LAW OF CONTEMPT.

UNDER THE MODERN APPLICATION EVERY FEDERAL JUDGE IS A CZAR.

In these times of injunctions, proclamations and military display and terror ism, the practice of punishing for contempt of court, that is to say, punishing men for violating an order of court, issued to prevent men from doing certain acts which the court deems wrongful, is

claiming a large share of public attention and rightfully so, because the practice of the courts in numerous instances is as despotic as any act known to abso-

lute rulers in any autocratic cursed land in the world.

If an American citizen, boastful of liberty, finds himself arrested, charged with violating an order of court and is dragged before a judge possessed of a better set of bowels than brains, and demands a trial by a "jury of his peers"of his fellow citizens, he is promptly told that constitution and statutes are all abrogated, wiped out, and that in his case he will have to submit to the decree of the court-that the judge is the autocrat and that his power is supreme; that any questions relating to the right of the judge to play czar, sultan or shah are so many impertinences calculated to irritate the autocrat, and that silence and submission will tend greatly to mitigate the vengeance of the ermined despot.

Nevertheless, men are asking from whence came this autocratic power of United States judges, or the smaller fry, known as state judges? When did the American people, by constitution or statutes, clothe these "sappers and miners" with power to strike down their inalienable rights, to play autocrat, and at their own sweet will, rob men of their liberties and their property? From whence do these judicial footpads derive power practiced only in lands where all power is vested in despots?

As we have asked, whence comes this power of the courts? The answer is from English jurisprudence, dating back for centuries and handed down from age to age. preserving all there is of autocratic power in the country.

In this connection a few excerpts from the writings of Thomas Jefferson will be read with interest. Mr. Jefferson early saw the danger lurking in the Supreme Court of the United States, a practically irresponsible branch of the government, appointed for life, and partisan, with rare exceptions to the core. Mr. Jefferson, in 1820, in a letter to Thomas Ritchie said:

"The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners, constantly under and to undermine the foundations of our fed-

Continuing Mr. Jefferson said:

"Having found from experience that impeach ment is an impracticable thing, they (the judges) consider themselves secure for life; they skulk from responsibility to public opinion, the only remaining hold on them. ° ° ° An opinion is huddled up in conclave, perhaps by a majority of one, delivered as if unanimous, and with the ac quiescence of lazy or timed associates, by a chief judge, who sophisticates the law to his mind by turn of his own reasoning.

Again, says Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Archibald Thueet, written in 1821:

The legislative and executive branches may sometimes err, but elections and dependence will without intermissions, is to press us at last into ie consolidated mas

In writing to C. Hammond in 1821. Mr. Jefferson said:

"It has long, however, been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the constitution of the federal judiciary; an irresponsible body, working like gravity, night and by day, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the states, and the gov

In 1823 Mr. Jefferson wrote to Mr. Coray as follows:

"At the establishment of our constitution, the judiciary bodies were supposed to be the most helpless and harmless members of the govern-ment. Experiences, however, soon showed in what way they were to become the most danger ous; that the insufficiency of the means pr vided for their removal gave them a freehold ar irresponsibility in office; that their decisions, seeming to concern individual suitors only, pass stient and unheeded by the public at large; that these decisions, nevertheless, become law by precedent, sapping by little and little the founda-tions of the constitution, and working its change by construction before any one has perceived that that invisible and helpless worm has been busily employed in consuming its substance. In truth, man is not made to be trusted for life, if

l against all liability to s

To read carefully what Mr. Jefferson's opinions were of the Supreme Court of the United States, the federal judiciary, it will be conceded, in view of passing events, that he was gifted with prophetic vision. The "sappers and miners" have practically obliterated the rights of states. Encroachments, "little by little" have proceeded, until little is left of the old time boast, and what there is refederal judiciary, which not only strikes death!" maining, is constantly menaced by the at the rights of states, but at the constitutionally guaranteed rights of indi-viduals, and already the boast of a strong,

centralized government is heard on every

This federal judiciary, as Mr. Jeffer says, issues decrees, having no relation under heaven to constitution or statute, which become superior to constitution and statute,"by precedent," and the people submit to the outrages as if they were so many "dumb driven cattle," along the highways to slaughter pens.

Recently, the country has had re peated doses of this judicial despotism, and the victims of this autocracy ac quiesce, as if they were subjects of the ezar on their way to exile in Siberia. Bereft of property and liberty, denied a trial by a jury of their peers-here in the United States of America, this 'land of the free and home of the brave," nothing is more common than for some federal court autocrat, at the request of some plutocrat, to issue an injunction and then by the aid of marshals and deputy marshals, armed with clubs, pistols and other death dealing weapons, drag before him men charged with violating his ukase, and when the handcuffed and manacled citizen demands a trial by jury to determine his guilt or innocence, the sacred "Magna Charta" right is denied by the arrogant despot, who, arrogating to himself the divine right to determine the fate of the citizen, tries, condemns and punishes him as his whim may dictate.

Occasionally, the United States judge. some little fellow, swollen with pride and arrogance, orders his victims to stand up and listen to an harangue in which the judge sets forth his power and the power which is behind him. The scene is picturesque. It is a combination of torture and terror-the cat playing with the mouse. The judge is the executioner, His axe is displayed so that the victim may gaze upon it, and contemplate his uncertain fate. The autocrat begins his tantalizing rant. Judge Baker says:

"Whatever may be the view these men had of the courts, they certainly know that so long as the reign of law is supreme, that the courts—the United States courts-have the power to enforce their orders. They have the ordinary officers o courts, such as marshals and their deputies, and back of that and above it all the executive of the United States, who is bound by the constitution and the eath that he takes when he became president, to see that the laws be faithfully executed These people know that until the government is overthrown and there is no longer law, but simply marchy, that a contest between the courts and in which they cannot hope to win, because th ourt represents the national supremacy, and the ourt has behind it the pledge of the constitution that every power of the Union, both its militar, and its naval power, if need be, will be brought into requisition for the purpose of enforcing the orders of the court. And it is very right that it should be so, because the condition of the laboring men and of all men would be most intolers ble if instead of our being under a governmen of law we were under a government of anarchy where there is no law except the law of single individuals, and where no one had any right tha was valuable to him except what he could de fend with his own right hand.

It is seen that the judge may issue any order he may please, may strike down any right and every right of the citizen, may disregard constitution and law, like a "sapper and miner," as Mr. Jefferson said, may attack and destroy the constitution, totally irresponsible to any power. The court makes its decree the law, and boasts of its power to enforce its decrees. It tells the cowering victim that behind the court is the army and the navy of the nation and that any one is a fool if he thinks he bring them to rights. The judiciary branch is can defeat the court, its marshals, depthe instrument, which, working like gravity, uty marshals, and the army and the navy of the nation. The courts, says Judge Baker, "represent the national supremacy." All power is in the court It can do no wrong. And this he calls "being under a government of law," when in fact, as he admits it is a govern ment of force-of despotism and tyranny -a government of the federal judiciary which Mr. Jefferson saw would "undermine the federal fabric"—"the instrument, which working like gravity, without intermission, is to press us at last into one consolidated mass"-"an irresponsible body working like a thief on the fields of jurisdiction"—" the most dangerous member of the government."

Judge Baker in addressing the culprits charged with violating his drag-net order, expressed the opinion that it is right and proper that the whole power of the government, army and navy, should be behind him to enforce his orders-because it would be "intolerable if instead of our being under a government of law we were under a govern ment of anarchy." Whether it were better to be under a despotic government, such as the federal judiciary frequently inaugurates, or under a govern ment of anarchy, is certainly a debata-ble question. Nothing more infamous in government than despotism can be mentioned. Anarchy is bad but despot ism is far worse, and in the United States we are having federal judge despotisn in quantities and qualities to suit pluto crats—and despotism breeds anarchists a class of men like Patrick Henry, who

Eugene V. Debr

CONSPIRACY TRIAL

THE CASE AGAINST THE A. R. U. OFFICERS AND OTHERS CLOSES ABRUPTLY.

The conspiracy trials of the officers and directors of the American Railway Union began in Judge Grosscup's court room at Chicago, Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m., January 24th. The defendants, viz.: Eugene V. Debs, Geo. W. Howard, S. Keliher, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan, R. M. Goodwin, M. J. Elliott, Wm. E. Burns and J. F. McVean, all of whom, except the latter, were serving their sentences for contempt in the Woodstock, Ill., jail were brought to Chicago Thursday morning in charge of a deputy marshal, and immediately taken to the federal court rooms, where, according to the decision of the United States supreme court, they were admitted to bail pending the hearing by and decision of the court on the appeal from the decisions of Judge Woods in the contempt proceedings by which they were committed to jail on two sentences of six months each for President Debs and three months each for the rest. They were also admitted to bail in the conspiracy cases and at 2 o'clock the trial began

The indictment upon which the defendants were tried is known as an "omnibus" indictment and was found October 21st. It was a recapitulation of all the former indictments, and in addition to the nine directors of the A. R. U. named J. J. Hannahan, Vice Grand Master B. of L. F., and fifty-nine others. The following statement prepared for the Chicago papers sets forth the matter clearly and concisely:

HISTORY OF THE CASES.

The trial now in progress is on indictment found against the strikers on October 21 last by the grand jury, and which is known as the "omni-bus indictment." As framed by the grand jury it contained four counts, the first count being a presentation in a general way and the subsequent counts a grouping of the offenses according to the lines of railroads on which the overt acts upor which conspiracy is charged were committed.

cision on a motion to quash the dictments Judge Grosscup dismissed one of the counts because it failed to set forth that the act was "wilfully and knowingly committed," but that dismissal in no wise affects the parties to the indictment, all of whom are named in one or

There were originally sixty-nine persons named n the omnibus indictment for conspiracy to ob again on January 8, the government counsel en tered a nolle pros as to a number of the person indicted, leaving the number at present forty-five as follows: Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard Sylvester Keliher, L. W. Rogers, James Hogan William E. Burns, John F. McVean, Martin J. El liott, Roy Goodwin, directors; Joseph Labounty nedy, Dennis Larkins, James McDonald, John Burke, Jack Burke, James Gaffey, Mike McDonald Edwin Neil, Guy Vanderveen, William Neill, Bar ney Bressler, John McCaffrey, John Dragerson John Berry, Lawrence Burns, H. Hochstatter Tony Gipper, William S. Edgerly, Moses Avner Joan Wormser Edward O'Neill William McMul er, James Mervin, John W. Desenfants, John J

Hannahan, Henry Stallman of all the other indictments found against the men for conspiracy. In addition to the conspiracy indictments there are pending indictments against many of the men for overt acts committee during the strike for which they will have to Should the criminal trial fail to convict the offi cers of the American Railway Union they will be clear of the federal authorities, except as to the pending contempt matters, for they are not of overt acts. In several of the conspiracy indict ents, aside from the omnibus, Debs and some of his fellow officers are charged with certain of their fellowers on the assumption that as the general officers of the union they were co-conspire ors in interfering with the running of the mail trains. All of the men named in the general in dictment are under bonds on other indictment

There are seven indictments against Debs, How ard and Rogers, and three each against the ful board of directors. Debs. Howard, Keliher and Rogers were first indicted with James Mervin for conspiring to obstruct a mail train on the Roc Island railroad, and were arrested by the marsha and placed in the county jail until the court ad mitted them to bail. They were then indicted along with John J. Hannahan for obstructing the others for a like offense on the Chicago, Burling on and Quincy railroad and with three of the other defendants for interfering with the mail trains on the Illinois Central. Along with the again for conspiracy against the civil rights bill and, finally, in the omnibus indictment. The four leaders are under \$25,000 bonds in all of the

onspiracy indictments except the omnibus.

Of the other defendants named in the omnibus. Of the other detendants named in the common indictment specific mention is made of James Mervin in throwing a switch on the Rock Island on June 30th; Jean Wormser, overturning a freight car on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on July 6th; Edward O'Neil, William McMullen, William H. Taylor and John Duffy cut out three cars from an Illinois Central train on June 30th, and th

turning over cars on the Fort Wayne road July 5th. The nine officers and directors of the union 5th. The nine officers and directors of the union are charged with having conspired with, counseled and advised John Pender of Moline, John C. Stewart of Joliet, G. W. Lovejoy of LaSalle and George Smith of Rock Island to order out the men on the Rock Island lines, and Debs is charged with having ordered C. S. NcAuliffe of Milwauker and Lasalle and Las to call out the men on the Chicago, Milwanke and St. Paul railroad.

The defendant directors were represent ed by Mr. S. S. Gregory and Mr. C. S Darrow and the government was repre sented by special counsel, Edwin Walker District Attorney General J. C. Black, and his predecessor, T. E. Milchrist. The defendants being arraigned for conspiring to obstruct the mails pleaded "not guilty" and the case was opened.

Mr. Gregory, addressing the court, said: "I stand ready to prove that one of the attorneys who is here to represent the United States has been retained as counsel for one of the railroads interested in this case-the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. We object to his sitting in the Edwin Walker, to whom Mr. Gregory referred, said: "Part of that statement is true and part is not true." Mr. Gregory asked that Mr. Walker be interrogated but the court declined to in-

The work of empannelling a jury was then begun and this occupied the time until 5 o'clock Friday evening, the 25th, when the following jurors were accepted: A. D. Albro, Roger Brown, Chas. Baird, Wm. M. Clow, J. S. Cowan, John C. Coe. Robt, Commons, John H. Dye, M. Easterbrook, J. E. Furlong, G. L. Farnum and Edward Grube.

Of the twelve men eight were farmers, one an insurance agent, one a real estate dealer, one a dealer in agricultural implements and one a painting and decor ating contractor.

At the opening of court Saturday morning Attorney Milchrist presented the case for the government. He read the law on conspiracy and stated what the government expected to prove against the defendants. He was followed in a masterly address by Clarence S. Darrow who presented the case of the defendants. It is to be regretted that our limited space prevents a full reproduction of Mr. Darrow's clear, eloquent and convincing presentation of the case. He said:

The obstruction of the mails might have re spiracy of these men. If there was a conspiracy ciation which desired to use the inconvenience of the public and the feeling of sanctity for the made to better the condition of suffering men and women o o a. In these days the blindest are at work ° · · When men strike for oppre sions against others, jeopardize their own liveli-hood for the sake of those whom they do not know, it is so much above the ideals of the ger nagers that they of course think it a cri Mr. Milchrist says men have a right to strike. that is so it ends this case for no one but the evil genius that directs this persecution believes these men did anything else. There is a statute which makes the obstruction of a mail car punishable by a fine of \$100.00 yet no one has heard of the men who actually obstructed the mails during the strike being indicted under that statute. In had a criminal thought they pass by that statute a crime punishable by imprisonment in the peni tentiary. To hound these men into the peniten tiary is their purpose. Yet they call this respect for law. ° ° ° Conspiracy, from the days of vranny in England down to the day the General the favorite weapon of every tyrant. It is an effort to punish the crime of thought If the government does not, we shall try to get the general managers here to tell what they know about it. The evidence will show that all these that man whose name is odious wherever mer have a drop of human blood—Mr. Pullman. No man, or set of men, or newspaper ever undertook to defend Mr. Pullman, except the General Managers' Association and their defense gives added

These defendants published to all the world what they were doing, and in the midst of a widespread strike they were never so busy but that they found time to counsel against violence For this they are brought into a court by an or conceal its infamous purposes.

At the opening of court on Monday morning the 29th the introduction of evidence began, Wallace Rice being the first witness. Mr. Rice testified as to what he heard and saw in connection with the strike, the causes that led up to it and the events that followed it. Other witnesses were examined and cross examined but nothing of a startling char acter was elicited.

On Wednesday the 30th Edward M Mulford, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago, was put upon the stand and all the telegrams considered of any value to the prosecu tion were introduced against the defen dants. The examination of witnesse continued until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, February 4th, when the govern-

At the opening of court on Tuesday morning, February 5th, the examination of witnesses for the defense began and a number of general managers were put upon the stand. A remarkable lapse of upon the stand. A remarkance inpact of memory seemed to be a chronic affliction of the general managers. Not one of them could remember why Mr. Wickes, vice-president of the Pullman company, attended the "emergency" meeting of [TONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.] CENTRALIZATION.

RINGING WORDS ON THE DANGEROUS TENDENCIES OF THE TIMES.

r Social and Commercial Fabr ad Utters Notes of Warning.

The students of social and political conomy are multiplying and some of them are probing with courage and per sistency for the rock bottom causes of the widespread desolation and poverty that prevails in the land. Among the best essays we have lately seen is the following from the pen of B. A. Ulrich contributed to the Chicago Record of and commend for it the careful perusal of our readers:

In these electrical daily revolutions of the earth, when colossal fortunes are made, covering in their influences the entire circumference of this planet; when New York, London, Berlin, Paris Pekin, San Francisco, Chicago and New York again are merely the hourly circuit of communications for commercial thought; when an oil trust or a sugar trust dictates to the world the price of oil or sugar; when the congress of the United States waits for its directions, emanating not from the people, but from a great monopoly; when the value of silver and gold is fixed by one bank in London, and the world moves on a point, as it were, as fine as a cambric needle, there are signs visible everywhere in this wide-extending, prolific 'republic, started under so many advantages at the time, of national decadence.

Wealth a monster gorged. 'Mid starving population

There are men walking this western continent with seven-league boots. Their tread is more powerful than the tramp of the first Napoleon's victorious army over the Alps and through the states of Germany, or of Sherman's march to the sea. Millions upon millions invested in railroads, stock companies, lands, mines, and willing tools or slaves have given these men, individually, more power over the life and future destiny of the people than is possessed to-day by the queen of England or the emperor of Germany. Their money corrupts the council of every large city their cupidity prompts them to attack. Legislatures are their agents; the courts are in the hands of their paid attorneys. The congress of the United States, the center of national government of a great republic of 100,000,000 free people (or calling themselves a free people), is to-day the royal palace from which these modern princes obtain their regal grants.

Chicago and New York have been so completely given away to railroad companies, gas companies, telephone companies and combinations of every kind that nothing short of a revolution and change of government, which is not advisable and should be avoided, can ever bring them back to a normal condition where the people will recover their lost and stolen rights as free men. But as new cities arise and new states legislate for their management a better condition of affairs may be obtained.

The new city will be compelled by its charter to maintain its own water works, its own gas or electric plant, its telephone system, its street-car lines, and have no be ordered by the council in the same manner as making street improvements. The market will be conducted so that the city will gain a revenue from that source. When taxes become too high so that property owners are embarassed by paying directly for these general improvements, bonds may be issued for long periods to be met by the earnings of the different public enterprises, the same as private corporations expect to pay their bonds. To know that this can be done to advantage, we only have to look at German, Italian and English No more corruption can be caused by this method than by giving every public undertaking to corpora tions, whose directors corrupt council, sors and every public official they None of the wealth forced from the peo-

ple of Chicago and New York by gas companies, railroads, electric and telephone companies finds its way back to the public treasury—or, at most, but a very small fraction-so that the burden of maintaining the city government falls on the people as well as the expenses of supporting all these powerful and grasping tock companies. In this way the peo ple have built up a new class of princes with immense never-failing annual reve nues, who are not satisfied until they inter-marry, in many cases, with the princes of Europe, who have been pro-duced by the feudal system of past centuries. The money extracted by the council-made or congress-made potent-ates of America is spent in European cities and divided with the children of foreign lords and ladies, counts and the dogs."

countesses. The millionaires we create hate, despise and treat with contempt the people who foolishly gave them their power, instead of keeping it in the corporation of the city in which they alone are interested.

By following the English system of

city government, we will have a body of men selected by the people who can act as directors of the municipal corpora tion. Although each ward nominates its own candidates in our cities, the entire voting population should vote for every alderman on a general ticket. This is fair, because when chosen the councilor represents or acts for the entire city. The present legislature should pass a bill providing for election of aldermen on a gen-February 15th. We reproduce it entire eral ticket—each ward to nominate its own alderman. The power of the mayor should be entirely abrogated, as this is another instance where the people give away to one man a large amount of power, which is almost invariably abused. The idea of making one man responsible is a fallacy few have had the nerve to challenge. What mayor of Chicago has ever made good to the city one dollar he has aided others to take from the people? How about the ordinances signed by the mayor repeatedly, granting the use of streets to a railroad company, a power-supply company, a gas company? Has he the power to reimburse the people for generations for the rights he has given away and deprived them of? He may not be reelected, but what is that toward a repayment to the people for the loss they have endured? His money, obtained by favoring great corporations, may even buy him a new term of office. The money obtained from gamblers and law-breakers forms the stepping stone for his political advancement. What, therefore does personal responsibility amount to in a mayor?

In the new cities which spring up in America under a new system of city management we may hope to find business men, known throughout the city as honest men, who will be elected by the entire city to form a board of directors who will faithfully execute their wishes. They will have no power to get enormously rich or make their friends wealthy by legislating for them exclusively. This will prevent the growth of rich, dangerous men such as exist to-day in New York or Chicago.

The judges of the Circuit and Superior courts should not be elected to preside in any of the courts in these new cities. The evils arising from justice-shops should be abolished.

The governor, aided by the legislature. should appoint all members of the indiciary.

While England has been gradually restraining the power once possessed by lords, earls and princes originally under a system of feudal despotism, New York, Chicago and Washington have been creating new lords, with immense powers, which have been taken from the people. In these new cities to arise in America these modern-made potentates will be excluded. City bonds drawing 3 per cent., with an honest, economical administration, with a system of city government like Birmingham and Liverpool, can be sold in England any day. The citizens of moderate wealth, in the place where the bonds are issued, could take them. But the millionaire, who wants power whatever to grant a franchise to all the streets, all the profits, and is a any private company. The laying of natural-born hog, will be kept out with his corruption fund and sto

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Government ownership of railroads in the United States is a coming event. The appointment of receivers and the placing of great systems, of railroads in the hands of United States Courts, demonstrates in every instance the fact that the government ought to be in charge of the roads. If the government owned the roads, stealing and wrecking would cease, no more dividends would be earned upon water, and a thousand other forms of fraud would disappear. H, R. Rea, in Detroit People, says:

In Austria, where the state owns the railroads, you can ride a distance of one thousand miles across the country for \$6.50, first class, too; workingmen can ride six miles for two cents, twelve miles for four cents, thirty miles for ten cents. In Hungary, where the roads are also owned by the state, you can ride six miles for one cent. Since the government bought the roads wages have doubled. Belgium tells the same story. Fares and freights have been cut down one half and wages doubled. In Germany you can ride four miles for one cent on the government railroad; yet wages are one hundred and twenty-three per cent, higher than they were when private corporations owned them, and during the last ten years the net profits have increased 14 per cent. In Victoria, where the government owns the railroads, fares are not half so high as in this country, and the net income is sufficient to pay all tederal axes. The Prussian government has operated railroads so successfully that a surplus of \$1,000,000 has accumulated, and it is now proposed to reduce fares still lower. Let the editors of the subsidised press, whose brains are rented by the ton in the interest of avarice, please put the above cold facts state, you can ride six miles for one cent. Since

Hetty Green, the mysterious New York millionairess, may be cranky, but she is level headed when she says "This country has few patriots and is going to

[CONTINUED PROM PIRST PAGE.] the general managers' association in the latter part of June. We quote the following from the excellent report of the

Chicago Times: ceedings. Attorney Geeting was quietly study-ing the contents of volume 2. Suddenly Mr Walker leaned over the table and closed the book

saying: "It was not intended that you should have the book for such a purpose as that." For the moment Mr. Geeting was staggered. Then, quietly recovering, he arose and claimed the

ttention of the court.
"This book," he said, "was placed at the di posal of counsel, your honor, I understood, and Mr. Walker has withdrawn it from me, saying that it was not intended for such a purpose as

The court was surprised and turned to Mr. Thomas. Then his honor said: "I understood that it might be examined by

counsel on both sides. Was not that what yo said. Mr. Thomas?" Yes, only that I did not want the book to go

"That is what I understood," said his honor,

" and there is no objection to Mr. Geeting looking We have no objection to Mr. Geeting having

it, but not others," said Mr. Walker.
It seems that Mr. Howard had been looking over Mr. Geeting's shoulder and that caused Mr. Walker to withdraw the book.

Mr. B. Thomas, president of the Chicago and Western Indiana, was put upon the stand and testified in regard to the General Managers' Association; that it was a voluntary association, organized about April 20th, 1886, that the purposes were to consider matters relating to railway management, including the equalization of wages, and that the association had acted as a unit in resist ing petitions for the increase of wages The witness further testified that agencies had been established under the supervision of the association for the purpose of hiring new men to take the places of strikers, and that the expenses of the association were apportioned among the several roads composing it.

COMBINE TO REDUCE WAGES. Mr. Darrow read from the minutes of a mee ing of the General Managers' Association August 31, 1893, that a resolution was introduced de ing it to be the sense of that body that a genera combination of the general managers throughout the United States was desirable, and a committee of five appointed to take steps to carry out this idea. It was also developed that the object of this general combination was to regulate wage of employes and make them uniform throughou the country. The resolution dwelt upon the facthat one of the hardest arguments for an indi general manager to resist in conference with his men on the wage question was the alle gations by the latter that they were not receiv ing equal pay to men on other roads performing similar duties.

From the minutes of the meeting of September 21, 1893, Mr. Darrow read a resolution to the effect that however much it was to be regretted a reduction in the wages of employes generally had become absolutely necessary. It appeared throughout that the committee which had unlertaken to get a complete list of wage schedule then in effect on the various roads in the coun try and the matter of fixing rates was pas er until this matter was received from the printer.

Mr. Darrow then read the report of the committee recommending a general reduction in wages which report, it appeared from the minutes, was simply accepted by the association, with the understanding that each road could follow its own convenience as to the time and method of

WHO PAYS FOR THIS PROSECUTION ?

Then a long wrangle came up and some feeling was manifested between the attorneys over a letter or report made to the General Managers' Asso by George R. Peck, counsel for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, in which he gave some advice on the question of apportion

ing the expenses of the association.

When asked what he wished to show by the letter, Mr. Gregory said he wished to show the nature of some of the expenses incurred by the association in the matter of legal proceedings, and to draw the inference that the association was bearing part of the expense of the litigation

now pending This was evidently intended as a thrust at Mr. Walker's connection with the case, but General Black, who was present, was the first to notice and resent the imputation on the part of the government. He called Mr. Gregory to bar and asked him to repeat his remark in the presence of the court. Mr. Gregory repeated that in his opinion as matter in the Peck report which tend to show that part of the expense of the present ger's Association.

Judge Grosscup then read the article over which he would rule the matter out, as there was no evidence to bear out Mr. Gregory's states The general managers distinguished

themselves on the witness stand by what they did not know, and as for defective memories they are undoubtedly entitled to the prize ribbon.

Mr. Chappell, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, testified that a com mittee of the A. R. U. called on him previous to the strike and requested him not to haul Pullman cars and that he had emphatically declared to that committee that Pullman cars should run on his road. This testimony was probably inadvertantly given as the general managers have strenuously maintained that no notice of the proposed boycott of Pullman cars was ever served on

After the examination of the genera managers on Wednesday morning, Februsry 6th, Mr. Debs, President of the A. R. U., was called to the stand. Referring to his testimony which occupied two days, we quote from the Chicago ses as follows:

Engene V. Debs was put upon the stand to sen-hat he knew of the case. He occupied the and the whole of the day, and at the conclusion the proceedings counsel for the defense had the completed his examination in chief. If at my period of the trial there seemed a post-glisy of Mr. Debs not being able to get in all his controlled the controlled to the c my period of the trial there seemed a possibility of Mr. Debe not being able to get in all his see that possibility was totally destroyed, for the judge decided to hear answers to every question that at all showed the condition of the desidents' minds when the strike which caused caused the obstruction to the mails was initiated. DEES TRILE HIS HEFORY.

"When," saked Mr. Derrow, who undertook

"November 3, 1855."
"Where do you live?
"Terre Haute, Ind."
"Where were you bor

"Are you the president of the American Rail Yes, sir.

"Have you ever been in the railway service?"
"Yes, beginning May 23, 1870."
"How old were you when you entered the se

"Fourteen years of age." "For what company did you work?" "The Terre Hau'e & Indianapolia." "Previously to that you went to school?"

"Yes, sir." ons of this kind were saked of the wit ess, in answer to which he gave a brief his of his life, saying that he was serving for some time as a car cleaner and car painter, and then he served for three years as a lo During 18 months of that time he attended school

in the day time, a commercial school, and was firing his engine at night.

Mr. Debs' next business was in a wholesale grocery house, that of Hulman & Co. In 1879 he was elected city clerk of Terre Haute. He occupied position four years, and was afterward a ber of the legislature of Indiana. This was in 1884, and during the period mentioned he served as grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

"How long," asked Mr. Darrow, "did you hold

'Almost thirteen years.'

"Were you appointed or elected?"
"I was appointed first for an unexpired term of three months, and afterward I was elected at

conventi of insurance?

MONEY PASSES THROUGH HIS HANDS "How much money did you handle during hose thirteen years?'

"About \$4,000,000

'What was your allowance?' ousand dollars as secretary and treas urer and \$1,000 as editor of the official paper of

at brings you down to the time when y formed the American Railway Union "Yes, sir."

"You are a married man?"

"Yes, sir. I live with my wife at Terra Haute. "You were secretary of the Brotherhood of Firemen at the time?"

"I had recently been elected and my term of ervice was for two years and I resigned."
"What was your salary on the formation of the union ?'

'Nine hundred dollars per annum "When was the American Railway Union first

"About a year previous to its formal institu

"About June, 1892, that was?" 'Yes, sir.'

"By whom was it instituted? "By officers of the various old brotherhoods of

railway employes. "It was formally organized in June, 1893?

"It was first considered the year bef "Who were its first officers?" "G. W. Howard of the Brotherhood of Railway ctors, L. W. Rogers of the Railway Train men's organization, Sylvester Keliher of the n and myself of the Brotherhood of Loco

"What was the object of the association?"
"I object to that," interrupted Mr. Walker 'It is already in evidence . There is the printed onstitution of the organization."

"There may be," said Mr. Darrow, "something which was not stated in the printed constitu-tion which was among the objects of the mer who formed the association.

"I will hear the answer," said his honor.
"The object of the union," said Mr. Debs, "was
the unification of all railroad employes for their

nutual benefit and protection "Was there ever an order of railroad employes which included all classes of employes of the

"No, sir." "What proportion of railroad employes already

ad organizations?" "Well, about 25 per cent, of the employes of the roads had organizations. There were the organizations of the engineers, the firemen, the trainmen, the conductors, the switchmen, and he railroad telegraphers

"Do you know when the General Managers ociation was organized?"

"I do not, but it was organized prior to the or ganization of the American Railway Union. "What called your attention to this organiz

"I object to that," interposed Mr. Walker.

"I will hear the answer to the question," said his honor. "I think it is competent to give the information on which he acted when he was noved in the attempt to form the American Railway Union.

"The organizations of the existing brother hoods covered about 25 per cent. of the railroad employes of the country," said the witness. "I nean that about 25 per cent. of the railroad em ployes were eligible to membership in the exist ing organizations. The remaining 75 per cent. o mployes of the roads had no organization

m had their wages redu "I object to that," interjected Mr. Walker. The court was willing to get at the bottom

"I will hear him." "I will put it in snother way. The organiza tions already in existence were at war with one another and had been for a long time. The same classes of men were eligible to different organiza-tions and the railroads played these against on mother. The railroads took advantage of this act and made contracts with one or the other or

ganization and these would operate to the disad antage of the others. "I do not think we can go into that," said the

Mr. Geeting took exception to his honor's ruling and pointed out that the witness' motive ough to be gone into in full, for intent was the very es

This line of examination was abandoned for the moment and the witness was asked several questions as to the numbers of the employes of the roads. The witness said the total number of employes on the railroads of the United States was 570,000 and he estimated the number employed by roads which were represented in the Chicago General Managers' Association would be about 50 per cent of the whole.

of the whole. LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE A. R. U

LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE A. B. U.

"What," asked Mr. Derrow, "led to the formation of the union, to the conviction that it was
necessary to form such an organization?"

"That the concentration of the smaller railroads
into the larger had been going on for the last
twenty years, the smaller roads being gradually
absorbed into the larger."

"What was the fact as to wages?"

"There had been a gradual reduction."

"Had that anything to do with the formation of

"There had been a gradual reduction."
Had that anything to do with the for he American Railway Union?"
"Yes, it had."
"Yes, it had."

"Yes, it had."
"When did you hold your first meeting?
"In June, 1862—June 20."
"Were the officers elected then?"
"They wers."
"Who were they?"
"I was elected president, G. W. Howareldent, and Sylvester Kellher's secretar

"What was the progress of the organization?"
"That number increased until at the time of the strike there were about 150,000."

out the strike on the Great Norther

"It commenced April 18th, 1894, and laste ighteen days, when it was called off."
"Was that strike against a reduction of wagest"
The question was objected to by counsel for the

"When," saked Mr. Darrow, "did you first learn any trouble at Pullman?"
"On my return from St. Paul, about the 5th of

"From whom did you learn it?"
"From Mr. Howard, vice preside an Railway Union."

"How many members of the American Railway Union were there at Pullman at the time of the strike?" "About 50 per cent. of the employes of the Pull

man company were members of the union."
"Do you know how many lodges there were?"

"About twelve." "When were they organized?" "In the two weeks previous to the lst day o May—the latter part of April."

"Were you present when they were organized?"

"When you or other officers learned of any trou ble at Pullman what was done?"
"I was at my home at Terre Haute. I instruct ed Mr. Howard to go to Pullman and make an in

a strike. "Do you know if Mr. Howard went there

ation of the trouble, and, if possible, avoid

"When did you learn that there was a strike a Pullman?"

"On the morning of May 11th." 'Was it done by your advice in any way ? "No. It was done contrary to my advice."

"Had you any knowledge of it before the strik took place? "No, sir." "From whom did you derive your inform

"From Mr. Howard." When did you first go to Pullman

"On the 14th of May, after the strike occurred "I stayed there the entire day on my first visit and part of a day and an evening on my se visit.

"When was it you went on your second visit?" "On my return from St. Paul, May 18th, 1894," were then put to discover what the vitness did during his visits to Pullman. was considerable objection made by Mr. Walke to Mr. Darrow's way of getting at the facts, and the court finally settled the matter by determining to put the questions himself. He elicited the ct that Mr. Debs made investigations in Pullman and inquired as to the condition of the employer of the Pullman company generally, not only from them but from independent sources, including the Rev. Carwardine.

"The result of my investigations," said Mr Debs, "was that I came to the conclusion that the Pullman company was in the wrong, that wage had been unjustifiably reduced at different time below the living point, and that rents were much too high in comparison with what was charge e same class of dwellings elsewhere WANTED TO HEAR DEES' IMPRESSION

Mr. Darrow entered into an argument that h had a right to get into evidence the witness' im ons of the scenes at Pullman instead of the bare admission made by Mr. Walker that the Pullstrike was justifiable, which admission was made for the purpose of getting it out of the way and the court took the view that the defense we entitled to all the advantage that could be go from the witness' impressions gained on the spot and should not be debarred from any hing that would serve to show that Mr. Debs' m tive was pure in commencing the struggle which esulted in the stoppage of the mails.

"What did you find was the condition of the people at Pullman?" asked Mr. Darrow.

The question was objected to by the prosecution and sustained, but Mr. Darrow managed to get it all in later when he questioned the witness as to what took place at the meeting of the convention at Uhlich's hall, when the delegation from Pull man was present and described in detail what had appened there, and when Mr. Debs' own speech was gone into at length.

"When was the convention held?" asked Mi

"June 12," was the reply of the witnes "How many delegates were present?

About 425 "From nearly all the states in the Union" "Yes, sir."

REPORTERS WERE ALWAYS PRESENT. "Were the reporters present at the meetings the convention

'Yes, at all, with the exception of one ex tive session. "What was that about?"

'The financial affairs of the order." "Anything else then?"

"Was any question ever raised about the pre ence of reporters?

"There was objection raised on one occasion with regard to the presence of reporters on the "Were they admitted?"

"Yes, sir. "Were all the telegrams sent and received by he union subjected to the examination of mer bers of the press?

"Yes, sir."
"Nothing concealed?"

"No. sir. "Were the directors' meetings open to the pub-

" No. sir.

witness then gave a resume of his spece fact that there he mentioned in particular the the strike on the Great Northern was a peacful one. He also described in detail all that he said with reference to the condition of the striking em

its funds for the relief committee, and that sum was paid over to them. The convention also voted a levy of 10 cents a day, but that was not onse of the strike that followed.

Mr. Debt also went into the statements made by the deputation from Fullman to the convention and after hearing this the court took the adjourn ment until the afternoon.

PULLMAN PAILS TO MATERIALIZE.

Mr. George M. Pullman who was vanted by the defense failed to materialize and probably concluding that he had "nothing to testify" vanished into thin air. The Times thus reported the episode:

George M. Pullman has not been found.

He was anxiously sought for by the marshals of the United States yesterday and the day before, but, though the elevator man said he was in his office, his private secretary declared that he had left the city and was wintering in some out of the way locality.

His honor gave the defense until this morning to find out whether Mr. Pullman was in town or not, and unless he accepts service of the subpoma before 10 o'clock, and can be found to have been available at any time up to that hour, the at-tachment will be issued.

rathate achment will be issued.

Yesterday was a great day for the defense. It was shown why Mr. Wickes was present at the mass shown why Mr. Wickes was present at the mass shown who may be a support of the state General Managers' association, and that point is no longer in doubt. He was present for no reason at all except to say that he had nothing to tell the General Managers. That is on the author less a personage than the general manage

At the beginning of the afternoon session the attention of the court was called to the difficulty experienced in securing the attendance of George M. Pullman as a witness. Deputy Marshal Jenes told the court he had not been able to get peronal service on Mr. Pullman though he was satisfied he was in the city. He had been to Mr. Pullman's office and the elevator boy had told him that Mr. Pullman was in his private room, but when he announced his business to Mr.
Pullman's private secretary the latter went to
the sanctum of the sleeping-car magnate and
returned with the information that Mr. Pullman was not in, but was wintering in St. Augustine

DEBS CONTINUES.

The continuation of the direct examination o not completed when court adjourned. Mr. Darrow took up the proceedings of the convention which met at Uhlich's hall where he lef

off at adjournment and asked the witness about the report which was submitted by the commit tee appointed by the Pullman strikers. Thi ort was signed by Brown and Pollans. After the report had been identified, Mr. Dar-

row read a number of extracts in which the mat er of reductions in wages were gone over at ength, showing a cut of from 30 to 70 per cer the men's wages. Attention was also called in the report to the fact that while property-owner in the adjoining towns of Roseland and Kensing ton had reduced rents materially, the Pullma demanded the same rent of its tenant that had prevailed before the cut in wages.

The witness said that Mr. Pollans and Mr. Brown and Miss Jennie Curtis made speeches or the situation at Pullman and at the close of the latter a motion was made to declare a boycot against the Pullman cars at once.

· DECLINED TO ENTERTAIN THE MOTION The witness, as chairman of the convention, de lined to entertain this motion on the ground that it was a very important matter, which should not be acted upon hastily or until every means of effecting an amicable settlement of the difficulty had been exhausted. He suggested that a committee be appointed on behalf of the union to try ie matter by arbitration and avert strike, and such a committee was appointed by uthority of the convention

Referring to the speeches which were made while the matter was under discussion the wit ess said that Vice President Howard made a ch in opposition to the proposed boycott. the close of his remarks a committee of twelve whose names were mentioned, was appointed to ask that the difficulties be arbitrated. This com mittee, the witness said, was composed of six of the Pullman strikers and six from the other de gates. It was appointed by him and the vice nt, naming delegates alternately to act on it. This committee made its report the next day-Saturday, June 16.

Mr. Darrow then asked the witness as to the subject-matter of his own speeches on this occa sion. He said he had made a speech at the open the proceedings of the convention so far as hi manuscript went. He had, however, gone into some other matters in his address which were not touched upon in his manuscript, and remarks were not incorporated in the re

He then told the substance of the committee' report, which was to the effect that Mr. Wicke had positively declined to confer with any repre entative of the American Railway Union, bu was willing to treat with his own employes as in dividuals. Acting on the latter suggestion, the witness recommended that a committee com pany be appointed to call on Mr. Wickes. This was carried into effect, and such committee visited Mr. Wickes and reported back that he had said the company had nothing to ar bitrate, and that he regarded the strikers in the position of "men on the sidewalk so far as their relations with the company were concerned. All this took place, he said, Saturday, June 16.

SPEECH BY MR. HOWARD

The next step after this, he said, was a spe by Mr. Howard in which he took the ground that a point had been reached where it was necessary either to abandon the Pullman strikers to their fate or take some active measures to force the intended to do nothing looking to a peaceful se tlement of the difficulty. He also advised the lelegates before declaring a strike it would be necessary to communicate with their local to see if they would authorize such a

In reply to a question by Mr. Darrow the witness said that several of the delegates made speeches at this stage of the proceedings urging edings urging that it was a duty resting on every delegate to do all in his power to afford relief to the strikers.

The next time the Pullman question came up was on the Wednesday following. At that time the Rev. Carwardine of Pullmar called at the con-vention hall and asked to be heard on behalf of the Pullman strikers. He told of his experience during a stay of three years in Pullman and partienlarly of his knowledge of the condition of the trikers at that time. He said they were on the point of starvation and appealed to the conven-tion in the name of God and humanity to act. He dosed by saying that whatever was done must be

Here Mr. Walker entered a strenuous objection ne evidence which the defense sought to introduce. Mr. Darrow asked what else occurred at this stage of the proceedings and the witness tarted to tell of a grievance submitted by the delegates representing unions on the Santa Fe railroad. Judge Grosscup, after hearing the argurailroad. Judge Grossoup, after hearing the arguments, pro and oon, said he would admit the evidence to show what was said, but cautioned the jury that it must not be accepted as evidence that such a condition of affairs really did exist on the Santa Fe. That was a matter which would have

GRISVANCE OF SANTA PE ENFLOYER.

The witness then testified that Delegate Hill, in throm Raton, N. M., stated to the convention that the employes of the Santa Fe had suffered a reduction in wages, and that they had failed to be paid requisirly, some of them not having received any pay for from two to four months.

Witness and we exite was taken on the Santa that

peld regularly, some of them not having received any pay for from two to four months.

Witness said no action was taken on the Santa Fe grievances, and nothing further was done about the Pullman matter that day.

The next day he said Mesars. Heathcote and Festherstone addressed the convention on the Pullman situation. Mr. Heathcote had stated that the strikers only had three day' rations left, and when that was gone they must starve if further aid was not forthcoming. The convention worked for Mr. Pullman the Sth and Mr. Barrow, "a member of the American Railway Union?"

"Yes': I joined it May 8, 1894. At that time I was a Pullman employe."

Miss Curtis testified to being appointed on a sommittee to visit Mr. Pullman the Sth and Mr. Suits your case it may go in: if not it must be roused \$2,000 to the strikers, and took steps to raise an additional fund by assessment.

Here the witness told of a speech he made on this occasion, in which he denounced Mr. Pull
The matter that the defendants should be allowed to minute factors of the American Railway Union?"

"Yes': I joined it May 8, 1894. At that time I was a Pullman employe."

Miss Curtis testified to being appointed on a sommittee to visit Mr. Pullman the Sth and Mr. Suits your case it may go in: if not it must be roused at all, resiz on the speeches of these man, additional fund by assessment.

The witness further testified that she had lived that the had lived the strikers on the speeches of these man, additional fund by assessment.

The witness further testified that she had lived that the defendants abould be allowed to minute factors and ten months.

"That means," said the court, "that the defendants abould be allowed to minute factors and ten months.

"That means," said the court, "that the defense had subset that the defendants abould be allowed to minute factors and ten months.

"The the whole of your case, if it be proved at all, resiz on the speeches of these man, that your case it may go in: if not it must be roused to the subset of the subset of t

the Railway Union must use all the porganization to force a settlement of the bale. He had said he would rather to riom Railway Union wrecked than to the Pullman strikers to their fast.

cott on Pullman cars, and the appointment of a committee to notify Mr. Wickes that unless he agreed to arbitrate the matter, the boycott would go into effect at noon, June 26. This committee reported that Mr. Wickes still refused, and prep-arations were then made to put the resolution

Witness told of the steps which were taken to apprise the public of the union's intended action. Witness testified that the convention adjourned Witness testified that the convention adjourned at noon Saturday, June 28, and that after that the strike was directed by the board of directors. theater the night before the day appointed for the boycott to begin.

He was asked if he or any one else at that meeting counseled violence or violation of law. The

stion was objected to by Mr. Walker and the objection overruled. Witness then ans that nothing of the sort was advised by him any of the other speakers.

He told of the establishing of headquar
Uhlich's hall and how the business was co

ed there. In reply to a question as to how many telegrams were sent out during the strike, he said between 8,000 and 9,000.

Witness was saked by Mr. Darrow if at any time during the strike he had in public speeches or any other way counseled violence or the in-fraction of any United States law. Mr. Walker objected to the question and Judge Grosscup said he thought the objection ought not to be made. Mr. Debs then said he never had. alleged to have made at Blue Island to the effect that trains carrying Pullman sleepers must be stopped whether they were mail trains or not.

Witness positively denied ever having used such Witness testified further that he had advised all mmittees which had come to headquarters, to ostain from any acts of violence, and, in answer to a general question by Mr. Darrow, added:

"No, sir, never in all my life have I broken the haw or advised others to do so." The testimony was listened to with marked inerest by the jury and the attorneys for the deed themselves as well pleased with fense express the day's developments.

Continuing its report the Times of the 8th has the following in reference to Thursday's proceedings:

The principal feature in the Debs case yesterday which is of public interest is the manner in which Mr. Pullman treats the United States Dis trict Court. Even yet the palace car magnate ha ot been found and still the question as to his appearance hangs fire. At the opening of the ourt yesterday Judge Grosscup lad the matter of his attendance before him

The counsel for the defense stated that they had been unable to lay hands on him. He is as good as if he were non est. He is a will-'o-the-wisp-here to-day and gone to-morrow. He is as slip pery as an eel. The colored man who attends to to be found, but even the private secretary he disappeared when wanted by the court. Accordlike his chief, for the benefit of his health, it is mpossible to detemine

The court is not, however, to be trifled with and will issue an attachment if the circumsta

eed it. Deputy Marshal Jones made a dilligent search or Mr. Pullman at his office and could not find He says that nobody appears to know the exact whereabouts of that gentleman. John who occupies the honorable office of preventing distasteful callers from baving access to his chief by demanding that they shall first be properly credited to him by a piece of pasteboard, rought to court and testified that he took Mr. Jones' card in as usual and that Mr. Sweet, Mr. Pullman's private secretary, carried it forward to

employer was not in. He testified in a straightforward manner that manner at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and on his way in passed through the reception-room After that the factorum declares he never saw the head of the palace car company.

The most rigid cross-examination on the parof Attorney Gregory and the judge failed to elicit anything more from Johnson and the court or red Mr. Sweet to be sent for. It is said that that gentleman cannot be found and Attorney Darrow declares that the defense will have the employes of the Pullman company present in court if by that means it is found possible to lo-

cate Mr. Pullman. POINTS OF INTEREST TO LAWYERS To lawyers there is one matter which will excite much interest in yesterday's proceedings. It is the point raised by counsel for the government admission of evidence to prove what were the objects of the defendants in pursuing the

For the defense Mr. Darrow argued that his clients would be subject to considerable disabiliity if he were not allowed to put in evidence a

to their intentions. For the government counsel argued that if to go in as showing the state of mind of defend ants then it might be possible to manufacture evi "On the other hand," said Judge Grosscup

"if counsel be not allowed to go into these mat ters their whole case will not be before the court The whole case for the government rests on the speeches of the defendants, and it is clearly com petent to show on the part of the defense who was the whole tenor of their speeches.'

There the case rests at present, for Attorney Walker promised to produce to the court a number of decisions by the Supreme court of the United States on the point and his honor will read these before finally deciding on it.

Miss Jennie Curtis, by her graphic description of the Pullman troubles, made a distinct impress ion on the jury. On the resumption of the case of the code otion of the case of Debs and his Curtis be allowed to testify, so that she might get

Pullman as she had told it to those who were present at the convention of delegates of the American Railway Union at Uhlich's hall. She said that she was now working for A. H. Reveil as a seamstress and that she had previously been in the employ of Mandel Bros. in a similar capac-

Pullman was left behind by Miss Curtis before the inception of the radirosd strike, and May 11 last year she left that town for good. She said that she had worked for Mr. Pullman four years

He had been in the employ of the Pullman co-ome for a like period.

"Were you familiar with the condition of

"Yes, sir."
Miss Curis then told the story of her appointment to stend the convention. She said that she represented local union No. 269 and had been sent to the meetings of the convention to tell the members of the American Railway Union what was the condition of the town and to sak their aid. She attended all the meetings of the convention with the exception of two or three.
"I will ask you," said counsel, "to tell the jury what was said by you at that convention."

WERE GROUND AND CUT AND GROUND.

what was said by you at that convention."

WERE GROUND AND CUT AND GROUND.

"I got up to state the condition of the people at
Pullman, and I appealed to those good men to do
what they could for them. I told them they were
at starvation point in Pullman. I told them how
the people at Pullman had had their wages reduced, how they had been ground and cut and
ground down to the very lowest, even to the
point where they could not make a living wage." point where they could not make a living wage."
"Was anything said about the relief committee"

"Yes.

"What was that?"

"A relief committee had been formed and w doing very good work, and I said that they reli

exclusively upon charity and the generosity of the people for what they got."

"You may state whether you stated to the con-

vention the history of a young woman who, I be-lieve, was yourself, who was employed there."

"I said my father had been sick for several months and was unable to work, and we could not pay our rent, and at the time he died we owed the Fullman company three months' rent. After he was dead they said the rent would have to be paid. I was the only one employed by the Pullpaid. I was the only one employed by the Pull-man company, and I was earning at that time only 85 cents a day. I said I had nearly paid the whole amount up, and that I owed only about \$15 at that time. I had had the amount deducted from my wages every week except just what paid

"Did you refer to wages paid to other girls? "I said there were girls working right by me, and all they could earn was 40 cents a day, and they had a mother to keep out of that sum.

"What did you say with reference to your visit to Mr. Pullman and Mr. Wickes?" "I said that we had visited those gentlemen and asked them if they would not raise our wages. We asked Mr. Pullman if he would reduce his

rent to the houses, and he said that it was an im-Was anything said by you with referen the amount of the rent owing to the Pullman "I said Pullman employes were indeb

Pullman \$70,000 for rent at the time of the strike.

In reply to Mr. Walker, witness fixed the date of her father's death as the 11th of September, DERS SAYS " REFRAIN FROM VIOLENCE." The examination in chief of Eugene V. Debs was then continued by Mr. Darrow. The first evidence tendered by counsel in examining him

as on speech, in which Mr. Debs urged on his earers to keep the law and refrain from violence. "Did you," asked Mr. Darrow, "send out an order officially June 29 on this matter?"

"Yes, sir: I did." "What was done with that?" Given to the city newspapers and the Associ-

ted Press. "That was sent out under your own signatur

"Yes." "Say what that order contained." "I object to that," said Mr. Walker."
"I think," ruled the court, "it is perfectly com-

een referred to, in which it was found that he irged in particular that no act of violence should be committed and wound up with: "A man who will violate law is against the interests of

"After that," asked Mr. Darrow, "I will ask i other notices and directions were sent out to

ther parties on the matter of the strike."
"I make the same objection to that. After the actions were charged and after the injunction

even." So said Mr. Walker.
"There was evidence introduced by the governnent." said the court, "intended to show that about this date defendants were making speeches, the purpose of which was to show the conspiracy. Now, it seems to me that it is competent to show that he was calling upon them officially not to do that with which they are charged and that they were actually at the time they were making the speeches doing officially something which would touch the probability of those other speeches having been delivered."

Mr. Walker still pressed his objection to the natter being gone into, as he said the evidence t competent according to the rulings. Mr. Darrow was urging the right of the defe

to have testimony admitted in the point when his honor intimated that he was going to let him get in the evidence and let the jury indee as to whether it was the expression Mr. Debs' real convictions or not. This discussion took place on the admission of

a document which purported to be a copy of the manifest issued on July 6, on the matter of the strike in which Mr. Debs cautioned everybody course they had marked out for themselves in against using violence and calling upo of the union to see that olence should be pormptly arrested and prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. STRUGGLE TO KEEP IT OUT. Mr. Rosenthal again brought up the same ques

that the testimony the prosecution introduced was introduced on the ground that it was admis-sions on their part, and therefore admissions against the prisoner, "I suppose," said the ourt, "that what shows for the government is to e admitted and what does not should be excluded." "These statements are not contemporaneous aid Mr. Rosenthal. period. If anything were said at the same time

and in the same speech as that we have intro-duced then that would be relevant. But this is at a totally different time." "Suppose," pointed out his honor, "that ten men are met together and one of them makes a speech and urges the others to tie up the Rock Island road, for instance. Suppose his speech to be of a very inflammatory character and before that speech can be acted upon, the next day or the next hour, he sends an explanation to the others saying that he did not mean that they should commit any violence, but simply tha uld quit the service. Would not that be

Mr. Walker also argued on the attention of the judge that he thought the evidence of this cla was not admissible.

Counsel got into quite an interesting di Counsel got into quite an interesting discussion with the judge at this point and Mr. Rosenthal argued that the government ought to be allowed to put these declarations by the defense in evidence but that the defense were not entitled to put in other acts because they were done on different occasions and if could not be supposed that the defendants should be allowed to manufacture arithmen.

- "I did. There was a statement in the begin
- ing of June."
 "Was it published in the newspaper
- "It was."
- Have you a copy of it?" I have not
- "We have a file of The Times, your own paper,"
 said Mr. Milchrist. "He can examine that."
 "That will do very well," replied Mr. Darrow
 "Besides being in the newspapers it was sen
 out by mail," continued the witness.

COURT DECIDES TO LET IT GO. The decision of the court in the matter of admitting contemporaneous evidence as to the speeches of the defendants was further considered by the court on the demand made by Mr. Darrow that he be allowed to get in evidence of the attitude of the defendants during the strike. His honor refused to admit evidence affirmative of the defendants wishes that the affirmative of the defendants wishes that the strike should be peaceful, but decided to admit what would show that the defendants did not use

the words attributed to them. Mr. Rosenthal, on behalf of the government was very strong in his arguments that it was not etent to introduce contempora ony and offered to bring any number of author ities on the point.

"I am very clear myself on the point," said his honor, "but I shall be glad to see your authori-ties. You had better deave the question now, Mr. Darrow, and I will decide on it later."

Mr. Darrow directed the concluding portion of his questions to the point as to whether the witknew any of those who had committed or were alleged to have committed the overt acts and Mr. Debs declared that, with the exception of Lovejoy and Hannahan, he knew none of them.

The witness was then handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. Walker. His earlier question were directed to drawing out of the witness the term of his actual service in the employ of the

Then that makes," said counsel, "about four and a half years of actual service in the employ of the roads? About that."

"And that was all the manuel labor you hav ever performed?

No, sir. I worked five years in a wholesale grocery house at the hardest kind of manua

About what year would that be

"I ceased to work for the railroad in 1875." What wages were you getting as a fireman:

What did you get when you quit the bus

"I was then paid by the mile. If I had been able to keep up with my engine I should hav been able to earn about \$90 a month.

The witness was asked about his connection with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and practically repeated what he said the previ ous day.

Your salary as president of the American Rail way Union of \$3,000 still continues, does it not " asked Mr. Walker. No, sir. I cut it off myself last September.

"The purpose of your union was to get the control of all the railroad employes in the hands of the directors Yes, under the limitations of the con

and by laws."
"I understand that you said that 25 per cent. o

the employes of the roads were members of ex isting organizations?

DID NOT SAY THOSE THINGS No. sir, I did not say that

What did you say?

"I said that only 25 per cent. of the railroad employes of the country were eligible to existing organizations."
"What per centage do you suppose are actually

members of those associations

"I do not think there were over 10 per cent. o the railroad men of the country actually mem-bers of the existing organizations at the time the strike was ordered." That is, about 80,000 of the rallroad men of

the United States were members

"How many do you think are members, then? "Well, the territory covered by these organiza-tions extends over the United States, Mexico and Canada, I-

We are not in the British dominions yet Confine yourself to the United States, if you

please. "I should say that, roughly speaking, there

were about 87,000 railroad men connected with the old organizations.'

witness said that he did not think that there would be more than 50 per cent, member of the locomotive engineers' brotherhood, abo 30 per cent. connected with the locomotive fire men, 45 per cent. connected with the conductors organization, and on other points to the san ed to hazard an opinion. Mr Walker asked if the witness were acquainte with a member of the Railway Union named Sul livan, but Mr. Debs said that he did not know if that gentlemen were a membar of the union of nd he did not know him.

"How many employes did you say there were connected with the roads which were membe of the General Managers' Association . About 50 per cent., was it not?

"I did not say that. What I said was that directly and indirectly there were 50 per cent. of the employes of the railroads of th connected with roads represented in the General fanagers' Association

What do you mean by that ?" "Well, the Union Pacific railroad does not cen ter in Chicago, but in matters of wages it is con trolled by the action of the General Managers' As ociation

" I know a great deal about it.

No, sir; certainly not.

- From whom did you get your information?
 Direct from the general manager of the Union Pacific himself."
- "Have you had it from the president of the General Manager's Association, or from any men ber of the General Manager's Association?
- "Do you know how many miles of road are members of the General Manager's Association
- 'Yes.'
- "Do you know how many miles of road are in the jurisdiction of those managers?
- No. sir."
- "Do you know how many miles of road ther are in the United States?"
- "Yes, sir. About 180,000." "Are you not about 4,000 under the mark?
- "Are you not about 3,550 king approximately."
 "I may be. I was speaking approximately."
 "Do you know how many miles are controlled
 y the members of the General Managers' Asso
- "No. sir."
- "You say you had knowledge of concerted ac-tion in the reduction of wages. From what sources did you derive your knowledge? Did you derive it from any members of the General Managers' Association?" m what source did you derive that infor-
- "I got it from the columns of the Chicago Her-aid, the acknowledged organ of the General Man-agers' Association." gers' Association."

 "Why do you say 'seknowledged ""

 "It is the recognised organ of the railroads."

 "Who has seknowledged that the Herold was ever the organ of the railroads?"

 "It is general repute."

 "Name the man who has ever acknowledged the authority of the Herald?"

 "The Railway Union; that is good enough for ma."

CONCERTED REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Ou spoke of a concerted reduction of told you of this?" Who told you of this?"
"Mr. Carpenier, the president of the
Eastern Illinois road, told me of it."

spoken to about it by the counsel.

Mr. Debs also testified to reduction of wages on several of the roads, but was compeled to admit

that the roads named were not members of the

to the old standard after having made a cut ov

such an unusual thing that I forgot all about it."
"You said the Great Northern strike was a

"No, sir. The company made no attempt to

The witness' attention was called to a state

ointed out this was so, and instanced trouble

Island, and the Wabash railroads. He was als

of persons to isolate and injure some particula

individual against whom they have a grievance

strike the witness testified as follows

eal or imaginary grievance.

Nearly all of the afternoon se

In reply to a question to define the meaning o

"A strike is a stoppage of work at a given tim

Having heard these definitions the court con

sidered it time to take the adjournment for

up with the cross-examination of Mr. Debs by

Mr. Walker on behalf of the government. Mr. Walker finished his examination just before

court adjourned, and the defense began the re

direct examination on some points which Mr

Walker brought out. At the adjournment Mr

Darrow announced that he had one or two ques

On resuming his cross-examination Mr. Walke

Wickes of the Pullman company of the intende

Witness replied that there was a subsequer

action authorizing the board of directors to take

full charge and direction of the intended boycot

and also to call a mass meeting to take place a

oycott was the last act of the convention

the Empire theater, on West Madison street.

"Yes."
"What was the day and place of the me

"Then after that the American Railway Union

"During the five days' interim between the ad

ournment of the convention and the beginning

"Did you have any communication with the

Not until the general boycott was put in

"From the testimony of Mr. Chappell and the

"I want to know what you know of this fact of

your own knowledge. Do you know the names

of any of the committeemen who called on the

" No, sir; that was left to the employes them

Did any committee report to the beard of di

rectors that they had waited on the officials of the

Mr. Walker then asked the witness how man

He replied that he visited the town before goin

to the Great Northern strike and also on his re

turn. This visit was on or about May 15, when

In answer to other questions witness said he

Mr. Walker questioned the witness closely as to

tion at Pullman for use in his opening address

He replied that he got it from the strikers them

selves and from newspaper reporters, who had been assigned to the Pullman strike, among

others, Wallace Rice, who had testified for the

"You did not go to Mr. Pullman then for any

" Did not Mr. Pullman offer to allow an exami

nation of his books by a committee of his em-ployes to substantiate what he told them regard

next day, although Mr. Wickes had promised the

envestigating committee immunity from distance or discrimination. That was what caused

"From the committee."
"Did you get any of your information from the company or get it all from other sources?"
"I got it from the company's own statement as published in the newspapers and from other sources I have mentioned."
"Did you take newspaper reports on the state, ments of reporters as absolute facts?"
"Not altogether."
"Not altogether."
"Did you not state that about 50 per cent. of the Pullman employes belonged to the American Railway Union?"
"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir, he did, and discharged the co

How do you know that "

ndence with Vice President Howard two or

had advised against the Pullman strike in cor

Baltimore & Ohio railroad, or any road?"

selves."
"Did any committee of the directors wait

effect you made no effort at negotiations with the

general managers?"
"Commit ees of the employes of the differen

roads waite on their respective managers.

Was that the only action taken?"

"June 25, at the Empire theater.

"Did you issue orders and direct:

of the boycott you had no further comm

had charge of the boycott"
"Over certain phases."

with the Pullman company

"How do you know that?"

Illinois Central railroad officials?

the officials of the Illinois Central

times he visited Pullman and when.

three days before the strike occurred.

reports of the committees."

When did the convention adjourn

ions more he wanted to ask the witn

by men acting in concert in order to redress some

There was no intimidation used?

There were no troops called out?

"There was no excitement

" None whatever."

in this fashion

lunch

Walker.

you allude to?"

June 23.

"No. sir."

No. sir

No, sir.

"Yes, sir.

he spent a day there

before the convention.

'No, sir.'

ing his affairs?"

the strike."

general managers?

ago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road.'

eaceful strike.'

So it was."

No, sir.

bring in new men."

"Yes, sir."
"Do you know how many were members before the strike and how many joined afterwards?"
"No, sir. I do not know that."
Mr. Walker then questioned the witness as the amount of money the Pullman members hapaid into the general union.

of the Pullman members had paid their dues and initiation fees and some had not. He also ex-plained that only part of the money paid into the local union went into the treasury of the general esident of the Chicago d

The witness then referred to the general de-pression he mentioned in his speech and was se-verely badgered by counsel in reference to the capitalization of roads that had gone into hands of receivers, and admitted that he did not say anything about alleged capital at the convention. This was the phrase he used on the stand when spoken to shout the the counsel. Mr. Walker asked if the remainde men who organized the union and Mr. Debs re plied that it did not.

Were all your meetings open to the public asked Mr. Walker.

" Did this apply to the meetings of the b

"No, sir."
"They were business meetings, I suppose "Some were and some were not."
"Were they not all confidential?"

No, siz.

"Did you ever hear of any road that returned "Were not these meetings held behind close ing to depression?"
"Yes, there is one instance; that of the Chiors and guarded to prevent interrup Yes, sir.

"Did you not send out a circular of instruction "Did you mention that to the convention?"
"No, sir, I did not. The fact was that it was

to the men in charge of the boycott?

"There were a number of such sent out, pro-ably half a dozen in all."

Were they given to the press?" "I think they all were."

Was it mailed to the officers of all the unions That was probably done.

"But was it done?"

'I do not know, sir?" "Take the meeting of June 22, you stated the delegates read a number of telegrams from their local lodges, can you furnish one of those tele-"You simply took possession of the road and grams or state the substance of one and who re "No. sir. We simply went home and staved

Witness then said he could repeat the subst of those he had heard read, which was about a "You are hereby authorized to rep sent this union in any action you may take relative to the Pullman strike.'

ment made that there were grievances as to wages mentioned at the convention, and he In answer to the question as to how many mer were represented in the convention witness said which had taken place on the Santa Fe, the Rock n 125,000 and 150,000 and that they were scattered all over the country pretty much, ex cept in the east.

asked to define the word "boycott," and did so 'The boycott was to begin June 26, did you "By the word 'boycott' I understand a con issue any orders or directions extending the time certed effort or attempt on the part of a number until the next day?"

No, sir; no directions were issued until the next day.' Witness said he could not recall that he had

given any further instructions on June 25.

By Mr. Walker: "These delegates went home after the convention adjourned. Why, then, was it necessary to send out telegrams to direct the

men what to do if they already knew? SEVERAL UNIONS WERE NOT REPRESENTED Well, there were forty-five unions not repre sented in the convention at all and thousa members who would not get an opportunity to

ee or talk to the delegates who attended the convention. "Was it necessary to repeat those instruction everal hundred times a day

'That was not done. Witness then went on to say that the orders and nstructions sent out by himself and the director were the orders of the convention; that they asked the witness if the report of the special committee appointed to notify Vice President imply executed the wishes of the convention in

> Mr. Walker tried to break down that view of the situation by a series of sharp questions, but the witness stuck to his statement.

Mr. Walker then went into a long series of questions to show that the witness did not go to any of the scenes of disturbance and make a per sonal appeal to the mob or rioters to disperse Mr. Darrow, in his redirect examination, tried to show that other officers of the union did go to such places and counsel peace, but the evidence was not admissible. With one to eight times every day while the strike wa

You best the politicians," said Mr. Walke

"I was making a canvass," replied the witness Mr. Walker then went into the question o was enforced against roads which did not use th

Pullman equipment.

Witness replied: "Because the other road combined with the General Managers' Associa "Did the roads commit any overt act?"

Yes, sir, by repeated reduction of wages. Why did not the convention direct a strik

against such roads for the specific act? 'I don't know that I can tell now. That all oc curred eight months ago. "Would there have been a strike if it had no

peen for the action of the board of directors of the American Railway Union?" "I don't know. I used all my influence in tha

"You did all you could to get men to leave th service of the railroads?

"Yes, sir."
"Did you direct the men on the Michigan Cen

tral to go out ?" 'No sir. I had no such authority.

DEFINES THE MEANING OF "SCARS. Mr. Walker then took up the address deliver by Mr. Debs at the opening of the Uhlich's hall myention and undertook to get the witness to

efine the meaning of the word "scab." Witness said ne never used the word except in an explanatory way and never in denunciation. Walker replied that he allowed it to be don under his signature.

The court then took a hand to find out just tion

"A 'scab,' " said the witness, "in labor union

means the same as a traitor to means a man who betrays his fellow-men by tal ing their places when they go on strikes for s principle

The Court-then it does not apply to non-unic men who refuse to quit work "No. sir.

Mr. Walker-Was it not true that there were many men out of employment and anxious to get work during the strike?" how he got his information regarding the situa-

'Yes. str.' Mr. Walker then asked the witness about the telegrams which had been sent out to the le

of other labor organizations and asked him if it was the intent to draw them into the strike. Witness answered no: "No; we wanted th to come here to advise and co-operate with us and to talk over mutual interests, but not to

Mr. Walker then took up the witness' state ment made on the stand that he had never coun seled violence or the violation of any nationa state, or municipal law, and asked him if he had

not counseled a boycott.
This brought forth a sparring match between
the attorneys, and after Mr. Walker read the definition of boycott as given in the dictionaries
the witness replied that he had advised a boycott
under that definition of the term.

REFERS TO THE TELEGRAMS AGAIN

Mr. Walker then took up some of the telegrams which had been sent, and one in particular to which had been sent, and one in particular to some point in New Mexico telling the committee man not to attempt to cut off Pullman cars; that the only thing to do in case the company insisted on running. Pullmans was for all the men to quit work, and asked the witness if he sent it. He said he thought he did.

Some discussion then arose between the attorneys as to the distinction between a strike and a boyout and as to which the affair of last summer really was.

be conditions existing in this respect last a ner so far as the employes of the railroads

concerned?

"I did not understand that they quit the se vice of the roads at first, but took the positio that they would not work if it was on conditio that they must handle Pullman cars."

On the redirect examination Mr. Darrow sake the witness what the union did or ordered to I does to say, the critisher places were filled by

lone in case the strikers' places were filled by

other men.

"Nothing," was the reply.

At the adjournment of court Judge Grosscup said he did not wish to hear any more proof in regard to the Uhlich's hall convention unless there was some point in controversy between the attorneys, and the latter agreed there was not. The testimony from this on will be as to the overtacts, which the defense will introduce testimony nerally com

The proceedings of Friday, February 8th, are thus reported in the Times:

Still missing! That is Mr. Pullman. For days he has ought. High and low, and far and wide, he has been looked for, but not he slightest trace of him can be found. He has disappeared as thor-oughly as though he had been swallowed up by the earth. The whole machinery of the courts of the United States has been put in operation and yet no trace of the palace car magnate can be

Each day there is reported an additional disappearance of employes of the Pullman company and if the depletion of the office force goes on at this rapid rate there will soon be nobody left in the Pullman building who will be able to trans-

First Mr. Pullman is reported gone; then his private secretary disappears and the court issues subpoenas against the great man's ster whose services are so valuable that they are gen erally in attendance upon the head of the com pany throughout the entire year. But Mr. Pull-man must have some private information of the issue of subpoenss, for no sooner are they issued and an official is sent out to serve them individuals for whom they are intended are not to be found.

Yesterday morning Mr. Jones, the deputy shal, visited the Pullman building to call upon the two stenographers to appear in court to testify as to the whereabouts of Pullman the great. But processes of court do not run in anything that relates to Mr. Pullman and these gentlemen were not about the premises.

Says Jones, the deputy marshal: "I went to Pullman building. I found the colored man who is a fixture in the reception room. I talked to him and he answered me. But he said that the tenographers were out of the way. not available.'

"Have you anything." asked Judge Grosscup just before the court adjourned the further he ing of the Debs case yesterday, "to say to me, Mr. Gregory, with reference to the witness presence was needed?"

"No. sir," answered the lawyer, "except that we subpoensed the two stenographers to attend and when the deputy marshal went down to the Pullman building he was told by the newro who attends to the reception room that they were not there. The deputy marshal says that the negro told him that they had never been there. court, your honor will remember, he testified that they were. The marshal says he thinks it is the DETERMINED TO GET PULLMAN THERE

The judge looked grave when he heard this emed as though he were almost on the point of issuing an attachment right for Mr. Pullman. But the attorneys for the fense did not urge the point, and simply left the matter where it was, with the intention of prosecuting their search for the missing man, or rather en, as it appears now to be.

The names of the stenographers who have been subpoensed are E. J. Maher and John Mossback. attorneys for the defense issued subpoena yesterday for others around the Pullman building. They are determined to get Pullman if they

On the assembling of the court yesterday morning there was a consultation between the lawyers on each side and the judge of the District Court. A glance at the seats of the jury revealed the One of the twelve was not present. The name of the absentee is John Coc, Dearfield, Lake county. He has been sick for the last two or three days, but has been able to attend to his duties until yesterday. This morning he was consider-ably worse, and a physician was called in, who him he must not venture out for two or three days. He gave a certificate that Juror Co could not come into court again for that period.

s it would not be safe. This complicated matters. The defense and the prosecution were ready to go on, but the court was clear on that point, and refused to continue the case with one of the jury absent, fearing that

it might invalidate the proceedings.
"Owing to the sickness of a juror," announcement of the sickness of a juror," announcement of the sickness of a juror, and a a juror, Judge Grosscup, on taking his seat on the bench, and the certificate of his physician that he will not be able to get out for two or three days I think it will be necessary to adjourn the further taking of testimony in this case. If the juror is given to-day, to-morrow and Sunday to recuperate his physician says he will be able to come down to the

"Would it not be possible," asked Gen. Black,

to arrange that the proceedings be continued with eleven jurors?" "The proceedings cannot," said his honor, "be gone on with, as I understand. The proceedings would not be valid "

"I would not be afraid of that at all," put in Gen. Black. "I am not aware that it is necessary to have twelve jurors except in a criminal case." "The Supreme Court of this state has decided," said his honor. "that a criminal case can only be tried by a jury and a jury is a jury of twelve I think it is safer to adjourn until we can have

The proceedings, interrupted by the illness of Juror Coe, were at a stand still when the court convened Monday, Febrnary 11th. The Times of the 12th says:

the whole of the twelve present."

George M. Pullman has concluded he will be-ome a law-abiding citizen. His attorney, Robert Todd Lincoln, late minister to Great Britain, informed Judge Grosscup yesterday morning that he had been in telegraphic communication with Mr. Pullman and that the latter would soon arrive in Chicago. The tone of the con left the inference that Mr. Pullman was very very tired of roaming, and when he got back he would be so tickled that deputy United States marshals could serve all kinds of subpensa and writs on him and he wouldn't care a bit. There was an intimation that the newspaper

write on him and he wouldn't care a bit.

There was an intimation that the newspaper notoriety, to which the little incident of cluding a marshal with a writ had given rise, was so disseteful to Mr. Pullman that he determined to end it by again coming within the jurisdiction of the court and obeying its writs. Perhaps this is so. It may be though, that there were other reasons. Mr. Pullman has not always shown himself sensitive to newspaper criticism.

PULINAR WAS TRIES.

The defenses have a witness who will swear that he came into the reception room of Mr. Pullman's office while the deputy marshal was there with the subporns. After the marshal had been told that Mr. Pullman was not there, this witness sent in his card and was received by Mr. Pullman. This wholly wipes out the hypothesis that Mr. Pullman left his office just before the officer arrived. It proves that he deliberately interfered with the survice of a writ of the court. It may be that rather than parant moth a story to be told to the court he will be willing to appear on the

s stand without even the formality of a

se, nor the marshal's office has flagged in efforts to get at Mr. Pullman. Edward A Sewett and William H. Reed, superintendents of something of that sort in the employ of the Pul man company, were in court yesterday mornin in answer to subpenas served on them by Deput Marshal Allen. It was proposed through the to find out where Mr. Pullman and his private of the pullman and the the pullman a d, superintendents he employ of the Pullcar were, also anything else they might know that would throw light on the subject. The as surance of Mr. Lincoln that Mr. Pullman would be ready to appear in court when wanted mad

sary. There was another matter for consideration by court and counsel yesterday morning quite as im-portant as the Pullman matter. That was the severe sickness of one of the jurors, Mr. Coc. He is suffering with a severe cold and a form of the grip. Judge Grosscup went to the Clifton House yesterday morning before court to learn for himself Mr. Coe's condition and the probable length of time it would be before he was able to take his place in the jury box. The result of his visit he ed to the other eleven jurors on the ing of the court :

opening of the court:
"I am satisfied, gentlemen of the jury, from what I can see of your associate, Mr. Coe, and what the physicians say with respect to him that he won't be able to serve on the jury for two weeks or more at least. If he were my own weeks or more at least. If he were my own father I would not allow him to get out of his befor two weeks. His attack is a very serious on and his temperature this morning over there to see him was 1081/2 degrees. He is a man who has been so vigorous that he won't admit that he is so sick. What effect this will have on the trial I will not now determine. I will decide it at 2 o'clock. You can be excused until

WANT A TWELFTH JUROR. Then there was consultation between the cour and counsel as to what to do. To discharge this jury and commence all over again would occasion a waste of time and delay which neither court no counsel wanted to permit if there was any pos ble way of avoiding it. However, counsel for the nt seemed more easily able to reconcile themselves to it than anybody else. There was a very strong impression in the court room that the nment counsel had conceived the opinion that the jury would not convict, and were no altogether sorry something had arisen to give

hem a chance for a new jury. Gen. Black at first thought that they could pro ceed with a jury of eleven, if the defendants would agree. The defendants were ready to agree, but took the view, and Judge Grosscup shared it with them, that such a stipulation would be a fatal error. Finally, Gen. Black cam to this conclusion himself. Then the defens made a proposition itself. This was in effect that the present jury be discharged and a new one at impaneled, consisting of the eleven of the ent jury and a twelfth man; that for the efit of this twelfth man the evidence already taken might be read over. In support of this on Mr. Gregory read a lot of autho propo some of them interesting in themselves asid from any aid they might be in the present case.

This proposition was talked ab between court and counsel, and the more they talked about it the more feasible it seemed. But before it was finally decided on Judge Gro wanted to sleep over it. So he adjourned cour ntil 10 o'clock this morning.

DARROW MAKES A MOTION

"In this case, your honor," said Mr. Darrow, when the court resumed at the afternoon session wish to make a motion in the event that the court should decide that it is not competent to proceed with eleven jurors, that the place of the sick juror should be filled and the car with after the evidence has been read over to the new juror. We think we have authorities or that point, and we will present them to you The evidence could be read over and tha would save the whole time that would be occu pied in re-presenting the case to the court. If Gen. Black admits this to be right we would like

to present these au horities to the court. When the court adjourned after the co ence in your honor's chambers this morning, said Gen. Black, "I made an investigation of the points involved, and I found one authority upor the point which, it seems to me, settles the ques It is the case of Callan against Wilson cided by Justice Harlan In that decision the judge discusses the question as to the rights of trial by jury under similar circumstances to this case, touching particularly the right of trial in onspiracy cases, and holds that it is in inaliens ble right that there should be a trial by a jury which means a jury of twelve men. The author ity is so conclusive that I must abandon my pos

"Does it say anything as to the right to add

another juror?" asked the court. "It says nothing on the point," replied Ger Black.

the gentlemen sitting at the further table (th press table)," said Mr. Walker. "One of the fourth estate," suggested his honor "My impression is that there would be so much error in that as to call for great care," continue

Mr. Walker to the swearing in of another juror," said the court, "even if it were shown that we could do so without error. The twelfth juror ought to be entitled to see the witnesses and hear them tee tify. As much consideration and care ought to be taken for the twelfth juror as for the other

eleven men.' "It would not be urged," said Mr. Darro without the consent of the government.

"We will consent to anything," said Mr. Walker that can be done under the rule of law. We are not contented with anything that is possibly an

AUTHORITIES ARE QUOTED.

"In that case," said Mr. Darrow, " we shall present the arguments. It is not necessary that th time of the court should be taken up by two coun-sel and Mr. Gregory is thoroughly familiar with the authorities and he will present them to the

The first question I would call to your he attention," said Mr. Gregory, " is the old common law rule laid down by Lord Coke that after a jury was sworn it could not be discharged, and so it was held at an early day. It was even held that the court had not the power to discharge when the jury could not agree. This was the subject of comment by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The old case was cited that it was competent for the judge to take a jury with him on circuit in a ragon if they failed to agree upon a verdict.
"It has been held in the United States co

"It has been held in the United States courts that there is authority to discharge the jury on silure to serve. The point has been discussed in Lesch's Crown Law Cases, page 620, where during a murder trial one of the witnesses was taken with a fit and carried out in an insensible state. One of the jurors who same from the same town went out and saw him. On his return he said that the sick juror would not be able to return to court for some time. Justice Lawrence thereupon discharged the jury, and all the sleven remaining members of the jury were sworn with one in addition."

"The prisoner was convicted," said Mr. Grego "Was any question raised," saked his ben as to the decision to go on with the old ele-"Yes; the question was rais awrence, who decided it." "There was no appeal?"

"No, there was not," said Mr. Gregory.
Counsel then went on to quote other cases,
and that in Sir Thomas Raymond there we
are mentioned where it was held that a ji
night be added without the consent of the par ight be added without the consent the case. One case was cited who dges of the High Court of Eng-loss found the en bane, found that where a juror he with a fit and was unable to procase on trial, and where the prisoner firstly consent to the impaneling of a new jur afterward withdrew his consent, all the agreed that the judge's decision to add a juror in place of the one discharged withread. Some other authorities were also earing on the same point, and all de

ame way.
"Do I understand that all the defendants agreed to take the same jury with another in place of Juror Coe?" replied the court. "They all told me they would consen

plied Mr. Gregory.

"Let us hear some of your United States or

said his honor said his honor.

"This power," said Mr. Gregory, "has been decided to be held by the courts of this country. In 2 Scammon is quoted the case of Stone vs. People. That was a case where it appeared, after the trial had been entered upon, that one of the

jurors was an alien."
"What was the occasion?" asked h

"What was the occasion?" asked his honor.
"It was a trial for murder," replied Mr. Gregory. "The court held that to discharge the remaining eleven jurors would be illegal and if it
had been done without the prisoner's consent
would be cause of error. We should have no
difficulty in coming to the same conclusion. The
court held that there never had been a jury. It was not a case where there had been twelve com-petent jurors and one was sick, but there never and been twelve competent jurors.'

Mr. Gregory then quoted a case in 2 McLean, which was decided in the United States court, but that merely upheld the general rule that a jury might be discharged under circumstances like the "What about Mr. Hannahan?" asked the court.

"I don't think that need stand in the way," renarked Mr. Walker. Mr. Gregory also quoted another case from 4 Scammon, where, after the jury had been sworn and before any evidence had been given one of the jurors was found to be related to a party to the suit, and he was discharged and another juror substituted. In all these cases eleven jurors were remaining, and they were supplen other and the evidence gone over to them all.

COURSE IS SUGGESTED. "What course do you suggest should be taken?"

sked Mr. Walker. "We suggest that the evidence should be read over to the jury or that the counsel for the gov-ernment should present its case again, if it so

"In that case," said Mr. Walker, "where would

elects," said Mr. Gregory.

be the saving of time?"

Mr. Rosenthal said he wished to point to a case and had sent for the book, but it had not yet come. He promised to place the authority at the disposal of his honor before he left the court "We should like to have the case decided be fore the habeas corpus proceedings come on be-fore the Supreme Court, which are fixed for the

25th. It will involve a great deal of trouble on the part of the defense if we are to have a new jury," said Mr. Gregory, in reply to a question by "We will be able to put in the evidence in about three days," said Mr. Walker, "if we have to go all the way through with the case sgain. 1

I think we had better have the point decided ow, so that we can have a new juror sworn s much earlier. "I think we had better." said the court. "wait until to-morrow morning. I do not think there will be any development in the sick man that

will help you out, but I think it would be safer to wait until to-morrow morning." The court then adjourned until to-morrow forning at 10 o'clock, when his honor will give

On Tuesday morning, the 12th, the trial ended by Judge Grosscup discharging the jury for reasons set forth in the

following from the Times: Judge Grosscup discharged the jury and con-tinued the Debe case to the first Monday in May. This was done over the objection and to the regret of the defendants. They were confident of

an acquittal at the hands of the jury, which has been hearing the evidence for two weeks past. Their confidence was justified by both words and the actions of the jurors after their discharge As soon as court adjourned they shook hands with Judge Grosscup and then made a break for the defendants and their attorneys. For half an hour they held a regular levee, shaking hands and chatting most cordially with Mr. Debs, Mr. Howard, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Keliher, and the other de fendants, and with Mr. Gregory, Mr. Darrow and Mr. Keating. Counsel for the government were "It is a matter called to my attention by one of rather left to pose as wall flowers. Mr. Debs was told by more than one juror that on the opinions he held when he went into the jury box five

years in the pentientiary might not have been unexpected, but that since hearing the testimony his feeling was quite different.

To the direct question of what they thought of the case after hearing as much of the testing. nony as they had, almost without exception th replied that they had followed the instruction of the court and had neither discussed the matter among themselves nor allowed their own minds to come to a conclusion. It was plain, however, that the government by the evidence it had presented had made no very strong impr jurors' minds, while the defendan

INCIDENT WAS SIGNIFICANT

neanor and their attorneys had.

One incident was thought to be very signific Judge Grosscup had just discharged the jury and rned court. The jury had not yet left their seats. Mr. Walker, who was nearest the jury, re-marked to one of them that now that he was free to do so he would like to shake hands with them "We want to shake hands with the judge first," was the reply he got. And as soon as Judge Grosscup was at liberty most of the jurors shool hands with him. Then they hastened to find Mr. Debs and Mr. Howard and Mr. Gregory and Mr. Darrow. One or two of the jurors afterward Mr. Darrow. One or two of the jurors afterward went over to where Mr. Walker, Capt. Milchrist

Gen. Black and Mr. Rosenthal were conferring together and shook hands with them. But ther was a much more decided heartiness in the dewas a much more decided heartiness in the de-meanor of the jurors toward the defense.

One of the jurors, who had been a juror in some of the Spring Valley riot cases, said he en-tered upon the hearing of this case with much the feeling toward the defendants he entertained against those who were convicted in the Spring Valley cases, but the evidence he had heard, not-withstanding most of it had been the testimony of the government, had very materially altered

y was at least a fair, candid and able one, and they made every affort to retain the eleven and stinue the hearing of the case until a verdic-a reached. They were anxious for this for further reason that they want to get this loos litigation out of the way. As long as a negative them they cannot form plans for the ure either for themselves or for the American liway Union. Besides that, litigation is ex-saive, and the longer it lasts the more expan-ed the lates of the expansion of the case was safer, a speedy termination of the case was safer. speedy termination of the case was adde-cling that with this jury it could not be nate inversibly to them, the postponents case was comothing of a disspecialism.

of the government, had very materially

CONTINUED ON HIXTH PAGE.

THE RAILWAY TIMES

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TERRE HAUTE, FEBRUARY 15, 1895

In the state of Massachusetts machin ery is doing the work of one hundred million men. So says the Voice.

CLEVELAND seems to be fishing in "Buzzard's Bay," and is out of bait. Besides his cat boat is in danger of being JOHN ROCKEFELLER and the Vander

bilts have recently given \$525,000 to the colleges. Of this sum, neither of the donors earned so much as one cent.

A STANDING army is a standing men ace to liberty, and yet the money power in congress demands a larger standing army, and its demand will be heeded.

JULIUS CLAYTON, the Chicago juror, is entitled to a monument. He dared to tell the fellow Seaman that he would not obey his order to render a verdict in the interest of a corporation.

THE divinity that has been engaged in shaping the ends of the Democratic party, whittled them down to the little end of nothing-so fine that either end can be used for a carpet tack.

JUDGE SEAMAN seems to have been ambitious of degrading the United States judiciary, and of earning for himself an eternal weight of infamy. He was eminently successful on both counts.

RICKS is not yet out of the Woods. Representative Bailey proposes to have Ricks' rascality up for debate, and though he may not be impeached, he will have to pass through a congressional thresh ing machine.

ELECTRIC car corporations have caught on. If they want injunction-law and troops to protect them when they rob their employees, they have only to secure a United States mail bag, and courts and armies will aid them in their

THE disaster that overtook the Demo cratic party last November resulted in cracking its skull, twisting its spine, dislocating its hips, in fact, breaking or maining its limbs generally. Everything seems to have been injured excep-

GEO. M. PULLMAN, the Pullman potentate, who inaugurated the Pullman starvation policy, whose famined-cursed victims were counted by hundreds, has built a church as a testimonial of his affection for his parents. The poor fool thinks, doubtless, that he can hide be hind his church when the devil is after

VERY much to our surprise, the Railway Age, alias the Tick, Louse and Flea. that riots in the hair of corporation dogs, reproduces the Times' photograph liberties are in peril, and would unify to of Woods. The Times has also photographed the senior editor of the Age. These works of art are said to be true to cern of all, and until labor advances to life, but could be more highly colored, i required.

Every Saturday remarks that "within the past few years this country has read decisions from men high in judicial of fice that even the czar of Russia would hesitate to make." Certainly, take such czars as Woods, Jenkins. Ricks, Bond, Seaman and some others of their ilk. and an average czar is mild in comparison with them.

Eugene V. Debs don't look out he will cause, if once admitted, ruin follows be hauled up under another charge of Corporations, and all the enemies of orconspiracy or treason. He sent a letter ganized labor are quick to see the disaster to this city upon which the stamp is that must come to organized labor if re within about three degrees of being up- ligious fanaticism is introduced, and deside down. Necromancer Woods, if he lighted when their subsidized organs, was prodded by a corporation, could take that stamp, mumble a few presumptions and doubts, make a technical pass or two, and pull out a pretty little stuffed contempt case with the greatest "Prodded" is scarcely the correct word. If he were paid, is nearer the mark.

Some one has been gathering statistics relating to the number of men in our House of Lords who are worth a million or more. At first the number was given at fifteen; upon closer examination, the number was reduced to thirteen, and then to nine. Of these nine, Col. Brice, the railroad wrecker and the heather who fell down in the senate and wor

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE SEAMAN. The monstrous despotism of United

States Judge Seaman, of Chicago, is an other and a terrible exhibition of cor poration influence over a judge of a United States Court. This fellow, Sea man, taking into consideration all the facts in the case before him, probably stands unrivalled, since the days of the infamous villain, Jeffreys, for cruelty and tyranny in the interest of soulless corporations. The case on trial, says a Chicago paper, was the damage suit of Marie Cahill, a young girl who was crippled by an engine of the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad at the leased track at the stockyards. The accident occurred on the morning of No vember 25, 1892. Miss Cahill was going to work, and, as was customary with the employes of that section of the stockyards, she was passing along the tracks of the railroad. A switch engine struck her and she was dragged under the wheels, one foot being severed. While she lay under the engine a brakeman gave a signal to the engineer to back. The young woman was caught again by the wheels, her other foot was severed a leg broken and a shoulder broken She brought suit for \$25,000 damages The trial continued from the 8th to the 16th of January, and when the testimony was all in, the fellow, Seaman, peremptorily ordered the jury, made up of Julius Clayton, R. F. Ardery, Frank Brown, Charles R. Carroll, John Burk, Samuel Bates, George Auk, James H Blakely, C. F. Dike, Robert H. Buckley, Harley B. Barns and E. H. Briggs to render a verdict for the corporation, and to the So say you all," not a juror spoke. The scene was dramatic. One juror arose and said: "Your honor, I cannot render such a verdict" Then other jurors arose and repeated the language of the leader until the entire panel had told him they could not render such a verdict. But the fellow, Seaman, had made up his mind to favor the corporation and he intended to intimidate the jury for that purpose, and under the scathing criti cism of ex-Judge Pendergast, Seaman, told the jury to retire and find what ver of heavy damages. When the fellow Seaman, ordered the jury to return a verdict in accordance with his own views, and later, eleven of the jurors obeyed orders under protest, and returned a verdict for the corporation. But Juror Clayton absolutely refused to obey the petty despot, whereupon Seaman sent him to jail for contempt of court and ordered the case dismissed. Such recitals of infamous acts on the part of a United States judge indicated the intimate alliance between corporation and court, that money rules and that the poor, however righteous their cause, nave not a remote chance for justice be ing done them.

THE shoemakers of Haverhill, Mass have fallen under the law of injunction, manufactured by one Judge Bond, which strikess down about every right the Haverhill shoemakers thought they posessed. The Boston Labor Leader, com menting upon Bond's injunction, says the power of injunction, or rather its abuse, has already far crossed the danger line. The judiciary is placing itself in danger of contempt of the highest court of appeal, the people themselves. It is not the wage-earning classes alone which is having its rights imperilled, but the entire body of citizenship, and there is bound to come a revulsion against this misuse of law, and quickly, too." It would come p. d. q. if workingmen could only see that their resist the invasion of their rights, but as yet, the wrong to one is not the conthat supreme conclusion men will have to submit to the law of injunction and go to prison whenever a judicial despot

THE Chicago Tribune, true to its "in stinks" and "outstinks," attacks Mayor Hopkins of Chicago, and seeks to make the Pullman strike an "anti-protestant strike." This new departure is simply diabolical. It is an effort to inject into labor's struggles hell-born bigotry which the President of the American THE Cleveland Citizen remarks that "if Railway Union has sought to avoid, be failing to disrupt labor organizations by other means, unfurl the banners of bigotry and religious persecution. Against this last and most devilish move on the part of the enemies of labor, to demolish organization, organized workingmen should set their faces like steel and wage against it a relentless warfare.

Truth is of the opinion that "the rulings of Woods that convicted Debs and sentenced him to six months imprisonment, are identical with the rulings of the court that convicted Christ. And the written opinion in the Debs case is the only one emanating from the bench in 1861 years that has held that the one delivered by Pontius Pilate was who fell down in the senate and worshipped Havermeyer's sugar god, is said
to be the richest. He puts on three
"biled" shirts every day, gives the
swellest of swell dinners, plays the damphool generally, and when he wants a
little more cash goes out and wrecks a
railroad. He's a democratic dandy.

A. HOGG'S ROOTING AND GRUNTING.

Professor Alexander Hogg has a lengthy paper in January Transporte tion, cap Strikes," and the article is embellished with A. Hogg's picture. To A. Hogg's intention being, evidently, to give A. Hogg's views and opinions an importance which without the title could not be secured. Prof. A. Hogg may be a very learned Hogg, and we notice he in-Bacon, though he doubtless pos some of the vicious traits of the renowned English animal.

Prof. A. Hogg, it seems, years since rooted and grunted in and about Pullman, and doubtless rubbed against Geo. M. Pullman, the famous and infamous villain who reduced his employes to starvation, and A. Hogg roots into Transpor tation to eulogize the wretch and contribute a series of grunts to traduce the American Railway Union, Indeed, A Hogg's mission appears to be to exalt corporations and capital, and to show that labor organizations and workingmen generally, in the United States are so many pests, or, as Woods would put it, nuisances" that should be brought under the law of injunction and sup-

A. Hogg runs his snout into the Home stead strike, and concludes Carnegie Frick, et al, though shown to be cheats and swindlers, are paragons of probity, and that hot water, electricity and Pink ertons, as means of murder, are expressions of progress and civilization worthy of the highest commendation. But the real purpose A. Hogg had in view was to whitewash Geo. M. Pullman and hold up to scorn and contumely the American would exempt Pullman's employes from starvation.

The article, in so far as it treats of the inception and history of strikes,' is beneath contempt. The purpose to glorify corporations and capital in every line, betrays the venal lickspittleism of dict it saw fit, and it brought in a verdict its author. It shows A. Hogg rooting amidst the garbage heaps of wealth, content with such trophies as fall to his lot. The woeful condition of workingmen and women never receives so much as one grunt. A. Hogg never squeals a squeal over the widespread destitution everywhere seen in the ranks of labor Privation, hunger, famine, death, go for nothing. A. Hogg is content if he is fed. His belly is his god, and he worships with more than heathen idolatry at the shrine where swill is the offering

In all of this there is nothing strange A. Hogg is built that way. Comment is unnecessary except in the line of economics, Prof. A. Hogg might drop one g and save that much printers ink

LIZZIE M. HOLMES, in Cincinnatian, paints a new picture of Pullman, as fol-

The deep interest that centered around the own of Pullman has died away. There are no crowds out there now, no government troops, no Shall we imagine, then, that the n own is really all it professes to be, and that everybody is prosperous there? Let us not be too sure. Some good women of this city have re-cently investigated affairs there, and have found families huddled together for warmth in the litof coal in the house, and very little clothing Families have been set out in the streets to ser louse, the Bridewell. A few hundred familie have gone away to strange places and untried scenes, to meet all sorts of unknown fates. Some of them went back to work for the Pullman con pany, to paying high rents out of low wages, to trying to make their incomes suffice by eating and wearing less than they need. The relie board exists no longer but helpless women and children do. The carking, long-drawn-out so rows of the poor victims of the struggle are all the more pathetic for the quiet in which they

makes two blades of grass grow where but one had grown, is a benefactor Geo. M. Pullman made a hundred beggars where not one previously existed, pock eted the dividends secured by reduced wages, and built a church to condone his piracies. Why should he not lift up his eyes in hell and plead for a drop of cold water? Blowhole Carnegie could not armor-plate him sufficiently to keep the devil from capturing him for exhibition in his dime museum.

Some one remarks "there will be no more great railroad strikes," Why not? Has some divinity shaped the ends of corporations so that they will stop stealing? Have they got religion? Have they confessed their sins and received absolution? or have railroad employes been reduced to such slavish conditions that their manhood is dead? Has free dom's last battle been fought and lost Does the black flag of plutocratic tyrants wave triumphant over the land? Is our starry ensign, "Old Glory," a flaunting lie? It has been written that he who would be free, himself must strike the blow." No more strikes, then there will be no more freedom, and the time has come for obituaries.

THE Railway Age and its "auditor," a combination of skunk and tarantula, is never so much enraged as when a high official, municipal, state, or national, in-timates that the A. R. U. and its officials were engaged in a noble work when the writings of the ethical economists they sought to rescue the victims of tend to spread, and it is probably the Geo. M. Pullman's rapacity from starvation. It is then that the Age and its ever taken hold on the popular mind." "auditor" stink and bite, and as Woods Nevertheless there is "a resevoir of would put it, creats a "nuisance."

PAYING BILLS.

In a late issue of the Forum Mr. E. L. Godkin captions an article, "Who Will tioned "The Inception and History of Pay the Bills of Socialism?" and in the August Forum, Mr. Sylvester Baxter, in an article captioned "How the Bills of name is affixed the title of "Prof." the Socialism Will be Paid," proceeds to answer Mr. Godkin's question.

Mr. Godkin treats socialism generally as a hallucination, a craze, ethical idealism, utterly impractical and at war with human nature and common sense. He jects a little Greek into his grunts, but assumes that socialism relates entirely to he is not, we surmise, the equal of Lord the unfortunate condition of the working class; that the wrongs of which this class complain cannot be modified nor eradicated by any scheme socialism has so far suggested. In fact, Mr. Godkin does not intimate that it is possible to improve the condition of working people in the United States or elsewhere by the

socialistic program. Mr. Godkin says: What is the real working class trouble? is it that makes their condition a "prob Why has it become a question of growing import ance in the politics of all European countries, as well as in our own? Why are so many books and pamphlets written about it? Why do so many le feel or affect a deep intere st in it? Why s it call out so much "ethical Why are we threatened with "social evolution

The answer to all these questions is very simple It is the workingman's want of money which and speculation. If he were better paid, -as well paid as a clerk, a clergyman, a lawyer, a doctor, a pusiness man,—all the fuss we would make abou him would be an impertinence. We should be o consideration on his food, or clothing, or education, or on his "elevation, tion of his family. We should have no "ethical cepts" about him. So that the labor question is the question why the workingman does not

Manifestly, Mr. Godkin's queries are pertinent, and his answer epitomizes conclusions. To secure more money for the working-class, thereby bettering their condition, is the central idea of so-Railway Union for its attempt to secure cialism. Is it a hopeless task? Does so much justice, in the way of wages, as it antagonize common sense? Is it at war with the teachings of Christ? Is it a problem that defies science, education, civilization, truth and justice? "The answer to all these questions is very simple." To secure more money for the working-class and thereby better their condition is in alliance with all things reasonable, right and just; the thing itself being strictly in consonance with progress and probity, all that remains is to find a way to accomplish the end in

> If the working-class could obtain more money, Mr. Godkin believes the labor problem would be solved. That is our idea, and fundamentally, it is all there is in the labor question, all other things being collateral and of secondary con-

To obtain more money for the workng-class is not a visionary idea, not a conception of vagarists. It has been More money has been obtained for the working-class, and more is required, first, to give the working-class more of the necessities of life. This is the supreme requirement. But, says Mr. Godkin, the workingman "gets now all there is for him." It is not enough, it is not fair play, he is the victim of rank injustice and of legalized robbery. and as a result, certain nations are forever on the ragged edge of revolution. There is unrest everywhere, pauperism and vagabondage increase, armies are increased and held ready to suppress revolt and compel workingmen to starve in silence. Socialism is seeking for a remedy for such wrongs, for such conditions, for such injustice and wide-spread

It need not be asserted that all the olans of socialism are based upon infallible premises. The impractical may preponderate if judged by current theories of government, but the conscientious student of affairs is forced to the conclusion that the central purpose of socialism is in the right direction. The ancient alchemists did not transmute base metals into gold, but they did lay the foundation of chemistry which has been an untold blessing to the world, and socialism, though it may be pursuing an alchemistic course, should be praised rather than denounced or ridiculed, for confessedly, it is making a sturdy endeavor to secure for the workingman more money for his work. To do this does not require that the wealth of the nation should be divided so as to give an equal share to each individual. It is held, and generally, if not universally believed, that some men obtain more than their honest share of wealth, in doing which, whether the plunder is legalized or is bold, unblushing piracy, other men necessarily receive less than their share, and since labor creates all the wealth, "ethical economists" hold the opinion that the wrong may be greatly modified if not entirely extirpated.

The true idea of progress is not that poverty is, necessarily, its concomitant, and it is a debatable question, if there can be said to be any progress, in fact, when the methods to obtain wealth and physical advancement, secure comforts for the few, and wretchedness for the

Mr. Godkin remarks that "the notion that there is a resevoir of wealth some where, either in the possession of the government or the rich, which might be made to diffuse 'plenty through a smiling land,' is a delusion which nearly all

wealth but has no voice in its distribution. In this there is no "delusion," and it ought to be regarded as practicable to adjust distribution upon an ethical basis, that is, a basis of moral soundness. If socialism is trying to find a way to solve the problem, it ought to be encouraged, because, however much chaff there may be in the effort there must be some grains of genuine wheat. Mr. Godkin says that "statistics show readilv that thus far, subsistence increase more rapidly than population, and this does much to cheer up the optimists and the revilers of Malthus. But to make a man of any use to civilization, he must in some manner be able to pay for his board. If wheat costs only ten cents a bushel, the man who has not and cannot get the ten cents is clearly a bit of surplus population. He has to depend on some one else for his support, and is thus a burden to the community." Subsistence, to say nothing of its "increase," is procured only by labor, and the fact that t increases more rapidly than populaion, brings into haggard prominence the present condition of labor which finds thousands of willing workers who cannot pay for their board. There is a superabundance of food sent to other lands, given away, when famine scourges the nations, while hunger exists at home If socialism is trying to remedy such evils, why inject the question "who is to pay the bills of socialism?" So far. everywhere, labor pays all bills, but for labor, never another dividend would be paid, and if socialism is laboring to so adjust affairs that any willing worker shall have the means of paying his board, why not help along the philanthropic work? Why inject into the councils of brave men, struggling against fraud and scoundrelism, objections based upon theories weighted down with ancient and modern infamies, of laws, court decisions, piracies, and every form of injustice known to human depravity?

Says Mr. Godkin: "The division of the products of labor and capital will always be the subject of some sort of human arrangement, in which the human will will play a more or less prominent part." We admit the propoosition in all its force, and the purpose to be just, is therefore commendable. It ought to be admitted that the "human will" can be made to favor humanity rather than savagery. It ought to be admitted that truth can and eventually will tear down the coverts and strongholds of error. If we deny this, then the right must forever remain on the scaffold with a halter around its neck, and wrong remain forever on the throne crowned and sceptered, demanding and receiving tribute and adulation.

Mr. Godkin in discussing the relation of labor to "society," society meaning claques and circles, creating their own laws of admission, is mere twaddle, in which fashion and folly, pride and pomp and circumstance are made factors of progress and christian civilization. No sturdy thinker, no champion of truth, right and progress, yields to such effeminate drivel in discussing questions in which the welfare of society, the whole body of the people, is concerned. It is believed to be possible to bring in an era of justice, to eliminate antiquated errors, to level up the poor and improve conditions, put an end to some of the misfortunes that curse the people, and modify others. Various plans have been suggested, all bearing the stamp of honest purpose; out of them all the hope is that something may be accomplished that will redound to the greater prosperity and happiness of the nation. Socialism: its purpose is to improve the condition of the poor; if that is not Christism then Christ had no mission. Mr. Godkin suggests nothing for the improvement of conditions. He is a back number and would have been of more service to the Egyptians than he can To the Opponents of possibly be to Americans.

Or the 70,000,000 inhabitants of the United States at least 5,000,000, or onefifteenth, are working men, exclusive of farm hands. Hence Brooklyn, N. Y., with a population of 1,000,000 has, say, 65,000 workingmen. Without them business in Brooklyn would stand still. A half dozen or so of corporations concluded they would reduce their employes to such conditions that life would be a cease less torture. To resist such infernalism the employes struck. Human nature revolted. It was natural. To overcome the strikers the police, fifteen hundred strong, turned out with clubs and pistols This force not being sufficient, 8,000 troops with guns and bayonets enter the field. Scabs were imported, vagabonds, cut-throats, the hideous creatures from slums, no matter who or what, and with this combination, honest, hardworking and skillful men were bludgeoned and stabbed and shot down in the interest of corporations. Is this the best that can be done? Isn't somebody making a fearful mistake? Must workingmen be reduced to slavery that corporations may riot upon their piracies? THE Boston Labor Leader is of the opin

ion that "if the United States Congress now approaching its end desires to do something that will atone for some o its sins of omissions and commissions let it pass a law restricting the power of the writings of the ethical economists tend to spread, and it is probably the most mischievous delusion which has ever taken hold on the popular mind."

Nevertheless there is "a resevoir of wealth somewhere," a force that creates



PLUG CUT ed leader of plug aghout the world

H. S. PETERS

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MUSIC HATH CHARMS" -if made by the



GOSPUL ARRORDIN TEN SAM YEWL. Werk hard, sav evry sent, An If yer downrite lukki Yewl alwais pay yer rent.

Be sobur an industrius; Each day an nite invent sum skeem uv self dinial So yew ken pay yer rent

Be speretualli minded, tew The firtel soil tu sum wun els lew yew kud pay the rent.

An when old aig oartakes yew Awl krippeld up an ben With rumatiz, yewl prowdli say I've alwais pade mi rent.

Then at the perli gaits yewl gaze With so much sweet kuntent: Yewl sune ferget the gud oldiwif's Ruff struggel with the rent

Ah, frens, ther iz a werld uv mind Frum which awl thots ar sent Reech owt an grasp thum greedili Thay'l mor thun pay the rent.

Eech gud thing iz at ferst a thou Born down bi soles on mersi bent An, were we not blind, def an dum Wee'd no to hoom to pay the rent

The hungry wolf rownds up the gotes The fox skoops in the geese (), lord, plees let thees gozzlins no Thay kannot pay inkreese

Old Tenpersent is on to uz; Hee's parshel to a fleeso But better still, inkreese

Werk hard an nevver seese Old Moses new it long ago Yew kannot pay inkrees

He gay the children Jewbillee Tern snaik an eet up uther snaiks Yewrs, Samyewl Fonagraf

Hoos weeri preechin gospul But walks up when them mewels Let fli ther forked lit in Rite intew gold bas fewels

LEGISLATION, THE C'ASSES AND THE MASSES. Going the rounds, are expressions o two distinguished gentlemen put forward to instruct the people as to the "current tendencies in legislation." One is Dr. Wayland, the president of the Social Science Association, and the other is Judge Dillon, president of the American Bar Association. Dr. Wayland, in his address, asked: "Has the State Abdicated?" This question was his subject. In discussing it, he pointed out certain causes of suffering and discontent, as for instance "strikes and lockouts," inflicting calamities upon all concerned, resulting often in violence and bloodshed and wide demoralization. He referred to the "over taxing" of railway employes, leading directly and almost inevitably to accidents, the destruction of life and property. He referred to the criminal adulteration of food by which the miscreants engaged in the business realize not less than \$700,000,000 annually, killing more people, doubtless, than all the cholera epidemics that have visited America since the first landing of the scourge upon our shores. He referred to the sudden accumulation of vast fortunes in the hands of the few, the tendency to degrade the "middle class," reducing the vast majority to proletarians. He referred to the monopoly of vast tracts of land, often secured by unblushing fraud, as also to coal combines. by which millions are made to suffer that the few may riot in luxuries the proceeds of crime. There stand the indictments. The crimes are clearly outlined. The state looks on and is "silent." In saying the "state is silent" Dr. Wayland made a mistake. The state is active in framing constitutions and laws under cover of which the crimes complained of flourish. If any one in a archism and nihilism, and every other "ism" have combined to rob the rich. The press chimes in, and the "current tendencies of legislation" go on uninterrupted. The state has not abdicated. It does business at the old stand. The legislature meets at specified dates and the same old practices are in vogue. In the matter of strikes and lockouts, the state is powerless, unless some Frick, who wants to rob his employes, finds Pinkertons, electricity and sends forward its military machine, when capital, scabs and the army in holy alliance win a victory. Oh, no! the state has not abdicated. Never more than now, has it been vigilant to watch and guard the demands of capital and scabs. Never so ready as now to shoot down or stab down honest workingmen whose demand is sufficient wages to live superior to the cholera inflicted paupers vomited upon our shores, ready to work if they can get such rations as an average vagabond dog would accept.

Suppose the question arises in an aver age legislature that railroad employe are overtaxed to an extent which leads to "accidents." If an attempt is made to regulate hours to prevent accidents, at once the howl is heard that such legislation strikes down the right of the employe to work as many hours as he pleases, provided the employer demands his services. Such a law would interfere with life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and the rights of property-and the overtaxing goes on. Life is cheap, scabs or his cheap Chinamen who are more swarm in all the cities like locusts in fitted to be on a washboard than the faothoard and to run a steam laundry in filth; they can work and breed, and the

capitalistic gang can use them and grind them and make them the foundations, "mudshis" of their fortunes. The state does not abdicate; the state is not silent; the state perfects its military machine; purchases the most improved rifles, with bayonets sharp as a serpent's fangs, gatling guns and batteries. The state is ready to murder working men, according to law, who are locked out and give the victory to scabs though they are lepers and their touch contamination

Judge Dillon, president of the Amerian Bar Association, expounds the constitution, and declares that the "guaranees of the constitution are those of life, liberty and property." In his view a man without property is beyond the reach of the guarantees of the constitution. This Judge Dillon is one of those lights of law with a thousand "candle power," who for a thousand years of ceaseless effulgence have made Ireland the home of plagues-brought about by England's "right of property," the enforcement of which produced famine, death, exile and degradation in the presence of which the "All Seeing Eye of Jehovah" must shed tears as briny as the ocean. This, Judge Dillon, like the rest of the pampered crew tricked out in ermined robes, has never been able to discover that working men had any rights excepts to crawl on their bellies in the dirt, and implore permission to live. The workingman's skilled muscle, health, strength, high aspirations, love of home and country are of no consequence. The only "property" recognized by such judges as Dillon consists of houses, lands, money, stocks and bonds. If a man is minus such property he is adjudged a proletarian, a pariah, a creature to do the bidding of the rich and to live upon such terms as millionaires may dictate. And what says the state! The state speaks through its legislature—and who does not know that legislatures, with rare exceptions, are made up of men who are mere automatons to do the bidding of those who control them, purchasable creatures, who sell out to the highest bidder; boodlers, who the louder they profess fealty to the right are only to be the more vigilantly watched, and thus the game proceeds. The question arises-Is there a remedy Certainly! Workingmen have it in their

HERE IT IS ALL FIGURED OUT.

eousness.

own hands, and if they will, can apply

it. In their sovereign power, they can, if

they will, purify legislatures, disinfect

the courts, tear the robes from Judas

judge sand inaugurate a reign of right-

Will they do it? Perhaps.

of clothing. Leaving out the woolen Judas journalism of the "Money King." goods, the standard portion of cloth for one year he estimates as follows: Ten yards medium brown cotton, 10 yards standard ginghams, 10 yards 36-inch bleached shirting and 20 yards of printed calico." The items mentioned, at current prices, would reach about \$3.80. Food could be obtained at about nine cents a day, or \$32.85 a year, provided the working man would buy one of Atkinson's Aladin ovens or chicken coop cooking stoves. All told, Atkinson gets a working man through a year at about \$100 —about the cost reported per man in a first class penitentiary. The lower the state legislature is honest enough so much as to suggest that the criminal practices ought to be abated, a hue and cry is at once set up that a purpose is on foot to strike down the rights of property, that socialism, communism, anarchism and nihilism, and every other. is largely below the average price convicts receive. Mr. Atkinson is a great social economist. He belongs to the New England Jack Knife School and devotes all his energies to whittling down living and wages.

THE C., B. & Q. AND THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

The Chicago Age says: The C., B. & Q. got rid of H. B. Stone as quickly as they could after he had waged his bull-headed and expensive war with the faithful old employes of that road, who belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The Lehigh Valley road is now going through the same expensive process under General Manager Wilbur, who thought it would be a good thing to lay out the union men and put cheap, inexperienced men in their place. The stockholders are now trying to oust the present management, and with good reason. Owners of railway stock do not relish paying for bull-headedness of officials who make war on labor organizations. Because Mr. Wilbur would not condescend to meet with a committee of employes, the Lehigh Valley road has ceased to pay a cent in dividends to its owners. Stock that was worth 47 the morning before the strike, is now being hawked for less than 34, a loss of nearly 28 per cent. People who once took pride in the Lehigh Valley now positively refuse to patronize Mr. Wilbur or his cheap Chinamen who are more fitted to be on a washboard than the footboard and to run a steam laundry than a steam engine.

Head and expensive war with the faithful old enunciations, misrepresentual cowardly abuse during the past few weeks. Debs had stood firmly or the rights of the oppressed thousands, and hence had alarmed plutocracy, who had dreaded the day when labor would put aside petty differences and follow an incorruptible leader to the ballot box. They had feared the day when labor would act upon the principles of Jesus Christ, the first great leader to the ballot box. They had feared the day when labor would act upon the principles of Jesus Christ, the first great leader to the ballot box. They had feared the day when labor would act upon the principles of Jesus Christ, the first great leader to the ballot box. They had feared the day when alsor and cowardly abuse during the past few weeks. Debs had treaded the day when labor would act u THE C., B. & Q. AND THE LEHIGH VALLEY. hot water unavailing. Then the state faithful old employes of that road, than a steam engine.

SNOBBERY IN LABOR.

The Cleveland Citizen, one of the best labor papers published, contains the following very pungent and pertinent allusions to the aristocracy of the fragments that still remain of the old relief.

The residual the sweat of their bread in the sweat of that still remain of the old railway brotherhoods:

Now that the old Brotherhood of Condy has declared war against the A. R. U., we want to say right here that our sympathies are with the latter organization, and believe that every progressive labor and reform journal in the country-which, of course, excepts the lumber ing brotherhood organs—will take the same po-sition without a doubt. Judging from the communication of the local branch of conductors to the C. L. U., in which they hurriedly withdrew their delegate for fear that their "noble order" would become contaminated with the kind of inependent labor politics that purposes to rid a sgraced judiciary of the Ricks and Woods class of ingglers, the ticket-nunchers have a great deal oods, when not fighting among themselves, hav been doing the aristocratic exclusive act, and it is a hand in the trouble. In their ignorant snob bery they have played the part of cats' paws for organized capitalism.

The A. R. U. has every labor organization and every labor journal in America on its side. There is not an exception.

The old brotherhoods are as utterly abandoned as if they were so many cases of small-pox and but for the occasional grain of comfort they get from the General Managers' Association in memory of past services their lot would be a lonesome one indeed-something on the graveyard order. The A. R. U. is a labor organization, not a corporation tool and will live and thrive long after those who sought its overthrow are forgotten.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

Debs is jailed, and from a "pot metal" cissored sheet which was born, bred and exists by reason of corrupt class legislation, we learn that Debs is wrong and his downfall attributed to his own mistaken policy. Such wisdom, such honest Americanism makes us smile. Smile at the conceit and snobbish importance of swashbucklers who set up as judges of the great laboring masses of to-day. Such judgment sent out broadcast to influence the people against their leaders, based on the supposed credulity of the people, would cause a ditch digger to smile, if he reads at all, for Debs has had no downfall, while he may be in jail there are worse men out. His past career and present position are but For what can strife but strife still bring necessary parts of an educational plan Till truth and right to the world their bann which attract the attention of thinking men who, when they consider and analyze the present condition of the country and the cause, lend their influence toward the perfection of the organization of the which Debs represents in noble and astute leadership, a part. Placed in a position which required great sagacity, perfect judgment, and A Mr. Botsford, a New York lawyer, quick action, a thorough knowledge of confesses to the great satisfaction of human passions, and a magnetism able having met Mr. Edward Atkinson-the to control them under the stress of ex-Boston insurance man, statistician and citement and knowing that every techinventor-and says, "Mr. Atkinson di- nical point would be turned with fearful vides the cost of the average working odds against him, Debs proved himself man and woman into standard portions an able and honest leader whom the of food, of boots and shoes, of fuel and people shall honor, notwithstanding the Bradford (Pa.) Populist.

Eugene V. Debs.

On the 25th day of last July I was raveling westward on a Vandalia train. At Terre Haute a gentleman sat down calico." The items mentioned, at current prices, would reach about \$3.80. Food could be obtained at about nine cents a finally drifted into a consideration of the the broad avenue composed of "block

of five."

Returning home a few days later it was my good fortune to look into the manly, noble countenance and to grasp the strong, sturdy hand of Eugene V. Debs as he alighted from the train at Brazil, amid the hearty applause of the hundreds who had assembled to greet "Debs, our Lincoln." The press had been full of denunciations, misrepresentations and cowardly shape during the

The strike of 1894 was not a failure. It has placed us forward in the march of civilization a score of years. It has shown us in the person of Eugene V. Debs that there are still men who can withstand the insinuating advances of the money power. It has shown us in the persons of tons of thousands of privates in the grand army of the American the persons of tons of thousands of privates in the grand army of the American Railway Union that there are still patriots who are willing to stand unflinchingly for the cause of human justice and human rights. It has emphasized the great truth that labor must stand together if the brotherhood of man is to be actualized. It has cleared our vision of that we can see the desired for interesting the standard of th so that we can see the gigantic injustice of the private ownership of public util-ities. It has inspired hundreds of men to enter the great world-wide contest which is to determine whether or not humanity shall be emancipated from the tyranny of plutocratic power. It has broadened our views of life and its potentialities, and has led our beloved no tion forward to its great and noble des tiny—the realization of the Co-operative Commonwealth, based upon the broad foundations of eternal justice and eternal truth. Soon it will organize a vast and irresistible army which will march forward in a peaceful revolution, bearing its banners of fraternity, equality and liberative.

his organization and received as his reward a wealth of gold and the praise ward a weath of gold and the praise of the plutocratic press. But no! In the language of one of the great leader's friends, "the welfare of labor is the highest ambition of Debs." He has been weighed in the balance and found on the side of humanity. He stands to-day bonored and loved by all who are arrayed on the side of the people. His motto is "Forward to the Ballot Box!" Years, yea, centuries, after the executive who ordered the federal troops to murder in-nocent men and women is mouldering in the graveyard of oblivion, the name of Eugene V. Debs will be greeted with thunderous applause.

Greencastle, Ind.

DEBS.

whose name in peace through labor cir cles rings.

Filling each mouth with envy or with prai And all her jealous leaders with amaze And rumors loud, that daunt the things Victory home, though new difficulties rais Their Hydra heads, and the jalse Arthur display Yet, a nobler task awaits thy hand

fling And our body politic from the shameful toils Of public traud. For naught does manhood

While avarice and corruption share the spoils

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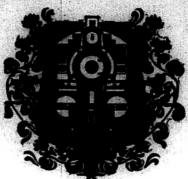
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CONSPIRACY TRIAL

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

This feeling was all the stronger after they had talked with the jurors and found out how favor-able they were to them.

GOVERNMENT NOT TOO ANXIOUS. It was evident Monday, and it was more evi It was evident Monday, and it was more evident yesterday, that the government was not anxious to go on with this jury. Since Monday morning there had been a complete change of front. At that time Gen. Black was contending that they might safely go on with eleven jurors. From this he receded, but government expressed a willingness to "do anything that might be done within the law to expedite matters." And Mr. Walker had acknowledged that if they immediately impaneled a new jury consisting of the eleven and one other and the defense accepted it, so objection could afterward be raised. But yes. no objection could afterward be raised. But ye terday morning the counsel for governmen ould consent to nothing but the discharge o the jury and the postponement of the case. The explained that no time would be saved, practice ally, by resorting to any of the means pr by the defense, for they would have to their witnesses over again for the benefit of the twelfth juror. They argued that to try the case all over again would not leave sufficient time for cor asel to prepare for the argument in the habeas corpus proceeding in the is set down for March 23. eding in the supreme court, which

At all events the government would not go on with that jury. The defendants would have liked very much to have done so.

There was a suspicion whispered around the court room that the case never will be tried, that some excuse or other will be found for abandoning it. Mr. Walker spoke yesterday of the indict ment being a "blanket indictment" and as in cluding some men whose connection with the never could find out. But he coupled all do with drawing it or with presenting the testimony to the grand jury that found it. No one seemed to want to father the prosecution. It is clear that as strong a case was not made out by the government as was made out on the contempt proceedings. A third presentation of the case will be weaker still, and there are not wanting those who say it will never be made.

BELIEVES PULLMAN CONTEMNED THE COURT. Judge Grosseup, it is said, is not going to allow this termination of the proceedings in the Debs case to terminate the Pullman contempt matter any facts have come to light which indicate a willful contempt of the dignity and process of the court that he is determined to probe the matter to the bottom.

There was a long conference vesterday morning before the opening of court between the judge and counsel on both sides. It was held in the judge's chambers. All the possibilities of retaining this jury and completing the trial of the cas instead of trying it all over anew, were discussed The government would not consent to anything was proposed, objecting to some of that they were illegal and to others that it would not expedite matters any. Finally when it was clear that no agreement could be reached between counsel, Judge Grosscup opened court, holding the opinion that except by agreement of counsel there was nothing for him to do but to discharge the jury.

"I am convinced," said the court, on taking his seat, "that it will be some time before Juros Coe will be able to be out. From what the phy sician says and from what I am assured by my own visit to him, it will be ten or fifteen days before he is allowed to be removed to the hom of his son, who lives on the north side. I am per-fectly satisfied that it will be impossible to go on with the trial with the expectation that Juron Coe will be able to participate in it. Have you any motions to make, Mr. Gregory?'

SAY DEFENDANTS SHOULD BE DISCHARGED. "Then," said Mr. Gregory, "I would make a motion for the defendants to be discharged from

further prosecution under this indictment."
"That," said the court, "will have to be denied I understand both sides will be able to go on with the case the first Monday in May. It will be impossible to go on with the case immediately and finish in time to give counsel an opportunity to prepare for the trial of the habeas corpus proceedings which come before the court the 23d of March. In April I have engagements which prevent my taking up the case. I have to be at the court in Peoria, where there are cases in which the government is concerned quite as much as in this, and I have to be there the first Monday in April. Then let an order be entered-

"Does this appear on the motion of the go ernment?" asked Mr. Gregory

"No. It comes to the attention of the court. said his honor. "An order will be entered dis charging the jury upon the sickness and incapac ity of Juror Coe. You had better, Mr. Walker draw up an order and submit it to the other side. The order will not be entered until counsel have agreed upon its form.

Then, turning to the jury, the court said: "Gentlemen of the jury I very much regret that the case should end in this way. Both parties in the case and the court also itself had the most entire confidence in your impartiality, your ability, and your integrity to try this cause thoroughly, and has led the court to discharge you from its co sideration, but to do anything else would, I fear be illegal or such an abuse of the discretion of the court as would not be tolerated. The cour will be able to return home to your families and find them in their usual health and be yourselve in the best of health also.

"On this jury we have had every kind of ma you can think of, almost. We have a man who recites Shakespeare by the reel. There is scarcely a subject you can mention but that some member of the jary can speak on it with authority. I am glad that the trial is ended so far as we are con-cerned, but I could have wished that we had been able to go to the conclusion ourselves. Most o us could have made more money at home. There is nothing in this thing for us. I was thinking that I should have had to get some one to get in my spring crops for me. I can get them in my-

DEPENSE MAKES ITS MOTIONS

"I move first," said the counsel, "that the sick juror be discharged and that the marshal be instructed to summon talesmen and fill the place thus vacant from the list of those so summoned and then proceed with the trial.

"If that motion be denied I will move that th now in the box be then recalled into the eleven jurors now in the box be then recalled into the box and the vacancy filled in the manner provided by the statute or by an order for talesmen."

"I understand," said the court, "that the gov ernment interposes an objection to both of those motions, for the reasons given in the consultation before the court opened. I don't think it would be fair to either party to grant either of these

motions."

"It ender an exception," replied Mr. Gregory,
"to the decision of the court. I don't know
whether I will proceed with a bill or not. I will
now move that the further taking of the testimony
be adjourned and that the jury should be permitted to return to their homes until Mr. Coe
shall be able to take his place among them again."
"If I felt this sick juror would be able to resume
his place in a week," said the court, "I should
entertain that motion, but I am satisfied that he na place in a week," said the court, "I should entertain that motion, but I am satisfied that he won't be able to sit in the box for a month. That would impose one of two alternatives, either that the jury should be kept in close actual custody of the officers of the court for at least one month, which would be manifectly improper punishment for a jury, or else it would necessitate the

dispersion of the jury to their homes, the ming-ling with their people and the separation of the jury for a month or more. The details have got jury for a month or more. The details have got into the newspapers and I think it would be an abuse of the discretion of the court to allow the jurors to go to their homes. There would be no telling, when they found their verdict, whatever it might be, how much had been due to the persuasions, to the arguments, and to the colorings that would come in the interval. In a case of this character, the verdict in the trial, whatever It is, should command public confidence. That it would destroy much of that confidence to have the jury mingling for a whole month with the people at large I am convinced. I shall have to deny that motion."

It was only a few minutes after the jury was discharged and the court adjourned before there wa the most promiseuous bandshaking among thos who had been in constant attendance at the trial

HEARTILY GLAD IT IS OVER

"During the trial we hardly dared look toward you newspaper men," said Juror Charles Baird of Van Orin, Boone county, shaking hands with sevaral of them. "Now it is all over I am heart-ily glad, but I would have liked, and I believe the jury would have liked it, too, to have go ough to the end. We have had a very p time. They have treated us very well, indeed. We have been made as comfortable as could be, have wished. We have been well fed and well housed, and we have not a thing to complain I never was on a jury that was me duty than this. We were one and all ready to give a perfectly fair trial and to judge according to the evidence.

"What do you think your decision would have

been had you gone on until the end?"
"I cannot say. I have sat on several juries before today, but I have never sat on one that has talked less about the case among themselves than this jury. We have never had a consultation at all about it. We did not intend to discuss it We have kept our minds perfectly open all the way through.

SHOOK HANDS HEARTILY WITH DEB

Mr. Baird had a long conversation with the principal defendants in the case, Messrs. Debs and Howard. He shook hands heartily with Mr. Debs. saying: "If I had decided the case before hear ing the evidence I would have been ready to send you for five years.

"And now?" asked Mr. Debs

"Well, that I will not say. I have not heard the whole of the evidence yet and I cannot tell came about in this way: He had had the what my verdict would have been if I had heard grip or this new form of the grip, which is

James S. Cowan, Rockton, Winnebago county,

another of the jurors, said:
"We have had as good a time as it was possible for us to have under the circumstances. We have been kept_pretty close by the officer of the court.
We would have liked to see the city while we were here, but that was not allowed. We were less closely guarded the last few days, but I would have liked to have seen some of my relations who live in the city and I believe so my fellow jurors would have liked to do so, too. We have had no chance to do anything of that

"Did you decide on the case at all, or reach any

"I cannot tell you what would have been the probable decision of the jury nor what is my own personal opinion on the case. We have made it a point to keep our minds perfectly clear on the subject. There has been no sort of consultation on the part of the jury. I would not care to tell you what I thought of the case so far as it had gone. My only regret is that we have not been able to finish it. I think the decision would not have been so radical as some might expect, but I do not think that anyone would have quarreled with the verdict of the jury. I believe we should have been able to satisfy all parties.'

Edward Grube, La Salle, spoke of the jury as being of a very solid character and determined to

do its duty. He said:
"It is not a pleasant matter to put a man in limbo and I think we should have been able to discharge our duty very pleasantly to all cor

Juror Roger Brown of Rockford was asked what

WOULD NOT EXPRESS HIS OPINION.

"Oh, I don't think it would be proper," he re plied, "to express my opinion of the merits of the case now, even if I had one, and I am not sure that I have. We did not hear all the evidence, and I would not make up my mind until the court instructed us in the law. But I think we would have given a fair and impartial, and I am sure an honest verdict."

Mr. Brown shook hands with Mr. Howard, a as they were both in the army during the late war, they soon got to talking over old soldier days. Mr. Brown was a prisoner of war just thirty years ago now.

"Uncle Sam is bigger than any of us." Juror William M. Clow, of Wheatland, Will county, when asked what he thought of the case "and the mails must move. But then no one should be convicted of obstructing them unless nothing except the strict exigencies of the law he is guilty. A great deal of the testimony incase. I don't see what connection the Pullman strike had with the question of whether these justifiable or not cuts no figure. However, I think this jury could have given a verdict that would have been satisfactory,"

John E. Furlong, of Vinegar Hill, Jo Davies

county, expressed a radical change of sentiment towards the defendants since seeing them and hearing the testimony adduced on the trial. So, Most of the jurors left yesterday afternoon for their homes in the country, some of them renained over to visit friends or relatives.

WALKER EULOGIZED THE JURY. Speaking of the government's objection to the motions of Mr. Gregory that the present jury should proceed with the trial of this case, Mr.

should proceed with the trial of this case, Mr. Walker said to the reporter:

"The government would have been perfectly willing to do anything that was legal, but we did not think that it was lawful to read the evidence over to the other juror, and where would be the saving of time unless that were done? We were perfectly satisfied with the jury as it was co tuted and have every confidence that it would have rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence. All the counsel engaged in the cas were well satisfied to have this jury pronounce on the evidence. It was suggested at first that the case should be set down for the 2d of April, but the engagements of the judge prevented this being done. Thus the case has to go over to May."

The trial which ended so abruptly and misstifactorily yesterday was begun Thursday, January 2th. Two days were required to secure a jury. Saturday morning opening statements by counsel were made; Captain Milchrist representing the government and Mr. Darrow the defense. Monday the taking of testimony began. The government occupied six days in presenting its evidence and called over fitty witnesses. The defense had occupied three days in the presentation of their testimony, but had only called eight or nine witnesses. The stenographic transcript of the testimony taken makes more than 1,200 type-written pages.

written pages.

The costs in the case so far as it was tried will amount to nearly \$8,000. A venire for 200 talesmen was issued, and as most of them are from outside of Chicago their fees and mileage amounts to a great deal. Then many of the witnesses

came from a distance, and there were a good many of them.

PULLMAN PURGES HIMSELF The last scene in the trial is not unmixed with comedy. Mr. Pullman's explanation to purge himself of contempt is as good as anything Bill Nye ever got off. As a huge joke it captures the palm. The truth is that Pullman gave the deputy marshals the slip, got out his private car and skipped out of town. He knew he was to be put on the gridiron and did not have the nerve to face the ordeal. But he found by the newspaper reports that neither the court nor the public were in a mood to tolerate his arrogant treatment of the United States Court. He could not autocratically wave aside the court with the sneer there's nothing to testify," as he had done his employes. And so he relented and repented, as will be seen in the facetious recital of the incident by the Times.

Pullman is not in contempt. Still, he will b on hand when he is wanted on the witness stand All the trouble came about because Mr. Pullman happened to go into Mr. Wickes' office in-stead of his own when he came down town that fatal day the subpoena was issued.

He told the whole story to Judge Grosscup yes terday afternoon in the judge's chambers. He was supported in the trying ordeal of telling it by the presence of his friend and attorney, Robert Todd Lincoln, whose father's birthday celebrated the day before.

The sudden termination of the Debs case left the question of whether Mr. Pullman was in contempt or not in the shape of unfinished business. There had been so much said about it that the court didn't want to drop it, as would probably have been done if it had been anyone else. Judge Grosscup told the lawyers on both sides, the government and the defense, that he would bring it up yesterday morning and settle the whole matter. This was agreed to, but Judge Grosscup forgot it. so it didn't come up until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Pullman had been met District Attorney Gen. Black, Mr. Gregory and Judge Grosscup in the latter's chambers

According to Mr. Pullman, the troubl grip or this new form of the grip, which is the same thing, only different, and it had left him feeling very miserable. He had sches in all parts of his body. His nerves were shattered and his heart affected. He had a bad taste in his mouth and he felt a disinclination to engage in any active physical exertion. He had had quite an at-tack of the grip and it had left him indisposed both physically and mentally

He had made up his mind to go east. He thought maybe the trip would do him good or the climate there would be better. His private ready, and it attached to a train; which was to leave at 8 o'clock, Tuesday, February 5.

He came down to the Pullman offices that fore noon, not particularly to transact any business, but just to see if the boys were all at work or if could do anything to make his employes happier. He went into his own office and the colored man who brings callers' cards to him and ushers visit ors in and out saw him. But he did not remain long in his own office. He wandered over into knew Mr. Wickes was not there. Mr. Wickes is in Europe. But still he wandered into Mr. Wickes' office. He was in there when Deputy Marshal Jones came with the subpoena. The colored major-domo told Deputy Marshal Jones that Mr. Pullman was in his office. He though he was. But when he took the marshal's card in he found that Mr. Pullman was not there. He did not know where he had gone, but he was no in his office and he so told Marshal Jones.

Now Mr. Pullman did not know that an officer had been there with a subpoena until after he had gone; in fact, not until about noon, when the colored major-domo told him of the visit. Then Mr. Pullman supposing that a subpoens was of no effect until it was served and that there was no disrespect to the court in going on with his plans, took his special car at 3 o'clock and went east. But when he got there and read the papers and found that so much was being said about it, he concluded to come back. He tele graphed his attorney, Mr. Lincoln, and he now stands ready to come into court whenever he wanted.

Mr. Pullman told this story, so it is said, with out hesitating once. When it was told the court and counsel agreed to let it go at that. Mr. Pullnan and his attorney walked out of the judge chambers a vindicated man.

And thus ended the great conspiracy trial, at least until the first Monday in May, when it will have to be begun all

ernment" is prosecuting and persecuting the defendants, that is to say, the American Railway Union, is such a palpable sham as to excite ridicule and disgust. The General Managers' Association donkey, disguised in the United States lion skin, is a spectacle for men and angels to weep over. The prosecution has but one purpose, and that is to break up, destroy, annihilate the American Railway Union and this is to be done by sending the leaders to peniten tiary, not only to get them out of the way, but as a warning to other agitators who dare interfere with the well laid

mation of the testimony that was to be introduced, which would have completely turned the tables and fixed the "continuous princey" between the officials of the spiracy" between the officials of the Pullman Company and the General Managers' Association, where it properly belongs. Incidentally, it would have been proved by unimpeachable and over whelming testimony that the rioting and lawlessness, including the burning of cars, were not only incited but actually committed by hoodlums, pressed into service for that purpose by the General Managers' Association. We make no idle boasts. We indulge in no bravado. We know whereof we speak. Without rioting and incendiarism there would have been no injunctions, no soldiers and no arrests and without these Pullman and the General Managers were defeated. The strikers had everything to

the fact in their own hand-writing that the general managers are law breakers and conspirators. The proof of their blacklisting and pursuing discharged employes in violation of the law is incontrovertible and it is not among the impossible or even improbable events of the future that before the final act of the conspiracy trials the general managers themselves will be made defendants. The spectacle of the officers of the A. R. U. en route to the penitentiary seemed to be viewed with serene contemplation by the general managers. A few more turns of the wheel may disclose a picture wherein the principal actors have changed positions and roles.

It is but just that we should express our entire satisfaction with the rulings of Judge Grosscup. From first to last, he evinced a high purpose to accord a full and fair hearing to all parties and to mete out exact and even-handed justice. The jury, also, was composed of men of honesty and intelligence. Their verdict would have been in accordance with the facts and the law. We were assured a fair and impartial trial, and more than this no honest man expects or desires.

Notwithstanding the abrupt and unfortunate termination of the trial. enough was developed by what the prosecution did not prove and by what the defense did prove and by what (as is well known) it would have proved, to satisfy every impartial observer that trict rabbits are scarce, and who says while there was strong evidence of a that rabbits are the only game left for his constituents to hunt, introduced a his constituents to hunt, introduced a conspiracy, the "government" was on the wrong trail and had put the wrong men on trial.

If the "government," alias the Genera Managers' Association, as represented by Mr. Edwin Walker, is in earnest about locating the conspirators it will not be slow to find a "true bill" against itself.

Thoughts and Things. BY W. P. BORLAND.

interesting point in connection with the question of government owner-ship of the railroads, from the working man's point of view, is brought out by the report of United States Consul Bell, at Sydney, New South Wales, as pub-lished in the January issue of the Chicago Monthly Senting! If seems that the con-Monthly Sentinel. It seems that the gov-ernment rate of wages for common labor is \$1.80 per day, and the government is such a large employer of labor, and, too, establishing its rate of wages without any reference to the law of the market, over again if the case is to come to trial at all, which now seems very doubtful.

The gauzy pretext that the "government rate of \$1.80 for eight hours labor ment" is in the case and that the "gov- is regarded as the current rate of wages ers have to conform to it. Thus, the effect is practically that which would follow from the doctrine of trade unionism pushed to its logical conclusion: it is practically to maintain a living wage, and establish a minium standard of living. Consul Bell, while declaring himself in favor of good wages, does not look with an entirely favorable eye on the practical working of this government. practical workings of this government arrangement. He thinks it is all right enough in good times, but regards it as not only an undue hardship on private employers, but also unfavorable to workingmen during periods of depression like the present. He says: "This de-pressed business must pay to the fortuwho dare interfere with the well laid plans of the General Managers' Association.

What disclosures the defense made in only two days time allowed them before the curtain fell in consequence of the sick juror! Pullman fled the city. The craven coward did not dare toe the mark. Suppose Debs or Howard or Rogers had fled on the day of trial? What would have been the public verdict? What must it be in the case of Pullman? Must his cowardice not be accepted as a ples of guilty? There is no escape from the conclusion.

As a matter of course the prosecution did not want to go on with the trial. We commend their discretion. Two main reasons may be assigned for their exceeding anxiety to "let go," lest any further proceeding "might be deemed illegal." They knew, first, that the jury was with the defendants. Though the jurors had given no word or sign of intimation as to their disposition, it did not require a mind-reader to see a verdict of "not guilty" written in the countenances of the twelve tried men and true.

In the next place, they had some intinate few employed a wage not justified by the depressed conditions and then

One may sometimes extract a grain of truth from the editorial columns of our plutocratic newspapers, and when the truth does come out it, comes in such a truth does come out it, comes in such a way as ought to open the eyes of workingmen to the absurdities of the farce that is being enacted before their eyes, under the name of democratic government. The Detroit Tribune, one of the persistent organs of the plutocracy, recently speaking of government, said: "Society is seeking results in government and not methods. Government is established to attain purpose and not for the exploitation of theories. The government which most nearly preserves government which most nearly preserves order and law is the best government, and in general the most satisfactory to society. The paternalism of a czar who preserves order is better than the com-munism of a mob, from the standpoint defeated. The strikers had everything to lose by riot and incendiarism—the rail-road companies everything to gain. Who incited the riots and burned and overturned the cars that resulted in the obstruction of the mails? In other words, who are the conspirators? We are ready for the investigation, the trial, however searching, nor shall we run away when the case is called.

A brief examination of the "confidential" proceedings of the meetings of the General Managers' Association discloses the fact in their own hand-writing that the democracy may become a force in the hands of workingmen to bring about results favorable to themselves. All the plutocrats want is a government which will preserve what they euphemistically denominate "law and order;" democracy is merely a fetich which they have set up for the masses to worship whilst they were being plundered. And still workingmen will continue to vote at the bidding of their masters! Thomas Jefferson was wont to say that an insurrection every now and then was a mighty good thing for the purpose of keeping government in order. Were he on earth to-day, holding such views, he would stand a mighty poor show as a states man among our modern idolizers of "law and order."

Some brave work is being done in the Michigan legislature, now in session. There was only one democratic member elected in the entire state at the last election, and among so many of the same political faith it is a hard matter for each individual to make a record for himself; but a herculean effort is being made just the same. One member in made just the same. One member in troduces a bill which will give him fame with the lovers of "law and order." It is to increase the militia force of the state from 40 companies—its present strength—to 44 companies, and also to strength—to 44 companies, and also to provide four gatling guns with which to fight rioters and other enemies of the public peace. Not all the members, however, can rise to such noble heights of patriotism—there are not opportunities enough to go around—and must, therefore, content themselves with smaller game. One member, whose district is overrun with rabbits, introduced trict is overrun with rabbits, introduced a bill offering a state bounty for killing them; another member, in whose dis bill placing rabbits under the protection of the game laws, and making it an offense to hunt them with ferrets. It is hard to see where the line of compro-mise will be established in the interests os these two measures; at any rate it is earnestly to be hoped that the interests of the poor rabbits will not be extin-guished by the strong arm of the law. Another member has introduced a bill requiring women to remove their hats in theatres—a much needed reform; another, requiring the doors of all another, requiring the doors of all theatres to be opened to everybody at least fifteen minutes before the performance begins. The number of petty bills of this character is absolutely appalling. And thus the farce of legislation

Not All of It. BY CLINTON COLLINS.

Not All of It.

BY CLINTON COLLINS.

Mr. George Brown of Brooklyn, with whom we have already had some correspondence about strike matters, asks "why the workingman should have a market value or figure for his services the same as you would put upon potatoes or any other commodity?"

Because all men are alike, and as laborers by their hands or their heads, without any discrimination whatsoever, they are commodities, with their worth measured by the market price just like a potato. There is no difference by tween high-priced goods like railroad presidents, such as Chauncey Mitchell Depew of New York, or George Roberts of Pennsylvania, and a potato. Each is traded according to the market price. The big railroad men get great wages because the latter are necessary to allure them from other pursuits where their talents would bring them large returns. At every move in life, at every stage of the competition, they are but potatoes, absolutely. If Providence should suddenly inundate us with an army of men fit for railroad presidents, their price would decline. If it should suddenly ent off our potatoes substituting nothing for them, the price of potatoes would go up. Between the potato and the railroad president, or the great commercial magnato days or, their is no grade or sort of commodity, human or otherwise, which is not bought an sold by the market price. New York Sun.

Oh, come now. Give the laboring man

Oh, come now. Give the laboring man Oh, come now. Give the laboring man a show for his white alley. What the Sun says is all right as a matter of pretty theory, but as a matter of fact we all know that the practice is generally far different from the intent of a theory. It is very possible—nay, even probable—nay, more than likely—that, the laws of a country may be so framed as to bring about nunstural conditions; conditions. nay, more than likely—that the laws of a country may be so framed as to bring about unnatural conditions; conditions that will disarrange the otherwise perfect working laws of trade; conditions that will force in certain directions high returns and high salaries, and compel in other directions low returns and starvation wages; conditions that will pervert the generally fair-working law of supply and demand. Everybody knows this. Even the Sun editor knows it. Therefore, to say that a man's wages are fair, a simply because he has to accept them because somebody is standing by ready to step in and fill his place, may be manifestly unjust. The price at which a day's labor can be obtained is without a doubt, for the hour being, what determines the market value of it; but this does not do sway with the possibility, over and above it, that unfair laws may have bred unjust conditions which enable some men in positions of favor to compel all those unfortunately placed to labor for a wage that is not a fair compensation. For example, if a set of men got a corner on the money market, as long as money is the sole medidum of exchange, they would have little trouble in forcing an undue amount of service for a small portion of it. The Remedy.

The Remedy.

As we roam among the pages of history, a clear cut, well defined phenomenon confronts us at every step, viz., the unspeakable misery endured by the laboring class, and the cruel devices of the ruling class (in our time the moneyed class) to keep them in their miserable condition and make them tributary. From the earliest records of human relations, to those of the present time, that apalling phenomenon runs in unbroken line—inexorable as fate. So obstinately does it keep on the surface that the victims themselves regard it as an immutable decree from the powers above, and resignedly submit to it until their suffering oversteps all human endurance and drives them mad. Then they rise and strike about as men crazed by despair alone can strike.

Efforts to alleviate the misery of the poorer class and institute equity in social rapports have always emanated from the ranks of the intelligent and the cultured. The failure of these efforts is attributable largely to the lack of material support from the downtrodden, or to their excessive vehemence, and even violence, at times when a mere static attitude was desirable. History is a long, mournful dirge of human martyrdom inflicted by human tormentors. There is a fateful blockheadedness attached to the temperament of the masses; their judgment is warped in proportion that their human dignity is dwarfed—the slave ever hugs his chains. Wonder not, then, that the majority of people believe in the eternization of poverty and enelavement for the largest part of mankind.

The Roman civilization died because it could not prevent the monopolization of the land into a few hands, nor the spread of political corruption, of luxury, of vices that riches promote, of patrician insolence and fierce tyranny, and the inevitable result of all these, viz., the monstrous growth and utter degradation of the slave class. Arrived at this point the social equilibrium was completely overthrown, and the cataclysm attending on such disturbance took place—the civilization collapsed. So

for six centuries.

During that long night of six hundred years the slave element, had it known its strength and the means at its disposal, years the slave element, had it known its strength and the means at its disposal, might have taken its place among the free barbarians; but it did nothing of the kind. It remained in its mental torpor and traversed fourteen centuries, lugging along the fetters which its ancient Roman masters had clinched on its limbs. It passed from slavedom to serfdom, and lastly to villeindom. Then another invasion, that of the free industrial and commercial class, made an onslaught on the feudal lords and a cycle of Christian civilization was rounded. Again the enslaved element was given an opportunity to take its place among free men. Did it do it? No, it continued its way of bondage to the masters who now were the middle class, the men of commerce. The villeins became the proletariat; the change was all in the name, nothing in the substance. From the time of that nominal transformation to our present time, one hundred years and more have rolled into the bosom of eternity. Has the proletariat disappeared? It may have modified its appellation to suit present taste, but is it a free social body? Does it own in its own right means by which it may lead a human life, independently of the whims or pleasure of another social body? Has it as many opportunities to the bounties of nature as any other class or set of men in society? Is it out of bondage? Have we not reaheed a state where wealth, natural and produced, is the property of a

ciety? Is it out of bondage? Have we not reaheed a state where wealth, natural and produced, is the property of a small portion of the people, as was the case when the Roman empire fell?

And yet, it were so easy for the laboring class to emancipate themselves from oppression, political, social and economic. All they need is to know their strength and love one another, fully comprehending that "an injury to one is the concern of all." Sameon's strength lay in his hair; the labor's strength lies in its arms, or rather in the command of in its arms, or rather in the command of

Its arms.

Listen to the words of the great emancipator Mirabeau, when he bade adieu to the nobility who had just expelled him from their order, in 1789, because, though a nobleman, he espoused the cause of the downtrodden: "But I am still emitter then you think that still guiltier than you think; for it is my belief that the people which complains is always in the right * * that it does not resist long enough to obtain complete redress and to the little of the right is the right in the right is the right in the right in the right is the right in the ri

complete redress, and to strike its enemies into terror and submission it has only to stand still, that the most innocent as well as the most invincible of all powers is the power of refusing to do."

Does it surprise you that the capitalists and abettors of monopolies went mad when a sympathetic strike seemed imminent on July last in this republic?

Mirabeau's profound study of the laws of sociology furnished him with conclusions as sound as they are irresistible. The question for the wage slave is not to do, but to know how not to do.

Andrew, alias Blowhole Carnegie, swindled the government, by furnishing "blowhole" armor for United States ships, and had to pay for his rascality \$140,000. This money he wants refunded upon a promise that he will supply armor plates without blowholes in them. The government will hardly trust old Blowhole again. His professions of hon-esty and piety, like his armor plates, are full of blowholes.

Victor Hugo, in speaking of the fabled devilfish of the ancients, says: "The tiger can only devour you, the devilfish inhales you. He draws you to him, into him, and bound and helpless you feel yourself slowly emptied into the frightful sac, which is the monster. To be eaten alive is worse than horrible; to be drank alive is inexpressible."

Now that a bill to permit railroads to pool their profits has passed the lower house of Congress, and is practically certain of passing the Senate, the dream of Huntington, Gould and others, for a single control of the railroads in this country, bids fair to be realized. The false economy of competition has been proved so often that it ought not be necessary to recount them.—New Republic, Arkon, Ohlo.

Arkon, Ohio.

The Democratic party, since the days of Jefferson, has been able to stand, regardless of the calamities Fate and Fortune have thrust upon it, until Grover Cleveland straddled it—then the party tumbled.

DANGERS OF THE TIMES.

THEIR CAUSE AND OUR ONLY MEANS OF DEFENSE.

artling Exposition of Corporate | neity by a Sturdy Champion of the Rights of the People.

In July last the Hon. John Davis, M. C., wrote a vigorous paper on "The Dangers of the Times," which has had a wide reading and which we reproduce for the benefit of the patrons of THE Times. Facts, which Mr. Davis groups and marshals like a master, should be read and pondered by men, who still have faith in the ballot, as a weapon to beat down plutocracy and rescue the people from the conspiracies of corporations. The paper which we print maintains the high character of Congressman Davis as a vigorous writer and a profound thinker upon subjects of vital consequence to the American public, and the masterful logic of his arguments gives consequence to his utterances which all thoughtful men will appreci-

I have been asked to write a paper on The plutocratic press is full of texts from which to talk.

In the Post, of this city, dated July 17th, I find the following:

"The leaders of the Populist Party have, on several occasions, demonstrated that they are ready and willing to combine with any dangerous and lawless movement that may be inaugurated.

In my opinion that effort at wisdom and veracity is the very opposite of both truth and common decency. The leaders of the Populist Party are so much opposed to dangerous and lawless movements that they are the first and most persistent men to warn the public against them. They have the wisdom and statesmanship to deal with causes as well as results. They do not wink at dangerous and lawless movements in high places, and then try to win a cheap reputation for patriotism by forcibly crushing out the results of their own neglect and injustice.

What I say may be illustrated by a bold and conspicuous example now defiantly challenging the attention of this country: The most dangerous and lawless movement now known in this country is the corporate management of the American railroads. This statement is susceptible of mathematical demonstration, which will appear in the course of my discussion.

I first call attention to the fact that the people of the United States, at the beginning of the present century, paid several millions of dollars for the Mississippi river and adjacent territories. because that great river was a public highway, useful for travel and commerce if held by our government, but dangerous to our safety and liberties if held or controlled by a foreign nation or people. For the same potent and sufficient reasons, at a later date in our history the American people lavished untold millions of treasure and poured out precious blood like water, in order to maintain possesssion and control of that great public highway and adjacent terri tories.

These burning facts and these illustrious examples of the highest wisdom and patriotism should never be forgotten. And then by their side should be placed that other great fact, viz., that we have in this country one hundred and seventy thousand (170,000) miles of public highways, a hundred times more important even than the great Mississippi river. More important because more extensive. More important because they carry a more numerous travel and a heavier commerce. More important because they permeate every state, county and neighborhood, and more immediately and intensely affect the every day life and personal and property interests

of the people. These are the indisputable facts in the case, and yet neither the people nor the government have taken any special pains to retain or maintain possession of the great public railroad highways of the nation. But, on the other hand, they have been surrendered into the almost unlimited control of corporations. whose sole purpose is to tax our people. "All the traffic will bear:" to "levy tri-

bute at will on all our vast industries.

These highways have been bonded and stocked to twice or thrice the cost and equipage of the roads. The bends and stocks are placed in the open markets of the world, and the longest purse takes ession and control. In this way, through the ownership of forged capi talization, many of the American railroads are actually controlled by the great fund holders and speculators of London, and the freights and fares charged on them are fixed and controlled by a British directory, sitting and voting in the city of London.

These are facts which no man can refute. Now for results:

First. We have most unjust discriminations for and against states, cities and localities which would never be permitted if the roads were subject to American control subject to the will of the American people.

We actually hear of discrimations through freight charges in favor of British goods and against American goods when being transported from point to point on our American rail-

Third. We suffer a carnage and cruel waste of human life not endured by any people on the globe where the the rail roads are subject to even partial control in the interest of the people. Persons who have paid no attention to the subject do not realize the fearful carnage of our present corporate railroad management. The official tables of the Interstate Commerce Commission Statistics (fifth annual report, page 68), shows the killed and injured from 1888 to 1892 inclusive (five years), as follows:

Persons killed . . Persons injured . verage per annum-is killed 6,32

In other words, we are killing and wounding on our railroads an annual

average of 36,674 persons.

All have heard with sa lness of the battle of Shiloh-one of the bloodiest struggles of the late war. Bryant's History says that not far from 100,000 men were engaged on the two sides, and that about every fifth man was killed or wounded, making on the two sides 20,000 men killed and wounded.

The tables referred to show the average annual casualties in the manage the condition of the country. It is a ment of the American railroads to be serious thing to do, but not difficult. nearly twice as great as the carnage at the battle of Shiloh. The killed and wounded at Shiloh, with an aggregate of 100,000 men engaged, did not exceed 20,000; the killed and wounded on our railroads in 1892 were 43,799, and the annual average for five years, as already stated, was 36,674 persons.

By comparison of statistics it is found that the slaughter of people by the American railroads is far greater here than in England, or on the continent of Europe in proportion to mileage, and more than three times greater in proportion to the number of passengers carried. Interstate Commerce Report, 1890, pages 58-59; Todd's Railways in Europe and America, page 74).

These facts should put thinking men on their inquiry. There are many causes for this carnage, no doubt, but mani festly the greatest single cause is the overwork of the men. Our bridges and roads are, of course, kept in less perfect order, owing to careless corporate man agement, than in Europe; we may be less prompt in the use of safety appli ances, and the speed of trains here may be greater than in Europe or India, but when it is further observed that in other countries many more men are employed per hundred miles of track than in this country, the disparity is too great to es cape notice. (Todd, page 72; Interstate Commerce Report, 1890, page 59).

Investigation of accidents in this country have occasionally brought to light cases where engineers have been worked forty or more hours without sleep; and, in one case I remember, it was reported that a railroad conductor had been on duty fifty-four hours without sleep, resulting in a collision that caused great loss of life and property.

These facts and conditions show that the American railroad employe is the hardest worked and most cruelly treated man on the pages of history, not excepting the negroes of the old South in the palmiest days of chattel slavery, when it was boldly claimed that "capital should own labor." The life of a black man was worth a thousand dollars to his master. He was seldom worked to death or pushed to the point of worthlessness. A single case of the violent death of a slave occasionally published in the newspapers, I well remember, would cause a thrill of horror throughout the nation, with the exclamation: "That hell born institution must be abolished!" And it was abolished.

The employe on the American railroads has not the financial protection which was attached to the black slave. His life is worth nothing to the corn tion which he serves. Thousands of men, impelled by want and starvation, stand ready to climb over his exhausted. dving or dead body to take his place. Nor does the publication of his death cause a sympathetic thrill throughout the nation, because of the benumbing power of corporate influence and a mis leading plutocratic press. At the bottom of page 59 of the Interstate Com merce Report for 1890, I find the following dry and unsympathetic statement:

"Of employes in the United States ,972 have been killed and 20,028 injured during the year." This does not include an average of 14,000 "other persons" annually killed or wounded. Not a word of public sympathy is uttered for the men nor for their wives and children left in want.

When these terrible cruelties, arising from slouchy and greedy corporate management, have goaded poor, suffering humanity into a "strike" for bread and life, the corporation kings of the rail call loudly for government protection Then comes general confusion, miscel laneous shooting and loss to the public with no satisfactory benefits to anybody Yet with all its evils and casualties the common strike is less cruel and sanguin ary than the usual corporate manage ment in time of peace.

The Washington Post of July 16, summing up the losses and casualties of the strike since July 2, says:

"While the list of casualties resulting in the losses of life and personal injury directly chargeable to the strike and consequent riots is not so extensive as a casual reader of the newspapers would suppose, the number of victime is large enough to make a very serious showing. In Chicago and vicinity, including Hammond, eight, and indirectly ten, lives were lost, the victims

their injuries, while the number of wounded, so far as reported, was forty-one. Two railread ac-cidents occurred, probably chargeable to the in-competency of green men employed to take the places of the strikers, by which two lives were lost and four persons injured. The shedding of blood began July 2, when Deputy Marshal Logan was slightly stabbed while fighting a mob at

Further along, the Post says:

"At least nine, and probably ten lives have been lost throughout the West outside of Chicago. Four of these—three soldiers and an engineer— by the intentional wrecking of a train at Sacra ento, California,

According to this statement the casualties of the strike in two weeks were about twenty persons killed and eighty injured.

Now let us compare notes. When all the roads of this country are running under the usual corporate management, the casualties are over 36,000 persons killed and wounded per annum. That would be 3,000 per month, and 1,500 in half a month. On the supposition that one-third of the roads of the United States were stopped by the late strike, we have a basis for an approximate comparison between peace and war. If all the roads running on a peace footing kill and injure 1,500 persons in half a month, then one third of the roads would kill and injure 500 persons in the same time. This is the average loss on a peace footing under corporate management. In the Debs strike, according to the statement of the Washington Post the losses were but 100 killed and wounded, or one-fith of the usual peace footing casualties in the same time.

Now, if my readers have followed me through this tragic recital, they will readily appreciate the inducements causing railroad employes to go on strikes:

1st. They have time to wash off the grime and blood and smoke, and to enjoy a few nights rest in bed. They have children's hair and eyes in broad daylight. And as to dangers and casualties, they avoided four fifths of the killings and the woundings. On this test comparison the savings as to life and per- alty will be pronounced in due time. sonal injuries by the late strike were a The Chicago Times in a recent issue counting in a two weeks' campaign of on the subject: active hostilities.

Reader did you ever see the inflamed eyes of the half dead man at the furnace or the engine after a twenty to forty hours run without sleep? Have you imagined to yourself that that noble, brave, but disfigured man has a wife and family with whom he would be glad to spend a whole day now and then? Do you now see why railroad men, bearing all the burdens and dangers which are their lot, with frequent insults from brutal officials, sometimes strike in the hope of relief? The whips, gons and bloodhounds of all the old cotton states never worked, distressed and mangled the chattel slaves as the white men who do the work on our American railroads are now worked and mangled. Chattel slavery recognized a race and color line. Corporate slavery includes all men, white, black and yellow. Chattel slavery never killed a man without loss to the master. Corporate slavery is a perpetual carnage of thousands per month, with no loss to the masters. With them it is but the swapping of dead or maimed men for sound ones, and the spirit of corporate greed maintains its well satisfied complacency.

Now, in spite of the mendacious plutocratic journals from which I have quoted, I desire to say that the Populists are opposed to strikes, and to the corporate greed and cruelties that compel guinary and brutal than the manage-Europe, or in British India; and it is organized and equipped than ever. five times more cruel and sanguinary per day and per hour than the late unparalleled strike. Populists are opposed to this greedy and sanguinary corporate management of our railroads, and to the labor strikes which it produces. The plutocratic press favor and defend it. and would rather erect a military despotism on the grave of American liberty than to see it changed or abolished.

The people of this country have their remedy. It is peaceful and effective It consists of AGITATION, EDUCATION AND voting! We yet have some rights in the public prints and on the hustings, and we yet have access to the ballot box, provided we can but reach it without "stepping on the grass." On the other hand, we see rising up in the near future a military despotism seeking excuses for its own creation and growth. And we have a statesmanship eager to wear out its lungs "endorsing and congratulating" the coming AUTOCRAT! Every "march on Washington," every labor strike, and every destruction of mines, bridges and railroads is but a subtracting the premium Carlisle re further excuse for the plutocrats to increase and use without restraint the military power. The forces which must guard the roads and mines will guard lows. It can be compared easily with and control the elections. The ballots must speak as the bayonets direct, and liberty will be dead. This is prewhat our tyrants desire. It is the fo the tyrants plea of necessity on which our new military despotism grows and fattens. I beg of my oppressed and starving countrymen, in God's name, to June 30, 1893, was \$22,894,194.

being killed outright or afterwards dying of desist from all strikes and violence! Keep the peace, study well the lessons and causes of our new slavery, organize and on the "ides of November" march in peaceful bands to the elections. Cast the silent and lawful ballots of free men, and then wait to see them fairly and lawfully counted. Vote for your friends and against your enemies. This was the plan marked out by our liberty loving fathers. It is our only means of scape from a fast coming despotism which will regard no rights of either states or persons, whose impelling spirit is corporate greed, and whose mes government are the "beak, the talon and the thunderbolt." Against these portentious and thickening dangers, we have the intelligent ballots of free men. Like the dew and the sunshine, they are quiet and peaceful, yet more effective for good than the cyclones of anarchy. The ballot is our sheet anchor and only hope. Let us use it!

PULLMAN AND THE COURTS.

Manifestly Duke Pullman is averse to testifying in a court of law, and this prompted him to "vamoose the ranch" when he was told that a deputy marshal was looking for him with a subpœna. Probably he felt that a great indignity was being perpetrated upon him and he resented it with becoming severity by declaring, "there's nothing to testify." The truth is Mr. Pullman did not dare come into court. He feared the inevitable cross-examination. He knew he would be compelled either to make some startling disclosures or perjure himself. He preferred to run away. He did not have the manhood to "face the music." His cowardice gives his whole case away. People will not be slow to reach conclusions in accordance with the facts. Had one of the officers of the A. R. U. skiptime to become acquainted with their ped out, the incident would have been families, and to learn the color of their universally construed as an admission of guilt. And before the high court of the people the action of Pullman in evading the process of Judge Grosscup's court is accepted as a plea of guilty and the pen-

400 persons. These savings are worth made the following caustic observations

It now appears that Magnate Pullman objects to any appearance before any court touching the matter of the strike last summer. The lackeys who surround him do not hesitate to laugh gen teelly at the officer who seeks to serve a proces were speaking of an ordinary individual it might be proper to make the statement that the mag nate is dodging the process of the court, but Pullman is too august a personage to permit any than the most honeyed phrase in describing his pro-

Now that it is ascertained beyond question that the magnate prefers to say nothing the manifest duty of the court is quite clear. People merely for the purpose of arriving at justice, as far as in fallable human nature such arrival is possible ought not to insist that Mr. Pullman should mak any statement whatever. He might claim the privilege, possibly, in this case of refusing to tes-tily on the ground that he might criminate himself, but that's an ugly suggestion to make concerning one of his transcendent qualities. He is far and away above all sublunary considerations. His advanced head knocks out the stars in Pullman for assuming even for a moment to interfere with his daily affairs? He has to look over the accounts of his grogshops and his bedhouses on wheels, and he is altogether so great a man that the processes of the courts ought not to run against him.

Magnate Pullman is upon a pedestal of egotism which lifts him among his superior beings of the human race, and that he should be confronted by an ordinary bailiff reading to him the vulgar de mands of a mere court of justice is an exhibition of audacity that may be described even as pop

When all the truth is known it will be found that Pullman and the General Managers' Association were in "cahoots" to destroy the American Railway Union them. The most "dangerous and law- and it was this devilish collusion that less movement" known among civilized caused the great railroad strike. Pullnations is the present corporate man- man is a spectacle for angels to weep agement of American railroads. It robs over, and the General Managers' Assothe people at will and enslaves and mur- ciation looks as if lightning had struck it while the American Railway Union is daily developing new strength and in ment of similar railroads in any part of three months more will be vastly better

INTEREST-ING.

How many of our citizens are aware of the amount of interest we are paying upon our national debt, to say nothing of our state, county and municipal debt.

The total amount of bonds issued from 1860 to June 30, 1893, was \$1,545,-985,686. To ascertain the total amount to date add Carlisle's \$100,000,000.

All these bonds sold at par or at premiums ranging as high as 7 per cent. netting the government \$202,838,714.

The government has paid premiums on bonds for redemption and resumption purposes \$43,998,454.

The account therefore stands as fol-Dr. to original bonds 2,592,284,714 43,998,456 . \$4,182,268,85

202,918,472 8,979,350,380 Total cost to taxpayers The total to date can be found by ceived on his bonds from \$10,000,000 and adding it to the above total.

The debt stood June 30, 1893, as folthe present report of the secretary. Interest bearing debt \$585,087,1000
Debt on which interest has ceased 2,094,000
Debt bearing no interest 958,854,027

FOR THE CAUSE.

In jall, like Paul, Oh Leader great; In jall, like noble Bunyan—thou. In brave Gallieo's "House of State," Our Eugene Debs, we hall thee now.

In jail, like Bruno-dauntless mind, Thou shalt but rest and comfort tak And, like the poet, thou shalt find "Stone walls do not a prison make."

Recall how they have sanctified Their places of confinement, when for Freedom they were jalled and died. That She should not be lost to men.

And Eugene Debs, look forward, man Priend of the helpless. Thou shalt find That jalls do not forever ban, And prison walls are not unkind.

Our children shall be proud of one Who, now in jail, so gloriously The great revolt of Right begun, Whose end is joy for you and me.

A Contradiction.

TRUGGLING-WITH THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE I was standing on the corner as he came cutting a zigzag path across the street. He was such a miserable looking specimen of humanity that a farmer might have used his shadow for a scaremight have used his shadow for a scare-crow in a cornfield while the original was digging potatoes or cutting wood in the back yard in exchange for some-thing to eat. He fell up against me and then squared off to look at me as he in-quired:

"Was you standing there all the

"Yes."

"Well, I never seed you. I might have run right over you. Why didn't you speak?"

I replied to him in a low tone of voice that I was a little modest of speech.

"Shay," he said, catching his dominant idea, "You're a good fellow. Le'sh go in and treat."

"How do vou mean?" said I. "Is it

go in and treat."

"How do you mean?" said I. "Is it you or I who stands treat?"

This seemed a queer suggestion to him and he paced off a few steps and gazed at me surprisedly.

"Shay, my friend," he said in injured

tones, "have I ever done you any harm? Do I look like a millionaire? Would you take me for a powerful magnate if you passed me on the street?"

Nothing magnetic about you," I replied, to humor his strange moo "Well, then," he responded, satisfied, "it'sh my treat."

"That's good on the magnets," I re plied, "but thank you." I added, "I be lieve I won't drink."

"That's right. Don't do it," said he, swinging off on another tack. "Don't ever do it. Look at me. Once I was a proud man with lofty ambitions. wanted to be foremost among my fel-lows. I wanted to be sought out and courted. I wanted to be immensely rich. I overreached myself. I went down in debt. Left home to start in new places, but always with the same result. I could barely eke out a living, while others around me prospered and grew rich. I have been leaving home ever since. I couldn't solve the

problem and now, now, I am slowly taking to drink."
"Well, brace up," said I; "take what opening you can get; earn an honest living, and maybe it will all come out right. At any rate you will be as good as anyone else."

"Hoping against hope," he rejoined. "The poor must stay poor and toil for the rich; regular slavery to the money power; the money power holds the country by the throat; has got the mak-ing of the offices and distinctions; holds

ing of the offices and distinctions; holds the people in its grip."
"Well, peg away and look for a break in the clouds," I replied.
"No use—the clouds are too thick. Why, i would rather die a whipped cur's death than feel that I was standing up cheerfully, part and parcel of a false system, helping to maintain it, all the time recognizing fully the hardships and injustices bred by it."
He turned and left me; starting, in

He turned and left me; starting, in

the absence of company, for a lone treat.
"I believe you have some truth on your side," I called after him, "but I beieve over and above it all it is you

duty to stand up to your disagreeable task from same higher views of life."
"I'm with you," he called out. "Just one more. This is the last. Then I

A half an hour later when I came along I found him, still no worse for wear, expounding the gospel to another man, at pretty much the same place, on the same street. When he caught sight of me his face lighted up a bit with a look of recognition, and, in his old easy manner, he called out:

"Ta, ta, old man, you see I am still staying with it. Bringing him around to my way of looking at things—and going to quit." Clinton Collins.

Hunger's Revolt in Montreal.

Hunger's Revolt in Montreal.

A few days ago 3,000 unemployed gathered outside the city hall in Montreal and demanded relief of the mayor. William Darlington, a prominent labor leader, said to the mayor that thousands of workingmen of Montreal were in a desperate frame of mind because of their impoverished condition. Many cases of death by actual starvation had been brought to his own personal knowledge. As a representative of the Knights of Labor he would tell the mayor that the men were not going to lie down peaceably to die of starvation in a country where there was plenty of food and where others were living in luxury. He hoped no violence would be indulged in, but if the men were driven to the use of guns and dynamite, labor organizations would not be to blame, for they were losing their influence over the men on account of their starving condition.

If the Earth Were Divided.

If the Earth Were Divided.

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe, in the event of a partition, might be set down at 23% acres. The land surface of the globe contains, as nearly as possible, 33,600,000,000 acres, which, divided among 1,500,000,000 acres, which, divided among 1,500,000,000 inhabitants which the world contains, according to the latest estimates, would give to each of them the above named quantity. Taking the entire population of the world, there are nearly twenty-nine inhabitants to every square mile. The following figures show the number of persons (omitting fractions) to a square mile in the various civisions of the globe: Europe, 85; Asia, 46; Africa, 18; North America, 9; South America, 4; Oceanic and Polar regions, 2.—Brooklyn Eagle.

His home is one of the most desolate and inaccessible spots on the earth's surface, and the last place one would expect to find a human being living in contentment. It is close to the Mexican line and about fifty miles east of the hills that form the western boundary to the waste of white sand.

At all seasons of the year the heat is intolerable, and the awful hot wind blows day and night. Five yards from the spring in any direction there is not a living green thing in sight—only the blinding glare of the sandy plain stretching for miles on all sides until it joins the foothills in a shimmering purple haze.

the foothills in a shimmering purple haze.

Figtree John's place, however, is a tiny oasis of about two hundred square feet. The spring is a large one and the water pure and fresh when it bubbles from the earth. But it evaporates during the day almost as fast as it comes from the ground, so that the surface is only moistened for a small extent. On the edges of the spring grasses and weeds grow, and one large fig tree spreads its branches over the whole spot.

The tree bears fruit almost the year around and also serves as a shelter for John. Blankets are spread on the ground and camp utensils scattered around. But there are always plenty of things to eat and drink that have been brought from the markets of civilization, and the way John obtained these was a puzzle to prospectors for a long time. He never did any work and certainly could not raise nor find anything to sell anywhere near his place. But it seems John's money has always come to him without an effort. He simply lay down and waited.

It is horrible to think about, but he

and waited.

It is horrible to think about, but he waited for the pack burros of prospectors who had been overcome by thirst and died in the desert. John's place is several miles off the trail of prospectors going to and from the gold country, and hundreds of bleaching bones have been

hundreds of bleaching bones have been found in the vicinity.

Most of these men have several burros and good outfits when they start, but somehow they lose the trail or are overtaken by sandstorms. All share the same fate—a few days of horrible suffering and then death.

The burros, being more hardy than the men, are more able to stand the hardships, and when their masters lie down and die in the burning sand they find water by instinct. Since old John has been at the spring a large number have come to his place crazy for water. Of course he takes care of them and makes a search for their owners, or holds them for identification.

Sometimes they have expensive out-

Sometimes they have expensive out-fits, showing the owner to have been a tenderfoot that expected to find a mountenderfoot that expected to find a moun-tain of gold. The provisions in the packs John has always appropriated after a certain time, and the burros he has sold to people in the foothills to whom he makes periodical trips. On one occasion a whole train of burros came to his place, and the owners were never found, so that John cleared sev-eral hundred dollars just by waiting un-der his fig tree.

eral nundred dollars just by waiting under his fig tree.
Old John is perfectly happy in his
desert home, and is well pleased to have
prospectors die in the desert, so long as
their burros come to his spring. He
takes good care of the animals and becomes very friendly with them. He never
sells any of them or the contents of
their packs for at least a year, but their packs for at least a year, but keeps them in case anyone calls to re-claim them. But nobody ever calls to claim stray burros that are driven by thirst to Figtree John's place.—Chicago

THE MAID OF THE MIST. Perilous Trip That the Stanch Little

ssfully Performed. Everybody who has visited Niagars Falls has heard of the Maid of the Mist. Falls has heard of the Maid of the Mist. Her history is interesting. She was built in 1854 for navigation between the American and Canadian shores of the Niagara just below Niagara falls. She was 72 feet long, with 17 feet breadth of beam and 8 feet depth of hold, and she carried an engine of 100 horse-power. After seven years' service her owner desired to sell her. He received an offer flittle more than helf her cost if he sired to sell her. He received an offer of little more than half her cost if he would deliver her at Niagara, opposite the fort, and after consulting with her captain and pilot, Joel R. Robinson, he decided to accept the offer. Robinson consented to act as pilot for the fearful voyage, Jones, the engineer, agreed to accompany him and a machinist named

them. On June 15th, 1861, in the prese On June 15th, 1861, in the presence of a large crowd, the little vessel left the dock, which was just above the suspension bridge, ran up the eddy a short distance, cleared the smooth water and shot like an arrow into the rapid under the bridge. When a third of a way down, she was struck by a jet of water which carried away her smokestack and keeled her over. But she speedily righted, and after receiving another drenching from the waves dashed on without further accident to the quiet bosom of the river below Lewiston. hosom of the river below Lewiston.-New York Advertiser.

accompany him, and a machinist named McIntyre agreed to share the risk with

Delaware's Hundreds.

In the days when the Saxons domi-nated England, prior to the coming of William of Normandy, the people were formed into divisions of hundreds. This William of Normandy, the people were formed into divisions of hundreds. This was done mainly for military purposes and the convenience of assembly upon the summons of the powerful earls and harons to whom the people owed allegiance. These hundreds usually consisted of ten families, each family being computed at a minimum of ten persons. In time the families increased in membership, but did not lose their individual identity, nor change the designation of organization. In the natural order of events these hundreds expanded into communities, and ultimately into geographical divisions and took on geographical designations. Some of the American colonists adopted this form of geographical division, and thus we still have hundreds in Delaware and Virginia, although in the latter state that form of designation is but seldom used. But in Delaware hundreds is universally used to describe the divisions of a county,

Living Skeleton—What's the mat with the glass eater to-dey? Fat Wo an—I hear he has a pane in his stoma —Philadelphia Record.

A. R. U. NOTES.

All mail for the American Railway Union and THE RAILWAY TIMES should be addressed to Terre Haute, Indiana.

New members are beginning to come in as they did prior to the great strike. For the week ending February 16th, 315 new members were enrolled. One after another our Locals are rising Phonix-money the poor family needed. like and equipping themselves for the

President Eugene V. Debs will deliver an address at the Auditorium, Chicago, on Thursday evening, February 28th. Subject: "Who are the Conspirators." Admission \$1.00, 75 cents and 25 cents. Proceeds go to the Legal Defense Fund. The indications are at this writing that the great Auditorium will be filled to

THE RAILWAY TIMES is enjoying a boom of no small dimensions. In the month of January 893 new subscriptions were recorded. Every member should act as agent and send us a few subscriptions. Now that we enjoy temporary freedom, we shall set ourselves to making THE RAILWAY TIMES one of the brightest and most progressive papers published.

For the present we are giving out no information respecting particular local unions. The General Managers' Association are still pursuing their blacklisting, and this is reason enough. When we are entirely through with the G. M. A., have their fangs extracted and their rattles silenced, then they will be glad to let us alone. Meantime, our local unions can saw wood without chirping.

The hearing of the officers and directors of the A. R. U. before the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of the decisions of Judge Woods in the contempt proceedings will be had March 25th. The hearing will be had at Washington before the full supreme bench. This is the first time labor has had a hearing before that august tribunal and the decision is awaited with profound interest throughout the land. The A R. U. is making history of a kind that will make the order immortal.

The American Railway Union starts out once more to unite the railway employes of the entire country within one compact body for their protection against corporate rapacity and the promotion of their general welfare. Until this is accomplished, corporations will continue to rule and employes will continue to be slaves. Class organizations but serve to divide and weaken-they create caste which is the forerunner of demoralization. The ranks must be closed up. Men must touch elbows and shoulders, they must be prepared at all times to act together. This done, they will be secure from corporate encroachment. The General Managers' Association "heartily endorse the old brotherhoods for their conservative policy." Of course! Why not? The general managers know a good thing, and, having often tried the old brotherhoods and found them such, they are not going to let go of them. The old brotherhoods, in their present form, are maintained to promote the general welfare of the General Managers' Association and the G. M. A. know it, and that's why they are for them. The G. M. A. don't want the railroad employes to get together and that's why they are opposed to the A. R. U. Besides, the A. R. U. is organized to protect its members and not to "compromise" when their wages are cut, by accepting the reduction, and this is reason enough why the general managers should be against it. The "old brotherhoods" have so far degenerated that even the Railway Age endorses them. This means that their policy is plutocratic enough to satisfy the most exacting. A mighty mustering of the railroad forces is going forward throughout the country. Ten organizers started out at the close of the conspiracy trials and the work of organization will be pushed with irresistible energy by men who know no such word as fail.

ALL SORTS.

Samuel Gompers contemplates going to Europe, and while in London, will be the guest of John Burns, M. P.

Grover's last message pleases Wall street hugely, because its words are like "apples of gold" wrapped in bonds.

General Jackson, a patriot, way back in the 30's, held that a national bank was corrupting in its influence; and he smashed it. Grover Cleveland, the paltroon, favors the existence of several thousand national banks, because they constitute a money power, to which he yields abject obedience. See?

Norton's Monthly Sentinel recites that near Muncie, Ind., the child of a poor man died and was hauled to the cemetery on a hand-sled by two brothers, the parents walking behind the sled. In addition to this the father made the rude box in which the dead child was buried, and also dug the grave, refusing to ac cept aid from the county. The Sentinel thinks that such a scene "is enough to make angels weep and such men as Ben Franklin and Tom Jefferson turn over in their graves." On the contrary, the live and indicate and the people. The father of the child acted wisely. The answered every purpose that a \$25 casket

could have subserved. The little sled was far more appropriate than a fashionable hearse. Christian paganism and the miserable heartless fashion in vogue would have had the poor man spend his last farthing for what could have been of no service to the dead or living; in deed, would have been a cruelty to the living since it would have taken the There was never a greater folly practiced than to throw away money on big funerals. The poor man set a splendid ex ample which ought to be followed Costly funerals ought to be tabooed.

Out of the Woods, to jail:
Out of the jail, to court;
With hounds forever on his trail,
Fate and Fortune's sport.
No, not forever—it cannot be!
The dogs will cease to bite and bay.
The battle cry, "We will be free!"
Presages for 'dene a brighter day.

We know there are latitudes Where the midnight sun is seen, A symbol of beatitudes That will surely come to 'Gene.

Rev. DeWitt Talmage, in a recent enough to labor unions to counteract the grinding influence of capitalists and corthat the poor man had not always a place to lay his head." God knows the labor unions have "strength enough" to right their wrongs if they were united, and determined to do so, but they prefer to vote, capitalistic tickets and submit to the dictation of plutocrats. It will not always be their condition.

If a poor devil makes silver dollars he has the intrinsic value. But if a man goes to Washington and gets a law passed so he can issue rag bank notes, he is a gentleman and a leading citizen. But I can't see what the difference is on society from whom the value of the money is taken. Neither the banker nor the counterfeiter creates any wealth, but they both by this means get wealth that others do create. Don't study the money question, you might learn something. -- Coming Nation.

After a careful review of the income tax law, we feel, in justice to ourselves, we must condemn it. We have reached this conclusion by applying the law to ourselves. When this law is put into operation we shall be compelled to pay a large percentage of all our income over \$4,000 into the United States treasury. This is unjust, as we work as hard for our money as any mechanic or laborer in the country and think we are entitled to every cent we earn. If the law could be so amended as to not include publishers of labor papers we might favor it, but as it stands, we can hardly do it. - Labor Record.

The great Republican "tryumph November 6th, was won with the loss of 1,280,000 votes by that party. At the same time the Democratic party lost over 2,200,000 votes. At the same time the People's party gained 1,340,000 votes, or about 140 per cent. Considering the votes thrown out in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Alabama, Georgia and Texas, the latter's gain was over 2,200,000 votes or over 200 per cent. This is infinitely more than the infant Republican party, then representing the people, gained from 1852 to 1856, and yet, in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln and began making history. History will soon repeat itself again and a new Lincoln will emancipate the 66,000,000 white slaves now serving their 4,000,000 bondholding masters, and then we will have a new era of prosperity.- Vox Populi.

The San Francisco Chronicle, of January 18th, recites the fact that a big grievance committee of engineers was laboring with J. A. Fillmore to have the new schedule on the Southern Overland changed for their benefit, the officials of the road requiring them to run from 70 to 108 more miles for a day's work. The engineers, in pleading for justice, set forth that they had been loyal to the road during the A. R. U. strike, and that C. P. Huntington had promised to stand by them. The general superintendent was stubborn, indicating that loyalty to the corporation was their duty, and not something to be paid for. The engineers are just where the corporation want them. They are its slaves and will have to do its bidding. They must cut bait and fish at the same time. When brave and usn at the same time. When brave men struck for the right, they were loyal to the wrong, traitors to their friends, and now they must take their medicine.

The following resolution and petition was unanimously adopted this day by the People's Party Club, of Pueblo, Col.: WHEREAS, The Chief Executive of the Unite States has usurped authority in direct violatio of the Constitution by sending into the states of the Constitution by sending into the states of lilinois and Colorado armed troops under premase and guise of suppressing an insurrection but in fact to enforces the decrees, orders an mandates of corporate lines, without the cell an against the desire of civil or military authorit of the state and the will of the people thereof and has denied the people the right to peaceabl assemble and petition congress, and has authorized the police and military to arrest, imprise text the police and military to arrest, imprise the police and military to arrest, imprise

CONFIDENCE IN COURTS.

The New York Evening Post of recent editorial article:

It is in the highest degree important that the very poorest member of the community should possess unshaken confidence in the integrity of our judges and the impartiality of the administration of justice. We fear that many of the common people, especially in the Western States, entertain the belief that the courts have allied themselves with the great corporate interests of themselves with the great corporate interests of the country, and it is eminently desirable that this belief should have no sound basis.

The fears of the Post are well founded Not only is it true that in the "Western States" the "common people" believe the courts "have allied themselves with the great corporate interests," but the belief is almost universal, not only among common people but uncommon people as well, and if the half that the papers re port is even half true, the Post need not go beyond Manhattan Island to obtain a ton of facts, all of easy verification, that the courts, some of them at least, are in alliance with great corporate interests, and orayer "called upon God to give strength that the interests of the "common people" are in the main studiously and corruptly ignored. Why-not? Who are porations, which he said were now such the gentlemen, the raw material, out of which judges are manufactured? Some good and bad, than he may imagine. of them were mere 3x4 jack-leg lawyersothers corporation lawyers. The first, a set of legal nincompoops, elevated by the party machine for blind subserviency to party, easily swerved to pursue any course mapped out for them by superior intellects, and the second, whether appointed or elected, receiving the aid of corporate money-power because satisfied, if on the is a counterfeiter and is jailed, even if it bench, corporate interests would never be made to suffer if they could prevent it. As a result the "common people" distrust courts, just as they distrust Congress and Legislatures-where corporations control legislation-and their interests are studiously ignored.

> common people" should "possess un- British capitalists. shaken confidence in the integrity of judges," a very great and radical change must occur in their "administration of corporations. justice." There is evidently such a thing as justice, but, as against dollars, and made richer and shall taste of the good the devices of corporation the "common | things of this world. people" rarely have a taste of it, hence, the growing belief that "the courts have allied themselves with great corporate interests"-and the wrong is steadily going from bad to worse. That some judges are corrupt goes without the saying, and the wrong might be borne with philosophic composure until "Time, the tomb builder," had given them a furlough, but the trouble is, that the rottenness of some judges, like small-pox and other infectious diseases, has spread havoc along the entire judicial line, and few judges have escaped the contamination. steal. To get corrupt men off and pure men on the bench is not an easy task. Having salt down everything in sight. been placed there by corrupt partisan influences and the money power the same forces are applied in keeping them where they are, or if one fortunately "hands in his chips" another as greedy and vicious is elevated to the vacant place. That there are exceptions only emphasises the conclusion that it is possible to purify for those who have "allied themselves to great corporate interests." It can be one or both, just as he would have done by the ballot wielded by honest men for honest purposes. Will it be the pace, and the stock of judges and done? That's the question, and there legislatures now offering is about up are few, if any, of more importance.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The Voice writes of impending slavery, and says:

In all the progressive nations of the world, civilization is to-day rocking amid the throes of in-dustrial revolution. What is the matter? In America, in England, in Germany, in France, and in other countries the story is the same-a persist ent, unceasing, tumultuous grapple between labor and capital.

Here is the stern and solemn truth that con ronts the world to-day: We are drifting s and swiftly into a condition of industrial slavery.

What, then, is the best way to avert this im pending, despotism? Where is the remedy? What is the solution What is "industrial slavery?" and

what is industrial liberty? and what is industrial revolution?" The Voiceasks What is labor contending for?" For better food, better clothing, and better shelter? and answers "NO," and ailds; The fight is not primarily for these things The laborer of to-day is better housed, better fed, better clothed, on the average, than ever before, and it is where he is best fed and best clothed that this struggle is the fiercest. Why, then, this intense, deepening feeling of resentment? answer brings us to the very core and center of the whole struggle. The fight is not one for higher wages or shorter hours, or better material conditions, but it is for liberty, INDUSTRIAL

LIBERTY—emancipation from the ab-minion of aggregated capital.

In this the Voice becomes strangely muddled—gets things strangely mixed in a word becomes incoherent. It is not logical. The Voice talks of the "throes of industrial revolution," the agonies and pangs of revolution. It speaks of an "unceasing, tumultuous and persistent grapple between labor and capital," of "drifting steadily and swiftly into conditions of industrial slavery" and of "impending despotism," and then informs its readers that labor, on the average, is better housed, clothed and fed than ever before, and that it is not grappling with capital to secure more food, better clothing and better shelter, but for "industrial liberty."

Nothing is more misleading than the introduction of the term "average" in matters of wages, food, clothing and shelter in discussing the conditions of

WILL ADVANCE THE CAUSE.

Rev. J. V. Ferris, of St. Paul's church, date prints the following paragraph in an at Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago, sent the following communication to the Chicago Tribune:

Do not deceive yourself by coolly as suming that the imprisonment of Mr. Debs will prevent others who abominate oppression by capitalistic power from imitating the course pursued by him during the labor troubles of last summer Your assumption, as expressed editori ally, as to the effect of Judge Woods' de cision, is evidently not based upon a knowledge of past social, industrial and revolutionary facts.

You err grievously in supposing that the imprisonment of a leader by a thoroughly prejudiced and biased judge will defeat labor or any other kind of move ment and cow other men who are bound to resist oppression and corporate tyranny. You may depend upon it that Debs' imprisonment will do more to advance the cause espoused by him than anything else that might have happened. The onesided and, as I believe, thoroughly unconstitutional decision of Judge Woods will be responsible for more results, both

In conclusion, as one of the many readers of The Tribune, I desire to protest against your editorial persecution of Mr. Debs. It is a pity that a paper so good and broad minded in many respects as s The Tribune should so belittle and stultify its editorial influence by engaging in such personal persecution.

An exchange, whose editor has been engaged in the beatitude business, says Blessed are the poor, for they shall be oorer.

Blessed are the scabs, for they shall be

Blessed are the syndicate saloon-keep If it is "eminently desirable" that the ers, for they shall be swallowed up by

Blessed are the editors of the capitalist press, for they shall be fed by capitalist

Blessed are the rich, for they shall be

Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.

Blessed is the campaign liar, for he is our main dependence.

Blessed are the weak, for they shall

be kicked off the face of the earth. Blessed are they who do hunger, for

they shall have plenty of company. Blessed are the traitors to labor organ izations, for they shall inherit the fat offices in the land.

Blessed is the legalized thief, for he shall have abundant opportunities to

Ye are the salt of the earth: therefore

Ye are the light of the world, for you carry torchlights in every campaign.

Let your torchlights so shine before men that they can see the rooster on your hat and glorify your foolishness.

JAY GOULDS' estate, according to official assessment, amounts to about \$90,the bench and substitute honest men 000,000. When old Jay wanted a judge or a legislature he went out and bought bought a shot-gun or a dog. Old Jay set to the demand.

Pickings.

Laborers that will not organize to pro-tect their interests deserve nothing better than slavery.

When Wicks gets through with his divorce case I wonder if he will say "There is nothing to arbitrate."

For a wonder, one New York City paper (Press) takes a stand in behalf of the striking trolley car men of the city of Brooklyn.

If every member of the A.R.U. were incarcerated, the principles of their constitution would still live.

The banner of the A. R. U. will be waving in the breezes of the future (bidding defiance to its oppressors) when its detractors have sunk into insignifi-

I expect to live long enough to see G. M. Pullman doing little better than blacking boots in the city of Chicago. I won't be very old either.

A few years ago Mackey the great railroad king swore he would "break the back bone" of a strike on his system if he died a pauper. He is a clerk in a shoe store in an Illinois town now. Many a truth is spoken as a joke.

The semi-annual report of the earnings of Pullman cars shows a falling off of nearly 11 per cent. as compared with its report of last June, (see Railroad Gazette.) I wonder if the travelling public are not boycotting him. Call out the troops.

The great strike of the trolley car men in the city of Brooklyn is now on. The men have had the best of it so far and with few exceptions have retained the good will and confidence of Brooklyn's thousands of people. The plutos, seeing they were about to be whipped, have resorted to the usual tactics of hiring the slum element to commit depredations and are now calling on the state for troops to protect their scabs. If they cannot make slaves of their employees in an honorable manner they will do so dishonorably and the law seems to protect them with federal bayonets. God speed the day when capital will be forced to bow in humble submission to the just demands of labor.

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