

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886.

The Week.

THE Missouri-Pacific boycott is now at an end. There may be a short season of brigandage, but that too will come to an end. The boycotters adhere to the opinion that trains cannot run on the Missouri Pacific Railroad without their services, and when they see them running they think that there is something wrong in the moral constitution of the universe. They say that they will "hold out" all summer and all winter if necessary. Holding out means that they will subsist firmly on contributions collected in all parts of the country from people as poor as themselves. There is no objection to this, but it is an arrangement which obviously cannot last long. As Mr. Arthur, the chief of the Locomotive Brotherhood, said in the beginning, "Strike means assessment, and assessment means death." The longer the taxes are levied to support the Martin Irons boycotters, the more dissatisfied will taxpayers become. Disintegration will set in at both ends of the line as soon as the burden becomes onerous. The assessments are not equal to full wages, and therefore the men who have families and responsibilities on their hands will hunger for steady employment, and will apply to Mr. Hoxie for it. Some of the Knights have already done so. The residuum will either drift away, or "take to the road," or become a burden on public charity. The man who is entitled to the credit of bringing this great conspiracy to confusion is H. M. Hoxie. What Mrs. Gray has done on a small scale he has done on a large one, in the midst of infinite difficulties and in the presence of personal danger. Although not an officer of the law, he has vindicated its majesty to better purpose than any Governor on his line. He has set a notable example to all railroad managers and to his countrymen generally, the moral significance of which is that the way to deal with a boycott is not to yield to it an inch, and not to appear to yield.

The most wholesome and reassuring sign of the times is the formation of Law and Order Leagues in the Southwest to try conclusions with the Knights of Labor. Such a league has been formed at Sedalia, Mo., a perfect hot-bed of the Martin Irons type of knight-errantry. The Sedalia League has sent word to Mr. Hoxie that he need give himself no further pains to insure the protection of life and property there—that they will be responsible for such protection hereafter. Similar leagues are forming in Texas, where they are very much needed. There is room for one at East St. Louis and for another at Kansas City. In short, there are very few places not strictly agricultural where they will not be wanted sooner or later. New York ought to have the largest one in the country, and steps should be taken to form a nucleus now. The time is approaching when civilization must fight for

existence. The right of every man to do the best he can for himself and for those dependent on him, subject to laws which all have an equal voice in making, must be defended in this country, and will be. It must be defended, too, by those who believe in it and not by hirelings. It must be defended on the plan adopted at Portland, Oregon, when that city was threatened recently by an anti-Chinese mob, and by the plan which was put in execution a few days earlier at Seattle, Washington Territory. When the lawless elements found themselves face to face with an organization pledged to lay down the lives of its members in defence of the law, they vanished like witches before holy water. The Portland example was the most patriotic uprising we have seen since the firing on Sumter. The Sedalia example, so far as we have any account of it, appears to be akin to it.

We are glad to see that the authorities are at last taking measures to punish one of the worst criminals now at large in the United States—Martin Irons. This man, as the head of the local assembly of the Knights of Labor which has its headquarters in St. Louis, is not only immediately responsible for starting the strike on the Missouri-Pacific and for continuing it after Mr. Powderly ordered it stopped, but he is also to blame for the outrages upon men who were anxious to work which culminated in the fatal collision at Fort Worth, Texas. When the strike was ordered off by Mr. Powderly, and the Knights at Fort Worth telegraphed Irons about it, he telegraphed: "Hold the fort." When the trouble grew and affairs became desperate, he telegraphed: "Hold the fort at all hazards." This was equivalent to an order to resort to any extreme of violence in the attempt to prevent men from taking the places of the strikers, and the shooting of officers of the law which soon followed was in obedient compliance with this order. The Grand Jury at Fort Worth is investigating the affair, and there ought to be no question about the prompt indictment and conviction of this inciter of murder. Martin Irons in the penitentiary would for the first time be rendering a great service to the public.

Mr. Powderly, in his last communication to Jay Gould, has put himself out of the pale of intelligent discussion and into the company of wind-bags and common scolds, where Martin Irons has hitherto held the platform. Mr. Powderly's former communications had entitled him to respectful consideration, because they were based upon principles and had a certain logical sequence. They accordingly enlisted the sympathy of fair-minded men, who thought they perceived in Mr. Powderly a man, holding a position of great responsibility and great difficulty, trying to minimize the consequences of a very serious blunder committed by misguided men belonging to the order of which he is the head. For a few days Mr. Powderly held a unique position before the country, as one who could get a hearing from both sides in a controversy of national im-

port, and could use the language of reason to both. How he has forfeited this strong position the merest glance at his letter to Gould will show. It did not need Gould's crushing reply to expose him as a blatherskite, and an untruthful witness to the facts preceding the present correspondence between them.

As it is impossible to make an analysis of mere rant, it will suffice to state what kind of rant Mr. Powderly deals in. He first tells what kind of arbitration he understood that Gould had agreed to at their meeting in New York. It is noticeable that all the negotiators of the Knights of Labor, from Mr. Powderly down to the smallest boycotters and "sandwich men," have a lot of understandings over and above what is reduced to writing, from which they can argue indefinitely, and that the other side commonly has no defence against these unrecorded agreements. But it happens in this case that Gould has an instrument of writing which proves that Powderly's memory is disgracefully bad. Powderly says:

"I did not hear either you or Mr. Hopkins say that the present trouble out along your road would not be arbitrated with the men who were not at work. It was my firm belief when I left you that night, that you meant to have the entire affair submitted to arbitration at the first possible moment. That belief is shared in by Mr. McDowell, who was present during the entire interview."

Gould replies by quoting a telegram sent by Powderly's secretary during the meeting, or immediately after it, in these words:

"New York, March 30, 1886.

"Martin Irons, St. Louis:

"Have been in conference all day, with the result that Vice-President Hoxie agrees to the following: Willing to meet a committee of our employees, without discrimination, who are actually at work in the service of the company at the time such committee is appointed, to adjudicate with them any grievance that they may have. Have your Executive Committee order the men to return to work, and also select a special committee from the employees of the Missouri-Pacific to wait on Mr. Hoxie to adjust any difference. Do this as quickly as possible. Board will leave for St. Louis to-morrow.

"FREDERICK TURNER, Secretary."

The significance of this is, that Powderly was excessively anxious to cover up the blunder of the strikers and get them out of their scrape, realizing that they were exciting against themselves and against the entire order the active hostility of public opinion, and bringing upon themselves the heavy hand of the law. But it was necessary, for appearance' sake and to soothe the pride of the strikers, and to maintain his own influence over them, that he should get something that they could call a concession from Hoxie. This something was Arbitration. Arbitration with whom? "Not with men who are not in our employ," said Hoxie, to whom Gould referred the matter by telegraph, "but we will arbitrate with all who are in our employ, whether Knights or other." To this kind of arbitration Powderly agreed, as the Turner telegram shows.

The remainder of Mr. Powderly's communication is a challenge to Gould to meet him in court, or rather an announcement of his determination to force him into court. No legal issue is mentioned upon which the court is to pass judgment. A vague suggestion is

made that the issue to be tried is that of "the people against monopoly." Rant of this description fills half a column in the newspapers, and ends with a demand that Gould shall "restore every man to his place except those who have been engaged in the destruction of property or who have broken the laws." There we have again the central idea of Mr. Powderly's organization, viz.: that every Knight has a right to select his own employer, to fix his own rate of wages, to go on a shindy as often as he likes, and to hold his place for life.

The antics of the *Tribune* in reference to the labor disturbances, its frequent flops and its generally unaccountable behavior, need some explanation. The *Tribune* itself is under a boycott, and has been so for more than a year, and some of the leading mercantile firms in this city have been boycotted for advertising in its columns. There is every reason, both public and private, why the *Tribune* should fight boycotting wherever it shows its ugly mug, and fight hard. But its course has been pusillanimous in a high degree. It has apologized for street riots in New York, and has censured the officers of the law in East St. Louis, and its reports and special telegrams have read as though they had been revised by a Venerable Sage of the Knights of Labor. This, however, is not the fact. They have simply been revised by an editor who thinks that the votes of the Knights can be secured for Mr. Blaine, as a candidate for the Presidency, a couple of years from now, if they are "spoken fair" at this crisis. A most profound delusion. The Knights are not the wisest people in the world, but they know one thing for certain, and that is that the Republican party is not their party. They know also that the *Tribune* is not and never can be friendly to them, and that under all of its bowing and smirking there is a spirit of hostility to their lawless proceedings which differs in no wise from, say, that of the *Evening Post* except in the frankness and frequency of its utterance.

It would be a mistake to consider such an affair as the present strike on the Third Avenue Railroad as a struggle between employer and employed or capital and labor. It is really a struggle to determine whether this city, and for that matter the whole country, shall or shall not be ruled by "walking delegates." The Walking Delegate, who is the executive officer of the trades unions, is generally a man of precisely the same type as the ward politician—that is, he is but a poor workman in any regular calling, but has considerable facility of speech and capacity for organization and "management." The unions have now clothed him with enormous power, which naturally turns his head. To be able to enter great factories at any hour, with the air of a master, bully the proprietor, order the men about, and by a mere sign to suspend the work and put the concern in danger of bankruptcy, and to stop great public lines of communication, is, of course, well calculated, particularly as it brings him a comfortable income, to make drunk with pride and self-conceit a trumpety fellow to whom nobody would pay \$3 a day in any regular industry. Moreover, just

as the ward politician delights in frequent elections, and the military monarch delights in frequent wars, the Walking Delegate revels in strikes and "tie ups." They give him occupation, exalt his office in the eyes of his dupes, and enable him to display his power on a great scale before the multitude, and get his name into all the papers. Consequently his aim is to magnify all differences, inflame all disputes, and cultivate envy, hatred, and rancor in his union toward all other classes of the community, so as to keep his followers in a striking temper, and leave as little as possible to persuasion, or discussion, or public opinion.

A strike on a street railroad in New York has no chance of success, whatever be the ostensible or the real reasons for it, if the owners of the property and the applicants for the vacant places are protected against violence. It does not require any great skill or any long training to drive a pair of horses or to collect fares on the cars. Experienced men are preferred of course, but as all the present drivers and conductors were once inexperienced, so other raw hands can soon acquire the necessary experience. There are unemployed men in New York, or men in less desirable employments, sufficient to run all the street cars on all the lines. Situations as drivers and conductors are always in demand. Therefore, the success or non success of a strike depends very much but not wholly upon enforcement of the law. Public opinion does and always will require that men in the employ of corporations holding franchises in the nature of monopolies shall be fairly treated. What is fair treatment cannot be defined in all cases, but directors of street railroads and directors of all railroads know very well what they can and what they cannot do. The Third Avenue Company might lawfully dismiss all their employees because they belong to a trade union, but they would not do such a thing because public opinion would not sustain them. The atmosphere in which they live would be unwholesome. The right to join a union without forfeiting one's chance to earn a living is so much a part of the common environment that it needs no other enforcement than that of public opinion. The right of a man to labor for his bread without joining a union is equally sacred, and is, up to this time, as fully supported by bulwarks of public opinion. The demand of the Third Avenue strikers that the company shall discharge all employees who do not belong to the "Empire Protective Association" is so glaring an invasion of private rights that it would have excited universal surprise and abhorrence a few years ago. It excites little surprise now, because it is so common an occurrence, but it excites as much abhorrence as ever.

Justice Duffy, who has been fining Mrs. Gray's boycotters, and at the same time giving them good advice, has besides his courage one excellent qualification for dealing with this class of cases, and that is a strong sense of humor. He sees the absurd or comic side of it. His observation that not the boycotters only, but all of us, himself included, want our wages raised, goes to the root of the matter. There is no desire so prevalent among men of all trades and callings as the desire

for more pay. The readiness to strike for it, if striking will produce the desired effect, is very widespread. There is no calling in which striking for a rise of wages is not common except the clerical calling. Doctors, lawyers, teachers, editors, engineers, as well as mechanics and laborers, strike whenever they feel confident that striking will increase their income—that is, they insist on working for those who will pay them best, and for no one else. But they do not follow the man who refuses to give them their price, around the streets, with libelling placards on their backs, or hang around his door trying to frighten away the butcher and grocer, or take the nuts off his wagon, or poison his dog. It is not striking that is shameful, but these savage and silly attacks on property and peace.

No speech has been made in the United States Senate for a long while which reflected more credit upon the man who made it than that delivered by Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, in the recent debate on the Army Bill. Since these labor troubles began, there has been found hardly a single politician in the land who did not truckle to the mob spirit, and the cheapest sort of demagogism was retailed on the floor of the Senate Chamber by such men as Teller, of Colorado, and Van Wyck, of Nebraska. These Senators greedily seized the occasion of General Logan's proposition to increase the army from 25,000 to 30,000 men, as an opportunity for "making themselves solid" with the Knights of Labor and the professional labor agitators, and insinuated that Senators who favored an addition to the army wanted to use the soldiers to "put down the people," and to sustain Jay Gould and his confederates, as the army used to be employed to sustain the slaveholders. General Hawley rose to the occasion, and denounced this introduction of cheap demagogism with the warmth that such contemptible tactics merited. He pointed out that a strong military force in reserve is necessary to the maintenance of civil authority, and, while defending the right of men dissatisfied with their employment to strike, asserted the right and necessity of using the military to put down disorder if the strikers resort to violence, concluding with these manly words:

"There are times when I would be with the laboring man for a strike and I would strike to the end of the contest. I would not work sixteen hours a day for any man, with half an hour for my dinner. I would strike; I would organize; I would work for a better day; but I would not permit the thieves of the city of New York to rush out when I was striking, to destroy the property of the company from which I expected to get my living; and if the Sheriff could not do anything with them, if they were too strong for him and too strong for the police, I would have the Sheriff do what I saw done in New York once myself, call out the old Seventh Regiment and shoot the defiant wrong-doers down if they could not be made to yield in any other way. I would do that for the sake of the laborers themselves, and I would tell the laborers to-day just as I am telling it to you. You cannot deceive them by any other kind of talk. There is no use in the Senators tempting them, and I warn them against the worst enemies they have on the footstool, the men who indulge in the sort of conversation we have had here to-day from the Senator from Nebraska."

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, a quondam free-trade newspaper, argues, in a long and rather perfunctory article, that instead of repealing the duties on wool,

Congress ought to restore the tariff of 1867. "The manufacturers," it says, "who selfishly oppose the policy that has so enormously increased the home production of wool are short-sighted." On the other hand, the manufacturers contend that the wool-growers who favor the policy that has so enormously increased the importation of woollen cloth, and correspondingly depressed the production of the same in the United States, are themselves short-sighted. The truth appears to be that there has been so great a decline in the price of foreign wool in recent years that English manufacturers, who get it duty free, while American manufacturers are taxed as high as 113 per cent. on some varieties, are sending wool to this country in the form of cloth and ready-made clothing to an unprecedented extent. Thus the demand for American wool is falling off in the face of a rapidly increasing demand for woollen goods, and the price of wool is consequently not remunerative to growers in this country, except in the Western Territories and on the Pacific Coast, where land is very cheap. The complaint of the Ohio wool-growers is, that they cannot produce wool at a profit on land worth \$50 to \$100 per acre, as against wool produced in Texas, Montana, California, South Africa, and other parts of the world where land is worth next to nothing, and where the cost of production is merely that of herding sheep. Instead of using their land for more remunerative purposes—as they will be obliged to do soon, tariff or no tariff—they rush to Congress and ask that the duties be raised. They do not see that it is the importation of cloth and not the importation of wool that ails them.

The ultimate destination of wool is to be spun and woven. Any policy which induces the American consumer to buy a foreign-made coat prevents the selling of as much American wool as would go to the production of a coat. This is something that the Ohio wool-growers will not see. They are slowly strangling their only customers, the American manufacturers. The latter are not entitled to much sympathy from the free-traders' point of view, since they have assented to the wool tariff in order to secure protection for themselves. But the condition of both industries is deplorable if it be true, as Mr. Charles A. Beech, a veteran manufacturer, of Connecticut, says, that "the woollen factories of the United States would not sell for 25 per cent. of their original cost," and, as the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says, that wool-growing in Ohio does not now yield any profit. We see no chance of any improvement in either branch of industry until both are well-nigh extinguished. The profits of woollen manufacturing in the United States are not equal to the depreciation of the machinery in use. The manufacturers see ruin impending, yet they are deterred by an ancient superstition from demanding from Congress the only thing that can possibly save them, viz.: free wool. The wool-growers, if the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* speaks truly, are almost as badly off. We are rapidly nearing the condition so ardently desired by John Randolph, who said that he so loathed manufactures that he would walk a mile to kick a sheep.

Since the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution was adopted in Rhode Island a fortnight ago, the curious fact has been brought out that there is a prohibitory law on the statute book and has been ever since 1852, as well as another law, passed later, known as the nuisance act, for the purpose of reinforcing and strengthening the stringent provisions of the original prohibitory law. Since these laws were enacted, another law has been passed which allowed municipalities to license the sale of liquors by a majority vote, and under this latter law a few cities and towns have voted to grant licenses, the effect of which was to suspend the operation of the prohibitory law in those places for the time being in respect to the dealers who thus obtained licenses. The only effect of the constitutional amendment, therefore, is to render the license law null and void, prevent the Legislature from enacting another, and give the old prohibitory statutes unlimited sway. But the few cities and towns which have been voting in favor of license include a large majority of the people of the State, and their votes year after year in favor of license show that public sentiment among a large majority of the people will not sustain prohibition. The fact that barely three-fifths, not of all the people of Rhode Island, but of those who enjoy the right under a property qualification to vote, and who took the trouble to vote a fortnight ago, declared in a pet for prohibition, does not change the public sentiment of the people in the cities and large towns—and a form of words amounts to nothing when public sentiment does not infuse life into them.

We are shocked to learn from the *Herald* that there is, after all, some doubt whether President Cleveland is engaged to be married to a Buffalo lady now travelling in Europe. After all the excitement stirred up last week on this subject, the President clearly owes it to the newspapers to get himself engaged. He need not necessarily be engaged to the Buffalo lady whose biography has been published and whose photograph has been printed, but he is bound to do something to satisfy the press. Secretary Lamar, too, is under obligations to the reporters. His banns were published last week simultaneously with Mr. Cleveland's, and now comes a report from Macon, Ga., where the lady resides, that there is no such engagement. This is an attack upon the liberty of the press. It is calculated also to wound the finer feelings of human nature. What can be more harrowing to the feelings of a modest woman than to have her wedding indefinitely postponed through the fault of a bridegroom elected for her by universal suffrage? Surely these are cases for arbitration. We commend them to the Congressional committee on that subject.

The last session of the present Mexican Congress was opened by President Diaz on April 1. The President's message takes occasion to assert, pending a thorough investigation which has been ordered, that the late conflict between American and Mexican troops was due entirely to a mistake on the part of the latter. The only other point of interest referred to in the department of foreign affairs is the fact that the Mexican Minister to the United States has

been instructed to negotiate with the Chinese Minister resident in Washington a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the Mexican Republic and the Celestial Empire. General Diaz enumerates a great number of minor reforms and improvements which have been undertaken by his administration, dwelling chiefly, however, on the efforts that have been made to solve the financial problems which confront the nation. He reports a slight advance in the revenues of the Government. According to him, the creditors of the republic have cheerfully acquiesced in the funding laws of last June, and are exchanging their old bonds for the new ones of the "Consolidated Debt." He thinks that if the interest can be met promptly for a year or two, the credit of the nation will be in large measure restored.

Mr. Gladstone has introduced the Irish Land Bill, which is to form a sort of rider to the Home-Rule Bill. Its main feature is that landlords wishing to sell out are to be permitted to sell to the State, at a price equal as a rule to twenty years of the present rentals, and to receive payment in a 3 per cent. Government bond. The Government is then to sell or rent to the tenants as the case may be, and the rent or interest will be a first charge on the Irish revenues, and will of course be collected by the Irish Government. The position of this bill is very peculiar. The Irish care nothing about it, because it is avowedly a bill for the relief of the landlords. The English Radicals, too, care little about it, except as a help to Mr. Gladstone in carrying through his home-rule scheme. Many of them object to it strongly, as increasing the national debt, and possibly increasing taxation in England, for the benefit of an undeserving class. To both these objections Mr. Gladstone replies, as we replied the other day to our correspondent Mr. Linton, that the landlords were the English garrison in Ireland; that England either backed up or overlooked their misdeeds, and for long years deliberately refused to consider the Irish complaints against them, and is therefore morally responsible for their existence and the security of their property. In fact, the strongest support of the bill must come from the Tories, who are already hoarse with denunciations of the companion measure—the Home-Rule Bill.

The debate was chiefly remarkable for Mr. Chamberlain's unmistakable display of the white flag. He has plainly discovered that Mr. Gladstone is stronger with the country than he thought he was, and that the defections have not greatly damaged the Ministry. So he gives out that he is not so very much opposed to Mr. Gladstone after all, and hopes some day to act with him again. The malicious say that Mr. Chamberlain has been helped into this attitude by poor Lord Hartington's having killed himself as a party leader through going over neck and crop to the Tories, and figuring on the same platform with Lord Salisbury as a critic of Mr. Gladstone. Having thus successfully disposed of his chief rival, the Birmingham statesman is, they say, quite ready to consider the Premier's plans indulgently, and come back to him by and by.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, April 14, to TUESDAY, April 20, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, by a vote of 106 Democrats against 168, of whom 49 were Democrats, the proposition to seat Mr. Hurd (Dem., Ohio) in place of Romeis (Rep.), the sitting-member, was rejected.

The House Committee on Ways and Means on Thursday decided by a vote of 9 to 1 to report favorably the resolution recommending the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty.

The report of the Committee on the Electoral Count upon the Hoar bill was presented to the House on Thursday. In that part of section 4 which prohibits the rejection of the vote of any State from which only one return has been received "except by the affirmative vote of both houses," the Committee has struck out the exception. A material amendment has been made in the latter part of the same section relating to two sets of returns from one State, so as to provide that those votes only shall be counted which are cast by electors whose appointment shall have been duly certified under the seal of the State and the executive thereof, in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors.

In the House Labor Committee on Friday a motion to report the Blair bill favorably was made by Mr. James, of New York, and was defeated by a vote of 4 yeas to 6 nays. Mr. James then moved to report the bill without any recommendation. This was also defeated. An adjournment was forced, pending a somewhat complicated parliamentary wrangle. The result of the action and non-action seems to indicate clearly that the bill will not be reported favorably, and that it may be reported either without recommendation or with a substitute. The House Committee on Education also considered on Friday the Blair bill on the same subject, which had been postponed before. The Committee at first voted to postpone it indefinitely, and did so by a vote very hostile to the bill. It was suggested, however, that such action was not courteous to the minority, whereupon it was reconsidered, and the Committee proceeded to consider the bill, section by section. The Committee had not concluded the consideration of the first section at the time of adjournment.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Tuesday adopted the bill of Mr. Belmont (Dem., N. Y.) for indemnity to the Chinese for about \$147,000 on account of the Rock Springs outrage.

Mr. Logan addressed the Senate on Thursday, vigorously advocating open executive sessions.

The Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate reported favorably on Friday a bill making the depositing of dirt, sand, or other like matter in the tidal waters of New York harbor a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, imprisonment, and, in the case of masters or engineers of vessels, by the revocation or suspension of their licenses. It also provides for the appointment by the President of a Board of Harbor Commissioners, to consist of three officers of the army and two civilians, one of the latter to be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce of New York and the other by the Governor of New Jersey. It appropriates \$30,000 to carry out its provisions.

Governor Bate, of Tennessee, has just appointed Washington Curran Whitthorne to succeed Howell E. Jackson as United States Senator. Mr. Whitthorne was born in Tennessee in 1825, was educated at the Knoxville University, and became a lawyer. During the rebellion he held the position of Adjutant-General

for Tennessee for four years. Congress removed his political disabilities in 1870, and in the following autumn he was elected a Representative. During the twelve years of his service in Congress he made himself conspicuous as a critic of the naval administration of the Government.

Attorney-General Garland testified before the Telephone Investigating Committee on Monday. He said that he had no consultation with any person connected with the Interior Department as to the hearing in the telephone case, and that he never talked with Solicitor-General Goode on that subject, except as to the amount of fees that should be paid to the Government's special counsel. He had never used his official position to promote the interests of the Pan-Electric Company. "In fact," said Mr. Garland, "as a private citizen I could have done much better for the company, and would have done so." His official position, as having any bearing upon the interest of the Pan-Electric, was never discussed between him and his associates. He prepared the original articles of incorporation, which were adopted with a view to incorporation in New Jersey or Tennessee. He thinks that Tennessee was chosen because there was no requirement as to the paying in of certain percentages.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Tuesday issued a call for \$10,000,000 3 per cent. bonds. The call will mature June 1.

The President has settled the long quarrel over the Louisville, Ky., Post-office by the reappointment of Mrs. Virginia Thompson, who has been Postmaster there under three Republican administrations. This appointment was opposed by some of the leading Democratic politicians of the State. A Democratic indignation meeting was held in Louisville, on Saturday night to protest against the reappointment. Representative A. S. Willis was vigorously denounced in the resolutions, which said: "We regret that the President of the United States felt called on to yield his own convictions to the demands of a Congressman who misrepresents his constituents, and puts personal considerations above his duty to his party." A meeting in favor of Mrs. Thompson was held on Monday. All parties were represented, but it was not enthusiastic.

The New York Assembly on Friday passed the Broadway Arcade Railroad Bill by 108 to 8.

Governor Hill, of New York, has vetoed the bill raising the salaries of police captains from \$2,000 to \$2,750, because it is a question which should be settled by local authorities and not by the State.

Governor Hill has vetoed the Capitol Appropriation Bill, objecting to the removal of Commissioner Perry and the substitution of an ex-officio board.

The Committee of the Ohio House appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Henry B. Payne as United States Senator have submitted their report. It makes no direct charge of bribery, but says the election was surrounded with suspicious circumstances.

As a result of a personal inspection relative to the recent allegations of the Philadelphia Record charging gross mismanagement in the soldiers' orphans' schools in Pennsylvania, and the abuse and neglect of the scholars, Governor Pattison on Thursday demanded the resignation of the Rev. R. E. Higbee as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and summarily removed the Rev. J. W. Sayres, male inspector of soldiers' orphans' schools, and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, female assistant inspector.

A militiaman on guard at the Vandalia yards in East St. Louis on Thursday was fired upon by a striker. He returned the fire, but the man escaped.

There were three acts of violence by strikers in East St. Louis on Thursday night. Two Ohio and Mississippi Railroad switchmen were attacked by a crowd and badly beaten. When they escaped and ran for their lives they were fired upon. An hour later a deputy sheriff met the same gang. Several shots were instantly fired at the deputy. None of them hit him. Later still the pickets of Company B, who are guarding the Louisville and Nashville Depot, were fired on from a vacant house.

The Bridge and Tunnel and the Belt Line Companies of St. Louis have at last employed a sufficient number of men to man all their engines and switches, and they now announce their readiness to do all the transferring across the river and between the various railroad yards in East St. Louis which may be required. This removes the last impediment to free railway traffic at St. Louis.

The strike of switchmen in the Lake Shore yards at Chicago has prevented the handling of freight by that road. On Tuesday an attempt was made to run a train, but it was prevented by the strikers, who knocked a brakeman senseless.

The Elmira division of the Order of Railway Conductors, numbering 160 members, on Sunday, adopted a resolution declaring that "believing arbitration to be the only and proper method to pursue in matters of grievances, we condemn strikes, and assert, further, that they are invariably ill-advised, gotten up by agitators, socialists, incendiaries, and demagogues, rather than by the representatives of honest labor."

A letter from T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was delivered to Jay Gould on Wednesday. In this letter Mr. Powderly gave a summary of his recollection of two discussions that took place between the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and Mr. Gould, on March 28 and 30. He denied some of the statements that the latter had made respecting what was said by both sides, and explained what he said respecting the character of the strikers. Mr. Gould was urged to settle the strike at once, and told, if he would do so, he was at liberty to deal with the employees as citizens, not as Knights of Labor. Mr. Powderly challenged Mr. Gould to begin suits for damages against the Knights of Labor. In reply Mr. Gould sent a letter in which he quoted previous correspondence to show the reasons for his acts in reference to the strike, and then censured the threatening tone of Mr. Powderly's communication. Mr. Gould declared that the contest of the Knights of Labor was now not with himself, but with the laws of the land.

Four of the men engaged in distributing boycotting circulars against Mrs. Gray's bakery, in this city were arrested on Wednesday, and on Thursday were fined a dollar each for disturbing the peace.

All the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company, in this city, ceased running cars on Friday, owing to the strike of 800 employees. On Monday the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association ordered a tie-up of all street-car lines in the city, except those on Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The order was obeyed. This was done to force a compromise on the Third Avenue officials.

Late on Monday afternoon the Third Avenue Line attempted to run a car. It was assailed by the strikers, and the driver and conductor badly beaten. The police used their clubs vigorously and soon settled the trouble. They made a number of arrests. Early Tuesday morning the Empire Association ordered the general "tie-up" off, on the ground that there was no proof that the other companies were aiding the Third Avenue. If any outside assistance by other companies is extended, the "tie-up" is to be ordered again.

Tornadoes in Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota on Wednesday did great damage to property,