

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The delegates to the convention of labor leaders were slow in assembling this morning. The delay was due to the committee on resolutions, which sent word that it was not ready to report. The committee had been in session almost continuously since 3 o'clock yesterday and at 8 o'clock this morning had not completed the plan of action. The committee at midnight had practically agreed upon recommending ownership of mine land rights. "But," as one of them remarked then, "there is no telling what they will do with that idea before morning."

One of the members of the committee favors a committee with plenary power to appoint a general committee of one from each state and to call a national convention in a western state in case the miners and operators fail to come together and settle their difference.

At 10 o'clock the committee on resolutions filed into the hall and delegates were called to order to hear its report.

Mr. Bergen, presenting the resolution, spoke of the great task the committee had before it. He said the report about to be submitted was the best the committee could do under the circumstances. Whether it would suit, was the question. The platform as presented read:

"The fear of the more watchful fathers of the Republic has been justified. The judiciary has become supreme. We witness a political phenomenon absolutely new in the history of the world; a republic prostrate at the feet of judges appointed to administer the laws. They acknowledge no superior on earth, and their despotic deeds recall Milton's warning to his countrymen: 'Who bids a man rule over him above law, may bid as well a savage beast.'"

"Under the cunning form of injunctions, courts have assumed to enact criminal laws and, after thus drawing to themselves the power of legislation, have repealed the bill of rights and revolutionist court made laws have denied the accused the right of trial by jury.

"The exercise of the commonest rights of freemen, the right of assembly, the right of free speech, the right of traveling the public highways—have by legislation, under the form of injunctions, been made a crime and armed forces disperse as mobs people daring in company to exercise these rights. At its last term the Supreme court of the United States decided that the thirteenth amendment, forbidding 'involuntary servitude,' is not violated by arresting a seaman, imprisoning him till his vessel is ready to leave port and then forcibly putting him on board to serve out the term of his contract; a decision under which the old fugitive slave laws may yet be revived and striking laborers be seized and returned to the service of their masters. Having drawn to themselves all the powers of the federal government until congresses and presidents may act only by judicial permission, the federal judges have begun the subjugation of sovereign

states, so that unless a check is soon put upon the progress of usurpation, in a short time no government but the absolute despotism of federal judges will exist anywhere over any portion of American soil. The pending strike of coal miners starved to feebleness by their scant wages for arduous and dangerous toil; the pending strike for the right to be fed enough to make labor possible, has been prolific of judicial usurpation, showing the willingness of judicial despots to resort to the most shameless defiance of decency, as well as of laws and humanity, in order to enable heartless avarice to drive its hungry teris back to the mine to faint and die at their drudgery; and here remains today not one guaranteed right of American citizens the exercise of which an injunction has not somewhere made a crime started by these subversions of constitutional liberty. We have met to counsel together and have come to the following conclusions:

"Whereas, The present strike of the coal miners has again demonstrated the fact that our so-called freedom is a stupendous sham, under which millions are degenerating, while hundreds of thousands—men, women and children—are starving in hovels and on the public highway.

"Whereas, the condition has become permanent for large and ever increasing numbers of our population, as long as we permit a comparatively small class of legalized exploiters to monopolize the means of production and distribution of their private benefits; and act again obvious in the case of the miners.

"Whereas, appeals to Congress and the courts for relief are fruitless, since the legislative as well as the executive and judicial powers are under the control of the capitalist class, so that it has come to pass in this country that while cattle and swine have a right to the public highway—Americans, so-called freemen, have not.

"Whereas, our capitalist class, as is again shown in the present strike, is armed and has not only policemen, marshals, sheriffs and deputies, but also a regular militia, in order to subvert free speech and the right to the public highway—while on the other hand the laboring men of the country are unarmed and defenseless, contrary to the words and spirit of the Constitution of the—United States, therefore, be it:

"Resolved, (1), That we hereby set apart Friday, the third day of September, 1897, as a "Good Friday," for the cause of suffering labor in America, and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the United States to do likewise.

"Resolved, (2), That if the strike of the miners is not settled by the 10th of September, 1897, and an announcement made to that effect by the president of the United Mine Workers, a general convention be held at Chicago, on Monday, September 27, 1897, by the representatives of all unions, sections, branches, lodges and kindred

organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the striking miners and labor in general.

"Resolved, (3) That we consider the use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring classes suffer.

"Resolved, (4) That the public ownership of all railroads is one of the most necessary reforms of our body politic.

"Resolved, (5) That we most emphatically protest against government by injunction, which plays havoc with even such political liberty as workmen have saved from the steady encroachment of capitalism; and be it finally

"Resolved, (6) That no nation in which the people are totally disarmed can long remain a free nation, and therefore we urge upon all liberty-loving citizens to remember and obey article 2 of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

"The rights of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." A MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 28.—Reports are current of conspiracies and threatened revolutions against President Zelaya's government. These reports come from the civil departments of Rivas, Granada and Matagalpa. It is also reported that President Zelaya has received letters threatening him with assassination. These troubles are said to be due to the very bad condition of Nicaragua, oppressive military government, and the extraordinary expenses incurred in keeping under pay a large number of soldiers, policemen, detectives and spies.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—President Faure arrived here this evening at 6 o'clock and was met at the Northern railroad station by M. Brisson, president of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Loubet, president of the senate; a military staff and minister of councilors. Ten minutes after the president had passed the Madeleine on his way to the palace, a bomb was exploded inside of the railings of the church. Two arrests were made inside the rail and enclosure, which was immediately closed by the police. An investigation is in progress.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—As one of the results of the announcement at Croisstadt of the alliance between France and Russia, the Automobile club is organizing a monster race of motor cars from Paris to St. Petersburg.

DUNKIRK, Aug. 31.—President Faure and M. Hanotaux, the French minister for foreign affairs, landed here at 9:45 a. m. from the French cruiser Pot au on their return from Russia. They were met by the premier, M. Mellue, the minister for war, Gen. Billot and the minister of marine, Adm. Newhard.

M. Mellue, in tendering the president the congratulations of the people, was warmly applauded and the immense crowd enthusiastically cheered the chief magistrate of France.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The conference of the labor leaders which has been in session here two days finished its work this evening. The meeting was productive of several sensational speeches and many resolutions, yet no decisive action was taken in the matter in