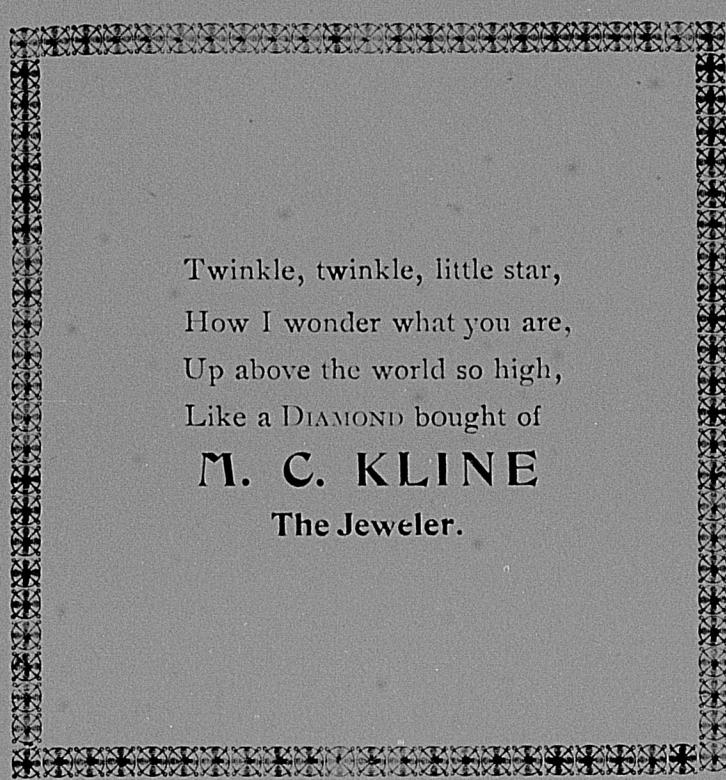


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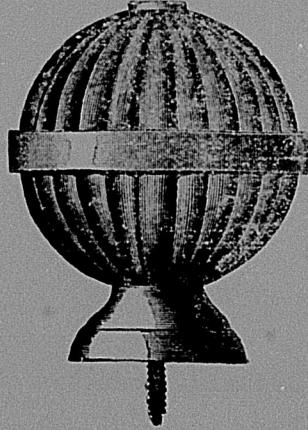
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high,
Like a DIAMOND bought of

M. C. KLINE
The Jeweler.

Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop
WEATHER REPORT—Fair, warmer.

Sid Elbridge and Joe Corey, two of the best barbers in town are in the employ of

FRANK M'CALIP.



Window Curtains
Curtain Poles, Window Cranes,
Stair Buttons, Brass Rods, and
Everything In Brass Goods.
Window Brushes and Rubbers,
Carpet Stretchers and Tacks,
Scrubbing Brushes and Brooms

And everything needed for house cleaning at

ROSS BROS., = 99-CENT STORE.

Washday Witches

First Little Witch:
"Bubble, bubble, boiler bubble,
Washday brings lots of trouble!"

Second Little Witch:
"We can with the trouble cope—
With Santa Claus, that wond'rous soap."

Third Little Witch:
"Yes, when clothes are
black as night,
It will wash them pure
and white."

All:
"Santa Claus, O magic name
Of the soap of world-wide fame!"

SANTA CLAUS SOAP
—MADE ONLY BY—
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Chicago.

"A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH."

SAPOLIO
IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

CATARH
THE POSITIVE CURE.
FLY BROTHERS, 69 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cents.

EVANSVILLE ROUTE
The
Quickest
And Best Service

—TO—

Nashville,
Chattanooga,
Atlanta,
Savannah,
Brunswick,
Jacksonville,
St. Augustine,
Tampa,

And all points on the Gulf Coast.
For maps, rates and other information call on or address

J. B. CAVERNAUGH,
G. P. A. & T. H. R. R.
Evansville, Ind.

**Plumbing
And Gas Fitting—**

We have a large stock of Plumbing goods on hand and better prepared to do your work cheap than ever before. Remember that we guarantee the goods we sell and see that the work is done.

:-: RIGHT :-:

WILLIAMS BROS.,

121 South Green Street.

DR. E. WILKINS,

VETERINARIAN

Office at 116 East Market Street, a Insley & Darnell's Livery Stable.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Treats diseases of all domesticated animals according to the most approved principles. Call or write for appointment. Veterinary Clinic. Calls on telegram or telephone promptly attended. Charges reasonable. Office open day and night.

JENKINS IS FIRM.

The Judge Stands by His Famous Northern Pacific Decision.

MODIFIED IN A MINOR PARTICULAR.

He Refuses to Change Its Main Features—Courts Have Power to Interfere Where Public Interest is at Stake—Strikes Condemned.

SYNOPSIS OF HIS DECISION.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—If labor organizations achieved a victory in Omaha Thursday at the hands of Judge Caldwell they were given a black eye by Judge Jenkins Friday when he decided the motion to amend his strike order and sustained his original order in every particular except that he struck out the clause which reads: "And, from ordering, recommending, approving and advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific January 1, 1894, or any other time" in all its essential features the original order is sustained. He takes an exactly contrary view to that of Judge Caldwell. The judge's review of the case is complete and exhaustive and carefully covers every point raised in the argument. It is a sweeping victory for the receivers. The judge was nearly two hours in delivering the decision.

Labor Organizations Denounced.

The decision is made noticeable by the pronounced stand taken by the judge on what is generally known as the "labor question." The vehemence of the language used, coupled with the general denunciation of labor organizations and their methods, will cause the order to be discussed in every section of the country. The decision contains fully 18,000 words, a large portion, however, being made up of opinions quoted from various decisions of other judges. After reviewing the case the judge says the decision.

Concerned Capital and Industrial Labor.

In the discussion of the important and interesting questions presented by this motion it is not within the province of the court to assume part in the contest between capital and labor which it is asserted, is here involved. It may be suggested that the power of combination is a fraud upon the weaker party, but it may be that the aggregated power of combination is perilous to the peace of society and to the rights of property. It doubtless is true that in the contest the rights of both have been invaded, and that efforts to be redressed. It does not, however, follow that the combination otherwise legal becomes illegal. All combinations to interfere with perfect freedom in the proper management and control of one's lawful business, to dictate the terms upon which business shall be conducted, by means of threats or by interference with property or trade, or with the lawful employment of others, are within the condemnation of the law.

Makes a Slight Modification.

The judge then cited the various definitions of the word strike and dwelt upon strikes in general. He said he knew of no peaceful strike, and that no strike was ever heard of that was or could be successful unaccompanied by intimidation or violence. He continued: "A strike without violence would equal the representation of the tragedy of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted. The moment that violence becomes an essential part of the scheme, or a necessary means of effecting the purpose of a combination, the law becomes violated. All combinations to interfere with perfect freedom in the proper management and control of one's lawful business, to dictate the terms upon which business shall be conducted, by means of threats or by interference with property or trade, or with the lawful employment of others, are within the condemnation of the law."

DRIVEN OUT.

Army of the Unemployed Forced to Leave Oakland, Cal.

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A NIGHT FULL OF EXCITING SCENES.

They Refuse to Leave Unless Furnished with Passenger Coaches, But Depart in Box Cars When the Citizens Arm Themselves.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 7.—On last Wednesday about 600 unemployed men applied to Mayor Ellert, of San Francisco, for assistance in getting across the bay at Oakland, where they expected to secure transportation on freight trains to the east. The mayor contributed \$25 and the regiment was sent over to Oakland. Upon arriving at Oakland the army found that the Southern Pacific railroad would not allow them to ride on train, so they camped in the Mills Tabernacle and waited. The people of Oakland fed them and \$200 was raised to pay their fare to Sacramento. Arrangements were made to have them start at 6 o'clock Friday night. When, however, the army found that it was to be transported in box cars, the men rebelled and refused to leave unless passenger coaches were provided, so the army marched back to the tabernacle. The authorities tried to secure passenger coaches, but the railway officials refused to furnish them for the \$300 and all negotiations were declared off.

Prepared to Drive Them Out.

It was decided to get rid of the army immediately at any cost, avoiding bloodshed if possible. Mayor Pardee called a meeting of the council and a plan of campaign was decided upon. Chief Police Schaefer was ordered to drive the army out of the town by force, but as he could only muster twenty-five men at that time he reported that his force was not large enough. The mayor then telegraphed to the governor at Sacramento to have the militia called out, while the chief consulted with Sheriff McKilligan, who agreed to swear in all necessary deputies to swear in all necessary deputies to the property and that the militia otherwise legal becomes illegal. All combinations to interfere with perfect freedom in the proper management and control of one's lawful business, to dictate the terms upon which business shall be conducted, by means of threats or by interference with property or trade, or with the lawful employment of others, are within the condemnation of the law.

The Tocsin sounded.

At 2 o'clock a general alarm was sounded on the fire bells and the citizens hastened to the city hall. There about 1,200 were sworn in as deputy sheriffs and were armed. The fire department also responded and were armed. Then the city's forces marched to the tabernacle, where the army was peacefully slumbering. The men were awakened and ordered to move out. They refused and things looked ominous. Consultations were held on both sides.

Arrested the Leader.

Finally the police arrested Leader Kelly and several of his men and penned the rest of them up in a corner of the tabernacle. They still refused to move unless their leader was returned to them, and the police held another consultation. At last they decided to release him, and Kelly was carried back on the shoulders of his men amid enthusiastic cheers. He made a speech to his followers, counseling moderation and asked them to comply with the demands of the people of Oakland.

Left the Town.

In the meantime arrangements had been made with the Southern Pacific for eight box cars. Acting under orders the industrial agreed to submit peacefully, and at 3:30 a.m. formed a line and escorted by 200 armed police and citizens, marched to Sixteenth street station, where they entered the box cars and shortly after 4 o'clock the train pulled out for Sacramento.

Frye's Army on the March.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Gen. Frye's commanders are moving out of East St. Louis. They were notified Thursday evening by Chief of Police Walsh that they would have to leave the city, and Friday afternoon they moved to a new camp at Caseville.

The men were all in good spirits and seemed wholly unmindful of the dreary

prospect of an onward march to the national capital.

Gen. Frye said he was not in the least disengaged by the action of the railways in refusing to carry him and his men.

The detachments he said, would make 16 miles a day on the march, and as the men were contented and willing, he looked forward to a successful trip east.

They are walking by the turnpike road.

McKERSHON, Pa., April 7.—Coxey

and his army reached this city Friday

afternoon and camped for the night

at the Coliseum. Browne and Coxey ad

vanced an audience of 2,200 persons to

Almyer's theater at night.

Evidence All In.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—With Miss Pollard's evidence and some further

important testimony by the matron of

the Washington Foundling asylum,

who was recalled for the defense, the

testimony in the Pollard-Breckinridge

case was closed, and the court adjourned. The jury was discharged till Monday, when the summing up of the

case by counsel will begin.

Big Iron Firm Goes Under.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—A. C. Firth

& Co., iron dealers, have filed a peti-

tion in insolvency. Liabilities, \$60,000;

assets, \$30,000. Mr. Firth is inventor

and builder of the Firth wheel at the

Midwinter fair, but has no property in

interest in it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

TWO VIEWS.

Mercantile Agencies Differ as to the Trade Situation.

DUN & CO. DISCERN HOPEFUL SIGNS.

A Statement of What They Consider Indications of Good Times—Bradstreet Can Find Nothing in the Situation to Roast Oil.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

NEW YORK, April 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says:

"Improvement in business has continued since the president's veto, which has been sustained in the house, but the best news of the week is the great decrease in lumber and importance of the fallacies. The number is 2,000 in January, 1,322 in February and 1,093 in March. The commercial liabilities were \$31,322,837 in January, \$17,930,419 in February and \$14,730,833 in March. The number of firms failing during the first months is much more than half of the total liabilities, 54 per cent as the fall statement shows, 49 per cent of the manufacturing liabilities, and 49 per cent of the other commercial liabilities. Manufacturing firms were two-thirds of the failing liabilities were one-half of the railroad liabilities. Though the number of commercial failures, 4,297 in the United States, was never equalled in any quarter until this month, the aggregate amount is only \$14,880, which is lower than appears in the records of thirty-eight years at any time closely succeeding any serious reverse. The degree of commercial soundness and health thereby indicated gives ground for hope that the indications consequent upon the disaster of 1893 have been in large measure accomplished."

"What has been lifted about 4 cents by reports of serious injury to the plant, but the accounts are more than usually conflicting and thus must be taken with a grain of salt.

With that the judicial power of the government is not concerned. But it is the duty of the courts to restrain those warring factions as far as their action may infringe the declared law of the land that society may not be disrupted or its peace invaded and that individual and corporate rights may not be infringed.

"In the judgment of the proper remedy,

the first consideration is the contrary alleged and the acts threatened to be done purposed thereof are unlawful, it cannot, I think, be successfully denied that restraint by injunction is the proper remedy. It may be true that a right of action at law would be adequate to redress the wrongs of the weaker party, but it is not, I think, that the judicial power of the court can be used to restrain the stronger party, and that is what is involved in this case. The judge's decision is a sweeping victory for the receivers. The judge was nearly two hours in delivering the decision.

"The judge then referred to the clause in the supplemental injunction, which enjoins any one from ordering,

recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the

Northern Pacific railway, and which has been characterized as wholly unwarranted, said the clause was inserted out of abundant caution,

that the meaning of the court might be clear, that there would be no unwarrantable interference with the property, no intimidation, no violence, nothing.

Since this language of the writ in this respect had been misconstrued and the restraint in tended was in his judgment comprehendible within the other provisions of the writ, the motion in that respect would be granted and the clause stricken from the writ. In all other respects the motion would be denied.

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