

THE RAILWAY UNION.

Organization's Objects as Set Forth in Circulars.

REGARDING THE OLDER ORDERS

Sources of Dissatisfaction—About Debs, Kellher and Howard—The Membership of the Rapidly-Increasing New Order Not Known.

Portland, Or., July 5.—The objects of the American Railway Union, as set forth in the circulars in pamphlet form sent out by its officers, are practically embodied in the following excerpts: In the creation of a new organization of railway employes certain reasons prompting the movement are demanded and should be set forth with becoming candor.

The number of railway employes now in service of the railroads of America has been variously estimated from 800,000 to 1,000,000. It is safe to assume that this vast army of employes is at the present time not less than 1,000,000. Accepting the highest claims of the various railroad organizations as a basis of calculation, less than 150,000 of these employes are members of such organizations, leaving more than 850,000 who are not enrolled in the ranks of organized labor.

DEFECTS OF OLDER ORDERS. Experience, the great teacher, whose lessons sooner or later must be heeded, points out with unerring certainty the defects and demonstrates the inefficiency of organizations as they now exist.

First—They do not provide for all classes of employes, it being shown that 850,000 of them, or 85 per cent of the whole number, remain unorganized. These may be divided into three general classes: (1) those who are eligible, but decline to join; (2) those who may have been expelled because of their inability or refusal to bear the financial burdens which membership imposes, and (3) the multiplied thousands in various departments of the service who are totally ineligible, there being no provision for their admission.

DID NOT PRESERVE HARMONY. Second—The existing organizations, designed to promote and preserve harmonious relations between employer and employe, have met with only limited success; if, indeed, it can be shown that any progress has been made in that direction.

Third—What must be said of organizations which have failed to establish friendship and good will among themselves? From the first there have existed antagonisms and jealousies culminating in warring factions instead of a harmonious whole. Organization has been pitted against organization, bringing upon themselves not only disaster, but lasting reproach.

A CARDINAL VIRTUE. Fourth—Protection is a cardinal virtue of the present organizations; but they do not protect.

Fifth—It is universally conceded that one of the most serious objections to existing organizations is their excessive cost. Sixth—Another defect in existing organizations is the secrecy, as, for instance, the secret ballot, by virtue of which thousands of worthy applicants have been excluded. The air of mystery surrounding their proceedings is not calculated to inspire confidence. On the contrary, in the relation between employer and employe in carrying forward great enterprises in which the people at large are profoundly interested mystery is not required, and is productive of suspicion and distrust. Open, fearless and above-board work is far more in consonance with the spirit of independence and free institutions.

SOURCE OF DISSATISFACTION. Seventh—The tremendous power conferred upon chief officers has been a source of widespread dissatisfaction. Eighth—The subject of grievance committees has itself become a grievance that calls aloud for correction. Ninth—Organizations have become so numerous, and their annual and biennial conventions so frequently, that the question of furnishing free transportation to delegates, their families and their friends is being seriously considered by railway officials as an abuse of privilege without a redeeming feature.

HAVE OFTEN BEEN DEFEATED. Tenth—The extraordinary fact cannot be overlooked that while present organizations are provided with expensive striking and boycotting machinery, and while millions of dollars have been expended in support of strikers, they have with scarcely an exception been overwhelmed with defeat.

OFFICERS ARE WELL KNOWN. When these circulars were being circulated in the early part of this year among the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, with what effect the result of the present strike shows, the Railway Conductors, published by the Order of Railway Conductors, commenting on this manifesto of the then new organization, said: "This circular is issued over the signatures of Eugene V. Debs, President, and S. Kellher, Secretary, which give the document more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as each of these gentlemen is quite prominently connected with other existing organizations and is favorably known to all organized labor. George W. Howard, ex-Grand Chief Conductor of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, is the Vice-President of this new order, adding strength to his prominence and popularity in labor circles. This trio of officials is of itself sufficient to draw to the American Railway Union the support of their many admirers."

No recent statement of the membership of the rapidly growing new order has been given out by the officers. According to the estimates furnished by the older organization, there are enrolled in unions, other than the American Railway Union, the following employes in train service:

Table with 2 columns: Organization Name and Number of Members. Includes Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (25,000), Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (20,000), Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (25,000), Order of Railway Conductors (20,000), Order of Railway Telegraphers (20,000), Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association (20,000), and a Total of 140,000.

STATEMENT FROM DEBS.

He Outlines the Position of the American Railway Union.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, has issued a long statement in justification of the great strike of which he is the central figure. The article is addressed to the public, and reads in part as follows: "The Pullman employes who struck May 6 last did so entirely of their own accord. The officers of the American Railway Union used all their influence to pacify the employes, and advised them repeatedly not to strike, but to bear patiently their grievances until a peaceable settlement could be effected. The truth of this statement the employes themselves will bear witness to. But the grievance of the employes, men and women, had become so aggravated, so galling, that patience deserted them, and they abandoned their employment rather than submit longer to conditions against which their very souls rebelled. The Pullman Company, be it understood, owns the town of Pullman, owns the homes of the employes, controls the light and water and other necessities of life, and wages are so adjusted to living expenses that in a large majority of cases the employes are scarcely able to support their families. At the time they struck the employes were in arrears to the Pullman Company \$70,000 for rent alone. Wages had been repeatedly reduced, but the rent and all other expenses remained the same.

"The employes from the beginning have been willing to arbitrate their differences with the company, but the company arrogantly declares that there is nothing to arbitrate. If this be true, why not allow a board of fair and impartial arbitrators to determine the fact. Committee after committee waited upon the officials of the Pullman Company, but all their advances were repelled. Up to this point the trouble was confined to the Pullman Company and its employes, and how then did the strike extend to railroads? Let the answer be given in accordance with the facts. "The day before the order for the men to decline to pull Pullman cars went into effect the Managers' Association, representing the principal American railroads, met and adopted a series of resolutions declaring in substance that they would uphold the Pullman Company in its fight upon its employes, that they would haul Pullman cars and would stand together in crushing out the American Railway Union. It will thus be seen that the railway companies virtually joined forces with the Pullman Company; went into partnership with them, so to speak, to reduce and defeat their half-starved employes. In this way the trouble was extended from the Pullman Company to the entire system to system until a crisis has been reached.

"What can be done to dispel the apprehension that now prevails and restore confidence? The American Railway Union, by whose authority and in whose behalf this statement is made, stands ready to do anything in its power, provided it is honorable, to end this trouble. This, it can be stated, is the position the organization occupies. It simply insists that the Pullman Company shall meet its employes and do them justice. We guarantee that our attorneys will accept any reasonable proposition. Let them agree as far as they can and where they feel to agree let the points in dispute be submitted to arbitration. The question of the recognition of the American Railway Union or any other organization is a matter of mutual concession and compromise amicable to both sides, and there will be no trouble in reaching a settlement that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

It has been asked what sense there is in sympathy strikes. Let the corporations answer. When one is assailed, and to the rescue. They stand together; they supply each other with men, money and equipments. Labor in unifying its forces simply follows their example. If the preceding is wisdom and indefeasible, let them abolish it. In this contest labor will stand by labor. Other organizations will not be called out, but they will go out, and the spectacle of Mr. Pullman, fanned by the breezes of the Atlantic, while his employes are striking, is not a sight that is to be forgotten. Let them go to the rescue by their own means at their command. Let me repeat that we stand ready to do our part toward averting the pending crisis. If the corporations refuse to yield and stubbornly maintain that there is nothing to arbitrate, their responsibility for what may ensue will be upon their own heads, and they cannot escape its penalties."

IN FOREIGN LANDS. Ambassador Bayard Brewed a Fourth of July Punch. LONDON, July 4.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, assisted by Miss Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, Mrs. S. D. Warren and the staff of the embassy, held a Fourth of July reception at his house in Princess Gardens between 3 and 6 o'clock this afternoon. About 800 persons were present. From top to bottom the house was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and in the corridors and main rooms the walls were almost hidden in flags. The most notable feature of the light refreshments was a Fourth of July punch brewed by Mr. Bayard's chief under the Ambassador's personal supervision. Lord Rosebery called to pay his respects to Mr. Bayard early in the day. Among the callers were distinguished Americans and Englishmen and many United States Consuls and Consular officials. All the hotels frequented by Americans and many public resorts have hoisted flags in observance of the day.

Condemned by Seattle. SEATTLE, July 5.—The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting to-day to consider the condition of traffic and labor, and passed resolutions stating that an association, called the American Railway Union, has arbitrarily prostrated the commerce of at least one-half in area of the United States in shameful disregard of the public and private rights, and that the continuance of such a power, coupled with the unbridled license with which it is exercised, will be to perpetuate a pernicious force within the Republic.

Escaped and Recaptured. DAYTON, Wash., July 5.—Charles Myers, who was convicted for the second time of murder in the first degree, and who was thought to be in safekeeping pending a motion for a new trial, effected his escape from the corridor of the jail at noon. The Sheriff offered \$50 reward, and Myers was recaptured near town.

Senator Call Was Not Shoeless. WASHINGTON, July 6.—During the morning hours of the Senate Call of Florida denied a story sent to a Florida newspaper and extensively published in the press representing him as coming into the Senate Chamber one morning two weeks ago, deliberately removing his shoes and placing his feet, encased in stockings, on a chair. He denounced the correspondent, of whose identity he knew nothing, as a liar and a hired slanderer. He stated that the only fault he had for the story was the fact that he had partially but carefully removed his shoe on account of pain from a lacerated foot. He offered a resolution for the ascertainment and expulsion of the offender, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Insinglass Defeats Ladas. LONDON, July 5.—The race for the Princess of Wales stake, 10,000 guineas, run at Newmarket to-day, was won by H. McCallum's Insinglass. Bullington, out of Shotover, a three-year-old colt, was second and Ladas, Lord Rosebery's Derby winner, third.

Fighting in Syria. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—Information has been received of fighting between the Circassian settlers and Druses in Syria, in which 400 were killed and wounded. The Druses were poorly armed and were the greatest sufferers.

Midwinter Fair Ended. SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The end of California's Midwinter Fair came to-day, when San Francisco's day and the national holiday were jointly celebrated. The exposition was formally opened January 27. The total attendance up to this morning was 2,146,154. To-day over 75,000 people passed through the gates, making a total of over 2,200,000.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 4.—The bark R. K. Ham, that went ashore on Dungeness spit Sunday night, will be a total loss. A heavy westerly swell and a stiff breeze has embedded her deep in the shifting sands. Four tugs made an unsuccessful effort to tow her to deep water. All movable furniture and fixtures will be saved.

San John Pender's Opinion. LONDON, July 9.—Sir John Pender in speaking of the Ottawa conference said: "I have carefully followed the proceedings of the conference, and observe that the discussion has resulted as expected. The delegates in arriving at the conclusion reported have in my opinion shown great judgment. One point, however, calls for special remark, namely, the recognition by the conference of the principle of compensating South Australia if the Pacific cable is laid. This is only just under the circumstances, and naturally implies that the existing cable service will receive similar treatment."

Gladstone's Formal Dedication. EDINBURGH, July 9.—At a meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association a letter from Gladstone was read in which he formally places himself out of the race for re-election.

ITS POLICY OUTLINED.

Government's Position as Regards Railroad Strike.

TROOPS GATHERING AT CHICAGO.

No Attempt to Be Made to Control the Mobs Unless State Authorities Fall in Their Duty—The Government in the Conflict to Stay.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Every effort of the administration in conjunction with Major-General Schofield is being directed to an arrangement for a speedy concentration of troops at Chicago. The Federal government is in the conflict to stay, and will exhaust every means in its power to bring about a compliance with the several injunctions issued by United States Courts. A Cabinet officer is authorized for the statement. It is further stated that the purpose of the government is not to attempt to control the mobs engaged in rioting in Chicago and elsewhere, unless the State authorities fail in this duty. The government troops and the posses of United States Deputy Marshals will devote their energies to protecting government property, to preventing the interference with interstate commerce and to securing the free transmission of mails. The Cabinet meeting to-day resulted in a general understanding to carry out the policy indicated. One important matter now ready for consideration is that the militia of one State could be called upon to suppress disorder in another State where the local authorities had failed to enforce obedience to the law.

The proper distribution of government troops is causing some concern at the War Department. A high official said to-day that 5,000 regulars were needed to suppress the disorders in the West. All the companies of infantry, batteries of artillery and troops of cavalry at intermediate points are now ready, resting on their arms. The failure of the California militia to preserve order at Sacramento has caused the government to consider the advisability of sending regulars there, and the Fifth Artillery Regiment, now stationed at the Presidio, could be sent to Sacramento with great difficulty, but just there the difficulty comes in. It is not considered good policy to withdraw the regiment from the Presidio at this time, for the absence of the troops might prove the opportunity for riotous movements there. It is all over the West, and Major-General Schofield is holding his forces in reserve while he watches every indication of disorder that may call for action on the part of his soldiers. General Schofield says he will not order the Presidio troops from San Francisco unless upon the request of Brigadier-General Ringer commanding the Department of California. The War Department has thirty-three companies of infantry, forty-four batteries of artillery and eight troops of cavalry in the East. Most of these could be drawn on for service in Chicago and elsewhere.

THE ALLIED ORDERS. Sovereign in Chicago and Willing to Act as the Union Directs. CHICAGO, July 6.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor arrived in Chicago to-day from Des Moines. He said he had come to Chicago to render what assistance he could to the Union and should do whatever the officers of the organization might determine would best serve the interests of the strike. He said it was important that every labor organization should put in its best blows to make the strike win, and added: "This is the most critical period in the history of unionism in America. It is the time for every labor leader to rally his forces and join in the struggle for existence. This will practically be a battle for self-protection and for the future life of every workmen's body in the country. No one can overestimate the price of winning this conflict. Defeat will mean a permanent and everlasting disadvantage to organized labor and honor and honesty among the working people of the land. That is why I am here to-day. That is why I will do whatever the Union thinks best as regards the ordering of a strike. As regards a walk-out on the part of the members of all trades unions in the city, I will say I think it might bring about great good. Certainly it would force upon the people a stronger realization of the necessity of the settlement of these struggles, and the people would rise en masse in a demand for arbitration. Arbitration the laborer is not afraid of. The capitalist, though, will not accede to it. Mr. Debs stands ready to act for a reasonable settlement. The General Managers' Association does not. Public sentiment will force the latter to change its tune."

Senator Call Was Not Shoeless. WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative McGann, Chairman of the Committee on Labor of the House, is preparing a plan for avoiding strikes, which he will soon present to President Debs of the American Railway Union, President Gompers of the Federation of Labor and the heads of large railway and other corporations. McGann's plan does not contemplate a law, but a contract between employes and employers, by which each will agree to submit their differences to arbitration.

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THE WALLACE OUTRAGE. Governor McConnell Offers a Reward for Kneebone's Murderers. WALLACE, Idaho, July 9.—The trouble which resulted in the killing of John Kneebone, blacksmith, at the Gem mine on the afternoon of July 3 originated in his giving damaging testimony against the strikers in their great trial here just two years ago. About a month ago he and about thirty others were blacklisted by the miners' unions of Gem and Burke, and their employes were requested to discharge them. The mine owners refused either to discharge or protect them, allowing them to take their own chances. About half a dozen left at the time, the rest remaining. On the date mentioned about forty masked men, armed with rifles, walked through the town of Gem and up to the Gem blacksmith shop. They were close upon Kneebone before he saw them. He started to run, but was immediately shot dead. Other men whom they sought in the mine and mill had been warned, and hid themselves. They took Superintendent R. K. McNeill, William Crummer, the mine foreman, and two others, and marched them up Canyon creek, through Burke, until near the Montana line, where they made them take an oath never to return to the Coeur d'Alene country and let them go. Their captors returned to Gem and Burke. McNeill and his companions were subsequently found by men who went in search of them, and were taken to Murray. Knowing the difficulty of securing evidence against the assassins, nothing has been done toward their arrest, although the crime was witnessed by at least 150 people. To-day Governor McConnell offers \$1,000 for their conviction. An inquest has not yet been held. Twelve to fifteen of the blacklisted men have left since Kneebone was killed. Every citizen is taking precautions for his own protection. All mines but two have closed down, and these are likely to close. Troops have been called for. An attempt was made to blow up the Bunker Hill electric power-house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and failed only because the bomb struck a stump and exploded near the building instead of under it, as was intended. This town is guarded nightly by sentries, and signals are arranged for summoning assistance in case of surprise.

SEVERE LAWS PROPOSED. The French Government's Measures Against Anarchists. PARIS, July 9.—A special Cabinet council, presided over by Premier Dupuy, was held to-day. There was a complete discussion of the anti-anarchist measures decided upon by the council of Ministers the day after Carnot's murder. These measures will be introduced in the Chamber to-morrow, and the government will insist upon their being adopted before the close of the session. They provide for the removal of the correctional tribunals for trial of offenders who hitherto have been sent to the Assizes for trial in cases of persons charged with the above offenses is that the juries have always hesitated to convict, because the Assizes Judges are empowered to inflict the heaviest sentences.

PAN-AMERICAN NEWS. President Barrios Working for the Central American Union. NEW YORK, July 9.—The World's Gustemals special says: A conference of political leaders has been held at the government house. The government is playing a deep game in behalf of Central American unity, to accomplish which is President Barrios' greatest ambition. Reports are widespread that several agents sent to their Republics to spread the propaganda. There is much speculation regarding Mexico's real attitude toward this movement. Honduras special telegrams from Managua report riots in Granada and Leon in Nicaragua. The mob cries: "Death to Zelaya; hunger and death!" The troops at Yuzcaran and Corpus have been ordered to the frontier. Panama special: Advice from Managua state that the special agent sent to Europe by that government has reported that a Dutch-Anglo syndicate is anxious to complete the Nicaragua canal if it is abandoned by the Americans. North Against South America. NEW YORK, July 9.—A World dispatch from London says: Information reaches here that the long-talked-of duel between Audinet Gilbert of New York and Senor Delpar de Santa Maria of South America, a gentleman concerned in the famous Gilbert divorce suit, has been fought, and that Santa Maria has been severely, perhaps fatally, wounded. It will be remembered Gilbert after the conclusion of his wife's suit for divorce publicly announced his intention of challenging Santa Maria. In a letter, which the World representative saw to-night, it says they met on the Belgian frontier, and that Santa Maria was run through the liver. No mention is made of Gilbert having been wounded, so he probably escaped uninjured. Santa Maria was taken to Paris. The letter states that Gilbert provoked the quarrel, which finally led to the field.

Will Be a Total Wreck. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 4.—The bark R. K. Ham, that went ashore on Dungeness spit Sunday night, will be a total loss. A heavy westerly swell and a stiff breeze has embedded her deep in the shifting sands. Four tugs made an unsuccessful effort to tow her to deep water. All movable furniture and fixtures will be saved.

A NEWSPAPER'S ATTACK.

What a San Francisco Paper Says of the Southern Pacific.

Practically the Effect of a Proclamation Issued.

GROVER'S DETERMINED ACTION.

General Miles Given Ample Authority to Handle His Forces as He Likes in Chicago—Troops to Act With Moderation and Forbearance. WASHINGTON, July 9.—Just before midnight President Cleveland issued the following proclamation: "Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblies of persons it has become impracticable, in the judgement of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago within said State; and Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States. You, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons, who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblies; and I do hereby warn all persons engaging in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblies to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July, instant. Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or with interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies. Troops employed against such riotous mobs will act with moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblies. While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of July in the year of our Lord 1894 and of the independence of the United States of America the 118th. The proclamation practically declaring martial law in the city of Chicago was decided upon after a full discussion in the Cabinet meeting. This is the opinion which General Miles desired from the beginning, as it will give him ample authority in the city. The following set from the War Department to General Miles this evening serves in a measure to interpret the intention of the President's action in declaring martial law in the city of Chicago and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all innocent and well-disposed persons, the President has deemed it best to issue the following proclamation to-day. This does not change the scope of your authority and duties nor relations to local authority. You will make this known to Mayor Hopkins."

MARTIAL LAW NOW.

It is a Battle for Supremacy Among the Labor Unions. PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—A prominent official of the Knights of Labor said to-day: "The strike is not now and from its inception never has been a battle between organized labor and capital in behalf of the Pullman workers. It is the result pure and simple of a fight for supremacy among labor organizations. In other words the strike is a trump card played by the labor leaders in the game which they are playing against the rival in their own orders. Six months ago the Knights of Labor found positive proof of the fact that the great body of the order was thoroughly disgusted, and that the order was on the verge of falling to pieces. The decision was soon reached that the only salvation for them lay in a general uprising of labor. They were also urged to this determination by the fact that the Federation of Labor was waging war to the death against the Knights. There was but one, a young and vigorous order built upon the Knights of Labor's ideas, favorable to striking. That order was the American Railway Union. The leaders of the Knights of Labor at once proceeded to fraternize with the Railway Union for the defeat of the Federation. At a conference in January it was decided to issue a secret order to the Master Workmen of every local assembly of the Knights, asking him to call upon all members to pay in 5 cents weekly to an emergency fund to be used in a movement of national importance. Meanwhile the leaders waited for an opportunity for the proposed uprising. "Plans were laid for the present uprising, and the Pullman strike offered the desired opportunity. All plans were perfected and funds made ready before a move was made. This strike is the most formidable and most deeply planned of any uprising that has ever occurred in a civilized country in half a century. If its outcome will only serve to convince honest laboring men that they are being used as footballs by a lot of high-salaried officials, and if that conviction will eventuate in the construction of organizations with the scheming leaders conspicuous by their absence, the cost will not be so great as may appear."

REBELLION IN COREA.

Government Troops Defeat the Insurgents.

HONMURA DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Result of the Principal Damage Caused by the Earthquake in Tokio, Japan—Strained Relations Between Japan and China—Plague Decreasing. VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.—The Empress of China, eleven days from Yokohama, arrived to-night. She reports that Japan is continuing active war preparations, and the strained relations between Japan and China are as much a feature of the Asiatic trouble as is the Korean rebellion. Corea, alarmed at the movements of her neighbors, pleads that both withdraw their troops from her shores and warships from her harbors. The plans of Japan are secret, and as fast as native papers make any announcements about the war they are suppressed. Her navy is at its best, the arsenals are busy, the coasts are being secured for service, and everything breathes a spirit of trouble. A cablegram received from Yokohama announces that June 13 the government army defeated the rebels, recovering Senuhu. The commander of the government troops was captured by the rebels, but his life so far has been spared.

The Japanese warships at present in Korean waters are the Matsushima, the coast defense flagship; the Yoshino, the Yamato, the Musashi, the Takao, the Chidos and the Tanikuei Kan, cruisers; the Agaki and the Chokai Kan, gunboats; and the Yaseyama Kan, a dispatch boat. The Japanese army, which landed at Jenchuan June 12, was divided into two divisions, one being left at Jenchuan to protect the Japanese there, while the other division of 1,500 men proceeded to Seoul June 14 to protect the legation and the Yaseyama Kan. When the latter news reached Peking, an urgent telegram was sent to Viceroys Li from Minister Yuan. The Viceroy inspected all the troops under him, and ordered them to prepare for departure. A telegram received the 19th at Tokio from Shanghai read as follows: "There is a rumor that the registration of the vessels of the China Merchant Navigation Company will be transferred to Germany."

When war with France became inevitable in 1884, the assistance of Chinese Merchants' Navigation Company were registered to the United States, and Russell & Co. were made their agents. It is usual for China to place her merchant vessels under the protection of a foreign owner, and they think it a clever expedient, as China well knows that in case of war she could not protect her merchant ships. If the rumor is true and the vessels have been transferred to the registration of other powers, it may be concluded that China has taken the first step toward military preparation. On June 17 the steamer Honmura, Merchants' Navigation Company, was destroyed by fire, upward of 1,000 houses having been consumed, and three days afterward the heaviest earthquake experienced in Yokohama and Tokio since 1880 occurred. In both places there have been loss of life and great destruction of property. The fire started in a restaurant, and for three hours spread with great rapidity. A desperate fight was made to stop it, and was successful through the aid of men from the British ship Centurion. The loss amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and several thousand people are homeless and destitute. Tokio's loss of life by the earthquake is severe, twenty-six persons having been killed and many wounded, the number of the latter not being known. Casualties to property of one kind or another are extremely numerous, and to-night, if it were possible for the press to ascertain and record them all, be given in hundreds. The destruction of chimneys, roofs and buildings has been very serious. Fortunately the catastrophe took place by day instead of at night, as it would have added to the horrors, as is usually the case when a severe earthquake takes place. The following are the returns of the principal damages caused by the earthquake in the section of Tokio: Deaths, 9 men and 11 women; wounded, 147 men and 129 women; inhabited houses demolished, 11; vacant, 28; houses partially demolished, 74; houses damaged, 3,551; godowns damaged, 264. In addition to the above the ground is cracked and sunken in 86 places, 172 chimneys have been thrown down, and 565 stone lanterns have fallen.

The officers of the steamship Empress say that when she left Yokohama the plague was decreasing, and although the ship touched at all Chinese ports, she brought no Chinese passengers as a matter of precaution. When at Hongkong thousands of coolies were leaving there daily for Canton and other ports. The city is in a measure deserted, and looked desolate. Foreigners there are still free from the disease, and do not show any alarm. The steamship Peru was released from quarantine and sailed for San Francisco June 28. The official report from Hongkong for Monday, June 11, says: Deaths from the outbreak from May 5 to June 11, noon, 1,461; grand total, 1,547. From noon until 5 p. m. to-day at the Tung Wah branches (glass works and slaughter-house), new cases, 18, of which one death was on arrival and 10 since; total remaining under treatment, 240.

Will Be a Total Wreck. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 4.—The bark R. K. Ham, that went ashore on Dungeness spit Sunday night, will be a total loss. A heavy westerly swell and a stiff breeze has embedded her deep in the shifting sands. Four tugs made an unsuccessful effort to tow her to deep water. All movable furniture and fixtures will be saved.

San John Pender's Opinion. LONDON, July 9.—Sir John Pender in speaking of the Ottawa conference said: "I have carefully followed the proceedings of the conference, and observe that the discussion has resulted as expected. The delegates in arriving at the conclusion reported have in my opinion shown great judgment. One point, however, calls for special remark, namely, the recognition by the conference of the principle of compensating South Australia if the Pacific cable is laid. This is only just under the circumstances, and naturally implies that the existing cable service will receive similar treatment."

Gladstone's Formal Dedication. EDINBURGH, July 9.—At a meeting of the Midlothian Liberal Association a letter from Gladstone was read in which he formally places himself out of the race for re-election.

THE WALLACE OUTRAGE. Governor McConnell Offers a Reward for Kneebone's Murderers. WALLACE, Idaho, July 9.—The trouble which resulted in the killing of John Kneebone, blacksmith, at the Gem mine on the afternoon of July 3 originated in his giving damaging testimony against the strikers in their great trial here just two years ago. About a month ago he and about thirty others were blacklisted by the miners' unions of Gem and Burke, and their employes were requested to discharge them. The mine owners refused either to discharge or protect them, allowing them to take their own chances. About half a dozen left at the time, the rest remaining. On the date mentioned about forty masked men, armed with rifles, walked through the town of Gem and up to the Gem blacksmith shop. They were close upon Kneebone before he saw them. He started to run, but was immediately shot dead. Other men whom they sought in the mine and mill had been warned, and hid themselves. They took Superintendent R. K. McNeill, William Crummer, the mine foreman, and two others, and marched them up Canyon creek, through Burke, until near the Montana line, where they made them take an oath never to return to the Coeur d'Alene country and let them go. Their captors returned to Gem and Burke. McNeill and his companions were subsequently found by men who went in search of them, and were taken to Murray. Knowing the difficulty of securing evidence against the assassins, nothing has been done toward their arrest, although the crime was witnessed by at least 150 people. To-day Governor McConnell offers \$1,000 for their conviction. An inquest has not yet been held. Twelve to fifteen of the blacklisted men have left since Kneebone was killed. Every citizen is taking precautions for his own protection. All mines but two have closed down, and these are likely to close. Troops have been called for. An attempt was made to blow up the Bunker Hill electric power-house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and failed only because the bomb struck a stump and exploded near the building instead of under it, as was intended. This town is guarded nightly by sentries, and signals are arranged for summoning assistance in case of surprise.

SEVERE LAWS PROPOSED. The French Government's Measures Against Anarchists. PARIS, July 9.—A special Cabinet council, presided over by Premier Dupuy, was held to-day. There was a complete discussion of the anti-anarchist measures decided upon by the council of Ministers the day after Carnot's murder. These measures will be introduced in the Chamber to-morrow, and the government will insist upon their being adopted before the close of the session. They provide for the removal of the correctional tribunals for trial of offenders who hitherto have been sent to the Assizes for trial in cases of persons charged with the above offenses is that the juries have always hesitated to convict, because the Assizes Judges are empowered to inflict the heaviest sentences.

PAN-AMERICAN NEWS. President Barrios Working for the Central American Union. NEW YORK, July 9.—The World's Gustemals special says: A conference of political leaders has been held at the government house. The government is playing a deep game in behalf of Central American unity, to accomplish which is President Barrios' greatest ambition. Reports are widespread that several agents sent to their Republics to spread the propaganda. There is much speculation regarding Mexico's real attitude toward this movement. Honduras special telegrams from Managua report riots in Granada and Leon in Nicaragua. The mob cries: "Death to Zelaya; hunger and death!" The troops at Yuzcaran and Corpus have been ordered to the frontier. Panama special: Advice from Managua state that the special agent sent to Europe by that government has reported that a Dutch-Anglo syndicate is anxious to complete the Nicaragua canal if it is abandoned by the Americans. North Against South America. NEW YORK, July 9.—A World dispatch from London says: Information reaches here that the long-talked-of duel between Audinet Gilbert of New York and Senor Delpar de Santa Maria of South America, a gentleman concerned in the famous Gilbert divorce suit, has been fought, and that Santa Maria has been severely, perhaps fatally, wounded. It will be remembered Gilbert after the conclusion of his wife's suit for divorce publicly announced his intention of challenging Santa Maria. In a letter, which the World representative saw to-night, it says they met on the Belgian frontier, and that Santa Maria was run through the liver. No mention is made of Gilbert having been wounded, so he probably escaped uninjured. Santa Maria was taken to Paris. The letter states that Gilbert provoked the quarrel, which finally led to the field.