

"From the Ranks."
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Scranton Tribune.

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EIGHT PAGE, 16 COLUMNS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1894.

TWO CENTS A COPY.

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

SITUATION IN STRIKE LAND

The Leaders Pass a Quiet Day in Cook County Jail.

PULLMAN SHOPS TO BE OPENED

But There Is No Rush for Positions from the Ranks of Former Employees—Debs and His Companions in Prison Are Visited by Hundreds of Sympathizers and Wear Their Honors Gracefully—General Milos Receives Orders to Withdraw Troops.

CHICAGO, July 18.

THE first whole day spent by the quartet of American Railway union officers in the jail of Cook county was a quiet one, although the intense heat made it difficult to pass the time. The prisoners were allowed to go to the jail yard for a walk, and the jail walls in the office of S. S. Gregory, one of their counsel. They have meals served to order from a hotel. Neither their spirits nor their appetites have been affected so far. All requests for friends to be allowed to furnish funds for their appearance in the United States court next Monday were met with a firm but grateful reply that they intended to remain behind the jail bars until they were taken before the federal court for trial on the charge of violating the injunction.

When they left their cells in the debtors' department this morning they came down to the main corridor, where they found waiting in the visitors' cage representatives from the union and their relatives. The men brought the letters addressed to Debs and others and a hatbox containing wearing apparel for the president. Several hours were occupied in reading the correspondence and answering some of the messages. Many telegrams sympathizing with the prisoners and reporting the condition of the strike in various parts of the west, were received by Mr. Debs and answered in an encouraging manner.

THEY MAY STAY LONGER. Theodore Debs was asked tonight by a reporter for the United Press what the four prisoners would do if they were found guilty of contempt and given the option of a fine. He answered: "It is in the direction of the court to impose a fine alone, a fine and imprisonment or imprisonment alone. If the judgment is a fine or imprisonment in default, my brother and the others will pay the fine. There is no principle involved as in the present case of giving additional bail. All of them will stay where they are until Monday morning at least. They may have to stay longer."

In the absence of Directors Hogan and Goodwin in the Northwest, and on account of the imprisonment of four others, there was no quorum in the executive board available today. Director Burns practically had charge of affairs, although the prisoners were consulted and allowed directions in regard to the strike outside Chicago. At Ulich's hall the road committees reported that the union was not losing ground in Chicago.

The shops at Pullman will probably be opened in a few days, but the strikers by a large majority do not intend to return to work at that new reduced scale of wages until they are forced to do so by the pangs of hunger or the approach of winter. The total number of applications received by the Pullman company from strikers who want to return to work is seventy-five. The great body of strikers are getting impatient to get just now from some unknown source and every man, woman and girl as full of fight as ever.

TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN. Orders were received this evening by Adjutant General Miles at the headquarters of General Miles, communicating the department of the Missouri, for the withdrawal of the federal troops now on duty in and about the city.

According to the order all of the regulars except the Ninth regiment of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., which will be sent home, will be stationed at Fort Sheridan indefinitely as a reserve force within easy call should they be needed again. The troops affected by the order number about 500 men.

Detachments of regulars are now on guard at the government building and in several of the railroad yards and on their withdrawal these places will be guarded by the militia and police. The order was issued tonight for the regulars to break camp in the morning.

CAVALRY AT GETTYSBURG.

The Fourth Troop Will Encamp with the National Guard. WASHINGTON, July 18.—By direction of the secretary of war, Captain Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to Gettysburg and attend the division encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at that place from Aug. 9 to Aug. 19. He will report by letter to the governor of Pennsylvania for such duty as may be required of him during the encampment, and after the close thereof will return to duty in the war department.

NEW SCHEME FOR TIE-UP.

Non-Union Men Forced to Quit Work by Subpoena. SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 18.—General A. L. Hart, attorney for the local branch of the American Railway union executed a subpoena this morning when he had subpoenas issued for switchmen in the yards of the Southern Pacific, calling them to Woodland as witnesses in the case of Knox and Wolzen, where the preliminary examination came up in the superior court this afternoon. The men were compelled to leave their posts forthwith in order to reach Woodland in time to give testimony. Thus the company is left without a

GENERAL NEWS OF OLD WORLD

The United States Takes a Hand in the Corea Muddle.

REGRET AT THE ACTION OF JAPAN

A British Consul Assaulted by Japanese Soldiers—No Apology is Made. Chinese and Japanese Send Troops to Protect Their Several Interests. The Powers Are Satisfied to Allow the United States to Adjust Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

THE circumstantial story published simultaneously in New York and Chicago this morning concerning Secretary Gresham's warning to the Japanese government to cease harassing Corea has enough of a basis of fact to carry it, but is faulty in several details. The printed story represents the secretary as having been influenced by the Chinese minister to write a dispatch to go to the Japanese government expressing dissatisfaction with the policy of Japan toward Corea, and closing with the sentence: "The United States views with regret the levying of an unjust war by Japan upon a weak and defenceless nation like Corea."

Both the Chinese and the Japanese sent troops to Corea on the outbreak of the revolt there, and according to the state department's information, China offers withdrawal of troops if Japan would likewise, although the Chinese force on Corea soil is now smaller than the Japanese. The alleged motive in sending troops in both cases was to preserve the lives, and property of Chinese and Japanese subjects, but this need ceased to be the substantial one when the outbreak of the rebellion, and now Corea wants both her neighbors to get out and stay out of her territory. Japan insists on staying where she is, on the ground that it is necessary to preserve "good order." She is understood also to have declined terms to the Corea government to consent to the manner in which the revenues should be collected, and concerning the persons who should be placed in certain high Corea offices—matters with which the Corea declares she has no legitimate concern.

JAPAN DESIRES POWER. The reason of Japan's interference is believed to be the desire of the present executive government in Japan to establish itself in power, as it is unpopular and liable to be overthrown unless a strong national feeling can be excited by stirring up a broil with some other power weak enough to be easily vanquished in a fight.

It is to save Corea from this fate that the leading nations have taken concerted action. The dispatches sent by the other powers to Japan cover the same ground as Secretary Gresham's, and the reason our government was especially invited to join in the movement was because of the friendly relations existing between Japan and the United States, and the strong desire of the Japanese to stand well with our government.

The United States has made representations to China and Japan calculated to settle the matter if both countries desired its good offices. It is understood tonight that both Japan and China are satisfied that the United States may be depended upon to do full justice to all concerned, and the prospect for a speedy and peaceable conclusion of the controversy is excellent.

The rumors that Japan had taken offense at the so-called interference of the United States is declared to be utterly groundless. A BRITISH CONSUL ASSAULTED. LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai gives the details of information received there from Seoul, the capital of Corea, that Japanese soldiers recently assaulted the British consul at that place and his wife, resulting in the landing of thirty British sailors to guard the British legation. The consul, it is learned, was dragged fifty yards by the Japanese soldiers and beaten by them with their fists.

The chair of the consul's wife was pushed into a ditch. The consul drew up a formal complaint and sent it to the Japanese minister, but the latter sent only a curt reply and made no apology.

HELD FOR TRAIN WRECKING. Thomas Moran Asked to Give Bail in Sum of \$2,000. CHICAGO, July 18.—Thomas Moran, the striker who was arrested yesterday for derailing the limited express on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was held to the grand jury under bail of \$2,000 by Commissioner Hoynes today. Four deputy United States marshals, who were witnesses of the deed, testified that as the train was crossing a switch, Moran turned the switch and threw two Pullmans, which were on the rear of the train, from the rails.

The cases of thirty-eight alleged rioters, set for trial in the commissioners' office today, were postponed until July 25.

KATIE RUPP'S MURDERER. Altenberger Will Be Hanged on September 6 for His Dastardly Crime. JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 18.—Judge Lippincott yesterday sentenced Bernhard Altenberger, who killed Katie Rupp, to be hanged on Thursday, September 6, between 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Lawyer Salingor moved an arrest of judgment, because the prisoner was improperly convicted by a jury illegally drawn, but the court said this objection had been met during the trial, and there was no reason for delaying sentence, which was pronounced after a brief outline of the murder.

Altenberger heard the sentence unmoved, but as he was being led out he sprang into the air, made a motion

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WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

WITHIN a very few minutes after the conference on the tariff bill met Mr. Voorhees announced that it was apparent that the two houses were unable to agree and he had been decided to report a general disagreement.

Mr. Wilson stated after the conference that he would make the report to the house tomorrow morning. During the informal discussion in the committee room he was asked by Senator Jones how long the house would probably keep the bill, whereupon Mr. Wilson replied that he thought the conference would be instructed to insist upon the house bill, and the conferees would be sent back within two hours. The same question was then put to Senator Jones, and he said that the action of the senate would depend on the action of the house. If the house insisted upon having the tariff bill passed, the senate would be very likely that the senate, when that bill came back, would in like manner debate the bill.

Although the report shows a general disagreement on all items, it is not technically correct, for the reason that agreements have been reached on many items but it was deemed best not to report them until a conclusion had been reached on the whole bill.

Mr. Wilson says the report of the conferees will be verbal, and will simply state that the conferees committee of the two houses has failed to reach an agreement.

HOUSE CONFEREES ARE FIRED. The house conferees, as was repeatedly stated, held out strictly for the house bill, and in a great number of cases the senate conferees showed a willingness to agree. The determination to maintain this position by the house conferees is still unshaken, and it has the hearty approval not only of many leading Democrats in the house but also of Speaker Crisp and President Cleveland.

The fact was not known until today that Mr. Montgomery, of Kentucky, one of the house conferees was in almost nightly consultation with the president. The latter has manifested an eager desire to acquaint himself with the successive steps taken by the conferees and the spirit of the discussions in the committee room. This information was fully imparted to him by Mr. Montgomery, who enjoys the full confidence of Mr. Cleveland and Speaker Crisp. The attitude assumed by Mr. Montgomery in the conference furthers strong denial of the recently printed report that the president is lukewarm in the cause of tariff reform. It may be stated as a fact that none of the house conferees is still unshaken, and in favor of the house bill than he and he is said to have repeatedly declared in the conference that a bill much more radical than that which passed the house would be more acceptable to him.

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The agricultural appropriation bill was sent to conference, Messrs. Hatch, of Missouri; Foreman, of Illinois; and Waugh, of Indiana, being the managers on the part of the house. Mr. Hatch promised to take the case of the house before agreeing to the senate amendment appropriating \$1,600,000 for the extermination of Russian tithes.

In the course of the afternoon, six bills reported from the committee on military affairs were passed. The most important of these was the senate bill regulating enlistments in the army. Bills authorizing the board of managers of national soldiers' homes to employ as surgeon at the homes, other persons than soldiers disabled in the late war, and directing the secretary of war to prepare and present medals of honor to the state militia and volunteers who came to the defense of Maryland and Pennsylvania after the battle of Gettysburg, were discussed, but withdrawn in the face of opposition.

NINE MILLIONS FOR INDIANS. The Indian appropriation bill occupied the attention of the senate today. It was taken up at 1 o'clock and was considered until 4, when it went over without final action until tomorrow. It appropriates about nine and half million dollars—one and half millions more than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1894. The bill gives rise to very little discussion—little being on the subject of education of Indian children and for the disproportionately large share of the money which has gone in recent years to the Catholic church.

While the bill was under discussion, Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, presented a large number of papers, signed by citizens of various counties in Pennsylvania and headed "a petition concerning appropriations for Indian education at sectarian schools."

The paper protests "against the violation of the American principle of separation of church and state" involved in the pending bill. He said that the petitions came from "the patriotic sons of America" and he moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for two weeks so that the patriotic orders of the coun-

AFTER TRAIN WRECKERS.

Perpetrators of the Woodland Bridge Disaster Be Fettered Out.

WOODLAND, Cal., July 18.—Business was practically suspended today, and nothing was talked of except the examination of Knox, Compton and Mullen, the mediation committee of the strikers, and Worden, against whom the prosecution claims it will produce standing evidence, implicating them in the murder of Engineer Clark and four privates on July 11.

The prosecution has summoned thirty-four witnesses and the defense thirty-seven. The examination is likely to continue several days.

FINEST CRUISER AFLOAT.

Secretary Herbert's Opinion of the Capability of the Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Herbert returned to Washington last night from Boston, where he went to attend the trial of the crew of the Minneapolis, and was at his desk at the navy department today. He made the return trip from Boston to New York in the cruiser New York in order to personally satisfy himself with regard to the criticism made of the vessel, and during the two days and three nights spent on board, he devoted himself to an examination of the entire ship. Secretary Herbert said that the vessel had some defects. Some things did not work as smoothly as they should at first, but these were nothing more than might have been expected.

"Criticism as a general thing are without foundations," said the secretary. "She is simply a magnificent ship."

With reference to the performance of the Minneapolis, the secretary said that this country had the fastest and finest cruiser in the world.

THEY TOOK TRUCKER IN.

Philadelphia Police Arrest Boston's First Baseman to Save Him from a Mob.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Although the Boston-Philadelphia game passed off peacefully enough to-day on the grounds, while first-baseman Tucker was being taken from the coach at the door of the hotel where the club was staying, some boys leaped out of the window of a passing trolley car and struck him in the mouth. The blood spurted from the effects of the blow and Tucker and right-fielder Bannan started in pursuit of the car. They could not catch it, but they rapidly moving car and after running for about a half a square they stopped and Tucker began to call for the police. In the meanwhile a crowd of about 500 men and boys had collected and Bannan discreetly retired within the hotel. Tucker remained in the street, however, and by the time the police came up he was in danger of being roughly handled by the angry crowd that had collected around him. Tucker made matters worse by abusing the police for not discovering his assailant and finally, more to protect him than anything else, Tucker was arrested and taken to the station house.

Later in the evening he was released. On the way from the station to a crocero, while the Boston players' coach was passing Twelfth and Race streets, some boys threw a tomato and it passed through the window of the coach. One of the players, said to be Lowe, jumped from the coach, and caught the tomato, and while he was and knocked him down, while he was lying on the pavement kicked him in the side. This action probably led to the scene before the hotel.

Before leaving with the team tonight Tucker denounced his arrest as an outrage and said he should have received protection from the police.

ALL QUIET AT OSWEGO.

Striking Longshoremen Kept from Meeting by Troops.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18.—Every thing quiet at the Standard Oil works this afternoon and it is probable that no more troops will be called. The striking longshoremen are not permitted by the authorities to go within several hundred feet of the company's property, and the men who are at work unloading steamers and barges are working away unmolested either by threats or the presence of strikers.

STRIKERS ARE SENTENCED.

Eight Months' Imprisonment for Violating an Injunction.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 18.—John Howard and Martin Kelly, on trial for contempt before Judge Lusk for violating an injunction on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, were sentenced this morning to eight months each in the county jail. Judge Ross read a lengthy opinion in support of his action. These are the first strikers to be sentenced by Judge Ross.

CONDENSED STATE TOPICS.

Damage to the extent of at least \$15,000 was done by the violent lightning, hail and wind storm of Monday afternoon in the vicinity of Doylestown.

Over 5,000 people attended the Sunday school assembly on Cayuga Island, Berkshire, the speakers were Dr. Park, Dr. Peckham and Dr. Swindle. The wild singers gave a concert last evening, which concluded the session and the assembly adjourned.

There were teachers' institutes held during the past school year in sixty-six counties and four cities. There were 940 days devoted to the work. The number of teachers in attendance was 19,845, school directors present 4,328, instructors 5,516, lecturers 215. Total receipts, \$57,719.77; total expenditures, \$35,343.84.

Orders have been issued from National Guard headquarters granting leave of absence to the First Naval Battalion and Division A, of the Second battalion, from Aug. 6 to 13, in order that they may receive instruction and drill on a United States vessel. The commanding officer, Tenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, has been honorably discharged.

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FINLEY'S SPECIALS IN

Muslin Underwear FOR THIS WEEK

Four Specials in

CORSET COVERS 15, 23, 25 and 39c. each.

Three Specials in

CHEMISE 29, 33 and 50c. each.

Three Specials in

DRAWERS 29, 33 and 38c. a pair.

They Are Made Prisoners in a Store and Are Subsequently Marched Out of Town.

ALTOONA, July 18.—Two ears attached to the western express this morning contained eighty-seven non-union miners and ten deputies bound for the coal mines of W. H. Piper & Co. at Ben's Creek. Upon arriving at that place the car was detached from the train, and the striking miners, who had been holding out against the 55-cent rate, having heard of the coming of the miners and deputies, surrounded the car, persuaded the imported laborers not to go to work. The deputies were then ordered to leave and threatened with violence if they did not obey at once. The crowd of miners and their sympathizers continued to increase and the deputies, seeing that they were in danger, hurried into Conners store which was soon surrounded by an excited mob and they were prisoners.

This afternoon the deputies were permitted to leave the store provided they would also leave the town, and being glad to accept the offer they were marched to the station followed by an angry mob of men and women, most of whom were armed.

The effort to start the Piper mines with non-union men has resulted in a strike in the mountain region. The Laughlin & Co. men and those in the Mentor mines at Ben's creek have gone out, as have also the men in the Bear Rock Coal company's mines.

FOUR NEW SCHEDULES. They Will Go Into Effect on Car Lines Tomorrow.

The following change in the schedules of the Dunmore Suburban, Green Ridge Suburban, Green Ridge People's and Nay Aug lines, will go into effect tomorrow.

First car in the morning will leave the car barn at 5:30 and go direct to Dunmore; the next will leave Franklin avenue at 5:45. Cars will leave thereafter every fifteen minutes until 10 o'clock at night. From that hour, half hour trips will be made, the last car leaving Franklin avenue at 11:35 p. m. On the Green Ridge Suburban the first car in the morning will start from Franklin avenue at 6:07. Fifteen-minute service will be given until 10 o'clock p. m. After that half-hour trips will be made, the last car at night leaving town at 11:15 instead of 11 p. m. as at present.

On the Green Ridge People's the last car will leave Lackawanna avenue at 11:35 p. m., instead of 10:50 at present. On the Nay Aug line 30 minute service will be given and a car will leave Franklin avenue at 6 o'clock a. m., instead of at 7, and the last car at night will leave Franklin avenue at 11 o'clock, instead of 10:40 p. m. as at present.

TO ASCERTAIN CLOTHIERS' LOSS. Insurance Men Here to Adjust Loss of Davies & Griffin.

A number of fire insurance adjusters are in the city and will today probably decide on the loss caused by the recent explosion and fire in the clothing store of Davies & Griffin.

No facts have been discovered which definitely prove the cause of the explosion, but from theory and a few sources of information the majority of the adjusters attribute the explosion to an igniting of an accumulation of gas. The insurance on the stock and fixtures, all of which were either burned or ruined, was \$37,000. Davies & Griffin alleged that the value of the stock exceeded this sum, while the adjusters consider that less than \$10,000 will cover the loss.

THAT CHEMICAL ENGINE. A Report Current Says It Has Been Shipped from Baltimore.

The new chemical engine of the Phoenix Engine company did not arrive yesterday, and no one connected with the department appears to know definitely when it will reach the city, although it will be expected daily henceforth.

Mr. Holloway, the junior member of the firm to which the contract of building the engine has been given, will accompany the chemical engine to this city. He will turn it over to the fire department, and until he arrives all will be on the expectant seat.

It was said last night that the engine had been shipped via the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central roads and that it could be expected here within a few days.

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Lewis, Reilly & Davies

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