

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States Minister to Germany, who arrived here on the steamer *Sautia* yesterday, was seen by a reporter to-day. Pendleton was asked as to his views of the possibility of a war in Europe, and the general feeling in regard to it at the German capital. He replied that he had been on the ocean for nearly two weeks, hence was not informed as to the recent developments in the matter. Since he landed, Mr. Pendleton had not been able to catch up on the news. "The situation," he remarked, "when I left Berlin, was very much strained. The powers of Europe, from the general feeling of insecurity, have been making

## IMMENSE PREPARATIONS.

There are tremendous military works and armaments on every side. I heard Von Moltke say that it was a condition of affairs that must have a solution. It may have changed since then. The Reichstag was dissolved on the question of the military bill on the Friday before I left Berlin. Nothing new occurred before I sailed."

Mr. Pendleton said that he could not see that any one in Germany desired war. In fact every effort was being made to avoid it. The old Emperor was extremely anxious to have peace during his time. Bismarck was not ready for war now. He would not be ready until the military bill has been passed and the army reorganized. "In fact," added the ambassador, "it seems to me that Bismarck would accord heartily with any proposition for

## PEACE WITH HONOR.

The Emperor will in a short time celebrate his sixtieth birthday. Bismarck is 72—nearly as old. Both wish for peace. The middle classes are not anxious for war, as the burden will fall heavily on them. There are, however, certain classes in all countries whose condition would be advanced by war. But the great mass of people desire peace. Their opinions count for nothing. Von Moltke, Bismarck and two or three others settle such matters. In France, General Boulanger leads. One peculiar thing would strike Americans in Europe—that is, how little the people influence the policy of their rulers."

Mr. Pendleton then spoke at some length of the

## STRUGGLE IN THE REICHSTAG

over the bill providing for an increase of 60,000 men for the army for seven years; of its advocacy by Bismarck, the refusal of the Reichstag to grant it for more than three years, and of the immediate dissolution of that body. Practically the story was told at the time from day to day in the Associated Press dispatches. Pendleton concluded with the remark that it was impossible to tell what the result will be. Everything depends on the decision of the Chancellor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The strike took a new phase to-day. It not only involves the additional longshoremen who went out this morning, but also the freight handlers of the railways, thus tightening the blockade on transportation and adding other thousands to the thousands already idle. Apparently by a preconcerted action, committees of freight handlers of a number of the roads to-day presented formulated demands on the management, and it is understood that similar demands will be made on the managers of railroads leading into this city. The freight handlers of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, employed at the company's North River piers, to-day notified the managers that unless the rate of wages was increased from 17 to 20 cents per hour a

## GENERAL STRIKE

would follow all along the company's docks. The company was given until to-morrow noon to consider the demand. There are about 2,000 men employed on the piers. Demands were also made by the freight handlers employed by the Central Railroad, New Jersey Central and by the New York, Lake Erie and Western for increased wages and threatening immediately to quit work if their demands are not complied with.

The concessions asked for were refused absolutely. At the office of the New Jersey Central it was ascertained that a committee of five waited upon the receivers this morning and presented their demand for increased wages for the freight handlers and other employees, and insisting on an answer before 5 o'clock this afternoon. The receivers met them again at that hour to give them a written reply, in which they

## DECLINED TO COMPLY

with the demand. The committee took their departure and immediately afterwards the freight handlers of the company on Pier 14 went out on a strike. Among the demands of the committee was that the coal strike as far as the Central Railroad of New Jersey is concerned be settled in twenty-four hours after presenting this petition. In the course of its reply the company says: "We expect to give equal pay to clerks and others who are employed in similar positions, provided they are equally qualified to fill these positions, but we recognize the propriety of paying all alike without regard to experience or efficiency."

"You state that you will not handle

any freight that has been previously handled by non-union men. As receivers of a company that is a common carrier it is our duty to

## HANDLE ANY FREIGHT

presented to us, whether the same has been previously handled by non-union men or otherwise. We shall do our utmost to perform this duty."

"You demand that the coal strike be settled, as far as our railroad is concerned, in 24 hours. This strike does not exist among our employees. It is for others, not for us, to settle."

Several more ocean steamships arrived to-night.

The union men are working better and there is not so much freight pushed up as on Saturday.

In Brooklyn the strikers are quiet and orderly. Freight is being moved slowly by the Italians and non-union hands. There is much embarrassment to business.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the steamship *Guyandotte* sailed from her pier in this city for Norfolk. When off Long Branch

## AN EXPLOSION

occurred in the after part of the saloon by which Captain Kelly and Jas. Justine were slightly hurt. The explosion is believed to have been from dynamite packed in a satchel that had been left in the closet room. The steamer at once put about and arrived at her dock at 10:30 to-night. The amount of the damage to the vessel has not yet been ascertained. The *Guyandotte* left with a mixed cargo, though only partly loaded. She carried five saloons and fifteen steerage passengers, with a crew of 42 persons. It was discovered that a hole about 15 feet square had been caused by the explosion through the main and hurricane decks, and much damage had been done in the saloon and to the outside work on the main deck. The cabin was

## FILLED WITH SPLINTERS

of timber. The vessel is uninsured, but the Captain says the vessel was in no condition to continue the voyage, and he put back. A stranger was seen hurrying from the closet where the explosion occurred a few moments before she sailed. He was about 35 years old, and five feet nine inches high. He carried a satchel when first seen, but had none when he left the ship. Kelly will see no one to-night. No person has been permitted on board, and the pier of the company is guarded by the police.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A Buffalo (N.Y.) special says: The discussion of the retaliatory bill by Congress has apparently stirred up the residents of the Dominion of Canada. A member of the Dufferin Guards, 88th Regiment, volunteer military organization, is now in this city, and last night said regarding the preparations now being made through lower Canada in expectation of war being declared, that a few days ago every pensioner of the imperial service was ordered under arms to be ready to move to the front at a moment's notice. At Brantford there are 1,000 of these veterans and they are drilling daily. At Hamilton there are 600 and at various other points throughout lower Canada there are enough men to furnish a standing army of five thousand men at an hour's notice. The excitement, he says, is great and through all of the lower peninsula the militia is getting in readiness for active service.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—The House last night adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the Pennsylvania representatives and senators in Congress to give all possible assistance by their votes and their influence to promote a proper scheme for the sufficient defense of all our seacoast and the building of such a navy as will command the respect of the world and be able to protect our seaports in case of necessity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The extension of the strike to the freight handlers on the railroad piers of the New York is the most serious blow to commerce that the union men have struck. The effect of it on one road (the Jersey Central), it was admitted at the office on the dock this morning, was almost a complete suspension of business. The men turned out so suddenly that the company was left at great disadvantage and its inability to deliver freight was the cause of much inconvenience to merchants. The men on Pennsylvania pier, along North River, are ready to come out any minute; the time for receiving an answer to their demands from the company has expired. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's freight is handled by the Stern Transfer Company and their men are in sympathy with the freight handlers on other roads and are ready to come out at any time.

## THAT EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Captain Gastlin, of the steamboat squad, has reported to Superintendent Murray and Inspector Byrnes to-day the result of his investigations in the explosion of dynamite on the *Guyandotte*, of the Old Dominion line. The report was not made public that the *Guyandotte* was to-day placed alongside the company's pier. She will start again this afternoon. She was thoroughly searched to see if there were any more explosives on board.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The freight handlers of the Pennsylvania railroad piers, No. 45 and 46, North River, struck work at 1 p.m.

Prest McCready, of the Old Dominion line, has offered a reward of

\$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the miscreant who placed an infernal machine on the *Guyandotte* yesterday.

## Reagan Elected.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 1.—On the thirty-first ballot for United States Senator, Congressman Reagan lacked but three votes of election; whereupon several changes were made amidst great excitement, electing Reagan.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The freight handlers on the Pennsylvania piers along the North River sent a formal demand yesterday for an increase of wages, with the threat that they would strike to-day. No answer was received. They went out at dinner time. When they returned they did not resume work, but sent a delegation to the office of agent Bowman. He refused to see any except those representing his own employees. He agreed to meet them on the end of the pier near the office. Bowman met them at Pier 5 and told them the company could not grant the advance at a moment's notice, but were willing to consider the question or any other grievance of the men. The men decided to strike and marched off the pier in a body. Bowman told the committee who remained that the strikers would never be taken back. Seven men returned to work.

At Pier 16 the men are still at work. The freight handlers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Pier 2, North River, numbering 160, struck at 2 p.m., and joined the

## RANKS OF THE STRIKERS.

The strike of the freight handlers on the railroad piers this afternoon added nearly 30,000 men to the ranks of the idle. The temporary stoppage of freight throws out several hundred truckmen. On the Pennsylvania Railroad piers, only ten men were left at work. All the men on the piers of the Lehigh Valley roads struck. Superintendent Whitman told them that their places would be filled at once. Later in the afternoon 150 out of the 200 strikers on the Pennsylvania road returned to work, according to the statement of Superintendent Bowman. The strikers claim that only twenty went back.

The men on Pier 8 of the Southern road of New Jersey stopped work and the pier was closed.

At the New York Central pier the agent said he had all the men he wanted. Most of them were Italians, but they handled freight rapidly.

On the Erie pier only ten men remained at work. Agent Bowman said that he would

## FILL THE PLACES

of the strikers to-morrow. Over 100 of his men struck.

At the headquarters of the ocean longshoremen to night it was stated that the Cooper's Union No. 2 had offered to strike to aid the freight handlers as soon as desired. This union includes all the coopers employed on the piers, repairing and tightening up the barreled freight before stowing it on the vessels.

The *El Paso*, of the Morgan line, is being slowly unloaded. It is expected that the vessel will be able to sail on its advertised date.

The cargo of the *New York* has not been touched.

The *El Dorado* arrived to-day and is at anchor opposite her pier. There are about 100 men at work on this pier.

The *City of Para*, of the Pacific Mail line, sailed on time to-day.

The *Republic*, of the White Star line, will be ready to sail on Saturday.

The *La Bretagne*, of the French line, is being loaded.

The *City of Chicago*, of the Inman line, will sail on Thursday.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will say: It is stated that

## THE NEXT STEP

to be taken by the leaders of the strikers is to put into operation the Irish "plan of campaign." That is, orders will be issued to all members of the Knights of Labor and other organizations which can be controlled by District Assembly No. 49, to refuse to pay any rent to landlords, but to pay the rent money into a fund which will go to support the strikers. This plan has been discussed in all seriousness, and it is asserted positively by some of them that it will be put into operation next Monday.

When asked what would be done with the evicted people one of them replied:

"You can't evict a whole city."

A curious feature of the strike is that the headquarters of District Assembly 49 are without coal and the officers and committees of the district have kept warm by wood fires.

Master workman Quinn was requested by some Brooklyn people yesterday to permit a barge of coal which was destined for free distribution among the poor people to be unloaded. He at once went to Brooklyn to make the necessary arrangements and put pickets on the coal to see that none of it was sold.

## APPEAL FOR AID.

The following appeal was issued yesterday:

To whom it may concern: After five weeks of struggle with the coal corporation controlling the Jersey coast, we find it necessary to appeal to those having the interest of humanity at heart. Humanity, we say, for this struggle is not for themselves but for their ragged, starving children. So plain is the issue, so just the cause, so necessary success, that we, longshoremen, having no grievance of our own,

have resolved to sustain them and have been supported in the position that we have voluntarily taken by them that have not forgotten the motto of the industrial organization of to-day—"An injury to one is the concern of all;" the principal upon which we come into organized existence is mutual assistance. No glaring is the necessity of wringing from these soulless corporations enough at least to live on, that we feel called upon to ask for contributions from all sources, and respectfully request that such contributions be sent to our headquarters, No. 123 Houston Street.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD

Of all Interested Organizations.

Jersey City, Feb. 1.—The freight handlers employed in the yards of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw and Brayonne this morning struck for an increase of wages in accordance with the notice they served on the company yesterday. There were about 500 of the men out.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—It is announced to-night that the condemned Anarchist August Spies and Miss Nina Van Zandt were married by proxy on Saturday evening. The marriage was performed by Justice Englehardt, Spies being represented by his brother Henry. From the Justice's office the bride went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Spies and there remained over night. Contrary to the general impression, Sheriff Matson's order refusing Miss Van Zandt admission to the jail did not cause the couple to abandon their project for an instant. Assisted by relatives of Spies, Miss Van Zandt at once set about preparing for a marriage by proxy. Justice Englehardt having denounced the result of the Anarchist trial, the matter was placed in his hands. After consulting the books, the Justice decided that a

## MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

was binding and drew up a document which was presented to Spies for his signature early Saturday morning. The signature was witnessed by several members of the family. The document fully empowered Henry W. Spies to act as principal at the ceremony. He answered to the name of August Vincent Theodore Spies and under that name the marriage to Miss Van Zandt was celebrated. Justice Englehardt is authority for the statement that the marriage as above set forth was actually performed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The streets along the river fronts this morning presented a Sunday-like appearance. Instead of the daily rush for vehicles of all kinds in every direction, there were only a few trucks and horse cars here and there to be seen. The majority of the big railroad freight at the receiving and delivery piers were closed and work was almost suspended. The exception was in the case of Pier 5, the Pennsylvania, where a dozen were put to work. The men seemed lost among the huge piles of freight. At the New York Central and Erie piers a few men were at work. The *Arizona*, one of the Galou line, arrived to-day, and the men will be put to work on her. The *Wyoming* agent said she would sail to-day.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 2.—Freight handlers employed on the depots of the Pennsylvania in this city struck work at noon to-day. The men marched out in a body, but made no demonstrations. The striking freight handlers at the Erie depot remain out. All business is at a standstill at the freight stations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Turpie was elected U. S. Senator in the joint session of the Legislature to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—After some discussion as to the constitutionality of the measure, the Senate passed a special appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the special distribution of seeds in the draught-stricken section of Texas.

DENVER, Feb. 2.—Pagosa Springs, the county seat of Archuleta County, formerly Conejos County, is in a state of anarchy. A mob has driven the County Commissioner from the town, burned several houses of Commissioner Scase, and forced him to resign at the point of a revolver.

A special from there says: J. B. Martinez, J. B. Archuleta and Mr. Scase, Republican county commissioners, were on January 30 unseated by the Democratic sheriff, named Haight. The act was perpetrated with political intent and the mob which followed the Sheriff, after having accomplished the act of intimidation, burned the house of Mr. Scase at Pagosa Springs. This last act was committed on Monday during the absence of Mr. Scase in Denver. Last November the above named commissioners were elected by Republican votes. At the same time a Democrat named Haight was elected Sheriff. There was

## GREAT FEELING

at the polls, but the preponderating Mexican vote assured Martinez, Archuleta and Scase of their triumph over the attacks of their antagonists. They were Mexicans and this, too, added strength to the bitterness prevalent. The feeling increased instead of diminishing as the time of their induction into office approached and on January third, at the county seat, the time for their official appearance, an armed mob of fifteen or twenty determined men, led by Sheriff Haight, forced their way into the room where the commissioners were seated and demanded of them that they vacate their seats. The Sheriff insisted that their resignations be made at once, else there would be bloodshed. The commissioners mistaking the temper of the mob refused,

under the impression that the demonstration was nothing more than bluster, but the mob intent on their purpose took

## FORCIBLE POSSESSION

of the commissioners, and with more threats locked them in a room, declaring it to be their purpose to starve them into submission. At the time of the forcible entry the member Martinez left the room and escaped from the building. A delegation overtook him and forcibly dragged him to the court house and locked him up with his companions. Finally, at the expiration of five or six hours, the mob permitted their prisoners to go, but the concession seemed to be for a purpose. As soon as the three Commissioners separated, the mob, with the sheriff still at their head, followed Commissioner Scase to his home. Scase was the proprietor of the hotel at Pagosa Springs, and it was here that he resided. The mob surrounded the hotel, and taking Scase again in custody, he was dragged forth from the midst of his family and with a gun laid at his head.

## COMPELLED TO RESIGN

his office as commissioner. The resignation so obtained was at once forwarded to Governor Adams and instructions sent with it that he appoint at once a Democrat in the place of Scase. Since that time the board has not met, no laws have been enforced and a condition of things bordering on anarchy has prevailed. The commissioners have not been permitted to set foot in the county since the day they were warned at the peril of their lives not to return. In fact, it was dangerous to remain in the vicinity, and so they started at once to Denver, not only for protection, but to lay their grievances before their representatives in the Legislature and the Governor.

The Governor is doing all in his power to secure a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

The matter was brought before the General Assembly to-day, and a joint committee appointed to investigate the affair at once.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—During the call of the roll Representative Robinson rose and made a statement of the agreement entered into by himself and Gates, Glover and Mackey to secure the election of Allen. He added he was now convinced it was hopeless to endeavor to elect as Senator any man not a member of one or other of the two great parties, and as his constituents were urgent in their demands, he had decided to cast his ballot for David Turpie.

This announcement was greeted with wild cheers by the Democrats.

Gates, Glover and Mackey, Republican Labor members, then made brief explanations and cast three votes for Harrison, the vote standing—Turpie 76, Harrison 74.

In the Senate, Turpie received 23 and Harrison 18.

In the House, Turpie 54, Harrison 50.

Immediately on the termination of the call of the House roll, Speaker Sayre announced there was

## NO ELECTION

and passed the figures to President Smith of the Senate, whose privilege it is under the agreement to announce the total vote, and he at once called out that David Turpie had been elected Senator of the United States to serve six years from the fourth of March next.

Sayre declared Smith a usurper and said he had no right to make such an announcement as president of the joint convention, but the Speaker's remarks were unheeded and the announcement made as above.

All protests against the votes of members as recorded on the day the joint balloting began under the compromise agreement apply to the ballot taken to-day.

After the announcement of the vote, Gardner, (Republican) moved that the joint convention adjourn until noon to-morrow. It was carried.

It is understood, although not authoritatively, that the joint convention will meet to-morrow and cast their ballots for Harrison, thus making up a formal case for presentation to the United States Senate.

## NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 2.—At the joint meeting of the Legislature this noon 40 Democrats were present and all voted for Abbett for Senator.

Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—The trial of David Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger of "Jim Cummings" train robbery fame, was to-day postponed till March, in order to give the defense time to prepare the depositions of Wittrock and Haight for submission as evidence, and to give the Supreme Court an opportunity to decide whether the convicts Wittrock and Haight can be removed from the penitentiary to testify in the case.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The telephone suit involving the right to erect and maintain long distance telephone wires between New York, Philadelphia and various large cities, was begun in the United States Circuit Court by bill in equity, filed this afternoon by the attorneys for the Books Telegraph Construction Company. The defendants are a part of the Bell Telephone syndicate and have organized a corporation which has recently opened offices in various cities. The prospectus issued by the defendant company says that the Telephone Exchange in New York, Brooklyn and adjacent cities is