

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Today a train-load of western freight was drawn into the Lackawanna yards from the Lake Shore freight yards. Soon after about 125 switchmen quit.

Superintendent Seabert of the road was asked if the strike would impede passenger or freight traffic. "No, it finds us fully prepared. We have men to take the places of those who quit. Trains will move as usual."

It is learned that the freight to which the men objected was believed by them to be from Lehigh. This was a mistake, as an official declared it was ordinary lake freight. Trains were running as usual an hour after the strike. Two hours later for similar reasons, it is said, switchmen in Buffalo and Rochester and Pittsburg road went out, adding fifteen more to the idle switchmen. The telephone wire between Superintendent Seabert's office and the yardmaster's office was cut this afternoon, thus preventing communication between the head offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Today Messrs. Donovan, Purcell and Robertson of the State board of Arbitration attempted to learn from Grand Master Sweeney when or if ever he was going to order out the switchmen now working in the jurisdiction affected by the strike. Sweeney practically refused to give the arbitrators any information.

Joseph Hermerle, recording secretary and treasurer of Buffalo Lodge No. 3, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, and one of the leaders of the strike, was arrested today for interfering with a Lehigh Valley passenger train. Upon being searched a thirty-eight-caliber revolver was found in his pocket.

Shortly after the tie up on the Lackawanna this afternoon the switchmen waited upon Superintendent Seabert and offered their services to protect the company's property, and Seabert replied that he did not think the company would require guards, militia or otherwise, and thanked the men for offering their aid.

AN ATTACK WAS MADE

on pickets and non-union switchmen this afternoon. The attack was made on the picket lines of the Twenty-second regiment, stationed at Toft Farm, by forty strikers. It will probably result fatally to one of their number. The crowd began throwing stones at John M. Guichen and Charles Cable, non-union men who were working in the Toft Farm yard. Lieutenant Charles E. Austin and Sergeant William Conrow of Company C ordered the stone throwers to disperse. They refused to do so and were fired upon by order of Lieutenant Austin. Manhar was struck by two bullets. One took effect on the left elbow, while the other passed through the abdomen to the right kidney. The injured man was taken to Emergency Hospital. His condition is extremely critical. The coroner was notified to be in readiness to take the man's ante-mortem statement should signs of failure occur.

Claughlin, Dunn, Madigan and Cotter, other members of the crowd, were arrested.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

The private who did the shooting was

also detained by the police. The officer of the company to which the detained private belonged protested against the arrest of his subordinate and demanded his release. At the same time he informed General Doyle of the arrest and General Doyle ordered the company and battalion if necessary to set the soldier at liberty.

Allen L. Richardson, a non-union switchman, was thrown from the top of a box car in the Erie yards by a striker about 6 o'clock this evening and was badly bruised.

Thomas Cable, a non-union man while working in the Lehigh yards at East Buffalo, was set upon by four strikers and badly injured. Two of the strikers jumped on his stomach while companions held the victim down. The injured man is at Emergency Hospital.

The reports sent out from here early this morning to the effect that a conflict took place between the strikers and troops in which several were killed and others wounded is without foundation.

There was no disturbance of a serious nature last night except firing by skulkers, which was replied to by the soldiers, but no one is known to have been shot.

Reputable newspaper men in the city are instituting an inquiry as to who constructed the news that caused such cruel anxiety among friends here.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—At midnight Sweeney, head of the switchmen's order, officially recognized the fact that the strike movement of the switchmen which was begun twelve days ago had failed. In official terms the strike was declared off. The men will, before daylight, be notified by local officials that they now are at liberty to get back to their places if they can.

By noon today each of the labor leaders, save Arthur and Thurston, were in the city. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the leaders went into conference. Sweeney immediately set forth at length the position in which he and his men were placed. At the conclusion of Sweeney's statements, Sargent reiterated what he had already said that his men would not go on a sympathetic strike unless all the railway organizations did so. Clarke said the conductors had no grievance and that while they believe the demands of the switchmen were just, there would be no strike of conductors unless it was to redress wrongs to conductors.

Wilkins of the trainmen said he thought the demands of the switchmen were fair if ever demands were, but his order could not consent to co-operation by a sympathetic strike. In these statements Sweeney received the ultimatum. The conference broke up about 7 o'clock. Sweeney proceeded at once to a conference with local representatives of the switchmen. This proceeded until after 11 o'clock. Then representatives of the press were called into a small room adjoining the conference chamber and to them Mr. Sweeney announced that the conclusion had been reached by duly authorized representatives of the switchmen, and that it was to the effect that the strike ended at midnight tonight.

The word was carried out toward the East Buffalo yards at once by messengers, and before dawn the idle switchmen will be at liberty again to seek work where they can.

It is estimated by Arbitration Commissioner Donovan, who called upon the railway officials in behalf of the men, that nearly fifty per cent of the now idle switchmen will be employed. Probably the troops will be speedily withdrawn, local militia being left to furnish such protection as may be necessary.

THE DEPTHS OF THE SEA.

[Scribner's Magazine.]

For a century or more naturalists have known a great deal concerning the marine organisms which dwell in the shallow water next the shore. They long ago learned the amazing richness of these littoral forms. The census of species amounts now to more than one hundred thousand distinct forms; it is, however, of late that they have ascertained that the deeper parts of the ocean-floors have also an abundant and varied peopling. The greater part of these shore dwellers are exceedingly intolerant of the enormous pressure of the deeper waters, as well as of the low temperature and total darkness which exist there. Certain forms have, however, acquired the ability to withstand these peculiar conditions, as generation by generation through the geologic ages that have crept away from the realms of fierce combat next the shore, to the least contested fields of the open and deeper seas. Through all the geologic ages this selection of especially prepared groups for the singular stations or habits of the ocean depths has been going on, with the result that the life of those dark and pressure-burdened regions are now tenanted by eminently peculiar animals, by species which ever surprise the student who is accustomed alone to the forms which dwell near the shore.

One of the most striking features connected with the animals of the deep seas, is the frequency with which we find there living specimens which reminds us of kinds which in former geologic periods dwelt in the coastal districts of the oceans. It seems that many of these ancient creatures, when they no longer could hold their own against the more highly organized and developed animals which inhabited the favored stations next the shores, shrunk away into the deep water, and in that undesired part of the world found an asylum, where, amid the changeless environment, they have dwelt for ages, unaltered. Thus the vast profounds of the deep have become a sort of almshouse, whereunto antiquated forms have retired before the overwhelming pressure which the newer and higher life ever imposes on its ancestors. From the results of the relatively trifling explorations which have, as yet, been made, there seems good reason to hope that in time we may win from the deep the nearest living representations of many creatures which once occupied a large place in the seas, but now have abandoned the fields of more active combat, which are usually the seat of the greatest advance.

In the profounder seas the invertebrate life appears to have a larger share than is secured by the vertebrate, or backboneed animals; yet there are a number of fishes known in these depths, and it seems likely that these