with the organization if those who manage the railroads or if one man in particular would examine the thing, and would report fairly and truthfully. I had no objection to showing up everything connected with the organization, its secrets and passe-works and everything connected with the organization, its secrets and pass-words and everything else. I am willing to lay everything before the committee and before the world. I want it understood that so far as our Executive Board is concerned, I have from over 4,000 assemblies letters of endorsement of the secret circular of mine which (since it was issued) has been made public. These endorsements bear me out in what I have said. You can understand from the tenor of the circular the character of the organization. When I stated that our organization was willing to meet our contestants before the courts, I had no idea that I was making a wroug statement. I believe that the law of the land is higher than any organization, and that when man violates the law of the laud, whether as Knight of Labor or citizen, he should be punished. We also at the land that when man violates the law of the land, whether as Knight of Labor or citizen, he should be punished. or citizen, he should be punished. We aim at having our members study the conditions by which they are surrounded, not only their own conditions, but those of the men for whom they work

they work.
Mr. Buchanan-In order to pave the

Mr. Buchanan-in order to pave the way to intelligent action?
Mr. Powderly—Yes sir; I have claimed that it is no more than right for both to meet on equal terms and to have a thorough understanding of the

for both to meet on equal terms and to have a thorough understanding of the wants of each other; and it seems to me that until they do that, they cannot properly fix up their differences.

Chairman—I do not ask you to divulge any of the secrets of the Knights of Labor; but you have stated that the objects of the society are to protect the labor of the country, so far as possible, against the exactions of incorporated capital.

Mr. Powderly—We protect not only the labor of the country, but aim to protect the manufacturers as well. We desire that the manufacturers shall be in such a condition that they will be able to pay good wages. We have no quarrel with legitimate enterprise. If you discover that the members of the Knights of Labor along the railroads have violated the law of the land or its own laws (and the committee will discover that fact) we will be as ready to assist the citizen in his prosecution as any member or any corporation. He should be punished for it. ready to assist the citizen in his prosecution as any member or any corporation. He should be punished for it, and his connection with an organization should be no shield for him. I have thought, on the other hand, that a man who violates the law and is worth millions of dollars should suffer the same as the poor workman. I have made that statement and the people have seen fit to see in it an invitation to anarchy. If that is anarchy, in the name of God what is law?

Mr. Burnes—The country generally (and I doubt not properly) seems to

name of God what is law?

Mr. Burnes—The country generally (and I doubt not properly) seems to place a good deal of confidence in your integrity, your intelligence and your patriotism. Being disposed to consider questions practically, I ask if you have given thought to the question of a legislative remedy for the evils to which you have alluded?

Mr. Powderly—I have never worked it out properly. I have thought it overbut have not followed it to its conclusion.

Mr. Burnes—Will you be able, during the sitting of this committee, to give us your views on the question of a remedy for the wrong?

Mr. Powderly—How long is the committee likely to sit?

Mr. Chairman—About two months.

Mr. Powderly—I think I will be able, because in that time you will have an official declaration from the chief men of our organization on that point.

Mr. Burnes—I would suggest, further, that it may be well to consider what, in your judgment, can be constitutionally done, and what might be done and what ought to be done by amendments to the Constitution.

ally done, and what might be done and what ought to be done by amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Powderly—I shall do so, and I thank you for the suggestion.

Crain—I find it stated in the bill of grievances produced by you, that the men asked for redress time and time again, but in valu; that the executive committee of the Knights of Labor sought to settle the matter, and that the reply of the general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, refusing to agree to a conference as proposed, can be produced.

Powderly—Yes; I am told also that along the Iron Mountain Railway, and along other roads in parts of Texas, superintendents and foremen are interested in the company stores, and that the men are compelled to deal with these stores. Employees are not told in so many words that they must deal therel but they are reminded that it is to their interest to do so. If a murmur of complaint is to reach the ear of the president of the road, it must go through the superintendent. He will be discharged as soon as he utters a word of complaint. The men whose money is invested in the rail-road know nothing about this. In many places double prices are charged in these stores.

Mr. Buchanan—Will you be able to

view the complex nature of this Government and the divided responsibility between the Federal and State legislation so as to make your suggestion such as the National legislature can duly act upon?

Mr. Powderly—I will do so.

Mr. Crain—What is the principle of the organization known as the Kulghts of Labor?

of Laborr
Mr. Powderly — Our organization
alms to settle all differences by arbitration and reconciliation, and that is one cause why we have difficulty in managing it. It was never thought of until recently, that our organization should have anything to do with strikes. So too, boycotting is something which we have never legislated on but once, and that was to restrain it and our restraining influence will

on but once, and that was to restrain it, and our restraining influence will go still further.

Mr. Crain—Then the principle on which your organization is based is that of bringing capital and labor into closer relations?

Mr. Powderly—Yes.

Mr. Crain—This strike then went into effect on the authority of the District Assemblies and not on that of the general organization?

general organization?

Mr. Powderly—Our general organization has never given its general officers any power over the question of strikes.

At this point the Committee advanced in the committee advanced in the committee advanced in the committee advanced.

journed. SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce this after-noon, the recent reception of the Chi-uese embassy by Collector Hager was discussed and the following resolution

adopted:
"That we, as representative citizens

discussed and the following resolution adopted:

"That we, as representative citizens and merchants of San Francisco and California, do hereby declare that in Hon. John S. Hager the government has a bold, able, upright, fearless and efficient officer, a man personally beyond reproach, and in no sense subject to the influences which are asserted as controlling his actions."

The last clause refers to the published statement that the Collector's alleged detention of the embassy was influenced by a desire to gain popularity among the anti-Chluese people.

Webster, Dakota, 20.—On Saturday a fire swept over the prairie in Lynu, Lake township, taking the farm of Mrs. Dolliger in its track. Only that lady and her mother were at home. Both rushed out and attempted to rescue the stock from the barn. While the old lady was engaged in trying to lead out a horse, one end of the roof fell in, filling the inside with smoke which quickly suffocated her and she sank to the ground. Mrs. Dolliger went to her mother's assistance, and by almost superhuman exertions succeeded in getting her out, but the vital spark had fled and only the charred and blackened face remained to tell the story. Mrs. Dolliger was so badly burned that her death was only a question of a few honrs. A span of horses and five or six head of cattle were burned, together with the dwelling and all the household effects. The son, who was at Bristol during the fire, returned only in time to find his mother dead, his sister so badly burned that recovery was impossible, and his home a heap of charred and blackened ruins. So great was the shock that it is feared his mind will give way. Everything that help and sympathy could suggest was done by the neighbors to alleviate the sufferings of Mrs. Dolliger and her almost crazy brother.

St. Louis, 20.—It is generally conceded here that the Knights of Labor strike so far as the business of the various roads centering in this city and East St. Louis are doing all the business required of them and are handling promptly all

handling promptly all the freight of-

Two sentinels patrolling the railroad yards in East St. Louis were fired upon by persons unknown this morning. Nether were hit. They returned the

fire.
A special from Little Rock, Arkansas, states that Deputy Sheriff Williams, who was assaulted and badly beaten by the strikers while guarding the Iron Mountain Railroad property, has received a check for \$500 from Jay

NEW YORK, 20 .- The "tie-no" on the ed to-day. The cars on all the roads are running but the Third Avenue road, and are sending out their regular number of cars. The latter road ran a number of cars with new drivers and conductors but the inside and relations. conductors, but the inside and plat-forms of these cars were filled with policemen. All along the road the drivers and conductors and the police were saluted by the jeers and yells of the crowd which collected at different points

At Park Row, the end of the journey, the walks were lined with people, but no one offered to oppose the progress

many places double prices are charged in these stores.

Mr. Buchanan—Will you be able to fanish specific instances of this kind?

Mr. Powderly—The committee will find proofs of all these things. The meu also complain that convicts are brought from the penitentiaries in Texas to work on the railroads and that striped suits may be seen side by side with nonest labor in track repairing. That statement has been made to me by members of the committee.

Mr. Buchanan—You promised to furnish the committee with some views an to legislative remedy for trouble of the third Avenue Company was runding 25 cars to-day. He also stated that striped suits may be seen side by side with nonest labor in track repairing. That statement has been made to me by members of the committee.

Mr. Buchanan—You promised to furnish the committee with some views an to legislative remedy for trouble of the rollicals of the road refuse to bother with any conferences before the railroad commissioners at once went into session to consider the case wont into session to consider the case.

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The railroad commissioners at once went into session to consider the case wont into session to consider the case went into

critical. The men are becoming exasperated but hope that the railroad commissioners will be able to arbitrate. They say the struggle is for life or death, and they are ready for peace or war.

EL Paso, 20.—Particulars of a bloody fight between Americans and Mexicans which occurred at Murphysville, on the Southern Pacitic Railroad, have just arrived. The town is new and was settled by Americans. Mexicans bave been settling there in considerable numbers, and have sought to drive out the Americans. A bitter race feeling existed, and on Saturday night about twenty-five Mexicans raided the Cattle Exchange, a saloon in which were a number of Americans. These being greatly outnumbered fled, but returned the fire of the Mexicans while running, and killed Jose Perez, and fatally wounded two others. News of the raid rapidly spread to the Americans living in town and vicinity, and they united in clearing the surrounding country of Mexicans. It is believed that a number of Mexicans besides those referred to were killed and wounded.

Washington, 21.—The second session of the Labor Investigating Committee was held at 10:30 a. m.

William McDonald, manufacturer of machinery, and a lay member of the Knights of Labor, said the organization was to elevate the members by helping them to save that which the ordinary work was head as the organization was to elevate the members by helping them to save that which the ordinary

was to elevate the includers by helping them to educate themselves, by helping them to save that which the ordinary workman has wasted through bad hab-its, to litt him from the condition into

them to save that which the ordinary workman has wasted through bad habits, to lith him from the condition into which he has fallen through such habits, and make him thereafter an employer instead of an employe.

Chairman—Are there any injunctions by the Knights of Labor, by which the public should not know all you stated?

Witness—I do not understand that there is anything in the rules of the organization that prohibits any member from telling just the facts that have been brought out by your questions.

In response to a question by Clain, the witness read a statement covering all the details of the attempt to arbitrate between the Knights of Labor and the Missouri Pacific. He read the letters which passed between those geatlemen on March 27th, and which have already been published.

McDowell reviewed the features of the several interviews between Powderly and Gould, including the discussion on the subject of arbitration, at considerable length, but nothing was revealed which has not already been made public. Then after examination as to whether the men on the strike would have obeyed the order to resume work if Hoxie had complied with that sent him by Mr. Gould, to which the witness affiswered in the affirmative, the witness, at the request of Mr. Crain, entered into a long statement relating the position of the labor side of the question, which views have also been fully published. The witness in answer to a question said it was the theory that the exactions made upon the men were caused by the attempt of the railroad companies to pay dividends on watered stock, Further on in his examination, the witness declared it was his belief that Hoxie was responsible for the continuation of the strike. The witness stated that he did not believe there was a railroad in America which had been pressed to half its carrying capacity. He favored the abandonment of competing lines and the concentration of all business on the others. This would reduce the number of employees one-half, perhaps, but they would immediately find

Powderly was then recalled and gave the history of the origin of the Knights of Labor.

"The organization was intended," he said, "to take in not only the man who worked at the bench or the mine, but every man who tolled by hand or brain in any honest occupation. We left out one or two honest occupations—lawyears and bankers—because we felt that they were fully capable of taking care of themselves."

Chairman—How about preachers?
Powderly—Once in a wnile we get one of them. We will not take in a saloon keeper, and even if a member's wife begins to sell liquor, we make him take a divorce, not from his wife, but from the organization.

Chairman—In other words, it is a benevolent society for the protection of all kinds of people who toll, and is entirely within the law.

Powderly—Yes it is entirely within the law.

Parker—What is the number of the

the law.

Parker—What is the number of the present membership?
Powderly—Our present membership does not exceed 500,000, although we have been credited with 5,000,000.
Chairman

Chairman-When were women first

Powderly—In 1881. We claim that if women perform equal work, they should receive equal pay. We have an assembly of women with a membership assembly of women with a membership of 1,300, and from the day of the organization to the present day a single expulsion or suspension has not taken place. They manage their affairs in such a way as to reflect credit upon them, and to be a pattern for the men.

Crain-Do you make any difference s to the admission of colored men

Catholic, the vice-president a Presby-terian, and the man who occupies the next positiona Hindoo. Colored men seldom enter the Assemblies of white members. They have Assemblies of their own and are managing them very nicely

Buchanan-Up to how lately have you

Buchanan—Up to how lately have you worked at your trade?
Powderly—Not since March, 1877.
Buchanan—Since that time you have been engaged as you are now?
Powderly—Yes, principally. I have worked harder now than I ever did. Sometimes 18 hours a day.
M'Dowell upon being recalled and asked as to his connection with the Knights of Labor said he had been connected with the organization about eight years; that he was a machinist by trade, and that to-day he was at the head of one of the largest machine works in the country.
Chairman — There is nothing you know of in the organization which is inconsistent with obedience to the law and with the administration of the

with the administration of the

and with the administration of the government?

McDowell—Nothing whatever. On the contrary it is a perfect supporter of law in every particular.

Buchanan—Your observation is that the fairer treated, the better paid and the more contented the American workingman is, the better citizen he makes.

makes.

McDowell—That is exactly true.
Powdetly—One of the things which a
member of the organization promises
to do is this: "We shall with all our strength support the laws made to har-monize the interests of labor and cap-ital."

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow, when it is understood the examination of Jay Gould will be com-

Among the confirmations made by the Senate in executive session to-day were the nominations of Caleb W. West the Senate in executive session to-day were the nominations of Caleb W. West of Kentucky, to be governor of Utah, by a vote of 45 to 15, and D. C. Bradley to be collector of internal revenue for South Carolina. The latter gave rise to considerable discussion, Bradley being charged with moonshining predilections. Edmunds is said to have led the opposition to Bradley in person, but he had been favorably reported by the finance committe and was confirmed—27 to 10.

New York, 21.—The strikers held a meeting last night, at which it was an nounced that a settlement was expected this morning. The ftalian consul was notified by the strikers that Italians were at work in the stables and asked to have them withdrawn. It was decided in case a favorable answer was given to the proposition of last night to return to work to-day, the strikers were to assemble at head-quarters at 8°a, m, to-day, and if their

last night to return to work to-day, the strikers were to assemble at head-quarters at 8 a.m. to-day, and if their proposition was accepted to return to work at 10 o'clock.

About 6 o'clock Fred Magthes, a non-Union driver in going to work was interfered with by John Allison, a Union driver. Magthes drew a revolver. Both were arrested and taken to Fifty-ninth Street station and the revolver was found to be not loaded and also broken so as to be useless. Both prisoners will be brought in court to-day.

At 7 a.m. the police began to as-

prisoners will be brought in court to-day.

At 7 a.m. the police began to assemble at their offices to prepare for the day's operations.

At 7.15 a.m. luspectors Steers and Byrne arrived and began to arrange their men. Five hundred were on the ground. The first car started out with a driver and conductor in charge, and four policemen. From this time the cars started out on five minute head-way and by nine o'clock twenty cars were running trips from City fiall to Harlem. All was quiet around the depot at Sixty-fifth Street.

At 10.50 a.m. the strike is not ended. There was no conference this morning and no agreement has been reached.

and no agreement has been reached. The Railway Commissioners will probably meet at 3 o'clock this after-

probably meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The directors of the Third Avenue line this afternoon unanimously adopted resolutions refusing to accede to any of the demands of the strikers in regard to the men it shall or shall not employ and refusing to discharge any non-Union men or to take back any strikers who have destroyed property, or any strikers who have incited others to destroy property. The directors intend to bring the whole power of the law to bear against the strikers and to run their cars at all hazards. The cars have been ordered out and the police uotified of the iutenticn of the company. The strikers feel very bitter over the action of the directors and trouble is expected to-day or to-morrow.

Parker—What is the number of the present membership?
Powderly—Our present membership does not exceed 500,000, although we have been credited with 5,000,000.
Chairman—Are women members of the organization?
Powderly—Yes, on equal footing with men.

St. Louis, 21.—Late last night the Cairo Short Line freight train made up in the railroad yards in East St. Louis and had proceeded on its way out of the city beyond the line of sentries, when it was boarded by a number of strikers, who scized one of the brakemen and dragged him to the ground, where they administered a severe beating before the military guard could respond to his cries for help. The brakeman is in a critical condition.

When the present strike first com-

Crain—Do you make any difference as to the admission of colored men into the organization?

Powderly—We make no distinction in regard to color, creed, sex or condition. We have one Assembly in New York where the president is a Roman have brought men in from other contents. When the present strike first commenced, the whole force of switch and yardmen up the Cologne road between bout and the road was powerless several different occasions. They

points and got them to work for a few days and were thus enabled to do some business, but the Knights "persuasion" committee always got hold of these new men and induced them to quit. The same performance was gone through with on the Cologne road vesterday, when the "persuasion" road yesterday, when the "persuasion" committee interviewed six of the small force of switchmen now at work there

lorce of switchmen now at work there and induced them to quit, and the road is again badly crippled.

Several of, the men employed by the Burlington Company and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company to fill the places of the striking Kuights, quit work this morning, stating they were afraid of violence from the strikers. Not enough men stopped work, however, to senously interfere with the running of trains.

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