

THE LEHIGH STRIKE ENDED.

STRIKERS TO BE TAKEN BACK

To Fill Vacancies as Fast as Possible. Grievance Committees Will be Given Fair Hearings. Unions Not Recognized.

The great strike on the Lehigh Valley railroad was declared off at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, both sides making concessions. The action was the result of a conference between a joint committee, composed of members of the boards of arbitration of New York and New Jersey on the one hand, and President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley Company, on the other.

The conference, which lasted three days, was also participated in by the chiefs of the local and national labor organizations which took part in the strike. The terms of agreement are embodied in the following correspondence which was made public after the announcement that the strike had been declared off:

"South Bethlehem, Pa., December 5, 'E. B. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad:

"Dear Sir:—The State boards of arbitration of New York and New Jersey desire to know whether, if the existing strike is declared off, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company will agree to take back as many of their old employes as they can find places for, without any prejudice on account of the fact that they struck or that they are members of any labor organization; that in re-employing the men formerly in its service the available time shall be so divided among the men so re-employed that they may feel that they are again in the employ of the company and self-supporting; that in making promotions hereafter the company will make no distinction as between the new men now in its employ and those re-employed on account of seniority in service or otherwise; that when in the employ of the road committees from the branches of the service in which the aggrieved party is employed and their grievances considered and justly treated, and in the employing of men in the future, the company will give the preference to former employes when the strike is declared off.

"We further think that, to prevent misapprehension, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company should confirm the rules posted by Mr. Voorhees on August 7 last, as first revised by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. We believe that these suggestions are reasonable, and if they are accepted by your company the present strike will be at once terminated."

The letter is signed by G. Robertson, Jr., of the New York State Board of Arbitration and Mediation, and J. P. McDonald of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration of the State of New Jersey.

To this communication President Wilbur replied as follows:

"South Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 5. "Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge your communication of this date. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has received your suggestions contained therein and in the event of the strike being declared off will abide by them. We recognize and willingly respond to your modification of our former understanding that the available time may be divided so that the men re-employed may have some certain source of support. We further of course will give the preference to Mr. Voorhees on August 7th last. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company resumed possession of its lines on August 8th, and the rules in question have not been rescinded. I am very truly yours,

E. B. WILBUR, President."

A dispatch from Easton says: The Lehigh officials have received the following dispatches from Vice President Voorhees:

Strike declared off; make no change in existing condition.

This is interpreted to mean that the new men are to be retained.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Business in the U. S. Courts Increasing.

The Union Pacific R. R.

The annual report of Attorney General Olney was submitted to Congress. He says that the volume of the business of the Federal Courts is largely and rapidly increasing. The number of criminal prosecutions pending in the circuit and district courts of the United States on July 1, 1893, was 9,385, as against 3,808 pending in the same courts July 1, 1885, while the expenses of the United States courts, exclusive of Judge's salaries, incurred and paid in the fiscal year 1893 were \$4,528,670, as against \$2,874,733 incurred and paid for the like expenses in the fiscal year 1885.

During the past year but 40 cases under the Bowman act, for supplies furnished the army during the war, have been decided, the aggregate allowance being \$141,068.96 bringing the total allowance in such cases up to \$3,382,291.56 of which Congress, in March, 1891, appropriated \$1,304,095.37. There are 5,569 cases pending, embodying claims estimated by the assistant attorney general who has had special charge of the cases, at about \$37,000,000.

Regarding the Union Pacific receivership the report says that at the instance of the attorney general two receivers nominated by the United States have been added to the original board, which now consists of five persons, two of whom are government directors, while a third formerly acted in that capacity. It would seem to be assured therefore, that the interests of the United States are not likely to be prejudiced pending the receivership, which, of course, is temporary in its very nature. It should be superseded as soon as practicable by the adoption of such schemes of permanent reorganization as will do justice to creditors and all private interests, will also secure the accomplishment of the great public purpose with a view to which the Union Pacific Railroad Company was originally chartered and subsidized by the United States.

The aggregate judgments in favor of the United States in civil suits during the year was \$285,054; the aggregate fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed in criminal prosecutions was \$768,921.

WILL FIGHT TO THE END.

The Restoration to the Throne of the Queen of Hawaii Can Not Be Accomplished Without Bloodshed.

A dispatch from San Francisco says: The brig W. G. Irwin, just in from Honolulu, having left there November 22, brings word that the only way Queen Liliuokalani can be restored to the throne is by superior force of arms of the United States troops. The provisional Government proposes to fight as long as there is a chance of holding the control of the islands.

The Queen, at her request, has been furnished a guard by the Provisional Government.

Minister Willis evidently sees that the re-enthronement of the Queen cannot be accomplished without bloodshed and for that reason is awaiting further instructions from the United States Government.

LATER NEWS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Kaufmann iron ore mines near Alburts, Pa. after being in operation 14 years suspended indefinitely.

An 8 per cent. reduction is announced in the wages of the finishers of the Columbia, Pa. Iron Company's rolling mill.

The Manufacturers' association of Fulton county, New York, met at Gloversville on Saturday in secret session and resolved upon a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages on account of the business depression throughout the country.

At Philadelphia over 8,000 operators are affected now and the strike of the carpet weavers is still spreading as a result of the manufacturer's refusal to adopt the scale of prices demanded by the men.

The Diamond plate glass works, Kokomo, Ind., employing 800 men, have resumed operations after a seven months' closedown. The operatives after a long struggle accepted a cut of 25 per cent. in wages.

All the colliers of the Lehigh Valley (Pa.) coal company and all the individual colliers tributary to the Lehigh Valley railroad have resumed operations on full time. This action upon the part of the coal operatives will give employment to thousands of miners and helpers who have been either idle or have worked irregularly since the Lehigh Valley strike began.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

Joseph Holtzmann, a stone mason, 28 years old, shot and instantly killed his 10 months old baby boy Saturday afternoon. He then shot and killed himself. The failure of his wife to find his banbook was the cause of the double tragedy. The murder and suicide occurred at Bloomfield (a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa.), at the home of Mrs. Jacob Heist, mother of Holtzmann's wife.

At Danville, Ill., Harvey Pate, aged 21 and Frank Stiers, aged 19, were hanged for the murder of Henry Helmick, a wealthy farmer, August 25, last. With Elias McKunkin, aged 18 and Charles Harris, aged 17, they tried to hold up Helmick while he was driving home at night with his wife. Helmick whipped up his horse and the young men fired several shots at the buggy, one of which killed Helmick. The quartet pleaded guilty at their trial. McKunkin and Harris were sent to the penitentiary for life.

The piano (Tex.) National bank was robbed of over \$20,000 by a gang of five masked men. The robbers had given notice through the newspapers of their intention, but the notice was considered a hoax.

FIRE.

At Winnipeg, Man., a \$15,000 fire Saturday morning destroyed the St. Nicholas hotel and five stores and came near causing heavy loss of life. The inmates of the hotel were taken out through the windows, a number of them in an unconscious condition.

WASHINGTON.

The report of the civil service commission was issued Saturday. It makes 15,000 words it advances further extension of the system.

HISTORY OF THE INCOME TAX.

The First Bill of the Kind Reported in the Extra Session of 1861.

The Ways and Means Committee are asking for a history of the income tax in the United States, and Treasury officers have been looking the thing up. It was during the extra session of Congress in 1861 that Thad Steves, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the first income tax bill. As amended and passed, it taxed all incomes over \$800 3 per cent unless derived from United States bonds, which were taxed 1 1/2 per cent. Incomes of citizens of the United States residing abroad were taxed 7 1/2 per cent. Owing to the late time of its taking effect the income tax brought into the Treasury but a small sum prior to the year 1864 when the rate was raised to 5 per cent. Under the original law and brought into the treasury the sum of \$21,000,000 for the fiscal year 1864-1865. The following is the history of the tax: The return for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868, showed a total revenue from the income tax of \$60,547,832.43. This was but little diminished in the following year 1869-1870 when the next revenue from the income tax footed up \$57,040,640.67.

The income tax was further amended March 2, 1867, so as to increase the exemption then standing at \$800 (it having in the meantime been modified from \$500) to \$1,000. At the same time all discrimination as to taxing large incomes a higher rate was abolished and the tax fixed at 5 per cent, on all incomes in excess of \$1,000.

Under this modified law there was collected in the year 1869 the large sum of \$32,067,310.78; in 1869, \$25,025,068.86, and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, \$27,115,046.11. On that day the income tax ceased in the United States.

The entire amount realized from it in ten years was nearly \$965,000,000. It reached about 250,000 persons out of a population of 40,000,000.

THE STRIKERS DEFEATED.

The Lehigh Men Will Wait For Work, Which Will Be Given Them as Fast as Possible.

Strikers were put to work on the Lehigh Valley railroad on Thursday wherever men were needed, but a large number of them are yet idle. While some of the men are dissatisfied and talk of striking again, most of them accept the situation and will wait for work.

An announcement by the company, that examining would test the fitness of the new men, is good news to the Brotherhood. It is the general belief that this examination is a pretext to get rid of the new men and make room for as many old men as possible.

The men were told by the company officials that as soon as the main line demoralization had been supplanted by systematic running, whereby the branch road traffic could be handled uninterruptedly, then the call would be made for as many of the old men as could be used.

While the officials deny in complete victory of the Lehigh Valley railroad and the men who were led to believe that they had won now admit their defeat.

The men were told by the company officials that the officials deny all knowledge of such action, yet there is no doubt whatever that regular and extra Philadelphia and Reading roadrunners are being gathered together at Pottsville, Pa., for duty on the Lehigh Valley system. What this move means the strikers do not know.

A DARING BANK ROBBERY.

NEARLY \$16,000 IS STOLEN

In Broad Daylight. While the Cashier Was at Dinner and the Assistant Cashier at Home at the Rear of the Bank.

At South Bend, Ind., on Thursday about noon the South Bend National Bank, one of the leading banking concerns in the State, was robbed of \$15,900. No clue as to the identity of the robbers has yet come to light.

It is certain that the robbery was committed by experienced criminals. Shortly after noon while Cashier Campbell was absent at dinner, Assistant Cashier Kelley, who resides in the rear of the building, was called to the front door by a man who said he wanted to see him on business. Just about this time a man approached the bank building on the north and effected an entrance to the directors' room, prying open the window with a heavy oak door.

The man then forced a heavy oak door and was immediately in front of the vault. The other vault door was open, but a two-inch middle door had been closed by Cashier Campbell. This yielded readily, the combination having for some reason failed to work, and before the robbers stood the counter tray containing three piles of \$5,000 gold and many thousands in greenbacks were arrayed on shelves.

The idea seemed to be to take as much as possible of the money without arousing suspicion. For this reason the counter tray with loose thousands was undisturbed, the robbers taking three or four thousand dollars. In the safe a pile of \$14,000 in gold and many thousands in greenbacks were arrayed on shelves.

The second day of the session of the house was dismissed. The only thing of moment accomplished was an agreement to eliminate the debate on the bank bill to-morrow, the House then adjourned.

A PARIS DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Anarchist Aug. Vaillant Throws a Bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies. 100 Persons Wounded.

August Vaillant, alias Marchal, a resident of the suburb Choisy le Roi, threw a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris on Saturday. He made a confession Sunday morning.

The bomb was thrown while the Chamber was engaged in routine proceedings. The floor was filled with Ministers and deputies, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. The bomb, which, in addition to the explosive, contained a lot of horse shoe nails and scraps of iron, was dropped from an upper gallery and was exploded by a time fuse before it reached the floor of the Chamber, hurling its deadly contents in all directions. A shriek of horror arose in unison from the members and spectators, and amid the blinding smoke and the cries and groans of the injured, the thousand people in the Chamber made a wild rush to reach the outer rooms.

Nobody was killed, but about 100 people were more or less injured. Many will bear the marks of their wounds for life, while several have been incurably crippled. President Dupuy was cut in the cheek, and Senator Billot received several flesh wounds. Although injured, Mr. Dupuy retained his presence of mind, and after the first wave of excitement was over, he rang his bell, restored order and said:

"Such outrages cannot disturb the chamber. We shall continue our labors, and after we exhaust the order of the day, the Chamber's officials will do their duty in regard to the outrage."

His speech was loudly cheered, and following his courageous example, Mr. Montfort ascended the tribune and in a perfectly steady voice took up the discussion of the question before the House as if nothing had happened. When the discussion closed Mr. Casimir-Perier, the Prime Minister, said that he felt compelled to assure the House that the Government would do its duty. He said:

"When the explosion occurred, with admirable discipline the soldiers at the entrance to the gallery closed the gates and allowed none of the panic-stricken spectators to escape. They carefully examined all of them before they would allow them to depart. Three men were detained among them Vaillant. His right arm was shattered by the explosion, his nose was blown off and his neck and chest were lacerated. He said he suffers much pain. Vaillant will be further examined soon as his condition permits of it. In the meantime the police are hard at work making inquiries and catching the robbers."

Doubts have arisen as to whether Vaillant is the man that threw the bomb. It is suggested that Europe has been selling a large quantity of dynamite to the United States simply screened the real thrower. When Vaillant was examined Sunday evening he declared that he had hoped to kill Casimir-Perier and at least 150 Deputies.

TRADE IS WAITING.

No Visible Improvement and the Indications Less Satisfactory Than a Week Ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, New York, says: Trade of all kinds is waiting. There is no visible improvement and on the whole the indications are a little less satisfactory than they were a week ago. The speculative markets have not moved much.

Railroad earnings are fairly encouraging for they show a decline of only 4 per cent. compared with last year and in freight earnings the decrease is only 7 per cent.

Wheat has risen a shade; the Western receipts were only 3,577,281 bushels, against 6,694,180 for the same week last year, while the exports from Atlantic ports were only 427,484 bushels, against 1,321,457 for the same week last year, and the exports were 859,069 bushels, against 627,560 last year.

In the iron and steel manufacture there are symptoms of improvement. There is a feeling that Europe has been selling a large amount of securities in this market and there is a feeling that such sales may easily be pushed far enough to cause serious disorder in the market.

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The failures for the week number 386 in the United States against 271 for the corresponding week last year, and 42 in Canada, against 36 last year.

It will not help the cause of God any for you to boast of what a big slammer you used to be.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

Both branches of Congress assembled at noon Monday. The preliminary work of organizing having been completed at the extra session, there was but little delay and after the usual formalities the President's message was presented and read.

After the conclusion of the message in the house, the usual resolutions of respect were proposed on account of the death of Representative O'Neill and Mr. O'Neill and the Speaker appointed a committee to attend the funeral of the latter, the former having been laid in his last resting place a week ago. They then adjourned.

The only incident of note in the Senate was the omission by the Secretary of the Senate to read that portion of the President's message relating to Hawaii. Senator Dolph, when the reading was finished, inquired into the matter, and was informed by the vice president that this part of the message had been inadvertently omitted—the secretary had turned two pages at once—and the remarks on Hawaii were read, showing that the secretary's copy of the message and Senator Dolph's were alike. Adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate's brief session of two hours to-day was consumed by a speech from Mr. Dolph, Republican, of Oregon, adverse to the Administration's policy on the Hawaiian Islands. The resolutions in respect to the death of Mr. O'Neill and similar resolutions expressive of the respect felt were offered by Mr. Cameron, Republican, of Pennsylvania and agreed to and then the Senate as a mark of respect to Mr. O'Neill's memory, adjourned.

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KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

PAID THE PENALTY.

JENAMIN F. TENNIS HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF LITTLE AGNES WRIGHT.

HARRISBURG.—Benjamin F. Tennis was hanged here for the murder of little Agnes Cooper Wright.

Tennis' crime was a revolting one. His victim was Agnes Cooper Wright, a school girl of 9 years, whom he assaulted and then choked to death Sept. 19, 1893. A week later Tennis was arrested. On his way to jail he made a confession. Two weeks after the crime was committed he pleaded guilty to the charge of murder and the evidence was taken to establish the degree of his crime. The court decided he was guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced him to death.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LILLY.

MATCH CHUNK.—The remains of Gen. Lilly were borne to the family vault in the Upper Match Chunk Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. Business was suspended as a Tribute to the General's memory.

The will of General William Lilly, the deceased congressman at large, was admitted to probate at Match Chunk. There are no public bequests. His estate valued at \$200,000 is divided among 13 relatives, nieces and nephews. General Lilly was a widower and left no children.

A NOTICE has been posted at the Atlanta Iron Works, Sharon, that laborers' wages will be \$1.15 a day and all other employes 10 per cent. lower than present prices. The reduction of 10 per cent. includes only the employes working by the day.

Mrs. FREDERICK DIBLER, the aged widow, of the late Dr. Dabler, of Apollo, was burned to death Sunday night, presumably from her dress taking fire from a grate. She was alone at the time. The house was burned down.

DAVID S. CRATTY, a farmer in Mt. Pleasant township, Washington county, met with an awful death. He was leading a horse which ran away. He became entangled in the harness and was dragged to death.

YOUNG Thomas Rodgers, who murdered his father and attempted to kill his mother and sister on January 14 last, was sentenced at Chester, by Judge Clayton, to 25 years imprisonment.