day for the Central City. The G. A. R. closed its session at 5 p. m. Department Commander Chas. D. Long delivered a very fine address outlining the work of the year. The amount raised and distributed to needy comrades was $1,725.62, the number of Posts organized during the year was fifty-seven, and the treasury now contains $3,500. The total number of members Dec. 31 was 16,967. On the subject of the Soldiers Home Commander Long spoke eloquently, saying the honor of its establishment belonged to no one comrade. He then referred to the several temporary homes at Grand Rapids, and said: "These men were collected from destitute homes throughout the State, and from the poor houses of the various counties, most of them old men with grey hairs, and furrowed cheeks, some blind, and others rheumatic and palsied, but all men, our brothers and our comrades. I could not but observe the great love and regard they all exhibited for Manager Wells and his assistant Major Long."

Last night Gov. Alger addressed a royal Camp Fire given by Edward Pomeroy Post, and stated that he regretted that some of the comrades had been dropped through inability to pay their dues, and he thought a voluntary fund should be started by contribution to provide for such cases, and in order to put the matter in practical shape chipped in $500 as a starter.

The election of Department Commander was the most spirited ever experienced. The entire forenoon was spent in presenting candidates, the list embracing, John Northwood, of Saginaw county; C. G. Hampton, Wayne county; L. G. Rutherford, Oceana county; J. H. Kidd, Ionia county; A. Brown, Mecosta county, and W. Gardner, Jackson county. Four ballots were taken before the choice fell on Northwood. L. G. Rutherford had many staunch friends who stood by him and would undoubtedly have been elected but for the fact that Northern Michigan's vote was divided between the two candidates from counties adjoining. Maj. Geo. Goebel, Detroit, Junior Vice Commander; W. D. Frost, Grand Rapids, delegate from the Fifth district to the National Encampment; Medical Director, Dr. L. Steward; Chaplain, Chester T. Berry.

This afternoon the veterans to the number of 1,000 escorted by Jackson's four military organizations and a cavalry company paraded the principal streets and avenues. The procession was the finest seen in Jackson in many years. It was led by Gov. Alger and Gen. Withington and banners were flying while the air was filled with music. The next encampment will be held at Grand Rapids.

MADE AND UNMADE.

Zac Montgomery and Gen Rosecrans Confirmed and Postmaster Keith, of Iowa, Rejected.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: E. G. Ross, Governor of New Mexico; Zack Montgomery, Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department; W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury; R. E. Withers, Consul at Hong Kong; J. B. Bethune, Register of the Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal. The nomination of A. B. Keith to be postmaster at Denison, Ia., has been rejected.

Billiard Employes Ask More Wages.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The employes of the Brunswick & Balke Billiard company, not having their demands for eight hours at the old equivalent per day, and against piece work, acceded to, have not yet gone back to work. The firm and a committee of employes met this morning. The firm offered an advance of 5 per cent in wages, both for piece and time work.

The committee withdrew to consider, and later answered that they would not accept, and insisted on the original demand of 20 per cent. The piece men will finish the work they have begun, and the men who work on time will be paid off when they apply for the wages due them.

Objections to the Tariff Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The American Iron and Steel Association announces the following objections to the tariff bill before Congress: First, on account of its unconcealed offer of assistance to the scheme of foreign producers to obtain a larger share of the markets of this country than they now possess; second, because of the entire absence of principle which characterizes its composition; third, because of implication of proposed repeal of duties on various raw materials; fourth, because of the absence of a single provision for the correction of grave errors affecting articles embodied in the presented tariff.

Murdered His Mistress.

NASHVILLE, April 22.—Thomas W. Ellis, editor of the *Hornet*, shot and killed Clara Ross, his mistress, at Birmingham, Ala., today and then attempted suicide. Ellis was arrested and jailed. The woman was originally from McMinnville, Tenn. Jealousy was the cause.

Auffdemorte Convicted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Tonight the jury in the case of John Auffdemorte and Erastus Shepard, charged with robbing the United States sub-treasury here, brought in a verdict of guilty against both defendants.

Alpena Sisters Burned out.

ALPENA, April 22.—The residence occupied by the sisters of charity, of St. Bernards, burned early this morning. Loss $1,000.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE!"

"Run That Engine Back for Us Laboring Men!"

THE APPEAL HEARD AT CHICAGO.

An Exciting Scene at the Lake Shore Company's Yards Yesterday Afternoon—The Switchmen Triumphant.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A new phase was put on the switchmen's strike by discovering this morning that the Lake Shore company had obtained a writ of injunction to restrain James O'Keefe and the rest of the striking switchmen from interference in any way with the business of the Company, and from coming upon the complainant's premises and from assaulting or in any wise interfering with the company's employes, etc. In pursuance of the writ a special train was made up at the Lake Shore depot to take deputy sheriffs to the scene of the trouble in order to serve the writ on the strikers. The deputies marched into the depot and up to the train in military style. Then came eighty men who had applied for work as switchmen and had been accepted. They were under charge of Col. Jenke, of Mooney and Boland's detective agency, and had been sworn in as deputies. Next came a squad of Pinkerton men, who had been sworn and special officers. A majority of them were armed with clubs but wore no stars and carried no fire arms that were visible. Other small detachments came in from time to time until there were about two hundred men at the train. A big bundle of hickory clubs came last. They were intended for the deputy sheriffs and were carried on board the train. At 12:41 Division Superintendent Amesden gave the signal to move to the engineer and the train pulled out. The total force on the train was 224 men including the 80 switchmen. At the yards there was great excitement when it was known that a special train was coming from the city with officers and imported swithmen. The train stopped at Thirty-ninth-st. and was followed by a large crowd to Root-st. A committee of striking switchmen waited on Superintendent Amsden and asked him to allow one of the men to go into the rear car and address the men who had been secured to take their places. In accordance with the request John Collins got on the car and made a five minutes speech. He explained the situation and begged them on their honor as men not to go to work. He was not interferred with by any of the officers. Collins then left the car followed by three imported switchmen and the cars were surrounded by strikers and their friends who used every argument they could to persuade the switchmen to leave the cars. A deputy marshal served twelve of the writs of injunction out of seventy-six, which they had with them. A critical moment came at 2:30 p. m. when engine 458, with Engineer Mike Crowley, came out of the round house. The sheriffs guarded it in front, sides and rear. Before the engine reached the main track, the deputies were almost in a mass of excited men who crowded the tracks. Collins mounted the engine and began talking to the engineer. The wheels soon stopped when Collins was heard to say: "Be kind enough not to do this; you are no capitalist. For God's sake run that engine back for us laboring men. Do it, will you?" The engineer reached for his lever, and the engine started back to the round house amid deafening cheers from the switchmen and their friends. When opposite the tank General Superintendent Wright got on the engine and talked with the engineer while the engine stood still and there was silence over the great crowd. Mike Crowley shook his head and ran the engine into its stall. Superintendent Wright was asked if he could not get the man to run the engine out and he said: "I will try again. I think I can." Fully 4,000 people filled the yards and crowded the tracks at this time. Superintendents Wright and Amesden, General Freight Agent McK— and Yardmaster Jones had repeated conferences with individual members and with the committee of strikers, but no arrangement was arrived at. At 4 o'clock the crowd had swollen to at least 5,000 people. On the outskirts were many women in carriages who waved their handkerchiefs when the engines backed into the round house. The committee of strikers kept at work at the imported switchmen. They argued with them, begged them to show themselves men and get out of the car. They told them, "The castle you are in now will tumble down, and railroad magnates will be buried with you in the ruins." "Have you got a family? So have we. Here's $5 for you to come out and here's $10 more," and the terms were put up before the window. D. F. Webster, one of the objectionable switchmen, has not taken his time or put in his resignation. He, with about twenty-five others, remained ready for duty. After Crowley had backed the engine into its stall no more attempts were made to run one out. Out of the eighty imported switchmen the strikers induced fifty-five to desert the company and the remaining twenty-five were brought back to this city. The programme as laid out for today by the railroad officials was to get out thirteen cars of perishable freight, an engine was to proceed from Thirty-Ninth-st to One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth-st, get cars and pass Eighty Third st where the striker were congregated at full force. The plan miscarried, owing to the inability of the company to get an engineer who would take the risk. One of officials of the road said this evening that the engineers were not afraid of the strikers, but at the same time, were disinclined to do anything that would cause them to go forth as "marked men." One of the engineers said to a reporter today that there was no use of attempting to get out an engine while so many men were congregated about the yards. "Just as soon as an engine is brought out," said he, "the men commence to climb it like squirrels, a striker pours the burden of his appeal into one ear while an outsider, whose face we do not recognize, hangs onto the other side of us and in a grim determined manner tells us it will go hard with us if we don't run the engine back. We don't care to be a mark for these hoodlums and outsiders, so back the engine goes."

Nothing definite is known tonight as to what course will be pursued tomorrow. All the deputies, Pinkerton men and switchmen have been ordered to report at the Lake Shore depot tomorrow morning at 8:30 and await orders. At South Chicago another attempt was made to transfer some cars of coke from the main track to the rolling mills. An engine was brought from Elkhart, but when it arrived not a single coupling-pin could be found in the yard or in the vicinity. The coke was not moved. The rolling mill, however, is able to get plenty of coke over the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania roads.

Pardoned and in Prison Again.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—St. George Best was sentenced to the penitentiary this morning for five years at hard labor. His offense was the dissemination of obscene literature through the mails. Best had recently been pardoned by President Cleveland while serving a term in State prison on the same charge.

IN THE TWO HOUSES.

Monongahela River Improvement Considered—An Attempt to Express Sympathy with the Irish.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the River and Harbor appropriation bill. The disputed Monongahela river clause was still under discussion.

Mr. Boyle, of Pennsylvania, replied to the strictures made upon it yesterday by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hewitt, of New York. He denied the latter gentleman's statement that Hungarians were employed in the coal fields of the Monongahela river.

Hewitt replied that he had been informed this morning by several Pennsylvania gentleman that his statement had been correct.

Mr. Boyle commented on the propriety of a gentleman's making a statement yesterday and getting his authority today.

A number of amendments were added some were adopted and some were rejected, until it was finally agreed to by the committee. The clause appropriates $212,000 for the improvement of the Monongahela river, provided that no charges or tolls shall be collected on any other part of the river on any commerce on said river which originates above the works herein appropriated for. After concluding consideration of twenty eight of the sixty-three pages the committee rose.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, again attempted to secure the adoption of his resolution declaring that the House sympathizes with Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone and his associates in their effort to secure a free Parliament for the people of Ireland and congratulating the people of that country on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for loyal government. Mr. Swope, of Pennsylvania, interposed the fatal objection and though he subsequently withdrew it a demand for the regular order prevented action on the resolution.

Mr. Compton, of Maryland, moved an adjournment over Good Friday, but his motion was voted down and then at 5:25 the House took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A large number of petitions were presented in the Senate today from local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, opposing the free-ship bill. Tomorrow being Good Friday the Senate agreed to adjourn over from today until Monday. Mr. Hoar reported the original bill appropriating $150,000 in aid of a national monument at Plymouth, Mass., and the bill passed. The Senate passed the bill to establish a lighthouse at Sault Choix, Mich. Mr. Blair gave notice that on Monday next he would call up the joint resolution in reference to alcoholic liquors. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then placed before the Senate. Mr. Sewell offered an amendment covering a number of points and one of which was to subject to the provisions of the bill the Canadian roads having through traffic from ports in the United States to the seaboard; also roads running through only one state in competition with roads that run through several states to the same points; that persons and corporations engaging in inter-state commerce shall first get license from the railroad commission, the license to be revokable for breach of conditions. Messrs. Miller and Ingalls thought the provision relating to railroads running through only one state involved a matter not within the control of Congress. Mr. Sewell did not see how American roads could compete with Canadian roads on through traffic without the adoption of his amendment. Mr. Cullom severely animadverted on the license feature of Mr. Sewell's amendment. It would be destructive, he said, of the shipping business of the lakes. He ridiculed the idea of requiring licenses for steamboats "an God's highway." He regards the feature as something of a joke perpetrated by Sewell on the Senate. Mr. Conger wished the rivers of New Jersey were better represented in the Senate. Mr. Sewell disclaimed any desire to interfere with shipping interests. He would be glad to modify his amendment to satisfy the Senator from Michigan on this point. What he wanted to do was to protect American railroads from the course which might be pursued by a Canadian through line, which, without this proposed amendment, would be subject to this bill. Mr. Miller thought the bill as reported from the committee sufficient for the protection of the interests of our lines. He believed Sewell's amendments unnecessary and unwise.

A message from the president relating to labor troubles were laid before the Senate and then, on motion of Mr. Hoar, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, went into executive session. At 5:15 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE NAME WENT OVER.

An Hour Spent in Executive Discussion the Nomination of Justice Pollard, of Montana.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon spent an hour discussing the nomination of C. R. Pollard, of Indiana, to be Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for Montana, vice, John Colburn, of Indiana suspended. The committee had rendered an adverse report on the nomination upon evidence submitted to substantiate charges of illiteracy and dishonesty. Pollard was a lawyer at Delphi, Ind., at the time of his appointment. A grist of charges concerning his practices and affecting his honesty were filed by citizens of that place. The right of the President to suspend or remove a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States upon a political charge also came up. The nomination finally went over with the impression that it will be rejected. Mr. Morgan offered a resolution to make public all the papers before the Senate relating to the Mexican treaty and the Weil-Labra claims, and that also went over.

Yesterday's Meeting of Distillers.

CHICAGO, April 22.—At today's meeting of the Western Export association a resolution to exclude the Enterprise distilleries, of Pekin, was unanimously adopted. The general features of a plan to reorganize the society were adopted. An incorporated association will be formed within the pool, to be known as the "American Purchasing and Leasing company," with a capital of $200,000, the stock to be divided pro rata among running houses. This company will have power to purchase, lease and sub-let all closed distilleries, the possession of which shall be given to the company. The association decided upon a basis for operation for next month at $1.10 per gallon, and an assessment of ten cents per gallon on 28 per cent of the running capacity.

Sarah Takes a New Start.

PARIS, April 22.—Sarah Bernhardt left Paris for London today. She was met at the railway station by a large number of friends who had assembled to bid her farewell.

JAY GOULD'S STORY

What He Said to the Congressional Committee.

HIS SORROW FOR THE POOR MAN.

Says the Missouri Pacific has no Trouble and does not come Within the Province of the Committee but he is Willing to Talk.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Jay Gould appeared this morning before the special committee of the House to investigate the labor troubles in the Southwest. After being sworn, the witness asked to know the scope of the resolution under which the committee was acting. On being told that it was to investigate the causes and extent of the disturbed condition now existing between the railroad corporations and their employes, Mr. Gould said that the Missouri Pacific has no differences with its men and did not strictly come within the rule of the resolution, but, he said, "I will be very glad to spend time in talking to the committee, though I hardly think that they want to spend their valuable time in talking to me." Being requested to proceed he said that April 15 the company had in its employ a total of 10,737 men not including the general officers, that the operations of the road were now being carried on in a regular and orderly way, the trains being all run on time. He then read a dispatch showing the business done on Wednesday to be two hundred and sixty freight trains moved containing four thousand, six hundred and forty-seven loads an increase of seventy-four trains and one thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven loads compared with the same day last year and that quiet prevailed all along the line. Mr. Burns, of the committee, stated to Mr. Gould that they wished to examine him in reference to proceedings antecedent to the resumption of business. The witness said that he left New York on the 5th of January with his family on his yacht for a cruise in the West Indies and returned to March 23. The strike occurred while he was away, and his knowledge of it came from information received as president of the company since his return. "The first recognition," proceeded the witness, "which our company made, as far as I know, of the Knights of Labor, came of the strike in April of last year. I was away at the time, and until August. In August Mr. Powderly came to New York with a committee. That was the first time I had anything to do with him. He stated their view, which was that the part of the road that was in the hands of receivers should reinstate a large number of man who were Knights of Labor who had left the employ of the company and whose places had been largely filled. The impression seemed to be that I practically controlled all the railroads in the United States; that the sun did not rise nor the moon set without some sanction of mine. I had nothing to do with the road. I explained that to them. While this interview was going on my time came to leave. I turned to the committee and said, 'Now, gentlemen, has the Missouri Pacific lived up to her agreement with you? I want to know that.' They said, 'Yes; you have.' 'Well, then,' said I, 'I want it now understood that if you have any grievance hereafter against the Missouri Pacific, you shall not strike, but you will come to me man-fashion and we will talk it over and settle it.' They agreed to that, and I said good bye and left."

Gould further said that the Texas & Pacific was in the hands of the United States court and in the course of business the receivers discharged a man named Hall. This was taken as a pretext for the strike. "Our men told Mr. Hopkins," continued the witness, "that they had no grievance. That they were ordered to strike and that was the only thing they could do." The strike was contrary to Mr. Powderly's agreement and Hopkins wrote to him informing him of the strike and expressing a wish to talk the matter over with him. Two days afterwards Powderly telegraphed that he saw from the public press that the strike was caused by the discharge of Hall, and asking if he could be reinstated. Hopkins replied that Hall was employed by the Texas Pacific and not by the Missouri Pacific and that the latter road had no control over the receivers. To this message no answer was vouchsafed. "Let me explain," said the witness, "what the strike was that took place in March and what the effect would have been if it had been simply a strike. We had at the date of this strike 14,315 employes. The Knights of Labor, the strikers, numbered 4,917, but they were not the men necessary to the operation of the road, they were the men in the machine shops, the men along the track, switchmen, men who perform the lowest duties of the road, so that if those 3,917 men had struck and left the premises we would not have missed a train. Our business would have gone along as regular as clock-work. But following the leaving of our employment what did they do?" (As he asked this question, for the first time during the course of his statement, Mr. Gould raised his voice and showed signs of excitement, and it was with energy that he proceeded to answer his own question.) "They exercised more than the right of eminent domain. They took St. Louis, Sedalia, Atchison, Kansas City, Parsons, Fort Worth, Little Rock and Texarkana. They took forcible possession of them and said, 'No man shall run a train over that road;' that is what they said. What did Hoxie do? He said: 'They have taken possession of our road; we have no earnings now,' and he was forced to write an address to all the men suspending payments, and thus 10,000 men who were loyal to the company, and who could run out trains every day, were deprived of their work, of their power to earn their wages. That was what followed the strike, the seizure—you can call it by no other name—the forcible seizure, something that the Czar of Russia would hesitate to do with his millions of soldiers behind him."

Mr. Hoxie's address to the men was then read by Gen. Swayne, and as he was reading it Mr. Powderly entered the room and secured a position opposite Mr. Gould.

The chairman—"What was Hall charged with? What crime had he committed? What was the reason of his discharge?" In response to this question Mr. Swayne, at the request of Mr. Gould read the statement issued by Receiver Brown declaring that Hall was an incompetent man and that he was discharged for absenting himself without leave. He also read the circular issued by the Missouri Pacific on March 9 notifying all persons who had left the employ of the company since March 3, that their names were no longer upon the rolls and that they must leave the premises of the company, and also the notice of March 10, advertising for mechanics and laborers to take the places of the strikers and stating that all good and competent men would be employed regardless of their present or past connection with the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Crain asked Gould what, if Gould regarded the strike as over at the time of Powderly's interview with him, was the object of the interview. It was, he said, simply to talk the situation over and discuss the general principle of arbitration. Mr. Outhwaite asked Gould whether the interests of the company or the public welfare would have suffered by the acceptance of Powderly's proposition to arbitrate as indicated in his telegram to the Knights of Labor in St. Louis. Gould answered this by saying that when he and Powderly separated he did not think an agreement had been reached. Outhwaite asked if they had reached an agreement and the company had accepted it, what injury would have come to the company. Gould answered that it might have involved taking back Knights of Labor who were out of the company's employ and who were not needed. "Then," said Outhwaithe, "you didn't intend to settle any differences with Knights of Labor who were out of your employ?" "Yes," said Gould, "that was the understanding." In reply to the question propounded in a number of forms, Gould stated that at no time during his conference with Powderly and McDowell did he think of taking the matter of arbitration out of the hands of Hoxie.

At 4:10 the examination of Gould having occupied nearly five hours, was completed and he was discharged. A. L. Hopkins, Second Vice President of the Missouri Pacific, next testified. He stated that he knew very little about the strike which Gould had not stated. He believed the strike would have been avoided if Powderly had called the attention of Gould and Hoxie to the differences before the strike begun. Hopkins knew of many instances where labor organizations were for the good of all concerned. He did not think Powderly responsible for the strike; he was too sensible a man. Hopkins stated he had heard certain gentlemen prominently connected with the Knights of Labor were seen about a broker's office in New York and were on the short side of the stock market. Hopkins refused to give their names but said he would communicate the name of his informant of the committee. Adjourned until tomorrow.

POLICE AND FIRE.

Brief Abstract of the Proceedings of Yesterday's Meeting of the Police and Fire Commission.

At the regular meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners, yesterday, President Rathbone succeeded in securing the presence of a quorum after waiting half an hour later than the hour set for the meeting and sending the Secretary out to hunt up Commissioners Powers and Dygert. Commissioners Withey and Weston are not in the city. The President stated that he would not have taken the trouble to send for the members of the Board had it not been a fact that no meeting was held last week and there were matters that needed attention.

The request of the Board of Education, that Truant Officer Fee be allowed to wear citizens clothes when deemed advisable, was referred to the Committee on Men and Discipline. The resolution, passed by the Council, asking "that the Superintendent of Police be instructed to cause all improper characters to move from Ellsworth-ave within ten days," was referred to the Superintendent, with instructions to act in accordance therewith. The request of the Policemen's Benefit association that money received from fines and penalties be credited to the association, was granted. The matter of extending the time in which the patrolmen are to cover certain beats during warm weather was referred to the Committee on Rules. Fire Marshall Lemoin reported that a horse used on Hose Cart No. 5, was going blind on account of having been neglected by the veterinary surgeon. Referred to the Committee on Property. The Secretary reported that he had received a bid from a man who wanted the position of veterinary surgeon. It was stated that such bids had not been solicited and the application was laid on the table. The Committee on Property was authorized to trade horses for the Fire Marshal if an opportunity is offered to obtain a better horse by paying a reasonable amount of "boot" money.

Commissioner Dygert gave some information obtained during his recent visit to Detroit and the Board adjourned.

FIGHTS WITH STRIKERS.

Long Island Sugar Refiners Have Two Battles with Policemen Who Attempted to Interfere.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The employes of the sugar refineries in Williamsburg and all the along river front of the eastern district, who struck at midnight last night, gathered in force about the Works this afternoon and three attempts to prevent any one from going to work caused a number of scrimmages. During the morning the crowd increased and revolutionary ideas were freely expressed. About 1 o'clock at the Havemeyer refinery, Greenport a striker endeavored to to communicate with some men at work but he was ordered back by a policeman. A fight ensued, and a number of strikers came to the rescue. The few officials who were present were being badly handled, when one of them shot one of the assailants in the arm. More policemen came up and after a hot fight succeeded in driving the strikers back. There were a good many broken heads in the ranks of the strikers and one of the officers was seriously injured. The news of the riot brought a number of strikers to the spot, and another fight followed and two more officers were badly hurt. The mob threw bricks and other missils and broke a good many windows and gas lamps. A detachment of fifty reserves was ordered to the spot and the men were dispersed. The refiners assert that they will never give in to the men and it is feared the strike will be a serious one.

Supreme Court Decisions.

LANSING, April 21.—The following Supreme Court decisions were handed down this morning: Affirmed—Union Mutual fire insurance company vs. Paige; Detroit Base Ball Club vs Depert; Cleaver vs. Bigelow; Union Mutual fire insurance company vs. Spaulding; Lewis vs. Rice.

Reversed—People vs. Felker; Highstone vs. Burdette; Williams vs. Mears; Potter vs. Moran; House vs. House; Pierson vs Spaulding.

In Merrill vs. Gladwin County Treasurer, mandamus denied.

In Smith vs. Bresnahan, hearing denied.

In Labean vs. Labean, judge's certificate vacated, judgement to be rendered in circuit court allowing cost to the defendants costs of supreme court to defendants.

Succeeded in Getting Out on Bail.

Frank L. Myers, the man wanted at Hornellsville, N. Y., for forgery was arraigned before Justice Westfall yesterday, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. He demanded an examination and the case was adjourned to May 6. Bail was fixed at $300 which was furnished by Frank Bourell and Michael Culleton. The petition for a habeas corpus which was to have been heard before Judge Montgomery was dropped.

The Remingtons Assign.

UTICA, N. Y., April 22.—Receivers were appointed today for E. Remington & Son, of Ilion, manufacturers of arms and machinery, and they made individual assignments also. Their business has been dull for some time.

EIGHT HOURS' PAY

Or No Work Is the Ultimatum of Furniture Employers.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS MEET.

No Other Demand Will be Acceded to—Shall the Factories Close? An Advance of Ten Per Cent. in Prices Adopted.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The special convention of the Western Furniture Manufacturing association, was held here today, at which it was agreed to adopt the eight-hour system with eight-hours pay, beginning May 1. This action will affect 30,000 workingmen employed by the firms represented. It was also agreed to make a ten per cent. advance in prices of their products. A readjustment of wages is promised as soon as the manufacturers are satisfied they can sustain the advance of prices. Should the working men demand ten hours pay for eight hours labor the manufacturers say they will close down the factories.

TURNED THE TABLES.

The Athletics, Cincinnatis and Brooklyns April Fool Their Contestants—Other League Games.

Athletics-Metropolitan

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Athletics had fully recovered from the paralyzing effects of Weaver's phenomenal pitching in yesterday's game and the Metropolitans were defeated in a closely contested game. The official score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	—7
Metropolitan	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Athletics, 7; Metropolitan, 9.
Errors—Athletics, 2; Metropolitan, 5.
Pitchers—Matthews, Cushman.
Umpire—Mack.

Cincinnati-Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Confident over their easy victory of yesterday the visitors came smilingly onto the field. The first inning was anything but interesting, runs being frequent and errors numerous, but the victory of the home team was earned. The official score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	[illegible]	—9
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Pittsburgh, 11.
Errors—Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburgh, 5.
Pitchers—Mullane, Hetherd.
Umpire—John Kelley.

Philadelphia-Newark

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The Philadelphias won another victory today, the official score standing as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	—7
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	*	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia 10, Newark 5.
Errors—Philadelphia 8, Newark 6.
Pitchers—Casey, J. Smith.
Umpire—Corey.

Washington-Rochester

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Nationals met the Rochester nine today, securing such an easy victory as to rob the game of all interest. The official score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Nationals	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	*	—[illegible]
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Nationals, 12; Rochester, 5.
Errors—Nationals, 2; Rochester, 9.
Pitchers—Dan. Horner.
Umpire—Evans.

Boston-Richmond

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

RICHMOND, April 22.—The Bostons played an exhibition game here this afternoon with a picked nine. The official score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bostons	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—[illegible]
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Bostons, 20; Picked, 5.
Errors—Bostons, 6; Picked, 3.

Brooklyn—Baltimore

SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

BROOKLYN, April 22.—The Brooklyn's defeated the Baltimore's today and redeemed their reputation which they lost in Monday's game. The official score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	—8
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—4

Base Hits—Brooklyn, 11; Baltimore, 10.
Errors—Brooklyn, 9; Baltimore, 3.

Games in the Southwestern circuit were played with the following result:

MACON, April 22.—

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Nashville	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Macon	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—3

AUGUSTA, April 22.—

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Atlanta	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Augusta	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	—8

SAVANNAH, April 22.—

Savannah	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Memphis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

CHARLESTON, April 22.—

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chattanooga	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

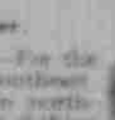
Another Whirl with Justice.

Levi S. Whitfield and John Manuse, the two youthful reprobates who were sent to the House of Correction for three months by Judge Holmes last February, for indulging in the "flim flam" amusement at the expense of S. Tyroler, will have another bout with the strong arm of the law as soon as they are released from durance vile. The warrant for their arrest was made out yesterday on complaint of Tunis Dykstra, grain dealer, at 229 Jefferson-ave. Dykstra was juggled out of $4.90 by the boys on the same day and by the same trick by which Mr. Tyroler lost $5.

Not Bound to Serve Bucket Shops.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—A "bucket shop" recently applied to have the local telegraph company restrained from removing the stock tickers from their offices. The matter was decided against them, the court holding that, though the telegraph company is a common carrier, it is not bound to serve persons engaged in an illegal business.

The Weather.



WASHINGTON, April 22.—For the upper lakes—fair in the southern portion; local rains in northwestern portion; southerly shifting in northwestern portion to westerly winds; stationary temperature in southern portion, slightly cooler in the northwestern portion.

Houck Renominated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21.—The Republican convention of the Second Congressional district today renominated L. C. Houck.