

platform men can be given employment. Only men who have plenty of grit and mean business need apply. Apply at once to T. S. Genung, agent."

"How well this advertisement has been answered is seen by their work of to-day in East St. Louis. Six men and one woman were murdered by those who 'had plenty of grit and meant business.' By your actions in refusing peaceful negotiations solicited by the board for arbitration, you, and you alone, must be held responsible by the world for the lives of these innocent people."

(Signed) JOHN H. HAYES,  
Per order of the Board."

ST. LOUIS, 8:30 a. m.—The city has been in a state of panic during the entire night, owing to the numerous incendiary fires, but with the presence of the military, which is guarding all the main lines of track diverging from the relay depot, something like order appears to promise for the day. It is not possible at this hour to more than approximate the damage by the night's fires. They were all confined to railroad property, and the officers sent with the troops report that about 20 to 30 cars in all were destroyed, which were loaded with merchandise and coal. The greatest damage occurred at the Cairo Short Line yards, about one mile from the relay depot, where probably 15 cars were destroyed and the flames for a time threatened the destruction of one or two hundred cars in the immediate vicinity. The yards were unprotected by the presence of an active deputy or officer of any kind, and until company D of Champaign arrived at the scene the fire was permitted to burn at its will. Two members of this company were found who could fire and run a locomotive, and a switch engine being placed at their disposal, they succeeded in dragging away from the burning cars fully 100 box and coal cars. Three companies of troops are now stationed at the Louisville and Nashville and Cairo Short Line yards. The main bodies of the troops, beyond the few sentries stationed at the railroad switches, remain in the vicinity of the relay depot. No serious opposition of any character has beset the troops.

EAST ST. LOUIS, 10 a. m.—No disturbance has occurred since 6 o'clock this morning. At a few of the railroad crossings and at the street corners, there have been small gatherings of discontented men, but they are quietly dispersed by the sentinels. The sheriff has dismissed all of his deputies with the exception of three or four men, depending entirely upon the troops. Under their protection all of the platform men and yardmen of the Burlington road have returned, and freight trains are moving this morning without molestation. Two freight trains arrived over the same road this morning. A portion of the men employed on the Chicago & Alton and Ohio and Mississippi roads have returned and they are handling without difficulty all the freight offered. Incoming passenger trains over all the roads, without exception, arrived close to schedule time and were sent over the bridge into the city. The Bridge Transfer Co. also sent over to St. Louis a train of twenty coal cars. The Bridge Company has all of its twenty switch engines fully manned and but for the absence of their yards switchmen would be able to handle both freight and passenger trains without delay. The Superintendent of the Bridge Company stated this morning that had Governor Oglesby sent a small body of troops here when first requested, none of the men would have been intimidated and would have remained at their posts. A few railroad officials have remained here on duty, but in the confusion and alarm occasioned by the fires last night there were very few people in authority who could even guide the troops to the scene of the burning cars. General Manager Stone, of the Burlington road, who remained on the scene, personally dispatched all the men in his employ at 3 o'clock yesterday, and in the capacity of deputy sheriffs went to the Louisville & Nashville freight depot where 40 unarmed clerks were imprisoned, and were afraid to leave the building, to encounter the angry crowds, which remained in the vicinity. They found no difficulty in leaving the scene under the guidance of these armed civilians. Both the sheriff and mayor hold the view that the presence of the soldiers was all that was required to restore peace and order. The city authority is confessedly weak and the sentiment of the company is illustrated somewhat in the fact that strikers arrested a few days ago by the sheriff, when released on bail, were sworn in as city policemen and came in conflict with the State officers represented by deputy sheriffs.

CHICAGO, 10.—Fully 8,000 workmen crowded into the great Armory of the Sixth Cavalry on the Lake front to-night, and possibly 10,000 more gathered in front of the building. The occasion had been advertised as an eight hour demonstration under the auspices of the Trades Assemblies of Chicago.

George A. Schilling acted as chairman. Ranged about him on the platform were leaders of local unions and men prominent in the labor movement. Though the strikes were practically left untouched by the speakers, an expression of the feeling of the multitude was given in the following, which was adopted by acclamation amid the wildest enthusiasm:

Resolved, That this mass meeting of the citizens of Chicago denounce the perfidy of Jay Gould in breaking his agreement with the Knights of Labor

to settle the causes of the present strike in the southwest by arbitration, by his letter of Sunday, March 28th last to T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. Gould stated in substance that the grievances of the men now in the strike on the southwestern railroads would be submitted to arbitration. This letter was written to Powderly after two interviews on that Sunday at Gould's house, and as part of the agreement between Gould and the Knights of Labor. In accordance with the same agreement, Grand Master Workman Powderly telegraphed the men on the strike to return to work at once. Gould next day, by falsehood and double-dealing violated this, plainly for the purpose of demoralizing the Knights of Labor. We, therefore, declare that the conduct of Gould in this matter is base in the extreme, and we call upon the public everywhere to familiarize themselves with the facts in the case and to judge who is to blame for the continuation of the strike, Gould or the Knights of Labor.

Some of the city papers estimate that the gathering numbered between 15,000 and 20,000 men. It was probably the largest labor demonstration ever held in this city.

EAST ST. LOUIS, 11.—The day has been one of absolute quiet. General Reese, with his force increased by seven additional companies, which arrived last night and early this morning, has been able to cover every strategic point in the city, and any fear which may have been felt from the torch of the incendiary has almost wholly ceased.

The funeral of the three victims of the tragedy of last Friday—Driscoll, Washington and Boner—occurred this morning from St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. Mass was celebrated early in the forenoon and about 9:30 o'clock the funeral column proceeded to the cemetery.

In the afternoon the funeral of Major Buchanan and Mrs. Pfeiffer, two other victims, occurred, the body of the latter being taken to the city of St. Louis for interment. Having received information that large crowds of people from St. Louis contemplated crossing to East St. Louis during the day, Gen. Reese issued a peremptory order to prevent any one from crossing to this side of the river, either by the bridge or river ferries, unless provided with passes of the Bridge Company or from the military. This was not to include any through passengers on the railway trains. The order was issued only to cover Sunday. None of the roads centering here made any serious efforts to move trains to-day. Arrangements will be actively entered upon to-morrow, when it is expected that a fair test will be made of the inclination of the men to return to work when offered protection.

Mr. Bailey and other members of the General Executive Board, as well as prominent local Knights of Labor state quite emphatically that the deputy sheriffs who fired on the people in East St. Louis on Friday will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, that plenty of money will be forthcoming for that purpose, and that the best legal talent obtainable will be employed. Large amounts of money are coming here now to relieve whatever distress may exist among the striking Knights.

BURNING AYRES, 11.—The electoral canvass is proceeding with great activity. A ministerial crisis is expected. The Presidential election of this Republic will be held to-morrow.

LAREDO, TEX., 11.—Gen. Roberts and his command of State troops have returned to San Antonio. Capt. Schmidt with his company of State rangers will remain here for some weeks.

Major Arlee said to-day no arrests will be made for a few days, in order to give the people time to cool down. The most reliable returns show that of the Huarches seven were killed and eight wounded, while of the Botas ten were killed and one wounded.

CLEVELAND, O., 11.—Chief Engineer Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has returned from the seat of trouble in the southwest. In an interview he declined to go into the question of the existing strike, but said: "I heartily endorse the sentiments of Mr. Powderly, and if his ideas are carried out, no serious difficulty can occur. I think the strike will result in the enactment of a law by the Knights of Labor which will effectually prevent such trouble in future. In regard to the report that I am opposed to the eight-hour law, I wish to say that it is not true. I am in favor of any law that will tend to promote the welfare of workmen. There are, however, in my opinion, a large number who would not profit by the enactment of such a law."

NEW YORK, 11.—In an interview with Jay Gould, which the *Tribune* will publish to-morrow, Gould, referring to an interview between himself and Powderly, quotes the latter as saying of District No. 101 Knights of Labor: "They are outlaws; they are the worst set of men I ever saw. When I was out there among them I was really afraid for my life. They have broken the laws of the order; they have begun a strike without authority, and to-morrow I intend to issue a circular righting myself and placing these men in their true light."

"What will be the outcome of the Southwestern strikes?" inquired the *Tribune* reporter.

"They will break down through their own weight. These organizations, through their boycotts and their strikes will make themselves so unpopular that public opinion will no longer sup-

port them, and their power will be gone."

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The presence of the militia in this city continues to have the desired effect and no disturbance has been reported since the incendiary fires of Friday night, and it is now believed that no encounter between the military and strikers will occur. The same strict guard, however, over the railroad property is observed this morning, and the vigilance of the sentries has in no way been relaxed. Transfer wagons heavily loaded are crossing over the river and on neither side of the bridge are the drivers approached by intimidating strikers. The promise of military protection to those who might desire to go to work to-day has resulted in the employment of a large number of applicants.

The platforms of the various freight depots are busy with men actively engaged in loading and unloading cars and no attempt at interference by the strikers has occurred.

#### FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY MORE STRIKERS

The miners of St. Louis district who struck, last week held a meeting yesterday and resolved to remain firm together and not resume work until after the strike by the Knights is ended. Very little coal is on hand in this district, and it is expected that the total cutting off of the supply will effect seriously the manufacturing interests of the city and vicinity. Four hundred and fifty coal miners on the Illinois and St. Louis railroad have struck and it is expected they will to-day assist the Knights in their struggle.

TORONTO, 12.—A special cable to the *Globe* from London says: "Baring Brothers & Co., in pursuance of new arrangements with the Canadian Government, will to-day invite applications for \$20,000,000 Canadian Pacific Railway first mortgage bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The official statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway shows a net revenue for the last year of \$100,000 in excess of the working expenses and all fixed charges."

WINNIPEG, 12.—This morning two hundred Italians assembled at the Canadian Pacific depot to go west to work on the road at \$1.25 per day. Another body of men, who thought the wages not enough, interfered and prevented them from leaving. The strikers took possession of the cars and refused admission to the others. Clubs and stones were freely used and several were injured seriously. The police are busy arresting the leaders.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—The inquest on the East St. Louis shooting affair was conducted to-day, and up to noon more than a dozen witnesses had been examined. No new facts were developed. All the testimony was of the same tenor as that of Saturday. The witnesses were chiefly railroad men and spectators of the scene, and all agreed that the deputy sheriffs fired the first shot; that no stones were thrown at them, and that the crowd gave the deputies no other provocation for firing than hooting and jeering at them and making irritating remarks. F. P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, issued a call this morning for a meeting of the grievance committee of all the local lodges on the Gould system, to investigate the discharge of firemen and all other grievances which may be presented to them, to report at a meeting of the general grievance committee, which will meet at Parsons, Ky., on the 20th inst.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, to be Circuit Judge of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, vice Baxter, deceased.

Frank H. Dyer to be Marshal for the Territory of Utah.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—Word has just been received from East St. Louis that the yard and switchmen of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad have resumed work in a body. Another message says: The Burlington yardmen and switchmen have returned to work. This is supposed to end the strike here.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—As soon as the cheering had ceased, Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation, and to make provision for the future government of Ireland. On making the motion Gladstone said:

I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House the whole policy and intentions of the government with reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish government are so closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions together. I do not know of any previous task laid upon me involving so diversified an exposition. In contemplating the magnitude of this task, I am filled with painful mistrust, but that mistrust is absorbed in the feeling of responsibility that will be upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and various aspects of the question. We should no longer fence or skirmish with this question. [Loud cheers.] We should come to close quarters with it. [Cheers.] We should get at the root of it. We should take means not merely intended for the wants of to-day or to-morrow, but should look into the distant future. We

have arrived at a stage in our political transactions with Ireland when the two roads part one from the other not soon, probably, to meet again. The time is come when it is incumbent on the duty and honor of Parliament to come to a decisive resolution on this matter. Our intention is therefore to propose to the Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Parliament from the restraints under which, of late years, it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course, and, above all, establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland [Hear! Hear!] on a footing of those free institutions to which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached. [Loud cheers, prolonged by the Home Rule members.]

After reviewing the condition and the crime existing in Ireland since 1833, Mr. Gladstone described the coercive legislation enforced during the same period as not exceptional but habitual. He compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustenance in medicine only meant for cure.

Serious disaffection continued to prevail in Ireland, and if England and Scotland had suffered similar hardships he believed the people of those countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their grievances. [Parnellite cheers.] Coercion was admitted to be a failure for the past 53 years, only two of which years have been free from repressive legislation. Coercion, unless stern and unbending and under an autocratic government, must always fail. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had failed. What was the basis of the whole mischief was the fact that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character. [Loud Irish cheers.]

Ireland, though represented in Parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position politically. England made her own laws, Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectually, and had six times her present representation. The consequence was that the mainspring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be English or Scotch. The mainspring of the law in Ireland was not felt to be by the people to be Irish. He therefore deemed it little less than mockery to hold that a state of law which he had described conducted to the real unity of this great, noble, world-wide empire.

Something must be done, continued Mr. Gladstone, something is imperatively demanded from us to restore to Ireland the first conditions of civil life, the free course of law and the liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right; their confidence in law and their sympathy with law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country.

What, then, was the problem before him? It was this: How to reconcile Imperial unity with a diversity of legislatures. Mr. Gladstone held that these purposes were reconcilable. More than that he demanded a severance of Parliaments, with a view to the continuity and everlasting unity of the Empire.

Was that an audacious paradox? Other countries had solved the problem, and under much more difficult circumstances. We, ourselves, might be said to have solved it with respect to Ireland, during the time that Ireland had a separate Parliament. Did it destroy the unity of the British Empire? [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united upon a footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. Then there was the case of Austria and Hungary, and with regard to those countries, he asked whether the condition of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, secure and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Hungary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safety compared with that of the time when Hungary was making war upon her. The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied, continued Mr. Gladstone, until the reign of George II. The Parliament of Grattan was as independent in point of authority as it could be. They (the government) were not about to propose a repeal of the Union. It was impossible to propose a repeal of the Union until they had settled what was the essence of the Union. He defined the essence of the Union to be the fact that whereas before the Union there were two separate and independent Parliaments, after the Union there was but one. To speak of a dismemberment of the Empire was, in this country, monstrous and an absurdity.

The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was English. [Cheers.] The Government therefore felt that a settlement of the question was to be found by establishing a Parliament in Dublin. [Irish cheers.]—for the conduct of business of both a legislative and an administrative nature. The political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should be an equitable distribution of Imperial burdens; next, there must be reasonable safeguards for the minority and why could not this minority in Ireland take care of itself? He had no doubt about its ability to do that, when

we shall have passed through the present critical period and shall have been disarmed of the jealousies with which any change was approached.

But for the present there were three classes of people whom they were bound to consider. The first was connected with land; the second, the civil servants and officers of the Government in Ireland; the third, the Protestant minority. The speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulster or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the whole of Ireland. Several schemes for the separate government of Ulster had been submitted to him. One was that the Ulster province should be excluded from the operation of the present bill; another was that a separate autonomy should be provided for Ulster, and a third suggested that certain rights should be reserved and placed under provincial councils. No one of these proposals had appeared to the Government to be so completely justified by its merits or by the weight of public opinion in its favor, as to warrant the Government in including it in this bill. However, they deserved fair consideration, and the discussion that would follow the introduction of the present bill might lead to the discovery of one plan which had a predominating amount of support and the Government would do their best to adopt a plan that seemed likely to give general satisfaction.

Referring to the great settlement of 1783, Mr. Gladstone said: It was not a real settlement, and why? Was it Ireland that prevented the real settlement being made? [Irish cheers.] No; it was the mistaken policy of England listening to the pernicious voice and claims of the ascendancy. The Irish Parliament labored under great disadvantages, yet it had in it the spark of the spirit of freedom and it emancipated the Roman Catholics of Ireland, when the Roman Catholics of London were still unemancipated; it received Lord Fitz William with open arms, and when, after a brief career, he was recalled to England, the Irish Parliament registered their confidence in him by passing a resolution desiring that he should still administer the Government. Lord Fitz William had promoted the admission of the Roman Catholics into the Irish Parliament which, if it had free scope, would have done noble work and probably would have solved all the Irish problems and have saved the government infinite trouble.

The speaker said he would now pass to the plan of how to give Ireland a legislature to deal with the Irish as distinguished from Imperial affairs. He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma, that Ireland was to have a domestic legislature for Irish affairs. That was his postulate from which he set out. Were the Irish members and Irish representative peers in either House to continue to form a part of the representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic legislature, the Irish Peers and Irish Representatives could not come to Parliament to control English and Scotch affairs. [Cheers.] Then with regard to the question whether the Irish representatives should come to the House of Commons for a statement of Imperial affairs, he thought that it could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that the Irish members and the Irish peers ought not to sit in the palace at Westminster. [Oh! Oh! and cheers.] If the Irish members were not to sit in the House of Commons, the Irish peers ought not to sit in the other House of Parliament. [Hear! Hear! and Oh!] How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislatures in both courts? He believed that Great Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and added:

If we were to have taxation without representation, then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficulty and that is: Are we to give up the fiscal unity of the empire?

He did not think that by giving up the fiscal unity of the empire they were giving up the unity of the empire. He, however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be a public inconvenience and misfortune. It would be a great misfortune for Great Britain, and a greater misfortune for Ireland. He conceived that the one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the Imperial government authority to levy custom duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were, first, that the general power of taxation over and above those particular duties should pass into the hands of the domestic legislature in Ireland; second, that the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland, and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland and the payment of the balance, after these obligations were discharged, should be entered into the Irish exchequer, and be for the free disposal of the Irish legislative body. The government bill provided for this, and the bill then provided that the representatives of Ireland should no longer sit in the House of Commons or the Irish Peers in the House of Lords, but at the same time they would have the right of addressing the crown, and so possess all the constitutional rights they held now. [Oh! and cheers.] It would, therefore, relieve the Irish members from attendance at Westminster.

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