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Scranton Tribune

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EIGHT PAGES—56 COLUMNS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1894.

TWO CENTS A COPY.

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

MR. DEBS ON WITNESS STAND

Gives His Version of the Recent Trouble to the National Strike Commission.

SCORES CHICAGO NEWSPAPERS

The President of the American Railway Union Denies That He Ordered the Strike—Will Take Steps to Unify All Railroad Labor Organizations but Does Not Care to Accept an Official Position—Thinks the Courts Are Against Labor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—PRESIDENT EUGENE V. DEBS, of the American Railway union, occupied the stand for nearly four hours to-day before the national strike commission. He advocated a co-operative commonwealth, the abolition of the wage system and the government ownership of railroads. He told his side of the strike as a connected narrative, which was frequently interrupted by applause from the laboring element present.

T. H. Morrissey, first vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Grand Chief Clerk of the Order of Railway Conductors, also testified. "I had no voice in ordering this strike myself," said Mr. Debs in giving his testimony, "but I had had a voice in it I would have ordered it. I have no desire to take any responsibility. My record will show all that I have always counseled against violence. The telegram attributed to me which read 'Have your money and buy a gun,' though sent over my signature, I never saw it. It was sent by our stenographer to the press in Montana and was not intended literally. It was merely a playful expression current in Montana."

The witness claimed that the men would have won the strike had not the court intervened. He named General Miles as being in league with the railroad managers to suppress the strike. Mr. Debs denied that the American Railway union had any antipathy for the old organizations.

REORGANIZATION PLAN. "Within the next three days," said the witness, "we are going to take steps to unify all railroad labor organizations. We are willing to give up our positions and affiliates to the American Railway Union to accomplish this result, and agree not to accept an official position at the head of the new organization."

Mr. Debs testified that from the beginning the American Railway union and the strike leaders had been badly treated by the Chicago press. Interviews had been distorted and many lies told. Mr. Debs especially scolded the Western Associated Press which he asserted had taken its color from Chicago railroad organs and had misrepresented the strikers in every way.

President Debs said if there had been a revolution it would have been directly chargeable to the American Railway union. Editorials had been written all over the country, as asserted, based on matter sent out by the Western Associated Press, the editorials in every case attacking the American Railway union on information which was absolutely false.

"Do you charge the General Managers with being responsible for the strike?" asked Commissioner Wright. "Well, I could hardly go as far as that. I believe however, they had much to do with keeping it up. 'How would you gain the demands of laborers on public corporations?' asked Judge Werthington. "There are two ways. One is the way adopted by the old brotherhoods. That is getting a schedule of wages gradually from the companies. There has been little good in this mode of proceedings. It takes a strike to win sometimes, but I don't believe the railroad employees of this country will win a strike to lay if they were all organized in one brotherhood, because the courts are against labor. I can show in twenty years of writing that I have always been opposed to strikes, but I think there are times when they are justifiable, no matter how much the public is inconvenienced."

Mr. Debs said he did not think the general managers were always to blame in reducing wages. "Orders that are issued come from a higher source. He believed that the American Railway union could never be crushed, and that the spirit of organization among laboring men would always be strong. He predicted that more serious troubles would occur than ever before."

FOWLER'S FINE INVENTION.

Told Boston Women to Fasten Hairs to Their Ears with Rubber Bands. BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Frank E. Fowler, of Nahant, is locked up in this city awaiting a hearing on the charge of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes. Fowler advertised that he had for sale a ladies' hair fastener, which made the use of hats plus unnecessary, and offered to send a sample for 10 cents.

LOSS OF A SHIP.

The George Sealey is Suffering in the Caribbean Sea—Wrecked of the Crew. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—After four weeks of misery on a small island in the Caribbean sea ten shipwrecked Scandinavians from the Norwegian steamship George Sealey, were landed at this port today by the steamship Gurley, from Port Antonio, Jamaica, at which point they had arrived with difficulty from the Central American coast.

The George Sealey, bound from New York for Buenos Aires, struck on the north side of Old Providence island in the Caribbean sea on the morning of July 11. All hands were lashed fast to the rigging and the vessel bumped heavily on the reefs until a big hole was pounded in her bottom, directly under the engine room, and she filled and once settled on the bottom. Daylight found all hands waist deep in the water on the sunken deck, and all they could do was to seize what floating wreckage came to hand and with it drift ashore.

On the islands they were made as comfortable as possible by the natives. As soon as possible a small coasting schooner was chartered. In this the crew reached Colon, from where they went to Jamaica on the steamer Orinoco, Captain Alloude and the steward remained on the island. Five of the crew took a vessel to New York, and the remainder were sent here yesterday from the Gurley.

The loss of Sealey is attributed to the same cause as that given for the recent wreck of the ill-fated *Kawasa*, the unknown and uncertain currents for which proper calculation had not been made.

TICKETS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Hogs are starving in South Dakota from lack of wheat or corn to feed them. For the murder of his wife, William G. Taylor was hanged at Newberne, Va. The bill for federal deputies during the Chicago strike reaches nearly \$100,000.

The world's coffee crop is likely to reach 13,900,000 bags, beating all records. Overpowering the jailer, four prisoners at Keokuk, Ia., headed by Forger Webb, escaped.

The will of Mrs. V. L. Miner, of St. Louis woman suffragist, gives Susan B. Anthony \$100,000. Manager Abbey will retain Lillian Russell's services by paying a \$10,000 forfeit, it is said. In despair from lack of work, Clyde Jurgensen, of New York, shot himself near Graceland, Wis.

SUGARING OFF POPGUN BILLS

Three Tariff Bills of the Lower Branch Are Unrecognizable.

IRON ORE BILL ALONE ESCAPES

The Senate Finance Committee Reports Back Free Sugar Bill Amended So as to Provide a Duty of Forty Per Cent. on All Sugars—The Free Coal Bill Was Also Amended in Similar Manner—Brief Session in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—SENATOR HARRIS (Dem., Tenn.), the acting chairman of the finance committee, carried out today the promise which he made to the senate last week, that the four bills to place on the free list, sugar, coal, iron ore and barbed wire, would be reported back from the committee if they were referred to it. They were all reported back, but only one, in a form very different from those in which the house had passed them. The free sugar bill no longer provided for free sugar but for an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on all sugars, and for a specified duty of 2 cents a gallon on molasses testing above 40 and not above 55 degrees, and 40 cents on molasses above 55 degrees—omitting all reference to differentials. The free coal bill came back with a provision for a duty on all imported from countries that levied an import duty on American coal. The free iron ore bill was the only one that came back in its original shape.

As to the barbed wire bill the exposure of blundering on the part of the house was amazing. It appeared that the house of representatives in the precipitancy had not (as intended to do) placed barbed wire on the free list at all, but had on the contrary made the materials out of which it is manufactured free—thus giving all the benefits of the legislation to the manufacturers of barbed wire, and none of them to the farmers of the United States.

That state of the case was put very strongly by two of the Republican members of the finance committee—Senators Allison, of Iowa, and Aldrich, of Rhode Island—and was admitted by Senator Harris. The bill was therefore reported back with a substitute placing on the free list barbed wire and wire rope of iron or steel for its manufacture. All the bills were placed on the calendar.

Although there was no actual quorum present, only 35 senators (five less) several bills were passed, among them the senate bill reported from the judiciary committee by Senator Hill, (Dem., N. Y.) for the prompt prosecution and speedy determination of the claim of the United States against the owners of the Island Stanford (stricken out of the Pacific railroad directories).

HOUSE APPROPRIATION BILLS. The house was in session but fifty minutes today, and in that time transacted but little business of importance. A bill was passed appropriating \$9,000 for additional clerical force in the bureau of internal revenue, and \$5,000 for the expenses of the committee to determine the amount of the claim of the Venezuela Steam Transportation company, of New York, against Venezuela. The question was asked of Chairman Sawyer if the \$9,000 appropriation was made necessary by the operation of the proposed income tax, and he answered that it was probable, but he did not certainly know.

A bill was also passed to incorporate the Society of American Florists; also a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to return to Massachusetts the flag of the Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third and Fifty-eighth regiments of Massachusetts volunteers. Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) endeavored to secure consideration for the substitute for Mr. Bontelle's resolution recognizing the Hawaiian republic, reported from the committee on foreign affairs; but Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) objected on the ground that minority members of the committee not present today desire to discuss the matter.

A message from the president was received announcing the signing of the sundry bill, and at 12:30 the house adjourned.

HE MADE ICE CLOUDS. But George Mathew failed to produce rain as stipulated in a contract. MEXICO, Aug. 20.—George Matthews, a self-styled rainmaker from Kansas, has failed to fill a contract here. He agreed for \$400 within six days to give Andria county a good shower of rain. His time was up last night and he failed to deliver any rain.

GALITZIN CASE.

Nuns May Teach in Public Schools in Catholic Garb. EBENSBURG, Pa., Aug. 10.—Judge Park-er filed his decision this morning in the Galitzin school case, in which W. T. Korr, of the Junior Order American Mechanics, sought to restrain the board of directors of Galitzin public schools from employing nuns as teachers.

The decree dissolves the preliminary injunction in so far as the same restrains the school directors of said district and their successors from employing the other defendants named in the bill as teachers under certificate issued by the county superintendent in their religious names and permitting said teachers to remain as such while wearing the garb of nuns, and in so far as it restrains the defendants from acting in the capacity of teachers while wearing the garb of nuns, and it is also dissolved in so far as it restrains the said teachers, from permitting the pupils to address them by the titles of "sister" or a similar priest as "father."

The preliminary injunction is made perpetual in so far as it restrains the defendants from permitting the use of the catechism of the Roman Catholic church as books of instruction in said public school buildings at any time, whether during school hours or otherwise; and from giving or permitting any religious instruction therein at any time, and from using or permitting the use of the public school property for any other than free school purposes. The defendants are ordered to pay all docket costs and the costs of their witnesses, the plaintiffs to pay the costs of their witnesses.

COTTON MILL STRIKE.

Eleven Thousand Operatives at New Bedford, Mass., Refuse to Submit to Wage Reductions. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 20.—This morning the cotton operatives inaugurated their general strike and nearly 11,000 are idle. The machinery of but five of the twenty-seven mills in the city is in motion, and it is thought that these mills will soon be shut down with the others.

The manufacturers have little or nothing to say, but the notices of a reduction against which the help rebel are still posted. Secretary Ross, of the Spinners' union, stated this morning that the members of his union have lined up for a long struggle and confidently expect it will be of six months' duration.

The strike promises to be the most important that ever occurred in the textile industry in Massachusetts. The manufacturers must fight perfectly organized unions, some of which are fairly wealthy. Notable in this particular is the Spinners' union, which has a fund in its treasury aggregating at least \$30,000. The spinners have voted, however, not to touch any of this money for a month. Until yesterday it was hoped the strike would be averted.

The situation in New Bedford is quite different from that in Fall River. In the latter city print cloths are manufactured for the most part, and there is a larger stock of goods on hand. However, the mills manufacture a finer grade of goods, and some of them have orders which would keep the mills busy for several months.

Every mill posted its reduction schedule Saturday, and they were compared by the labor leaders yesterday. While the schedules are dissimilar, it was found that the manufacturers had fixed the price of the printed cloths at 10 per cent. in many instances, while the weavers were not cut at all, or very little.

This ratio is preserved systematically throughout the mills, and the operators believe that the manufacturers hope to get the weavers back before they are ready to start up, and that yarn can be bought from other mills until the spinners are ready to succumb. But there is no trepidation on the part of the operators. All are buoyant and confident of ultimate success.

BUILDING FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE

The Structure Will Be Eight or Ten Stories High.

LOCATED ON LINDEN STREET

At a Special Meeting the Board Accepts a Proposal to Erect a Building for \$100,000 or \$150,000 by a Stock Company—The Right Reserved by the Board to Purchase the Structure Within Five Years at Cost and Six Per Cent—Two Upper Stories to Be Rented by the Board.

THE Scranton board of trade will have a building of its own, eight or ten stories high, located on Linden street opposite the court house.

At a special meeting called last evening for the purpose of considering the proposition the board unanimously decided to adopt the report of its special board of trade building committee, which was appointed about one year ago, but until very recently had not seen the opportunity for performing the purpose for which it was appointed. The proposition comes practically from the following ten gentlemen who have been appointed as a special board of trade building committee, which was appointed about one year ago, but until very recently had not seen the opportunity for performing the purpose for which it was appointed.

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NOT DONE FOR PROFIT. Mr. Davidson's statement that there was absolutely no profit included in the proposal to himself or colleagues was substantiated by A. W. Dickson, chairman of the special building committee. A statement made by William Connell that the proposal was not made solely through public spirit, but that its acceptance would enhance values in the vicinity in which the gentlemen were interested was not denied.

Following is the report of the committee, which was adopted with slight modifications after a discussion lasting nearly two hours: It is proposed to form a stock company for the purpose of buying a plot of ground on Linden street, 123 feet deep, to a plot on Linden street and 129 feet deep, to an alley 4 feet wide in the rear, along Dix alley, which is 25 feet wide.

The plan is to erect a fireproof office and business block eight to ten stories high, with a view to sell the same to the Scranton board of trade, or to the stockholders, by paying \$15,000 cash and the balance in five years, with the option to pay as much sooner as desired. As soon as the building is erected a 5 per cent. loan can be effected to meet any deficit upon the stock subscription. The building will cost from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK. It is proposed to make the capital stock of said company \$100,000, and as soon as \$15,000 has been paid in to the stockholders it is proposed that the stockholders be authorized to purchase the plot of ground as trustee for the stockholders as soon as sufficient subscriptions are obtained and assessments paid in.

First—Said building shall be known and plainly marked in stone or iron letters prominently located "The Board of Trade Building," or words to that effect. Second—The plans therefore shall be approved by the board of trade before any contracts are made or instalments collected on the stock, except first payment of 15 per cent. of the total cost, and the completion no portion of the building shall be rented to tenants except by approval of the said committee or a majority of them.

GRANGERS CAMP.

Mount Gretna Again the Scene of Life and Activity. MOUNT GRETTA, Pa., Aug. 20.—Today is the opening day of the American Farmers' encampment at Mount Gretna. All was life and activity this morning. Teams were busy hauling the various exhibits to their respective places for exhibition. The prospects for an increased display in machinery and implements over last year is very encouraging and today a large number of exhibits were assigned space by Dr. S. P. Hellman, manager, who was kept busy all day superintending matters.

Tomorrow being Republican day, General D. H. Hastings and ex-Governor Beaver will be present and deliver addresses. The prospects for a successful encampment this year are very flattering, and no doubt the general public will take advantage of hearing and seeing the intensely interesting incidents in store for them. If the weather is favorable a large attendance is expected tomorrow.

JAPAN PATRIOTIC.

Her Citizens Subscribe Liberally to the War Fund—China to Reorganize Black Flags. TOKYO, Japan, Aug. 20.—The internal war loan is being subscribed to with great enthusiasm. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—A panic is feared in Japanese financial circles on account of the Korean imbroglio, say the Japanese papers. The banks have suspended their loans, while deposits are fast being withdrawn. Capitalists are unwilling to invest, as they expect to have an opportunity of making large profits through the panic. The money market is now very stiff. This condition is due to the belief that the present war will be far greater and more expensive than the Satsuma rebellion.

One paper says the finances were then quite disorganized. But now they have been organized to such an extent that there is a surplus in the treasury. This surplus alone amounts to about \$3,000,000. It will not be difficult to issue \$25,000,000 of convertible notes. Thus the expenditure of \$50,000,000 would not have much effect on financial circles.

Already popular subscriptions have been opened in Japan to raise money for the support of the troops in Korea and also to provide for the families of reserve soldiers who have been called into service. In many cases these families are left destitute, as the money supply has stopped. About \$50,000 had been donated for this purpose prior to Aug. 1, and money was then coming in quite rapidly.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Mail advices from China show that the Chinese government has prohibited the exportation of horses. Horses are regarded as instruments of war by Japan. Urgent orders have been issued to the northern and southern arsenals for powder and other munitions. Recruiting for the army is progressing actively. The Japanese have fortified the passes leading from China into Korea, and have established elaborate defenses at Seoul, the capital. One hundred and sixty thousand men have been mobilized by Japan and the reserves have been called upon for service in Korea. Sickness prevails in both the Chinese and Japanese armies.

China has accepted the offer of Liu Yang-Fi, the celebrated ex-chief of the Black Flags in Tonquin, who is now a naval commodore at Canton, to reorganize the Black Flags to fight against Japan.

LIVING TARIFF PICTURES. The Reading railroad is enjoying a freight boom. After a month's vacation 900 men have resumed work in the Celluloid works at Newark.

Fall River (Mass.) spinners will accept a 10 per cent. reduction in wages rather than go idle. Business at the New Jersey Zinc works is better than ever, and 1,000 men are working on full time. Steel workers at Steelton on Saturday received \$73,143 in wages, the largest fortnight's pay for months.

FINLEY'S

Summer Sale

BLANKETS!

INTERESTING PRICES TO BUYERS: One case Webster 10-4, Scarlet and Blue Borders, 59 CENTS.

One case Kenwood 11-4, both White and Gray, Borders Scarlet, Blue and Orange, 98 CENTS.

One case Reliance 11-4, both White and Grey, Borders Pink, Blue and Drab, \$1.35.

50 pairs Hampden 11-4, All-wool and Shrunken, Borders Pink, Blue and Lemon, \$4.50.

One case Rio Vista, California, 12-4, Borders Pink, Blue, Lemon and Drab, \$6.00.

30 pairs Sacramento, California, 12-4, Borders Pink, Blue and Drab, \$8.00.

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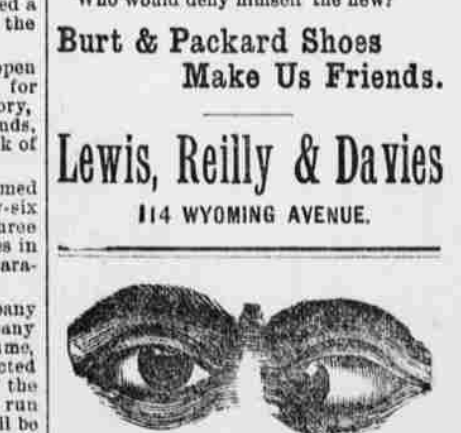
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LATEST STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES

W. J. WEICHEL

The Jeweler, 408 Spruce Street.

WEATHER FORECAST. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Forecast for Tuesday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair, cooler, variable winds, becoming north. For Western Pennsylvania, fair, cooler, north winds.