

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session.
On the 11th the senate adopted Senator Dan-
ford's resolution commending the course of the
president in the railway strike and denouncing
as treason the acts of the men who were prac-
tically levying war against the United States.
An amendment favoring arbitration was de-
feated by a vote of 11 to 35. The diplomatic
and consular, the invalid pension and the mil-
itary academy appropriation bills were passed.
In the house the land grant forfeiture bill
was passed. The measure will restore \$4,000-
000 acres to the public domain.

In the senate the army and the fortifications
appropriation bills were passed on the 12th
and some progress was made on the river and
harbor bill. In the house the senate amend-
ments to the bill for the admission of Utah as
a state were agreed to. This passes the bill
and it goes to the president.

On the 13th the river and harbor appropria-
tion bill and a bill for the construction of a
bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque,
Ia., were passed in the senate. In the house
the report of the conference on the pension ap-
propriation bill was agreed to. The evening
session was devoted to the consideration of
private pension bills.

In the senate on the 14th the time was oc-
cupied in discussing the legislative, executive
and judicial appropriation bill. In the house
a bill was introduced providing for a national
board of arbitration to be appointed by the
president to settle disputes. A bill to create a
retired list for officers of the revenue marine
service was discussed and eulogies of the late
G. W. Houk, of Ohio, were pronounced.

On the 15th the legislative, executive and
judicial and the District of Columbia appropria-
tion bills were passed in the senate and the
agricultural appropriation bill was con-
sidered. In the house a resolution was adopted
indorsing the action of the president and the
administration in suppressing lawlessness
in connection with the railway strike. The
Bailey bankruptcy bill was considered.

DOMESTIC.

PUBLISHERS of the city directory for
1894, which was being distributed, es-
timated Chicago's population at 1,635,-
000 persons.

At Brazil, Ind., four men and boys
were found guilty of murdering En-
gineer Barr and were sentenced to two
years' imprisonment each.

At a meeting of laboring men in
New York Henry George made a bitter
attack on President Cleveland for
sending federal troops into Illinois.

WINFRED SMITH, a wealthy young
man, cut the throat of Western B.
Thomas, a prominent man of Anderson,
Ind., at Brighton Beach, a resort near
Indianapolis.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, it was said,
would appoint a committee to inquire
into the railway strike and recommend
methods for settling it.

MIKE STAPLETON, aged 30 years,
committed suicide at Lenoir, N. C., by
drinking seventeen bottles of Jamaica
ginger.

RAILROAD managers report an un-
usually large corn crop everywhere.
It will require two years to move it to
market.

At New Haven, Conn., Frank A.
Dame, a painter, shot Miss Mary G.
Perry because she refused to marry
him and then killed himself.

CHICAGO workmen were slow to re-
spond to the order for a general strike,
less than 10,000 in all having quit work.

ALIEN miners near Uniontown, Pa.,
threatened to kill the imported negro
laborers and a general uprising was
feared.

At Asbury Park, N. J., the National
Educational association elected Prof.
Nicholas Murray Butler, professor of
philosophy in Columbia college, as
president.

The cost to the United States of
putting down the railway strike in the
west was estimated by government
officials at fully \$1,000,000.

L. D. ALEXANDER & Co., commission
merchants in New York, failed, with
liabilities of \$200,000 and assets of \$50,-
000 less.

THIRTY evangelical denominations
were represented in the Christian En-
deavor convention in Cleveland, O.
The attendance was very large.

It was estimated that thousands of
acres of grain in Minnesota and the
Dakotas had been ruined by excessive
heat.

In a collision of freight trains near
Chicago two deputy United States mar-
shals were killed and two others seri-
ously hurt.

FIRE almost entirely destroyed the
village of Edon, an Ohio town of 800
inhabitants. Eighty buildings were
burned.

There were 237 business failures in
the United States in the seven days
ended on the 13th, against 164 the week
previous and 374 in the corresponding
time in 1893.

The Great Northern Express com-
pany was robbed of \$11,600 at Wickes,
Mont.

The exchanges at the leading clear-
ing houses in the United States during
the week ended on the 13th aggregated
\$855,545,777, against \$852,560,037
the previous week. The decrease, com-
pared with the corresponding week in
1893, was 11.7.

The Kentucky state treasury was
announced to be bankrupt and pay-
ment was refused on all warrants.

PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST was
hanged in Chicago for the murder of
Carter H. Harrison on the night of Oc-
tober 28 last; Tom and Calvin Corley,
brothers, who slew a Jewish peddler,
were hanged at Louisville, N. C.; Rich-
ard Pierce, a wife murderer, paid the
extreme penalty at Cape May, N. J.;
Jim Galloway and Joe Woodley, who
killed Ed Grant, were executed at
Montgomery, Ala.; Robert A. Anderson
was hanged at Livingston, Mont., for
murdering Emanuel Fleming, and John
H. Osnes was hanged at Fort Benton,
Mont., for the murder of Ole Lilledall.

HERBERT and Arthur Budd, young
sons of J. J. Budd, were drowned
while swimming in the river at Bur-
lington, Ia.

MASKED men took a negro named
William Bell, alias Drew, from his
home near Clarksville, Tenn., and rid-
dled him with bullets for burning
barns.

The executive committee of the
American Federation of Labor and the
representatives of other national or-
ganizations in session in Chicago de-
cided against ordering a general strike
in support of the American Railway
union. The conference also decided
against local sympathetic strikes by
the trades unions, and requested the
members of the organizations already
out to return to their places.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN made public a
statement in New York in which he
explained his refusal to arbitrate diffi-
culties with his employees. He said he
was running his shops at a loss and
merely for the benefit of his men, and
because they were refused more money
they struck.

E. V. DEBS, president of the Ameri-
can Railway union, addressed to the
General Managers' association in Chi-
cago a proposition that he would de-
clare the strike off if the roads would
take back into their employ the men
on strike, except those who engaged
in violations of the law. The railway
managers decided that as they had
never recognized Debs they could not
take any notice of his communication.
They also announced that they would
manage their properties hereafter in-
dependent of labor unions.

THIRTEEN men, including an alder-
man and superintendent of the water-
works, were arrested at Ladd, Ill., for
conspiracy and burglary.

NEW BERLIN, a thrifty Illinois vil-
lage, was almost destroyed by fire,
which was attributed to burglars.

AGITATOR PHELAN, who interfered
with trains at Cincinnati, was sen-
tenced to six months' imprisonment by
a federal judge.

JUDGE BARRETT, of New York,
granted an order admitting Erastus
Wiman to \$30,000 bail.

The percentages of the baseball clubs
in the national league for the week
ended on the 14th were: Baltimore,
67.2; Boston, 66.7; New York, 59.7; Pitts-
burgh, 56.5; Brooklyn, 55.6; Philadel-
phia, 54.8; Cleveland, 53.8; Cincinnati,
47.0; St. Louis, 42.9; Chicago, 37.3;
Louisville, 32.8; Washington, 27.5.

TWO CHILDREN of Charles Carlston,
one 6 and the other 4 years old, were
killed by a passenger train at Borden-
town, N. J.

PRAIRIE fires in South Dakota on the
ceded lands burned over a tract 50 by
99 miles and the Russian settlement on
Yellow Medicine creek was wiped out.

The wife and four children of Wil-
liam Trusty were drowned at Lead
Hill, Ark.

SATISFIED that the strike was over
the General Managers' association ad-
journing sine die in Chicago after
auditing a number of bills. It was es-
timated that the strike cost the rail-
road companies in Chicago alone from
\$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The president
of the American Railway union de-
clared that the strike was still on and
that soon the railways would be tied
up again.

In her trial trip at Boston the cruiser
Minneapolis made 23.05 knots an hour,
breaking all records and earning a
premium of \$400,000 for her builders.

FOREST fires did great damage in the
vicinity of Bradford, Pa., several mil-
lion feet of hemlock being burned.

A MARSHAL'S posse overtook Long-
view bank robbers at Eagle Town, I.
T., and three of the band were killed.

The safe, containing \$12,000, stolen
from the Great Northern Express com-
pany was found in the bed of a moun-
tain creek near Wickes, Mont.

The exports of merchandise for the
year ended June 30 were \$892,111,280
and the imports were \$654,835,873.

At Waltham, Mass., Julian P. Bliss
lowered the mile bicycle record to
1:54 4-5 with flying start, and 2:00 with
standing start.

The homes of James Butler and John
Carter at Steelton, Pa., were wrecked
by dynamite. They had taken the
places of men on strike.

MAIL from the east which had been
delayed for seven days reached San
Francisco by way of Seattle.

ANIMATED by jealousy Robert Logan
shot and killed Dan Lordock and Fred
Sullivan in a stage coach in Nevada,
and was in turn killed by his wife,
whose life he had threatened.

COMMONWEALERS encamped in the
vicinity of Washington were in dire
straits for food and desertions were
daily taking place.

An area of more than 5,000 acres in
the vicinity of Egg Harbor, N. J., was
swept by forest fires.

It was believed that congress would
adjourn not later than August 11. All
important legislation, with the excep-
tion of the tariff, was out of the way.

S. M. WALKER and his two sons were
drowned near Burlington, Ia., while
bathing.

TWENTY dwellings were destroyed by
fire in San Francisco and two little
sons of E. Leidecker were burned to
death.

The president of the American Rail-
way union said on the 16th that he
would not concede that the strike was
lost at Chicago, and that it would be
carried on with renewed vigor at
points west of the Mississippi river.
The railway managers announced that
all trains were running on schedule
time.

By an explosion in Chicago of an
ammunition chest belonging to bat-
tery F of the Second artillery from
Fort Riley, Kan., four soldiers were
instantly killed, eighteen other peo-
ple, soldiers and spectators, were
wounded and nine artillery horses
were killed.

EDWIN TRAUBER (colored) was
lynched by a mob near Adairville, Ky.
The cause was unknown.

RECEIVERS were appointed for the
umbrella trust by Judge Gildersleeve,
of New York, the liabilities being es-
timated at \$1,200,000.

SEVEN men were killed and a score
wounded as the result of an attack by
strikers on colored miners at Pratt's,
Ala.

MISCREANTS loosened a rail on the
Grand Trunk at Battle Creek, Mich.,
wrecking the Atlantic express, and the
fireman was killed and fourteen
persons were injured.

RICHARD W. WOODWARD, of Marshall-
town, Pa., claims to be heir to prop-
erty in the heart of New York city
worth \$400,000,000.

COUNT RYBYLOWSKI'S Polish common-
wealers were expelled from Toledo,
O., by the authorities, and on return-
ing were put in jail.

MRS. POLLY HOCH, aged 92, was
burned to death while smoking a pipe
at her home in Winamac, Ind.
The Chippewa Indians at a grand
pow-wow held near Fond du Lac,
Wis., chose Annimossion to be head
chief of all the Chippewas.

A BOLT of lightning struck the
steamship Mexico at Algiers, La., and
injured twelve persons besides killing
Peter Thompson.

STEAMSHIP agents in New York say
the steamer rate war now on has
created a rush of foreigners to their
homes and the labor market will thus
be relieved.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

NOMINATIONS for congress were made
as follows: Ohio, Fifth district, J. L.
Snook (dem.); Sixth, J. L. Stevens
(dem.); Twentieth, C. B. Beach (rep.).
Indiana, Third district, S. M. Stock-
slager (dem.). Georgia, Third district,
Charles F. Crisp (dem.), renominated.
Mississippi, Third district, T. C. Catch-
ings (dem.), renominated.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM, founder of Gra-
ham's Magazine, died at Orange, N. J.,
at the age of 81 years.

JOHN COMBY BIRDSALL, Sr., of South
Bend, Ind., inventor of the clover
huller, died at New Carlisle, Ind.,
where he was visiting, aged 79 years.

COL. V. W. WARNER, of Clinton, was
nominated for congress by the repub-
licans of the Thirtieth Illinois dis-
trict on the 620th ballot.

The prohibitionists in state conven-
tion at Weirs, N. H., nominated Rev.
D. C. Knowles, treasurer of Tilton
seminary, for governor, and Dr. Edgar
L. Carr, of Pittsfield, and David Heald,
of Milford, for congress.

NATHANIEL D. WALLACE, of New Or-
leans, a member of congress in 1886-'87
from the Second Louisiana district,
died at Asheville, N. C., aged 48 years.

SOUTH DAKOTA prohibitionists put a
ticket in the field headed by M. D.
Alexander for governor.

FOREIGN.

FIRE destroyed 400 houses at Loveto,
Hungary, and six persons perished.

The Palais d'Ete theater, recently
opened in Brussels, was destroyed by
fire, the loss being 1,000,000 francs.

MISS MARIE SCHROEDER, daughter of
an American millionaire, was married
to Count Pompeo Pieri at Rome.

TWENTY Spanish fishing boats out
during a recent storm were missing,
and seventeen men were known to
have perished.

FEARS were entertained that Ex-
plorer Wellman and his polar expedi-
tion party had been lost in the ice
above Spitzbergen.

THIRTEEN men and women working
in a field at Delno, Prussia, were killed
by lightning.

The spread of cholera was causing
alarm in Germany and strict measures
were being taken at the frontiers to
keep out the pest.

The recent earthquake shocks near
Constantinople killed over 200 persons
and damaged property to the extent of
\$25,000,000.

TWO MEXICANS so fiercely resisted
arrest at El Paso, Tex., that Sheriff T. A.
Bendy was compelled to kill them.

VICEROY CHANG GHISMUNG's new gun
factory at Hansan, China, was de-
stroyed by fire, involving a loss of over
a million taels.

The cholera epidemic was assuming
alarming proportions in Russia, the
present visitation being of a much
more intense and fatal character than
were the outbreaks of the two previ-
ous years.

LATER.

SENATOR GEORGE introduced a joint
resolution in the United States senate
on the 17th for an amendment to the
constitution providing that eight
hours shall constitute a legal day's
work for persons doing manual labor.

The agricultural appropriation bill
was discussed and an amendment ap-
propriating \$1,000,000 for the destruc-
tion of the Russian thistle was adopted.

In the house the Bailey voluntary bank-
ruptcy bill was passed and the re-
mainder of the day was devoted to
business reported from the judiciary
committee.

The New York constitution conven-
tion decided by a vote of 140 to 10 to
let the present jury system stand.

A **NORTHERN PACIFIC** locomotive at-
tached to a passenger train was
wrecked near Missoula, Mont., by
dynamite, which had been placed on
the track. Three railroad bridges
were also burned.

CROPS were in need of rain through-
out the northern states. In Iowa and
Wisconsin corn was in a critical con-
dition.

THREE sisters, Emma Faber, aged
20; Mary Faber, aged 18, and Dorothy
Faber, aged 4, were drowned while
bathing near Nananimo, B. C.

FOREST fires in New Jersey obliterated
the village of Greenbush. The
residents, aware of their danger, had
driven their stock to a place of safety.

OSCAR E. VARDAMAN, a Chicago stock
yards engineer, was attacked by strik-
ers and fired into their midst, fatally
wounding Albert Miles.

DYNAMITE, which was being dealt
out in a mine at Stockton, Pa., ex-
ploded, tearing eight men to pieces.

PRESIDENT DEBS, Vice President How-
ard and Director Rogers, of the A. R. U.,
were arranged for contempt in
violating an injunction of the federal
court in Chicago and committed to jail
in default of bail.

A **BREAK** in the ranks of the Pullman
strikers was reported, 150 track graders
being put to work at their request.

The following congressional nomi-
nations were reported: Illinois, Ele-
venth district, R. E. Gibbons (dem.).
Fourteenth, J. V. Gaff (rep.), Fif-
teenth, Col. B. F. Marsh (rep.), re-
nominated; Twentieth, Rev. W. C.
Willey (pro.). Ohio, Twelfth
district, D. M. Watson (rep.); Seven-
teenth, A. S. McClure (rep.). Kansas,
Fourth district, T. J. O'Neal (dem.).
Missouri, Fourth district, W. S. Mes-
sener (pop.). Indiana, Tenth district,
William Johnson (rep.). Georgia,
First district, R. E. Lester (dem.).

DEBS GOES TO JAIL.

With Three of His Lieutenants the
Labor Leader Is Locked Up.

They Are Held to Answer to the Charges
of Contempt of Court—Declining to
Furnish Bail They Are Sent
to Prison.

BEHIND THE BARS.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Four of the prin-
cipal officers of the American Railway
union are in the county jail, where
they will probably remain until next
Monday. They were in the United
States circuit Tuesday charged with
contempt in refusing to obey the in-
junction restraining interference with
interstate commerce traffic, and elected
to be locked up rather than give
\$3,000 bail for appearance. The pris-
oners are:

George V. Debs, president of the American
Railway union.
George W. Howard, vice president of the
American Railway union.
Sylvester Kelher, secretary of the American
Railway union.
L. W. Rogers, director of the American Rail-
way union.

Before they were committed there
was a legal controversy in court. In-
formation against them had been filed
by United States District Attorney
Milchreit charging them with viola-
tions of the orders of the court, and
producing telegrams and copies of or-
ders by Mr. Debs to show that he and
his associates had openly and repeat-
edly violated the injunction, and that
they were, therefore, guilty of con-
tempt and liable to punishment for
their acts.

The bill of information first re-
viewed the character of the American
Railway union, alleging that it was
an organization formed in such man-
ner that one of its objects was by
united strikes to cripple and paralyze
commerce by rail. After the issuance
of the federal injunction, so runs
the bill, the association contin-
ued the organization of branch
assemblies for the purpose of accom-
plishing what had been forbidden by
the United States court. Further, the
union had issued orders to employees of
the Illinois Central and those of other
roads with the object of hindering
trains engaged in interstate commerce
and the transportation of United States
mails.

District Attorney Milchreit was ac-
companied in court by Edwin Walker,
who made the original presentation to
the court as to the facts alleged by the
government, and the district attorney
read the text of the information. Judge
Seaman, of Milwaukee, presided, and E.
S. Gregory and W. W. Erwin repre-
sented the defendants, all of whom
appeared in court in the afternoon and
listened to the arguments on the ques-
tion of their commitment.

Mr. Debs' attorneys asked for a con-
tinuance of the hearing for ten days in
order to allow them time to prepare a
proper answer to the information and
possibly to test the question of juris-
diction. Mr. Gregory called attention
to the fact that the defendants are al-
ready under bonds for appearance in
court, and declared that it would be a
hardship for them to give additional
security for appearance.

Mr. Walker desired a prompt hear-
ing of the case upon its merits. Judge
Seaman said he would set the hearing
for Monday.

Upon the question of bail he added
that the court was disposed to fix only
a limited sum in view of the fact that
the defendants are under bonds, and
he said that he would make the bond
\$3,000 in each case. Mr. Debs and
Mr. Rogers were holding a whis-
pered consultation when the clerk
of the court addressed the president
and asked him if he was prepared to
give bail for himself and his compan-
ions. Mr. Debs' reply was that they
had decided not to give bail but to go
to jail and await the advice of
attorneys as to future action.

Their declination to furnish bail
was based on the ground that they
were already under bonds of
\$10,000 each to answer to an indict-
ment charging them with conspiracy,
and that their bondsmen in the other
cases had been so bitterly attacked by
the press that they felt a great deal
of hesitancy in asking any more citizens
to go additional bail for them.

Going out to the group in company
with two of his deputies Marshal
Arnold greeted the prisoners and ar-
ranged to take them from the gov-
ernment building to the county jail.
At the jail there was the formal-
ity of a search of the prisoners, and
then they were assigned to cells. Mr.
Debs said he and his brother officers
would remain in custody until Mon-
day, and would not make any effort to
secure release o. habeas corpus.

The court directed that all necessary
opportunity be given for conference
between the men and their attorneys,
and the marshal was instructed not to
deprive them of any of the privileges
of ordinary prisoners. Mr. Debs was
surrounded by his friends in the law-
yers' cage in the county jail and said:

"This means a few days of rest and quiet,
which I have not had for over a month and
which I need. We are not posing as martyrs,
nor are we asking for sympathy. We will re-
main in jail, while others outside will look
after the strike. All I have to say about our
arrest to-day is that matters have come to a
point in this free country when it is held to be
a crime to advise a man what to do when he
seeks your advice. We are guilty of no crime
unless the simple expression of an opinion is a
crime. We are not responsible for this strike,
neither is the American Railway union as a
body responsible for it. George M. Pullman, by
his absolute refusal to do in any way arbitrate
or have anything to do with the committee ap-
pointed by his oppressed employees, brought all
this trouble upon himself and others. Down
in Pullman were 4200 persons living in
slavery. They cried out for help; we investi-
gated their cause and found it just and took it
up. Pullman, by his obstinacy, did the rest."

Mr. Debs denied that the strike was
over or that the strikers at Pullman or
elsewhere were disposed to return to
work. He said the people of Pullman
would not agree to any terms without
consulting the officers of the American
Railway union. Then he said: "As for
Grover Cleveland, his name will go
down in the annals of history as in-
famous. There will be a quiet revolu-
tion in this country before long. It
will be at the ballot box and the peo-
ple will then secure their rights."

EIGHT TORN TO PIECES.

Terrible Result of an Explosion of Giant
Powder in a Mine.

HAZELTON, Pa., July 18.—Two hun-
dred sticks of giant powder exploded
in the midst of a gang of miners at
Stockton colliery No. 8, and not
enough of the men's bodies was left
for identification. On account of the
distance of the Stockton colliery
from the main breaker it has
been customary to send the dynamite
and other explosives in
boxes to No. 8 and distribute
them to the workmen at the bottom
of the second shaft as they appear in
the morning on their way to work. It
was Charles O'Donnell's duty to dis-
tribute the dynamite and caps. The
first men to go down into the shaft to-
day were the drivers, and these were
the only ones to return alive from the
opening. How many men or who they
were who followed in the next boat
will not be known until a list of the
living is taken.

The drivers went into the stables to
harness their mules, and it was while
they were thus engaged that the ex-
plosion took place. Charles Shugart
says he saw about a dozen men stand-
ing about O'Donnell receiving their
powder a moment before the explo-
sion took place. The drivers were
hurled about promiscuously. The men
were paralyzed with fright, and, fear-
ing that an explosion of gas had
taken place and that a collapse of the
entire mine was about to follow, they
waited for death as though paralyzed.

It was in this position that they were
found by some miners from No. 2
who hastened through the subter-
anean passageways to No. 3. As
soon as lights were seen the demor-
alized drivers hastened to the bot-
tom of the shaft. There the terri-
ble sight met their gaze. Strewn over
the twisted and torn timbers were
fragments of human flesh and bones
and limbs of the unfortunate miners.
The men were too much affected to at-
tempt to remove the remains of the
dead.

Rescuing parties were quickly
formed, and, headed by Superintendent
Roderick, a corps of miners de-
scended into the mine. The work of
recovering the bodies was at once be-
gun, but it was a difficult task. Frag-
ments of human flesh were found some
distance up the slope clinging to the
rails and ties and sticking to the roof,
while everywhere were bones and
limbs. It is believed that at least a
dozen men were blown to pieces.

The names of the victims as far as
known are:

Charles O'Donnell, aged 25, married; Andrew
Jabal, aged 38, married; John Primbone, aged
22, single; John Koshoda, aged 23, single; An-
thony Morciz, aged 25, single; John Krim-
ock, aged 28, married