

THE MINERS.

Strikers and Deputies Come Into Open Collision.

Trouble at La Salle and Centralia, Ill.—Four strikers shot down by armed guards in Pennsylvania—Dynamite used with deadly effect.

WORKERS FORCED TO QUIT.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 25.—Wednesday morning 250 strikers from Kelleyville came upon the Beard mine. This being the third visit of the kind and fearing serious trouble, the men at work fled to the woods. A little later a mob of over 1,000 miners started for the Mission Fields mine. They were armed with knives, pistols and clubs besides having a covered wagon loaded with rifles. Those in charge of the mine seeing that the thirty-five deputies would be no protection told the men they could stop work. Many took the opportunity. The men who remained at work were compelled to swear that they would come out of the mines and stay out.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 25.—Striking miners formed in groups Tuesday evening and visited every slope in the county where men were at work and ordered out the employees. All complied, and not a pound of coal is being dug. These slopes furnished coal for the city only, and since they have ceased operations it is difficult to secure coal for domestic use.

Situation at La Salle.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 25.—A mob of 200 striking miners took possession of the Illinois Central Railroad company's property Wednesday afternoon and emptied all the coal out of the chutes on the tracks. The sheriff was called and with his posse finally dispersed the mob.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 29.—A mob of strikers, mostly foreigners, captured a Burlington freight train at Ladd Saturday afternoon, and when it reached Spring Valley the strikers were largely reinforced. At Peru the strikers to the number of 2,000 left the train and started on foot for La Salle. Col. Bennett and 200 state troops barred their entrance to the city and dispersed the mob, capturing about 100 prisoners, but all except five were released. The others were escorted across the county line.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 25.—The strike of American coal miners has caused the price of northern coal to rise very sharply in Mexico. This, coupled with the attending scarcity of coal, is seriously inconveniencing many Mexican manufacturing industries.

Troops Ordered to the Scene.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—On Thursday Gov. Altgeld ordered out four companies of the Illinois national guard to La Salle and five more to Centralia. Sheriff Taylor, of La Salle county, telegraphed the governor the condition of affairs at the La Salle County Carbon Coal company's mine. He said he with a large force of deputies had been attacked by several hundred miners with stones, revolvers and other weapons, shooting three of the deputies, severely injuring several others, including himself. He was unable to quell the riot, and there was imminent danger of great loss of life and destruction of property if immediate action was not taken by the governor. He appealed to the governor for such military aid as could be furnished. There are 3,000 striking miners at Spring Valley, Ladd and Seatonville, who are likely to come there at any time and continue the riot. A mob is surrounding the hotel where he is lying wounded.

The telegram was confirmed by one from the mayor of La Salle, F. W. Mathison, who states the mob has released one of the arrested strikers from jail. Later the sheriff telegraphed that the strikers were running riot and to forward troops at once.

Sheriff M. J. Helms, of Centralia, telegraphed that he had arrested seventy-five men for conspiracy in destroying property, that he has 200 armed deputies. The mines at Sandoval, Kimmudny and Odin are threatened with destruction by approaching miners, who are also determined to release those under arrest.

Thirty cars of coal the miners have side-tracked at Lyford. The coal is from Kentucky and is billed to Chicago. The men are determined to prevent outside coal going into the market usually supplied by the Indiana mines. All night freight trains on the road have been abandoned while there is danger in trying to haul them through the affected district.

All trains on the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad were held up Sunday at Shelbyville, south of this city, and examined by the striking coal miners. Several box cars loaded with coal were taken from the trains at Pontian, east of the city. The miners' wives are still in charge of the Big Four coal chutes and refuse to let the company coal its engines.

Four Strikers Shot Down.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 26.—The long-threatened attack by striking miners on the pits of the Washington Coal & Coke company at Stickle Hollow was made Thursday morning. The fight was one of the fiercest in the history of the mining troubles in western Pennsylvania, and in the section where it occurred as well as throughout the whole coke region the situation it has developed is one of the most intense excitement.

Four strikers are lying dead, and double that number are badly wounded, some of them mortally. Thomas Kenan, of Wood's run, is the only American killed in the encounter with the deputies. The other dead men are Slays. The wounded men, who fell under the first volley from the deputies, were taken off by the retreating strikers, and even now the actual number of wounded is not definitely known, their friends having the strongest motives for concealing them.

More Militia Called Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—Three more companies of the Fifth infantry were ordered out Saturday afternoon

by Gov. Altgeld on the strength of a message from the sheriff of Woodford announcing that strikers at Minonk were interfering with the running of trains on the Illinois Central railroad.

All Coal Trains Held Up.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 29.—The 700 miners who came into this city Friday, bound for Pana, Ill., on a captured Big Four train, have all returned home to await the outcome of the Springfield operators and miners' convention. The men left the city as quietly as they came.

SLAIN IN A SHAFT.

Eleven Miners Killed by Strikers—Six Other Fatalities Occur in a Battle.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 28.—At 10 o'clock Friday morning eleven men started to work in the Strong mine on Battle mountains. Shortly afterwards a large body of strikers blew up the shafthouse with powder, causing a loss of \$25,000, and then dropped 100 pounds of giant powder down the shaft, which was also exploded, killing all the inmates.

Not more than 300 yards from the Strong shaft house sixteen men who had been engaged to go to work in the Independence mine were surrounded in their bunk house, and, after a long parley, agreed to surrender. Each one was armed with a rifle and a brace of revolvers. The arms are now in the possession of the strikers.

Slain in a Hot Fight.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 28.—The first clash of arms between the striking miners of the Cripple Creek district and the deputy sheriffs occurred at 3 a. m. Saturday. The dead are Hiram Crowley, a miner, and William Rubiduen and an unknown man, deputies. The trouble was precipitated in an endeavor on the part of the deputies to make a night march and gain possession of the town of Victor, with the intention of using it as a base of operations in future attacks on the miners. All was quiet until about 2:45, when the train bearing the deputies steamed down within a short distance of the miners' line and stopped. The deputies alighted, 120 strong, and advanced on the miners in full force. They were met with volley after volley from the rifles carried by the miners and the fire was briskly returned. The night was dark, the only light being furnished by a pale moon, and much of the fire was wasted. The fighting waged fiercely for half an hour. The deputies finally yielded being driven by the strikers.

Will Carry Non-Union Coal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 28.—The engineers will carry non-union coal. The relation of the coal miners' strike to the members of the certain divisions of the Brotherhood of Engineers was thoroughly canvassed by the convention, the result being an order advising those engineers who have been threatened by the strikers for carrying non-union coal to obey the law.

NO CORRUPT INTENTIONS.

Report of House Judiciary Committee Respecting Judge Jenkins.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The house judiciary committee has adopted the report of the sub-committee which investigated the action of Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, in restraining the employes of the Northern Pacific railway from striking. The report of the committee says the evidence fails to show any corrupt intention on the part of the judge; that he believed the orders granted by him were legal and that while he erred in this respect his errors afford no ground for proceedings against him.

A resolution and two bills will be reported to the house. The resolution will set forth that the house disapproves of the action of Judge Jenkins and holds that he exceeded his powers of enjoining the railroad men from striking. The two bills to be reported will be drawn to carry into effect the sub-committee's recommendation regarding compulsory labor, which was as follows:

"Your committee recommends that all possible doubt as to the powers of judges of the courts of the United States to enforce specific performance of labor contracts by legal process or to compel any person to render involuntary service under any pretext be set at rest by a prohibitory statute."

The second bill will be in accordance with this recommendation: "The power to punish for contempt is limited by the laws of most of the states, and we can see no reason why a like limitation should not be placed upon the powers of federal judges."

A DOZEN DEAD.

Awful Results of Two Explosions in the Bay of Biscay.

MADRID, May 29.—Details have been received of an explosion that occurred Saturday on the Norwegian steamer Norden at Gijon on the Bay of Biscay. The steamer was taking coal on board when one of the boilers exploded with terrific force. Her decks were shattered and the boats and deck fittings were blown to splinters. Some of the debris was carried across the quay at which the vessel was lying and a piece of timber struck a dock laborer, killing him instantly. Two steamers laden with sulphuric acid and gunpowder were lying close to the Norden. Part of the masts of the latter were carried away by the force of the explosion, and in falling struck the other two steamers, causing great damage to them.

Five of the crew of the Norden were killed and several others were either scalded or injured by the flying debris.

BRUSSELS, May 29.—An explosion occurred Sunday at a mine at Anderlues, killing six miners and injuring several others.

A Desperado Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—Ben Hofenbach, a notorious desperado, wanted at Monroe, La., for murder, was shot and killed by a sheriff's posse on the Haley plantation near Greenwood, Miss., while resisting arrest.

He Must Hang.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The state supreme court has denied the petition for a new trial for Wilson, the negro convicted of the murder of a policeman in this city two years ago. Wilson will hang on June 14.

Protest Against Utah's Admission.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 29.—A protest against the admission of Utah as a state was adopted by the Presbyterian general assembly. Pittsburgh will be the next place of meeting.

Slam Needs Implements.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Consul Boyd, at Bangkok, says that owing to protracted floods the rice crop of Siam does not amount to more than 65 to 70 per cent. of a full crop and the quality is 90 per cent. The consul sees a fine opportunity for the introduction there of agricultural implements and machinery suitable for rice culture.

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THE COAL FAMINE.

It Makes Itself Felt in New York and the East.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The coal famine has begun to make itself felt in all lines of business in New York and the east, and unless relief comes speedily there will be a serious interruption of manufacturing and transportation industries. The corporations which have reserved fuel for ordinary uses are observing strict economy in its use and are refusing to sell their holdings under any circumstances. The usual source of supply being cut off by reason of the strike among the miners in Pennsylvania and in the west, New Yorkers have been compelled to send to Wales for fuel. Thirty big ships are now on their way to this port with coal from the Welsh mines, but under the most favorable circumstances the relief to be afforded by their arrival will be but temporary. Coal contractors say that by the time the vessels arrive New York will be entirely out of fuel and that the supply they will bring will be exhausted in a week or ten days.

One of the leading coal merchants admitted that the famine in the trade has reached alarming proportions. The coal firms with contracts to fill have cabled to England and Wales for all the ships that they can engage on short notice to bring cargoes of bituminous coal as fast as they can load. The immediate trouble has been caused by the seizure of coal in transit by the railway companies for use in their locomotives. One firm has been forced to pay \$8 a ton for bituminous coal to fill a contract that, when it was made, it was estimated could be filled at the rate of \$2.75 per ton.

The coal brought here from England costs about \$4.80 per ton to land, at the present state of the English market. Coal men say that the English prices will take a boom on receipt of the big orders which have been sent from this city in the last two or three days. There are now about thirty ships on the way from England with coal for the New York market. Their cargoes will aggregate something over 60,000 tons. Dealers say that the anthracite supply is not as yet seriously affected. Many consumers who could do so have been purchasing anthracite coal to use instead of the bituminous until the famine is over.

Coalmen say that this country never experienced so large and so important a strike. If not settled soon its effects must be far-reaching, as dispatches show. Already the earnings of the roads, notably in Pennsylvania, have been reduced most seriously, and soon their carrying capacity will be impaired. The miners will not yield, they say, until a uniform rate of 75 cents a ton is established throughout the country. Many, and perhaps a majority, of the operators are willing to give this, but they have not been able to come to such an agreement.

THE STRIKE.

One Firm of Coal Operators Blocks Efforts at Settlement.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 29.—Illinois holds the key to the mining situation, and the Consolidated Coal company holds the key to Illinois. This is the sum and substance of the conference between the national officers of the United Mine Workers and the central and southern Illinois operators held here Monday. The executive committee expresses itself as willing and ready to settle and call off the strike whenever the Illinois operators can agree among themselves upon an amicable arrangement of differences existing, and the operators say they are willing to settle upon any reasonable basis whenever the Consolidated Coal company will agree to join with them, but otherwise they cannot make any overtures nor accept any proposition which will place them in competition with this powerful corporation.

It is needless to say that the Consolidated Coal company was not represented at the conference, and the operators who were present from all parts of the state, but principally from the southern and central fields, were unanimous in their statements that the prices paid by this company, which controls eighty-three coal mines in southern Illinois, and the prices paid at Pana, where 3,000,000 tons of coal are being mined annually at twenty-nine cents per ton, must form the basis of wages unless these operators could be induced to subscribe to a more equitable schedule.

The conference was largely attended, about 125 operators being present. The whole afternoon was spent in a lively discussion, and the result was a call for a meeting of operators to be held in this city Thursday of this week to consider the question of a scale of wages. The whole question of a speedy settlement of the strike seems now to hinge on whether or not the Consolidated Coal company shall consent to be present at the operators' conference Thursday.

The Pittsburgh Post telegraphs Gov. Altgeld to ask if he will join with the governors of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa as a board of arbitration to take measures to adjust the present coal strike. The proposition is said to have originated among heavy consumers and operators. Gov. Altgeld is in Chicago and the telegram has been forwarded to him.

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JACK FROST'S WORK.

Great Damage Done to Small Fruits, Grain and Vegetables.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Frost Sunday night and Monday morning did considerable damage to fruit and grain crops in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and other northwestern states. In the northern part of Illinois corn was in many places so badly nipped as to require a replanting. Vegetables and small fruits were also damaged and in some instances ruined. In Wisconsin the wheat was hurt by the frost.

LANSING, Mich., May 29.—Michigan's great fruit region was touched up by frost Sunday night and considerable damage done, more especially to small fruits, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and other vegetables. Peaches and the larger fruits and the grains were not especially harmed. At Benton Harbor injury was done all tender plants. The damage to melons, tomatoes and potatoes is the greatest, but the injury seems to have been occasional rather than general. Several of the large melon growers had many acres each of young plants cut to the ground and ruined. In the interior the frost did more damage than near the lake. Holland reports great damage to garden vegetables, potatoes and small fruits. Wheat and oats are not injured much, it is thought, and peaches and other fruit trees are thought to be safe.

There was a heavy frost in Muskegon and Oceana county Sunday night, which is reported as killing all low truck. Strawberries are generally killed, as are tomatoes and beans. Three hundred acres of beans and tomatoes being raised for the Hart canning factory will have to be replanted. Peaches, pears and plums are all right. Frost wrecked the hopes of Kent county farmers for early tomatoes and other vegetables, killed off the early corn and did much damage to berries, grapes and late apples. The frost proved disastrous to fruits and vegetables at Decatur. Considerable damage was also done to cereal crops.

MILWAUKEE, May 29.—Reports from all over Wisconsin show that considerable damage was done to fruit and vegetables in all parts of the state Monday night by a heavy frost. At Grantsburg what promised to be one of the heaviest crops of blueberry blossoms seen in this country is almost a total failure. Grain was slightly touched, while corn froze to the ground. A heavy white frost, the second in two weeks, fell at Marshfield last week. It will do considerable damage to the fruit and root crop. Antigo reports an unusually hard frost, greatly damaging strawberries, fruit trees and all kinds of vegetation. At Belgium there was a heavy frost, the second one within a week. Orchard trees were in full blossom, so that prospects for large quantities of all kinds of fruit were more promising than for a number of years past, but it is supposed that the blossoms have, as well as vegetables, suffered severely.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 29.—Grain, vegetables and fruit were considerably hurt by the frost in the northern part of the state Sunday night. At La Porte there was a killing frost and much damage was done to the corn, potatoes and small vegetables. At least 50 per cent. of the wheat was in blossom and it was feared that much of it has been badly injured. Frost at Muskegon and in Delaware county did great damage to corn, wheat and garden truck of all kinds. Ashley reports a severe frost in DeKalb and Stenben counties. Cold winds have blown all day, doing considerable damage.

A FUGITIVE GIVES UP.

Ex-Justice Sutherland, of Gravesend Fame, Surrenders to the Police.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 29.—Ex-Justice of the Peace Kenneth F. Sutherland, of Coney Island, who was convicted of connection with the Gravesend election scandals of last November, and who disappeared early in April when threatened with arrest, has surrendered to the police authorities. It is expected that Sutherland will plead to one of the indictments for felony found against him last week by the grand jury. He refuses to speak about his wanderings, but it is believed that he has been in Canada since his disappearance in April. Sutherland's return caused a great deal of surprise around the courthouse.

KELLY AT ST. LOUIS.

The Local Labor Unions and a Big Crowd Welcome the Army.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Kelly's army, 1,100 strong, arrived in St. Louis Monday evening from Alton, Ill. The commonwealers' fleet came to anchor off Ferry street, near the city waterworks, and the men went ashore, where they will spend their time in camp until the march, or rather the sail, to Washington is again taken up. They were welcomed by the local labor unions and a big crowd of people. A good supper, provided by the trades and labor unions of the city, awaited the travelers on their arrival.

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The day becomes longer every time a lazy man looks at the clock.

The one who has suffered has a key that can unlock many hearts.

Nothing makes us richer that does not make us more thankful.

It is much easier to love some people than it is to agree with them.

Time sets his chisel a little deeper whenever there is a frown upon the face.

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McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

For 1894.

The editors of