EIGHT PAGES -- 56 COLUMNS.

TRIBUNE HAS A LARGER BONA FIDE CIRCULATION AMONG SCRANTON BUSINESS MEN THAN ANY OTHER

PRESIDENT DEBS OBLIGED TO SURRENDER

After a Season of Exaltation the Chief of Disturbance Sues for Peace.

WANTS THE MEN REINSTATED

The Labor Leaders Make Overtures to the Railway Managers.

MAYOR OF CHICAGO INTERCEDES

He Carries the Message from Debs and Sovereign to the General Managers' Association-The Propositions Will Be Considered Today. Labor Leaders Still Insist That They Have Gained a Great Victory-Railway Officials Are Not Disposed to Hob-Nob with the Strike Leaders. Federation of Labor Is Shy.

CHICAGO, July 13. THE officers and directors of the American Railway union held a special executive meeting this morning for the purpose of muking a proposition to the railway managers looking to a calling off of the great strike. They agreed to order the strike off if the railway managers would give the strikers their former positions, exc-pt those who have been convicted of crime. The proposition n full is as follows:

To the railway managers: The existing oubles growing out of the Puliman strike having assumed continental proportions at I there being no indication of relief from the widespread business demoralization at I distress incident thereto, the railway employers, through the board of directors of the American Railway union, respecty make the following proposition as the basis of settlement: hey agree to return to work in a body

once provided they shall be restored to their former positions without prejudice except in case, if any there are, who have been convicted of crime. This proposition lo king to immediate settlement of the existing strike on all lines of railroads is inspired by a purpose to subserve the pubgood. The strike, small and compara tively unimportant in its inception has extended in every direction until now involves or threatens every pub lic interest, but the peace security and he interest, but the peace security and prosperity of our country. The contest has waged flercely. It has extended far beyond the limits of interests originally involved and has laid hold of a vast number of industries and enterprises in no wise responsible for the differences and disagreement that lead to trouble. Factory, mill, mine and shop have been si-lenced, Widespread demoralization has sway. The interests of multified thous-ards of innocent people are suffering. The common welfare is seriously menaced. The public peace and tranquility are per-illed. Great apprehension of the future

This being true, and the statement will not be controveried, we consider it to be our duty as citizens and as men to make extraordinary effort to end the existing strike and avert approaching calamities, who e shadows are even now upon us. If er ded now the contest, however serious in its con-equences, will not have been in vain. Sacrifices have been made, but they will have their compensation. Indeed, if less us shall be taught by experience the troubles now so widely deplored will prove a blessing of ideatimable value in the months and years to months to come. The iff rence that led to the present complications need not be discussed. At this so preme juncture every consideration of duty and patriotism demands that a remedy for existing troubles be found and

The employers propose to do their part by meeting their employers half way, Let it be stated that they do not impose n y condition of settlement except that they be restored to their former positions. They do not ask the recognition of their organization or of any organization. Beleving this proposition to be fair, reasonais respectfully submitted ble and just, it is respectfully submitted with the belief that its acceptance will result in the prompt resumption of traffic, the revival of industry and the restoration of peace and order. Respectfully.
Eugene V. Debs, president; G. W. Howard, vice president, Sylvester Keliner, secretary, American Railway union.

Knowing that the General Managers, association would not receive a deputation from the American Railway union especially the officers who have been most active in the struggle for supremacy over the railroads, it was decided to have President Debs and Vice-President Howard go to Mayor Hopkins with the proposition and ask his good services in presenting the condition of settlement to railway man-

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE DEBS. When the mayor arrived at the office of the Genaral Managers' Association he found that the regular meeting had adjourned and E St. John, of the Rock Island road, the only manager present. Mr. St. John said he would receive the proposition and lay it before the next meeting. He was requested to call a special meeting, but declined to do so. He consented to liston to the gentlemen, because they were the mayor and a prominent member of the city council. He dedeclared that he swould have nothing to do with Debs or any other labor leader. After leaving the proposition with Mr. St. John the mayor returned to his office. Mr. St. John had previously said that the general managers would not recognize the labor leaders in any way, and it was because of this statement that Messrs. Debs, Howard and Sovereign did not present their proposition in person, but delegated the

present attention of the mayor. Chairman Egan said, informally: "The general manager will, under no circumstances, have a conference with Mr. Debs on any subject. They will retain in their employ the men who filled the strikers' places and are compotent."

Mr. St. John said later that the pro- 000. Fire engines from this city and position would not be submitted to any Belletonte extinguished the fire.

meeting of the General Managers to-day, and would not be considered by them before their regular meeting tomorrow, "if," he added significantly, "it be considered at all."

The railways operated their principal

passenger trains today as they have been doing for several days past, and moved some freight. No change was made in the national and state troops guarding the lines but United States Marshal Arnold began reducing his force of deputies. Judge Gross-cup today gave the federal grand jury additional instructions advising them that in case evidence was presented showing that the mails were delayed and interacted commerce. were delayed and inter-state commerce interfered with as the result of an agreement by railway officials or others in order to create public sympathy, it constituted a conspiracy, and no matter how high in position the individuals may be they are not exempt from in-dictment and trial.

FEDERATION OF LABOR SHY.

Will Put Up Money, but Its Members Do Not Care to Strike,

CHICAGO, July 13 -After an all-day ession the conference of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor ended by declaring that at the present time a general strike of the allied trades would be unwise and injudicious.

The only other business transacted by the conference was the passage of a resolution recommending that the American Federation of Labor appropriate \$10,000 to assist Eugene V. Dete in the cases to be brought and now pending against him in the Federal courts The following is a portion of the pro-poganda as adopted by the conference:

The great industrial upheaval now agitating this country has been carefully, considered in a conference of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers and representatives of the National and International associations and Brotherhoods of Railway was called to executive the conference. failway men called to meet in the city of

Chicago on July 12, 1894.

In the light of all evidence attainable and in view of the peculiar complications now enveloping the situation we are forced to the conclusion that the best interests of the unions infliated with the American Education of Laboratory of Laboratory and the conclusion of the American Federation of Labor demand that they refrain from participating in any any general or local strike which may be proposed in connection with the railroad trouble now prevailing. In making this declaration we do not wish it understood that we are any. in any way antagonistic to labor organiza-tions now struggling for life or justice, but rather to the fact that the present contest has become surrounded and beset with complications so grave in their nature that we cannot consistently advise a course which would but add to the general confusion.

PRESIDENT'S POSITION

His Talk in Regard to Appointment of a Commission Misconstrued.

Washington, July 14 -The president has been some what annoyed today by the persistent attempts in some quarters to make it appear that he had appointed an arbitration board at the request of labor leaders. Nothing in further from the truth. The commis sion which he has agreed to appoint eventually under the law having no power beyond that of making a general investigation of the strike on the railroads which led to his proclama-

The investigation commission when rganized cannot enter at all into the differences between the Pullman company and its employes. It will confine its work exclusively to the Dabs American Railway union and the railway General Managers association. The president has been compelled to explain his to several statesmen, who menioned arbitration to him today telling them very positively that no arbitration was contemplated in his assurance to the committee that called on him.

EDITOR HART VICTORIOUS.

Controller Roose Defeated in His Effort to Reduce Expenses.

Special to the Scranton Tribune PITTSTON, Pa., July 13.-Judge Woodward today decided in favor of the plaintiff in the case stated between Theodore Hart, proprietor of the Pittston Gazette, and the county commissioners involving the question of payment for printing the annual county statement. The commissioners had agreed to pay \$300 for this advertising, the contract being made in Dec., 1893.

When Controller Reese was asked to draw warrants for these amounts for the several papers that published, he refused, offering, however, to pay \$142, or a total of \$1,000, which he claimed was the total amount allowed by law. A test case was made as to his right to interfere and it was decided as above stated.

ERASTUS WIMAN IS FREE.

Released Upon \$30,000 Bail Pending

Decision Upon Appeal. New York, July 13 -Erastus Wiman was today released on \$30,000 bail pending the decision of the general term of the supreme court on his appeal from the judgment of forgery rendered in the court of over and ter-miner. Judge Barrett today fixed bail at that amount, and it was furnished by Charles Broadway Rouss, who qualified as bondsman in the sum of \$60,000 on his house, No. 632 Fifth avenue.

From the district attorney's office Mr. Wiman went to the county court house, where his bail was accepted and his release from the Tombs ordered by Judge George P. Andrews of the supreme court Mr. Wiman then went back to the Tomos to get his personal effects, and thence went to the office of General Tracy, his counsel, and afterward to his son's house on Staten

BIG FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN.

Seventeen Families Rendered Homeless by a \$30,000 Biezs

LOCK HAVEN, July 13 -Fire that swept through the center of Milhall this atternoon destroyed twenty houses and that many stores. The Wilt hotel, Brady's ball and the Christian church are among the buildings burned. Sev-

enteen families are homeless tonight. The total loss is estimated at \$30, -

The Company's Position Is Fully Explained by the President.

OPINION OF THE CAUSE OF STRIKE

Detailed Account of the Affairs of the Corporation from the Company's Standpoint Reveals the Fact That the Car Shops Have Been Operated at a Loss-This Was Explained to the Committee in May Last-Other Points in Reference to Management and Condition of the Concern.

NEW YORK, July 13. in this city this morning from Alexandria Bay, accompanied by Robert Lincoln. They were lriven to the Murray Hill hotel, where they had breakfast. From the hotel Mr. Pullman went to his office, where he announced that later in the day he ould make a statement concerning the strike. Shortly before So'clock Mr.

There is hardly anything new to be said as to the position of the Pullman company, but I have so many indications of the facility with which my expressions and those authorized by me, have become distorted and thus misleading to the public and of an entire forgetting of my earnest efforts to prevent the strike that perhaps t is well that I should again make a public assurance that the deplorable events of the last few weeks have not been caused by the Pullman company taking an obstinate stand in a debatable matter and refusing to listen to reason. The leaders of the disorder have not hesitated to harass the public by all means in their power because, as they say, the Pullman company would not submit to arbitration, and now that the disorder seems to be quelled, they are reinforced in their clamor for arbitra-tion by some prominent newspapers, but, so far as I know, by very few, if any

and the condition of the employes was in-dicated by the fact that the local savings bank had of savings deposits nearly \$700,-000, of which nearly all was the property of the employes. Our pay rolls for that year show an average earning of over \$600 per annum for every man, woman or youth on the roll. Then came the real panic and depression of last summer.

MANY CANCELLED ORDERS. Many customers stopped negotiations and cancelled orders, and our working force had to be diminished from nearly 6,000 to about 2,000 in November, 1893. The great business depression existing throughout the country had naturally resuited in a wage depression and the only hope of getting orders was by bidding for work at prices as low as or lower than could be made by other shops, and this, of course, necessitated a reduction in the

wages of the employes at Pallman.

This was arranged sati-factorily as I supposed, and in close competitions, disregarding all account of capital and machinery, I secured enough work to gradually increase our force to 4,200, the number on rolls last April. Nine weeks ago the carhops at Pullman were working with car building contracts enough on hand to keep them going for about sixty days, and with all business forecasts leading to the belief that no considerable new orders could be soon had. The most important of the work in hand had been taken by me in competition at prices which were less than the accars, without reckoning the use of capital and plant.

This work was taken to keep the large force of men employed and to postpone, and with the hope of avoiding the numberless embarrassments to all classes of people at Pullman and its vicinity of a closing down of the works, to prevent which the company considered it a wise policy to operate the shops temporarily at an actual loss. In this condition of things came the agitation seeking to create a labor organization embracing all railway employes and apparently other industries.

MOTIVE OF THE STRIKE.

It is my belief that the controversy at Pullman was merely a move in the greater scheme, these shops being elected, not on ecount of discontent in them, but because of their prominence in various ways, and because of the chance of a show of justification for a simultaneous and causeless attack upon the railways of the country for the use, under the long-time contracts by three-quarters of them, of the Puliman sleeping car system, a branch of the company's business totally distinct from its manufacturing of cars for sale.

In the early part of May a committee of employes demanded a restoration of the wages of a year ago, I explained to a committee minutely and laboriously the facts showing that the company was already paying them more than it was re-ceiving for their contract work, and I offered them for complete assurance, and to end all question, an inspection of our books and contracts in hand. This, and the beginning at once at Pullman of a promised investigation of a number of shop complainants, appeared to end all trouble, but a day later, under the excitement of their recruiting into a new organization the workmen closed the stops by abandoning their work, thus themselves doing what I was strenuously trying to prevent being done by the depression of the building business, and the employes who quit their work have deprived them-selves and their comrades of earnings of

more than \$300,000 up to this time. AN UNFAIR DEMAND.

The demand made before quitting work was that wages should be restored to the scale of last year, or in effect, that the actual outgoing money losses then being daily incurred by the company in car building should be deliberately increased to an amount equalling about one-fourth of the wages of the employes. It must be clear to every business man and to every thinking workman that no prudent employer could submit to arbitration the question whother he should commit such a piece of business folly. Arbitration always implies acquiescence in the decision of the arbitrator, whether favorable or adverse. How could I, as president of the Puliman company, consent to agree to that if any body of men not concerned with the inter-ests of the company's shareholders should as arbitrators, for any reasons seeming good to them, so decree? I would have to open shops, employ workmen at wages greater than their work could be sold for, and continue this runous > dicy indefinitely, or be accused of a breeth of faith.

Who will deny that such a question is plainly not a subject of arbitration? Is it not then, unreasonable, that the company

should be asked to arbitrate whether or not it should aubmit such a or not it should submit such a question to arbitration? Removing the original and fundamental question one tage does not help the matter. The original question would still romain. Can I as a business man, knowing the truth of the facts which I have stated, bind myself that I will, in any contingency, open and operate the Pullman car shops at what-

THE REAL ISSUE. The public should not permit the real question before it to be obscured. That question was to the possibility of the creation and duration of a dictatorship which could make all the industries of the United States, and the daily comfort of millions dependent upon them, hostages for the granting of any fantastic whim of such a dictator. Any submission to him would have been a long step in that direcion and in the interest of every law abid-ng citizen of the United States was not to

A few words are pertinent as to some industriously spread charges against the company. One of these charges is that rents are exorbitant, and it is implied that the Pullman employes have no remedy but to submit. The answer is simple. The average rental of tenements at Pullman is at the rate of \$5 per room per month and the renting of houses at Puliman has no relation to the work in the shops. Em-ployes may, and very many do, rent their houses outside of the town and the buildings and business places in the town are rented to employes or others in competition with neighboring properties. In short, the rent-ing business of the Pullman company is governed by the same conditions which govern any other large owner of real e-tate, except that the company itself does directly some things which in Chicago are assumed by the city. If, therefore, it is not admitted that the rents of landlords should be fixed by arbitration, and that those of the adjoining towns of Kensing-ton and Roseland should also be so fixed, it can hardly be asked that the Pullman company should abandon the ordinary rules which govern persons in that location.

AS TO CHARGES FOR WATER As to the charge for water, the company until lately had contracts with the village of Hyde Park under which it paid 4 cents per thousand gallons and pumped the water itself. The gross amount paid the water itself. The gross amount pain the village per month for the water consumed by the tenants was almost exactly the gross sum paid by the tenants therefor. Since the inclusion of Hydo Park and Pullman within the city of Chicago, the company paid the city about 7 cents per 1,000 gallons and, and have here increased the charge of the care

city about 7 cents per 1,000 gallons and, not having increased the charge to the tenants, is paying for the water consumed by them about 8000 per year more than is the demand concealed under the innocently sounding word arbitration? A little more than a year ago the car shops at Pullman were it a most prosperous contition, work was also as a party paid the city about 7 cents per 1,000 gallons and, not having increased the charge to the tenants is paying for the water consumed by them about 8000 per year more than is charged to thom. The company has made reported efforts to dissociate itself from the supply of water to the tenants, but the at Pullman were in a most prosperous condition, work was plenty, wages were high the ordinary frontage rates to the houses and the condition of the employes was in and shops in Poliman, although this is done in the adjacent towns.

STOCK NOT DILUTED. Strengens efforts have also been made to create prejudice against the Pullman company by charges that its stock is heavily watered. The Pullman company was organized twenty-seven years ago with a capital of \$2,000,000 of which two-thirds, represented the appraised value of its capital, then held by three owners; and one-third represented the appraised value of its franchises and existing contracts. The company has grown until its sleeping car service covers 125,000 miles of railway or about three-fourths of the railway system of the country and that increase of service has necessitated increases of its capital from time to time until it is now \$36,000,000 Every share of this increase has been offered to stockholders and sold to them or to others in the ordinary course of business at not less than par in cash, so that for every increase outstanding the company has received \$100 in cash. There are over 4,000 stockholders of the company of whom more than one-half ane women and trustees of estates and the average holding of each stockholder is now eighty-six shares, one-lifth of them holding less than six share each.

DUN & CO'S. WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade Reviving in Spite of Depression Caused by Strikes Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, July 13 -R. G. Dun & o.'s Weekly Trade tomorrow will say When circumstances are duly weight d, the strength and soundess of business in this country during the past two weeks are amazing. With second city in the country in the hands of a lawless and murderous mob, besides many other cities and towns, with railway traffic almost entirely stopped over the vast area between Toledo and the Pacific, with presidential proclamations declaring the existence of an insurrection and dispassionate answer ordering halt to a million men to stop work, with a prolonged strike of coal miners not fully ended in many states, and with differences between the house and senate on tariff questions so wide that duties affecting mining and mannfactures cannot be anticipated, industries and trades have nevertbeless gone on with sublime hope that the people and their government would soon re-

The shrinkage of business and the depression of values have been nnespectedly small, the failures relatively weak and unimportant.

Stocks have recovered a little with restoration of order, and are slightly higher than a week or two weeks ago. peculation in products have been tame with great uncertainty as to delay of shipments. Wheat is slightly lower in profound disregard of the government report indicating a yield of less than 400,000,000 bushels, and as the official estimate of yield in 1893 was more than 100,000,000 bushels short of actual exports and consumption, it s really assumed that another discrepancy as large may spring from similar causes. Receipts and exports in the present disturbed condition of business are not significant. Corn has advanced a little, though accounts indicate a good yield.

The decrease in failures exhibited last week is followed by good returns for July 8. The total number for the past week has been 237 in the United States against 374 last year, and in Canada 49 against 25 last year.

CAUGHT FROM THE CABLE.

Captain Hickok, of the Yale team in England, strained his knee in hammer throwing yesterday. Mme. Carnot vacated the Elysee palace yesterday and took up her new residence at Avenue de Rina,

Prince and Princess Bismarck started from Friedricksuh yesterday for Scholer-hansen, where Court and Counters Her-bert Bismarck will join them.

DISCOURTEOUS

ever loss if it should happen to be the opinion of some third party that I should do so? The answer seems plain, Treatment of Republican Conferees Resented by Mr. Hale.

REGARDED AS MERE BYSTANDERS

The Unusual Proceeding Commented Upon by Senators Allison, Sherman Passed and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Is Rushed Through at a Rapid Pace. The House Transacts but Little Business.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

ENATOR HALE'S resolution directing the chairman of the senate conferees on the tariff bill to report a full and free confertaken up in the senate today, discussed for an hour and a half and then, by common consent set aside on the calendar.
Mr. Hale in justifying the resolution said that no one could tell what had become of the tariff, and that so far as the senate and the country were concerned, it was a lost Mr. Voorbees, while disclaiming any disrespect or lack of courtesy to the Republican conferes, defended the course pursued by the Democratic conferees as being in the interest of speedy action on the bill. They desired to perfect it, he said, on their own lines of action before submitting it to the full conference committee.

Three Republican conferees, Senators Allison, Sherman and Aldrich, spoke of the course pursued by the ma jurity conferees as unusual, and Mr. Allison said that if the minority conferees were to be mere bystanders at the formal conference it would be better to have the conference committee dissolved without delay. Mr. Sherman thought that the majority conferes should confine themselves to such porions of the bill as presented political

After this matter was laid aside the river and harbor bill was passed and conference with the house was asked. Then the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation was rushed through at the same rapid rate, only the paragraphs providing for a re-organization of the executive depart-

ments being reserved. Beyond adopting the ferees on the bill making appropriations for the payment of panaions for the year ending June 30, 1895, the house accomplished but little business and that only of a preliminary nature. The entire session of the day was spent in consideration of measures on the private calendar. Two of them are known as the omnibus resolutions recommending in bulk thirty-seven claims amounting to \$1,040,000 to the court of claims for investigation were ordered to be reported to the house unfavorably. One bill was given a favorable recommendation and the rest of the session was occupied in discussing

a fourth. At 5 o'clock the customary recess was taken until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

45 Cent Basis. PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., July 13 -To-night at a meeting of the miners employed by R. B. Wighton & Son, they agreed to go to work at the compromise price. The meeting was addressed by W. B. Wilson. By Monday the Alhave its road completed between Houtzdale and this place, where it connects with Beach Creek railway. Samuel Langdon who is president of

the road and who has several large mines in the Houtzdale region will start his mines at 45 cent basis on Mon-Of the 18 000 miners in the bitumiious coal mines in this state in the Pittsburg district, 14 000 are working at the compromise and 2,000 out of the remaining 4,000 who have not received

the advance rate are in the Beech Creek and Clearfield region. The idle men in this region are now beginning to receive support from the miners that are now at work. Eight hundred dollars have recently been received from the pard coal region. Barracks in which to house new men were completed at Coaldale No. 4 mine

DETERMINED POSITION.

operated by the Coaldale Coal company

No Members of American Railway Union Allowed on Waldo's Road. LIMA, O., July 13 -Superintendent Walde, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, has taken a determined position with the strikers. He has notified all the men out at points along

would be discharged.

He also stipulated that he would take back no men who were members of the Amercan Railway union.

the line to report for duty at once, stat-

ing that those who failed to do so

CONNAUGHT HARBOR TROUBLE

Belligerent Strikers Subdued by Ohio National Guardemen.

CONNAUGHT HARBOR, O., July 13 -- Company E, Fitth Ohio National huards, of forty-four men, arrived at midnight last night and proceeded to the harbor this morning. They marched to the decks and closed them all of the strikers of Ashtabula, about 300 in number. The police made eight arrests of leaders from Ashtabals, and in doing so fired several shots and clubbed one man for drawing a revolver on an officer. About 100 of the Ashtabula men took a boat for Ashtabula soon afterward and the remainder

afternoon. Last night the strikers tried to board the Grecian and take the buckets from the hold, but the captain and his men kept them off, by throwing hot water. All is quiet now.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

Important Arrest of a Polish Student

and His Sister. ST. PETERSBURG, July 13 .- The police of Kirpitschnaja recently arrested a Polish student who was suspected of being a member of a Nihilist society. Upon searching his lodgings an English made bomb was found; Further investigation enabled the police to ar-rest another student and the lat-ter's sister. These three arrests led to

the discovery of certain documents of and Aldrich-River and Harbor Bill an incriminating nature. The brother and sister, it appears, had long been sought after by the police. The judicial inquiry which followed is said to have revealed an extensive plot against the life of the czar,

CHURCH TO BE CLOSED.

Archbishop Ryan Decides to Give St. Mary's Congregation a Vacation. READING, Pa., July 13 -Owing to the complications among the members of St. Mary's Polish Catholic congrega-tion of this city, which have culminsted in frequent disturbances the past two years, Archbishop Ryan, of Phila-delphia, has decided to close the church for the present

He has written to Mayor Shanahan to that effect.

PRENDERGAST HANGED.

The Assassin of Harrison Dies Quietly Without Indulging in Speech Making Upon the Gallows

CHICAGO, July 13 .- Prendergast, the murderer of Carter Harrison, was executed at 11.48 this morning. The afair was without sensational features. After breakfast Prendergast listened mietly to the ministrations of Father Barry. Twice he made a request for chocolate and two quart pitchers were taken into him. At 10 o'clock Sheriff

Gilbert entered the cell and read the death warrant. Prendergast made no direct response to the official, but re-marked aside to Father Barry: "We may yet hear from the governor." Meanwhile the physicians composing the jury, the members of the grand jury now in session, and about 200 ticket holders, had been admitted to what is known in the jail as the "death

corridor."
At 11 o'clock the deputy sheriff on the scaffold raised his hand to command silence, and one minute later the procession rounded the upper corridor and came in view. Sheriff Gilbert led the way with Father Barry close behind. Prendergast walked between the deputy sheriff and half a dozen deputies brought up the rear. It was apparent to everyone that the condemned man was on the verge of collapse, he was nevertheless determined to pre-sent a nervy front. He looked straight ahead and seemed unconscious of the sea of faces before him.

Just as the white shroud was being tied around his neck he took a long breath and every one imagined that he was about to make a speech. In a second, however, he had set his teeth together, while his face grew red and white by turns. The two deputies led him to the doortrap, quickly adjusted the noose and drew the white cap over his head. His limbs seemed to tremble for a second and then there was a movement from under the white robe, as though he was bracing himself. The signal was given to the unseen ex-Phillipsburg Miners Will Work at the ecutioner, the body swung round and round. There was one brief convulsive

struggle and the murder of Carter Harrison was avenged. The body was surrounded by a jury of physicians, and as soon as life had been pronounced extinct the body was cut down. The jail officials said after toons and Phillipsburg railroad will the execution that the condemned man had requested an indulgence of twenty minutes after reaching the scaffold for the purpose of making a speech. He was dissuaded from his intention, however, by Father Barry,

INJURED IN D., L. & W. YARD.

Edward Gaughan, of Bellsvue, Met

With a Distressing Assident. Edward Gaughan, of 204 Fifth aveue, employed as a brakeman in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yards, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by being struck by a yard engine as he was just starting for home after his day's work had been finished. He tells a remarkable story concernng his case. From his statement he was wolking along one of the tracks of the yard that skirt the emiankment on which runs the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rail-This was about 8 o'clock in the afternoon. As he was walking along the switch engine steamed up behind and he was struck by it, being dragged quite a distance, at length falling to the side of the track. No person saw the accident pefall him and he laid along the tracks in a semi-unconscious condition until 13 o'clock last night. At various times he called weakly for help, but no one heard his cries. About 9 o'clock, as he states, he became a little stronger and managed to creep until he reached Lackawanna avenue near the First National bank, There he was observed by Police Officer Thomas Jones, who immediately telephoned to the Moses Taylor hospital for the ambulance. At 1 o'clock this morning Gaughan was brought to the

hospital A TRIBUNE reporter saw the injured man last night. Both hands were terribly smashed, the right being awfully lacerated. It is probable that this hand will have to be amputated. He was otherwise severely injured about the back and face.

He is 26 years of age, married and has a wife and two children. Those who know him say that he's industrious and temperate in his habits.

WEATHER FORECAST.

bula soon afterward and the remainder withdrew about town. Sheriff Allea arrived with the militia and is in command.

Captain Day says a majority of the men refused to strike at the meeting last night and will go to work this ing to north, cooler.

Captain Day says a majority of the men refused to strike at the meeting last night and will go to work this

GREAT OFFERING

-OF-

150 Full Eleven-Quarter Marseilles Quilts at

\$1.25 Each

These we consider the best goods we ever sold at the price.

510 and 512 Lackawanna Ave.

MINERS' OLGLOTHING

Wholesale and Retail.

H. A. Kingsbury 313 Spruce Street.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies



Comfort-Giving Shoes

The only kind that give it, for the summer, is our "Service & Kumfort" Shoes in colors and black.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies

Opening Day

Next THURSDAY and FRIDAY, of Weichel's New Jewelry Store.

Every lady caller will receive a souvenir. Everybody welcome.

The Jeweler, 408 Spruce Street.