

Fort Worth Evening Gazette.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886.

VOL. XI: NO. 236.

New Goods Continue to Pour in at B.C. EVANS CO.

During the past week we have opened handsome lines of English, French and German Dress Goods of our own importation. The exhibit of Robes is the largest and most varied, and comprises all grades, from elegant and attractive. Etamines, in the newest designs of Canvases, are shown in full lines and all grades. Tricot, Serges, and other novelties, comprising the latest styles and fabrics, brought to make a fine display. In fact, our Dress Goods department deserves, as it is a special feature.

Our Notion department we are showing novelties in Dress Buttons, Cuff Buttons, big buttons, 40, 50, 60 and 70 lines—in short, a fine display of every kind of Button line, and offered at prices to suit.

FANS.

This year brings a greater assortment of Fans into the market than the preceding. It is so this year, and we are now showing very, very handsome Fans at reasonable prices.

PARASOLS.

We will find that we not only maintain our usual reputation for the best assortment of our lines and prices surpass anything ever exhibited by us before. Call and see our styles.

High Novelties in Wash Dress Fabrics.

We are always on the lookout for styles and fabrics that we think will please, and we are in securing all the latest novelties in Wash Dress Fabrics, and are showing a great variety of elegant patterns and colorings.

CRINKLED SEERSUCKERS

Special variety of colors. They come in solid colors, checks and stripes, and are the thing for Spring wear. Call and see them; they are indeed lovely, and at a very low price.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Hosiery department is now crowded with wonderful bargains, and all the novelties are represented. CALL AND SEE THEM.

B.C. EVANS COMPANY,

113, 115 Houston, 112, 114 Main Streets.
FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

D. O. BENNETT, Vice President. E. R. HARROLD, Cashier.

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CORNER HOUSTON AND SECOND STS., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Cash Capital and Surplus \$450,000.

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CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP \$1,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$300,000.

General banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange drawn on all the principal cities of Europe.

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303 Houston, one door Southeast from Second Street.

New Styles Constantly Arriving.

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207 HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH.

Office Supplies, Velvet Frames, Albums and Baskets, Violins.

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VALENTINES AND EASTER CARDS IN SEASON.

R. B. BATEMAN, (Established) W. Q. BATEMAN

BATEMAN & BRO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants

Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 18 West Second St., (Corner Throckmorton),

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Boots and Shoes.

Lewis Bros. & Co

315 HOUSTON ST., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS

NO SETTLEMENT.

Reply of Knights of Labor to Hoxie's Letter to Governors of Kansas and Missouri.

Hall Will Bring His Case Before the United States Court—Walk-Out at Kansas City.

Resolutions of the Three District Assemblies of K. of L.—Big Meetings at Paris, Austin and Dallas.

IN FORT WORTH.

The report of Governor Marandake and Martin was the chief subject of discussion yesterday wherever the strike was mentioned. Strikers passed over the statement that the Missouri Pacific had lived up to its contract, and that the walk-out on its lines was without provocation, with a shrug of the shoulders and a murmur of dissent. The reply of Vice-President Hoxie to the suggestions of the gubernatorial mediators was accepted on all sides as proof positive that he has been honest. It takes all on the line he has begun, if it takes all summer. There is no question that the disappointment here at the failure of the two governors to effect a settlement was universal. The business interests are of course much concerned regarding the situation, and the strikers as a rule are equally anxious for the strike to end. It is rumored that telegrams were sent from here yesterday to Martin Irons, chairman of the executive board at St. Louis, asking him to adjust matters if it is possible.

The Knights held an important meeting last night. One of its results will probably be the publication of an official statement concerning the cause of the strike, and the grounds on which public sympathy is asked.

Seven heavy trains of freight were sent westward yesterday, the largest number for any one day within four months. The engines were all draped in mourning for Metcalf and Clark, deceased engineer and fireman.

HALL AND SHELTON.

Special to the Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 22.—Cash, one of the striking Knights of Labor who went to Marshall, Tex., to endeavor to persuade Hall, the discharged foreman there, to bring his case before the United States court, returned this morning and waited on Receiver Sheldon. He announced that Hall was willing to adopt the course recommended and bring the matter into court for adjustment. The other Knight of Labor who went with him to Marshall stayed there and will return with Hall if the latter comes. Hall is evidently under the orders and influence of other persons at Marshall, and his movements may depend upon them. Cash says that Hall left Marshall only for the purpose of collecting evidence.

Receiver Sheldon denied there was any difference between him and Gov. Brown. When he first proposed bringing the matter before the United States court Gov. Brown had misunderstood his purpose, but now it was fully understood and there was perfect accord between them. When questioned as to how the Hall matter could be brought before the United States court he replied that it could be done by a simple petition asking for the reinstatement of Hall. The court has supreme control over the road and petitions for purchase of material and for the employment of hands had to be presented to it by the receiver. A petition on the part of Hall would not be opposed by them and the court could accordingly investigate and pass on it and then determine whether he was improperly discharged or not. There were, he pointed out many precedents for this and he recalled the case of the railroads in Western Texas in the hands of receivers, where questions of employees had been passed on. In the absence of Circuit Judge Pardee District Judge Billings could hear this case. Gov. Sheldon still thought that the matter could and would be settled in this way in a very few days. He also denied reported threats of Marshal Reagan about averting previous attempts at arbitration, for contempt of court, and said he had a special from Reagan denying the report sent out by telegraph of his remarks.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PARIS.

Special to the Gazette.

PARIS, Tex., March 22.—A mass meeting was held in the Bawcock opera house last night. On motion H. D. McDonald was elected chairman and a representative of each of the city papers was appointed secretary. There were about 700 people present with a great many ladies. The following resolutions were offered by Capt. H. W. Lyndhurst:

Resolved, that we sympathize with all honest laborers in their just demand for the right to quit work either individually or collectively when they desire to do so, but we condemn in unqualified terms all acts of violence, destruction of property or other illegal interference with the property of other citizens.

Resolved, that all citizens who are deprived of their just rights should appear in a court of law to vindicate their rights, and we condemn the law makers who have failed to protect the rights of the citizen.

Resolved, that we will support any effort to secure the right of the citizen to quit work either individually or collectively when they desire to do so, but we condemn the law makers who have failed to protect the rights of the citizen.

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Statement of the railroad officials the strike is not justifiable, but taking the statement of the Knights of Labor into consideration, it is justifiable, because they allege that the railroad officials have in various ways ignored and violated their contract entered into with their employees in March, 1885.

That a contract is a binding agreement between one party and the other, and if it is broken by one party, the other party is entitled to sue for damages. The railroad officials have broken their contract with the Knights of Labor, and the Knights of Labor are entitled to sue for damages.

That we recognize the right of the worker to quit work in a body, and we do not recognize the right of the employer to force the worker to work in a body.

That we recognize the right of the worker to organize and to elect their own representatives, and we do not recognize the right of the employer to force the worker to work in a body.

That we recognize the right of the worker to strike, and we do not recognize the right of the employer to force the worker to work in a body.

That we recognize the right of the worker to quit work in a body, and we do not recognize the right of the employer to force the worker to work in a body.

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other firms of the city was reviewed from the beginning. Individuals not belonging to the Knights were invited to speak, and Mr. S. Martin responded as one who was not a Knight, but was in sympathy with their motives, but did not endorse their attitude in every respect in the recent strike. He stated it as his opinion that the Texas & Pacific road was put in the hands of a receiver, and the United States court moved to test the strength of the federal court in enforcing a strike. His speech was endorsed by those who followed him, and in this respect the Knights of Labor were unanimously of the opinion that the strike is a premeditated affair on the part of the authorities, and one in which the cause for a strike was made solely to test the power of the federal court to handle a strike. Judge Schell closed the speaking by stating at considerable length the causes of the strike from the Knights of Labor standpoint. He said the cause was not the discharge of Hall as has been announced, but far more important reasons. He stated that in the order of their importance as follows:

Employment of Chinese labor.

Employment of convict labor.

Discharging employees without proper notice and legitimate cause.

The meeting closed with the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, having due respect for our fellow citizens, who in the absence of a proper knowledge of facts, have been led into an appearance of condonation of the objects of organized labor, we desire to distinctly place before the citizens of Dallas our true views on the subject under discussion, therefore be it

1. Resolved that this meeting affirm the right of employees to organize under no greater restrictions than are imposed upon employers.

2. That in all questions relating to wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment, the workman is an equal contractor with the employer.

3. That it is not right and just that a strike should be given to men engaged in carrying out the principle of protection to each recognizing the truth of the maxim, "An injury to one is the concern of all."

4. That the principle of American liberty is based upon the proposition that no privileged class or caste does or can exist in a free country.

5. That we deplore the action of an organization of business men in this city which assumes to condemn the aims of the workmen's organizations, and feel that such action was unconsidered, immature and intended to bias public sentiment by falsely stating the views of merchants.

THE MORNING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—The agreement drawn up by Governors Martin and Marandake of Kansas and Missouri respectively, as the basis for a settlement of the strike on the Missouri Pacific railway, together with Vice-President Hoxie's acceptance of the same with qualifications, were presented last night to the executive committee of District Assembly No. 101 of the Knights of Labor.

The governors called in person upon Martin Irons, chairman of the committee, and urged the acceptance of the conditions by his committee, which was soon afterwards called together to informally discuss the condition inserted by Mr. Hoxie in the agreement. No action was taken last night, the matter being discussed in a strictly unofficial way, and after a long session the committee adjourned until to-day, when the contents of the documents will be formally considered, and some decision reached. The manner in which the agreement is received by the members of the committee affords little hope that its conditions will be accepted. Mr. Irons would express no positive opinion as to its acceptance or rejection, and the members of the executive board were equally loath to give any statements as to their future course. Enough has been learned of them, however, to make the rumor general that they will not accept Hoxie's proposition. The strikers, it is said, object to that portion of it relating to the re-employment of the discharged men, and allege that although Mr. Hoxie says no prejudice shall exist against the strikers, they feel certain that the leaders of the present strike will be discharged from the employment of the company as soon as an opportunity offers. If the efforts of the governors shall fail to bring about a settlement of the present difficulties between the railroad company and its employees, the all-absorbing question to the strikers is, "How far shall we extend the strike in our attempt to force the company to accept our terms?" Many express the belief that the next action to be taken by the strikers will be to cut off all passenger and freight, obstructed until a settlement shall be reached. Others express the opinion that the strike will be extended to other roads not now involved, including the switchmen and yardmen employed in East St. Louis. There are many, however, who are hopeful of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties, and who believe that the strike will end in a short time. The local situation this morning, so far as the running of trains is concerned, is in about the same condition as for the past three or four days. Suburban trains are not interfered with. No attempt has been made to move freight, although a larger number of strikers than usual are concentrated near their accustomed rendezvous, discussing the situation and the probable prolongation and speedy settlement of the strike. No disturbances have as yet occurred.

AWAITING OFFICIAL ACTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—It was learned at a late hour last night that the executive committee of the Knights of Labor took no formal action on Hoxie's answer to their proposition. They discussed the matter in a strictly unofficial way, and after a long session adjourned until to-day, when they will consider the case officially and determine upon their future course.

THE KNIGHTS GIVE THEIR ANSWER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—The following was issued by the Knights of Labor at a late hour last night:

To the public: A statement in reply to H. H. Hoxie's letter to the governors of Missouri and Kansas in response to the

proposition contained in a note written by the governors of Kansas and Missouri and also the reply of Mr. Hoxie to the governors, we beg to state.

That while in conference in Kansas City we were sent for by the governors and out of respect for them a committee was appointed consisting of employees of the Gould roads only, which met with them and by request stated the cause of the present withdrawal of active labor from the roads of the Gould South-west system. On their suggestion these gentlemen agreed to see Mr. Hoxie and attempt a settlement, if possible. It was agreed in deference to their wishes that we should submit to them all our grievances, with the understanding that they would arrange a meeting between Mr. Hoxie and ourselves. They desired permission to settle as best they could on an understanding that we would abide by their decision. To this we demurred unless we were first permitted to pass upon the terms of the settlement. With this understanding we consented to their intervention between Mr. Hoxie and ourselves. Mr. Hoxie having refused to receive a delegation from the Missouri Pacific employees or the Knights of Labor. The governors received from Mr. Hoxie the document published yesterday, which was given to the press the evening before we were permitted to see it. Now in justice to ourselves and the truth of history we desire to make the following points of fact:

1. The intervention of the governors was voluntary on their part, coming to Kansas City and seeking an interview with our board.

2. We refused them the privilege of adjusting our differences or accepting the terms of the settlement without first submitting them to the committee for approval, notwithstanding which they received Mr. Hoxie's proposition, qualifications and all, and turned them over to the press and public before we were ever permitted to see them.

3. They say to Mr. Hoxie: "After careful investigation we are unable to find wherein the Missouri Pacific Railway company has violated the terms and conditions of the agreement made on the 13th of March, 1885, touching its employees in our respective states." To say the least of such a statement, it is not creditable to the shrewdness and honesty of men to whom has been committed the welfare of the great people to say that they will take advantage of our want of skill in legislative technicalities and wink at gross violations of its sacred agreement in its openly manifested spirit, because its technical letter gives an apparent advantage to a great corporation. The governors state further: "We recognize the fact that the Missouri Pacific Railway company may justly claim that the strike of March 6, 1885, relieves it of the obligations it assumed in the circular of March 15, 1885." In rendering this verdict the governors have blindly ignored the fact that the obligations assumed in said circular at the time took effect on all the roads operated and leased by said Missouri Pacific Railway company and was fully understood so to apply, although, by oversight, but two roads and states were mentioned therein. Evidence is at hand that the striking employees of that date were, up to the day of the strike, still working for less pay than before the strike of last year, showing not a restoration of the old pay, but really a reduction in violation of said circular agreement. Evidence is at hand that the bridgemen have been compelled to work many hours overtime without receiving any over-time pay. Evidence is at hand to prove that in order to make it necessary to reduce the force of workmen work has been sent to contract shops and in one instance a whole foundry shut in order to bring men under a new supervision, thus depriving the men of the provisions of the circular agreement. All this was done to create dissatisfaction and induce the men to leave the company's employ, after which new men were employed and always at reduced rates. Evidence is at hand that when gangs of men have been discharged, notwithstanding that Mr. Hoxie agreed on May 18, 1885, that rather than reduce the working force he would reduce hours, every effort to have these men reinstated was refused by the company on the ground that they were not covered by the agreement, which agreement says: "We will reduce the hours of work instead of reducing the force, whenever the necessity arises." The outrages on the Texas & Pacific railway are sought to be made a matter entirely out of the range of the agreement. Men were, out of sheer prejudice, discharged without an effort to reduce hours of work. The receivers refused to comply with the agreement of the company's officials with its employees after the receivership, notwithstanding they do not repudiate other agreements of said officials, showing a clear intent to use the United States courts and its officials for dishonorable purposes. It is charged by Mr. Hoxie, in previous statements, that the agreement of March 5, 1885, had been violated by the employees. The said agreement is published in the morning papers of the 22d, and we ask any intelligent person to read it with care and say if it is possible for the employees to violate any provision of said agreement, be they ever so desirous and that for the sake of reason it is an agreement on the part of the company to do certain things, not requiring nothing whatever of the employees. But why should we say more? If Mr. Hoxie did not know that he was guilty of gross wrong and injustice, why would he refuse to listen to our evidence and hear our appeal for redress? Why would he smother himself behind subtleties and technicalities? Why would he refuse to treat with the men he has wronged and write evasive letters to governors who cannot possibly enter into the merits of the controversy? The truth is simply this, Mr. Hoxie wants trouble. He has provoked it. He is still testing and making an innocent public pay the price of his perjury. How long will the public consent for Gould, and Hoxie thus to rule or ruin? We want to see.

By the order of the executive board of district assembly No. 101.

RESOLUTIONS OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 22.—The executive board of District Assemblies 101, 17 and 25, Knights of Labor, in secret

(Continued on fourth page.)