

POWDERLY TALKS.

He Threatens to Resign as Leader of the Knights of Labor

Unless His Orders Are Obeyed By Local Assemblies.

The Grand Master Workman Forbids Strikes and Boycotts.

And is Against the Admission of New Members.

He Counsels Arbitration and Patience to the Order.

Chairman Martin Irons, of East St. Louis.

Says the Strike Will Take in the Whole Country.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26.—Grand Master Workman Powderly has issued a secret circular to the noble order of the Knights of Labor of America which has just been made public. Mr. Powderly instructs the secretary of each assembly to call a full meeting and read before it the sentiments which follow. The address opens with an order to the assembly to cease initiating new members until the relations of capital and labor shall become less strained than at the present time, and continues: "To attempt to win concessions or gains with our present lawless membership would be like hurling an unorganized mob against a well drilled regular army. It is not fair to the order assemblies to bring in new members, pick up their quarrels as soon as organized and have them expect pecuniary aid from those who helped build the order up for a noble purpose."

After dwelling at some length upon the inadvisability of taking in new members at present, the address continues: "We must not further away our strength and miss the opportunity of present success in the struggle against capital by rushing into strikes. To the cardinal principles of the order we must add another—patience. You have had patience for years, and had not the Knights of Labor appeared upon the scene you would still be waiting. Your scales of prices must stand as they are for the present if you cannot raise them by any other process than a strike. You must submit to injustice at the hands of employers in patience for awhile longer. Bide your time."

Mr. Powderly then cautions the assemblies against receiving into their ranks employers and warns the Knights of Labor that the politician is planning night and day how to catch the Knights of Labor by the advantages of himself and party, and adds that to use the name of the order in a political contest is criminal and must not occur again.

Referring to the eight hour movement, the circular says: "Assemblies of the Knights of Labor must not strike for the eight hour system on May 1st under the impression that they are obeying orders from headquarters for such an order was not and will not be given. Out of the six million of people in the United States and Canada our order has possibly three millions. We are to continue to work and properly investigate the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal that has to do with it."

After speaking of the qualities which the officers of assemblies should possess, and expecting the Knights to elect honest men of even temperament, Mr. Powderly says: "While I write this dispatch is handed me in which I read these words: 'They discharged our brother and we struck, for you know our motto is: An injury to one is the concern of all.' Yes, an injury to one is the concern of all but it is not wise to injure all for the sake of one. If the law is in our favor, let us continue to work and properly investigate the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal that has to do with it."

Speaking of the relations between the church and the Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly says: "I warn our members against heavy, ill-considered action. The church will not interfere with us so long as we maintain the law. If the law is wrong it is our duty to change it. I am ashamed to meet with clergymen and others to tell them that our order is composed of law-abiding, intelligent men, while the next dispatch brings the news of some petty boycott or strike."

In conclusion the Master Workman says: "I write this circular to lay before the order the exact conduct of things. I am neither physically nor mentally capable of performing the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but will not be asked to maintain a false position before the world any longer. One of two things must take place. Either the local and district assemblies of the order must obey its laws."

OR I MUST BE PERMITTED TO RESIGN from a position which obliges me to play one part before the public and another to our members. I say to the world that the Knights of Labor do not approve of or encourage strikes, and in one day dispatches come to me from Troy, N. Y., Manchester, N. H., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Lynchburg Va., Springfield, O., and Montreal. It is impossible for human nature to stand the strain any longer, it must have the assistance of the order or my most earnest efforts will fail. Will I have it? No, strikes must be avoided, boycotts must be avoided. Those who boast must be checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of the last resort has been appealed to. Threats of violence must not be made, politicians must be hushed up or driven to obedience to the laws of the neighborhood must have preference over those of any other order. If these things are done the next five years will witness the complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. In our members we require security, obedience, assistance, patience and courage. It with these aids you strengthen my hands, I will continue in the way. If you do not desire to assist in this way, then select a man better qualified to carry your will and I will retire in his favor."

IRON'S STATEMENT.

The Strike in a Few Days Will Include the Whole Country.

St. Louis, March 26.—"Is there any probability of the strikes extending any farther?" asked a reporter of Chairman

Martin Irons, at East St. Louis last night.

"Yes," answered Mr. Irons; "the strike will probably extend throughout the whole United States."

"Will it be confined to railroad employees?"

"No, sir. The move to-day is but the beginning of the end. Not only the railroad employees will be called out, but the order will go out to all the Knights of Labor in this country regardless of the occupation."

"Then it will be a general strike?"

"Yes, sir. The order of the Knights of Labor has got to be recognized."

"When will this general order be given?"

"I cannot say as to the time, but it will be very soon as matters are not settled soon—within a few days."

NO MORE STRIKES.

Powderly Intervened.—Mr. Irons has no authority for his statement.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 26.—Grand Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor who has been confined to his house for several days, owing to an accident he sustained last Saturday night at Bloomington, Ill., where he fell and fractured two of his ribs, was called, upon this afternoon by a representative of the Associated Press and in reply to the question: "Is the strike in the Southwest likely to extend?"

Answer—"Most emphatically no. Every strike must be confined to the section in which originated, and must be settled there."

When asked what authority there was for the statement of Chairman Irons of St. Louis, published this afternoon to the effect that the strike would probably extend throughout the United States and include all Knights of Labor regardless of occupation, Mr. Powderly replied:

"Mr. Irons has no authority whatever to make such a statement. That order came from the Executive Board. I may say there is no danger whatever of any such order being issued at present. Where Knights of Labor are on terms of peace with their employers, their agreements and contracts must be lived up to no matter what may be going on in any part of the country. Where no contract or agreement exists between employer and employees all differences must be settled through arbitration. This must and shall be the last strike undertaken without full authority from the Executive Board after having made a thorough investigation of the cause of the trouble and exhausted every possible means of affecting a peaceful settlement."

Although quite ill from the effects of his recent accident Mr. Powderly left for New York this afternoon to attend the meeting of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, to be held there tonight, for the purpose of settling the settlement of the country. Where no contract or agreement exists between employer and employees all differences must be settled through arbitration. This must and shall be the last strike undertaken without full authority from the Executive Board after having made a thorough investigation of the cause of the trouble and exhausted every possible means of affecting a peaceful settlement."

Day Switchmen Go Out.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26.—When the usual hour arrived this morning for the day force of the switchmen to relieve the night gang at the Washab yards in this city, no men appeared and a few minutes later the announcement was made that the entire force of switchmen to the entire number now out. These men were, it is understood, ordered out by the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor in support of the position taken by the striking Missouri Pacific employees.

A Conflict Likely to Occur.

St. Louis, March 26.—The situation at East St. Louis this morning is becoming serious. The yard masters of the different roads have been attempting all the morning to make up and start out freight trains, but they have in every instance been prevented from carrying out their designs by the striking switchmen, who are using all the force of their positions to make the freight trains in that city complete. Coupling blocks are removed from their positions and the trains become separated. Switches are reversed and the trains are run upon the wrong tracks and in some instances the yard masters have been forcibly restrained in their effort to resume freight trains. No serious trouble has as yet occurred, but it is understood that the officers of the law will be called upon to-day to preserve order and protect property, and a conflict between them and the strikers is expected to occur.

The Officials of the Vandalia and Burlington railroads standing in support of the strikers, this afternoon without any serious trouble by the striking switchmen. These were the only two successful attempts, however, to move freight, and traffic is almost entirely suspended.

A Train Leaves St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 26.—A freight train made up by the Missouri Pacific railway officials was started out of this city this morning, and a seventy-five policemen. No excitement attended the departure of the train and it passed through the city without any interference from the strikers. Now, however, has just been received from Pacific, Mo., about fifty men from this city, that the accommodation train running between here and that place was detained by the strikers this morning. No particulars of the affair have been received. An engine and tender carrying twenty-five of Detective Farlow's men armed with Winchester rifles, have been dispatched there in anticipation of a conflict between the authorities and strikers when the freight train sent out from here shall reach that place.

A Wabash Strike.

St. Louis, Mo., March 26.—A committee of three of the striking Wabash Knights of Labor called upon the chairman of the Executive Committee this afternoon and requested him that they had struck and requested him to inform them as to the proposed move to pursue. The chairman informed them that it was his opinion that the Wabash men had no just cause for striking, and advised them to return to work immediately. The committee of Wabash strikers then returned to the Wabash Hall, where a meeting of the Wabash men discussed the advisability of following the advice of the chairman.

Possible Strike on the Grand Trunk.

LONDON, Ont., March 26.—At a meeting of the Grand Trunk engineers and firemen held here last night a delegation was appointed to wait on Mr. Hickson and request that their wages be restored to the rate in accordance with the promise made at the time of the reduction. It is made at the time of the reduction. It is rumored that a refusal will probably result in a general strike and the whole Grand Trunk system.

Another Car Strike.

New York, March 26.—The employees of the Brooklyn Broadway street car line struck this afternoon.

Another Night Hour Factory.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—At a meeting last night of employees in tobacco factories in this city, a communication was read from Gail & Ax, employing five hundred persons, reducing the hours of labor to eight per day without a reduction of pay.

The "Leaders" Trouble Settled.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—The differences between the proprietors of the "Leader" and the Typographical Union having been amicably settled, the boycott begun four

weeks ago was raised to-day. The proprietors have signed the scale and conceded the demands of the Typographical Union and Knights of Labor. All the composers applied for admission to the union as well as the Knights. Sisters were accepted and the cases of eighteen are held for inquiry before a court which met this evening.

Regulars Going to St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—A company of United States infantry passed through this city from New York this morning en route for St. Louis. It was reported that the company was the advance guard of a force to be concentrated in the quarters threatened with riot about St. Louis and west of that city. The officer in command, however, refused to talk on the subject.

WILL STRIKE THIS MORNING.

The Pittsburgh Car Troubles Not Adjusted and a Strike Ordered.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—The street car controversy, which was in a fair way to a peaceful settlement, took an adverse turn this evening and ended with an order for a strike to include all lines but three in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Concessions were made on both sides, but the point which caused the split was the clause demanding the reinstatement of a number of men who had been discharged from the Oakland and Birmingham roads. The officials positively refused to take the men back, and at 6:30 o'clock this evening the conference broke up without arriving at any agreement. District Master Workman Evans of the Knights of Labor informed the employers' committee that no more meetings would be solicited. They had until this morning, the difficulty and now the strike would be inaugurated at once. At 5 o'clock to-morrow the cars on all lines except the Transverse, Citizens' and Second Avenue will be tied up. The three companies named having agreed to the demands made by the strikers. The lines effected are the Wylie Avenue, Pleasant Valley, Birmingham, long and short lines, Union, Pittsburgh, Manchester and Allegheny, Rebecca street, Troy Hill and Oakland roads. They employ about 1,200 men. The companies will attempt to start their cars at 10 o'clock this morning. If the strikers offer any opposition they will go out court and apply for an injunction restraining any person from interfering with them. The police authorities have made no provisions to meet a disturbance and no serious trouble is apprehended.

Jones & Langhite Advance Wages.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—Jones & Langhite, the extensive iron manufacturers, have voluntarily notified their 1,500 laborers that their wages will be advanced to meet the reduction of ten to fifteen percent made a year ago. It is understood that a movement is on foot among the laborers in other mills to demand a restoration of a wages ruling in 1884. About 5,000 men will be affected.

Strikers Will Stand for an Advance.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—At a mass meeting of coal miners along the R. & O. and Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youngburgh roads to-day it was unanimously resolved to stand out for an advance of a quarter of a cent per bushel for all coal shipped eastward. A conference of miners on a road leading out of this city will be held here next Tuesday to consider the advisability of taking similar action.

BUSINESS DECLINING.

The Paralyzing Effect of the Great Gould

NEW YORK, March 26.—The movement of general merchandise throughout the United States as reported by wire to Bradstreet's, shows a decline as compared with the previous week. This is largely due to the continuance of the strike on the Southwestern railroads and the unsettling of confidence greatly in individual and transportation lines. Reports on the number of striking operatives in the country show a total of 52,500 against 51,100 on March 13. The decline in the number striking is about 9,500 within the two weeks, but 10,000 striking dress and suit makers at New York have raised the aggregate. The Gould road striking employees do not exceed 5,000, with 4,500 others thrown out of work.

The demand for money at the interior has fallen off, but rates are upheld. Mercantile collections are generally backward. Country roads throughout the West are generally heavy and trading is restricted in many places. At most points spring trade is only moderately active though Pittsburgh, Detroit and Omaha report improvement. In general operations are mainly for actual requirements.

The dry goods movement is not quite as active as last week but prices are firm on small stock. Deliveries are mostly in old prices; wool sales are light and quotations weak. The new clip is well. The new antracite pool threatens to affect the pig iron industry unfavorably throughout the country. The binding effect of the high prices is asked. The binding effect of the high prices is asked. The binding effect of the high prices is asked.

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EDMUNDS' RESOLUTIONS

After Some More Demagoguery are Passed.

INGALLS' DOUBLE DISTILLED SPITE.

Secretary Manning Not Improved—A Rumor He Will Not Resume His Duties.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Edmunds incubus was gotten rid of this afternoon in the Senate. The first resolution was passed by a vote of thirty-two to twenty-six, and the second thirty-two to twenty-five. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, held the floor considering the question raised by all the gall bitterness and spleen of his wormwood disposition. He denounced the President as "small" and "ignorant" and vilified the Democratic party up hill and down dale; all the scene needed was a street corner, a howling mob, Blaine and Logan banners torch lights and a brass band to make it quite natural.

The question was on Mr. Van Wyck's amendment, providing that in all such cases of removals, the matter of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the Senate. Mr. Van Wyck made a strong speech in advocacy of the amendment. Mr. Hoar raised the point that the amendment was not in order inasmuch as it changed the rules of the Senate, and no notice had been given of it.

The President sustained the point of order and an appeal was laid upon the table, yeas 31, nays 28. This was a strict party vote, except that Van Wyck and Riddleberger voted with the Democrats.

The second resolution, condemning the refusal of the Attorney General to send copies of papers called for by the Senate, was adopted, yeas 32, nays 23.

The question being on the third resolution declaring it to be the duty of the Senate to report its advice and consent to proposed removals of officers, documents in reference to the supposed misconduct of whom are withheld. Mr. Gray raised the point that it changed a rule of the Senate and was not in order.

The President overruled the point of order, and Mr. Gray appealed from the decision.

SECRETARY MANNING'S CONDITION.

He is Weaker and not so Well—His System Good.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Manning, son of Secretary Manning, said to an Associated Press reporter, at 11 o'clock to-day, that the condition of his father remained practically unchanged. The physicians had informed him that his father was passing through a critical stage of his disease and that every hour passed without indications of unfavorable symptoms was so much toward recovery. Mr. Manning said his father's system was in good condition and his pulse as strong and natural as that of a person in good health, and as he possessed considerable vitality his family was encouraged to believe that he would come through all right. They all realized, however, that he was in a critical condition, not entirely out of danger. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Delepancy, of Albany, and Miss Mary E. Manning, the Secretary's daughter, arrived here this morning. Mrs. Delepancy is the Secretary's sister. They were not summoned to come here to see the Secretary, but newspaper statements in regard to the Secretary's condition. Mrs. J. R. Fryer, of New York, Mrs. Manning's sister, who has been at the house for several days past, returned to her home yesterday.

Dr. Hamilton said today that it could hardly be expected that the Secretary's condition this morning would be any better than it was yesterday. There was a temporary improvement last evening, but it was certain that his condition to-day showed no improvement since yesterday. It is learned from other sources that the Secretary passed a restless night with more or less fever and chills, and that he was somewhat weaker this morning. The rumors regarding a proposed change in the head of the Treasury Department arise probably from an almost general impression that Mr. Manning will never resume the duties of that office even in the event of his complete restoration to health.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Among bills introduced was one by Mr. Hoar providing for requests under national authority. Mr. Hoar said the bill was suggested by the reports of recent occurrences at Carrollton, Miss. The Senate had no information in regard to the bill, but the occurrence of the two political parties seem to agree about them. According to these reports a woman and an unpunctured crime had been committed recently in the death of a large number of citizens in which the victims were all of one race and he prepared to make an appeal to the people. The bill was introduced by Mr. Hoar, and the Senate had no information in regard to the bill, but the occurrence of the two political parties seem to agree about them. According to these reports a woman and an unpunctured crime had been committed recently in the death of a large number of citizens in which the victims were all of one race and he prepared to make an appeal to the people.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The trial of Bennett Cook, Jr., before Recorder Conley this morning, drew a large crowd of people. The Chief was ready with the prosecuting witnesses. The defense called three witnesses, and an attorney, but the attorney appeared not. He then called Hon. John A. Hutchinson, who declined to defend. It was proven that Cook personated an officer, intimidated the China woman, abused the police and threatened to create mischief. Cook made some derogatory remarks about the officials and the Recorder fined him \$15, and he would have been sent to jail had he not put up his watch which he promised to redeem before night.

Custer, Caldwell.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 26.—The wedding of D. W. Custer and Miss Mattie Caldwell, niece of Hon. C. T. Caldwell, took place at the residence of the latter. St. Mary's church officiated. The bride was escorted by Rev. J. W. Carter, of the M. E. Church South, officiated. The wedding was well represented. A very large concourse of friends were present and enjoyed themselves very pleasantly. The young couple left this morning on the Minnie Bay for their home in Loring, Ohio.

A Surprising Verdict.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 26.—The jury in the case of J. H. Gildard, indicted for the murder of Jules Gilman, in the surprise of every one, brought in a verdict this morning of guilty of assault and battery after being out twenty-four hours. Gildard, who was wounded over the head with a billiard cue until insensible, died in three days without recovering consciousness.

Wholesale Jewelers Go Under.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Theodore Kearney & Co., wholesale jewelers at No. 149 State street, confessed judgment in the Superior Court this morning for \$45,000 in favor of Wm. Smith & Co. The store was closed by the sheriff.

Stricken With Paralysis.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—Ex-Congressman Gibson Hatherton, of Newark, was stricken with paralysis last evening. His condition last night was critical.

Beautiful Young Home.

Finish the walls and ceilings with Albastine. You can do it; inexpensive; try it. White and twelve times. Cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine or paper. Dyeing and preventing diseases. Beautiful sample cards free. By druggists, hardware and paint dealers. \$750 given away. Wilson & Chapman, Wheeling.

A BIG PURCHASE.

Mr. Drexel and Others Said to Have Paid \$1,750,000 for the Control of a Chicago Street Railway.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Jake Rehm, the Northside millionaire, told in the residence of a friend last night at 9 o'clock apparently in an advanced state of weakness. His face was flushed, he mopped his forehead, took off his coat and hat and remarked to his friend: "Warm, isn't it? Worked pretty hard this morning."

He then passed into a rear room and sat down at a table, around which gathered a group of interested auditors to listen to the story of one of the largest cash financial transactions that has occurred in this city for years. Just before Mr. Rehm visited the resort he had spent a few hours in personally counting \$1,750,000 in \$1,000 bills. This accounted for the perspiration.

Yesterday afternoon this celebrated man met a number of financiers in the president's office of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company's Bank. Among those present were Volney C. Carter, president of the North Chicago Railway Company, of which Mr. Rehm was vice president and the largest stockholder, and Mr. C. T. Yerkes, Jr., formerly of Philadelphia, but now of Chicago. The latter said he represented Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who was one of a syndicate of Quaker capitalists purchasing Mr. Rehm's and Mr. Turner's stock in the company and securing control of this extensive corporation.

Mr. Rehm owned 40 per cent of the stock, while Mr. Turner owned, perhaps, 10 per cent in his own name and controlled 5 per cent for his relatives. The two chief officers of the road had 55 per cent of the stock. That was all the syndicate wanted, being a controlling interest, so they bought, paying the amount cash down. Mr. Rehm insisted on handling it, too. He went through the bundle carefully, moistening his right thumb with his spit and rolling and pulling each bill slowly along the thumb nail of his left hand. Then he made sure that every bill represented \$1,000, and although he made such a hard job of it that he was enabled to sleep the sleep of the just last night at his home on Centre street.

When he had counted all the money through he divided it up, putting his bills into one pile and Mr. Turner's into another. Mr. Rehm then secured a tin box and carried his bale of bills to another bank. He saw the wealth safely placed in a vault, the key of which he pocketed, and then departed. All this was what caused Mr. Rehm to remark upon the high temperature of the evening.

Mr. Yerkes has been elected president of the company, and will take charge of it. Neither Mr. Rehm nor Mr. Turner retain any interest whatever. The amount of money paid for the road would frighten the men who built it twenty-five years ago. It was started in 1861, and a very humble beginning it had. The tracks were first laid only on Clark street, but they are now on half the streets on the North Side, and may be on the other half before very long. Last year the road paid a dividend of 60 per cent—10 in cash and 50 in bonds.

LIFE IN TEXAS.

Cowboys Accused of "Mavericking" Cattle Cause a Battle.

FR. ELLIOT, Tex., March 26.—For some time past the cowboys employed on the "L. S." ranch, near the town of Toscoso, have been accused of "mavericking" cattle that fell in their way. On March 20 four horses owned by a friend of L. E. Walden, a bartender in Toscoso, disappeared, and the "L. S." ranch cowboys were accused of appropriating them, but they strenuously denied the accusation. Shortly after midnight on the 21st inst. the inhabitants of the town were aroused by a volley from rifles and revolvers. Jesse Sheets, a hotel proprietor, had hardly looked out when he fell, riddled with bullets. Ed King, Frank Valley and Fred Chilton, of the "L. S. Ranch," were found dead, and Charles Emery and the bartender, Woodruff, severely wounded. It appears that the Cain boys, with a miscellaneous party had quarrelled in a saloon over the "mavericking" question. All hands drew their weapons and began firing. The dividers have arrested Charles Emery, one of the wounded men, John Gough, known as "Cutfish Kid," Lewis Boreman. The prisoners claim that it was a matter of ammunition for one side or the other, and they did the best they could for their own lives. The killing of Sheets was entirely accidental, as he was directed to look out for the cattle as he was not connected with in any way.