

TELEGRAPHIC. THE STRIKE ENDED.

An Attempt to Unleash the World's
Fair Unsuccessful.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

A Marvelous Marine Engine.—American
Catholics and Mohammedans.—
The Bridge Case.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The great strike is now a thing of the past, and the men who walked out of every line of work of them will work for the same wages and the same number of hours as before the strike. For two hours today the results of the painstaking expenditures of more than \$20,000,000, the good name of a mighty nation and the pledges of the nations of the earth were imperiled and endangered, while the men who rejected the law of the land and the rights of men to work and set on their place within the law. It took cool heads and temperate tongues to guide the dispute to a successful issue, but fortunately these elements were not lacking.

The first step toward peace was made when a committee of strikers submitted to the consent of arbitration a proposition to arbitrate. The committee was in session and promptly returned the answer that it was prepared to meet the men at once. In this the committee agreed and the result was a lengthy meeting. All night in the case were gone over and at 10 o'clock tonight the committee presented to the executive committee of strikers resolutions declaring that in the employment of workmen or strikers the representatives of the union or organization shall be entitled to equal consideration with non-union men and that workmen heretofore employed who today strike, shall not be retained employment hereafter on equal account, it being the expressed purpose of the council that organized labor as such, shall not be discriminated against, and further that there shall be paid every action employed at least the minimum rate prescribed for his rate. These resolutions were made with the understanding that they should be accepted by the executive committee as a full settlement and solution of the present controversy, that men who have gone on strike shall return to work at once, and the strikers shall accept of the conditions in force and in operation during the whole period of the strike. These resolutions were at once signed by all the members of the strikers' executive committee, representing 8,000 of 9,000 men, and the trouble was over.

The strike was an attempt to undermine the fair—nothing more and nothing less. Two years ago when the labor representatives made a demand that all men who had been employed at the fair they should be employed at the fair they were asked if they could guarantee that the union could furnish enough men at all times to enable work to be prosecuted without delay. After taking an account of what they were forced to promise that the unions were not strong enough to furnish all the men the Exposition might require. They were then informed by the National committee that the government would not and would not discriminate against them, because they were not members of labor organization. This ended the argument on the union question and the matter was dropped until two weeks ago when the union put in a demand that non-union men be discharged. It was refused, and then the trouble began, which culminated in today's strike.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The recent decision of Judge Taft and Hicks in Ohio, and signed in Georgia, in relation to the rights and duties of railroad employees, came up in connection with the resolution instructing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Peffer thought Judge Rice's decision, which had been a good deal criticized by labor organizations, would be approved by them when they came to understand better its scope, and knew it in all its fullness.

Judge Rice's decision, Mr. Peffer believed, would lead to a final adjustment of all the difficulties between employees and employers of carrying corporations. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to continue the investigations heretofore ordered with power to visit Indian reservations and Indian Territory. Mr. Sherman requested that the investigations ordered two years ago should have terminated by this time. It seemed to him that there should be an end to such investigations. Unless there was a demand for them, and some public business to come of them, popular opinion would condemn them, and say they were mere pleasure parties organized at the expense of the government of the United States.

Gorman said one matter to be inquired into was the recent decision of the United States, and whether, in view of the interstate commerce law and anti-trust law, the judge had a right to determine not only what a railway employee should do, but what he should not do. These decisions were the first great step on the part of the judiciary to make men employed by railroad corporations.

That said he had not seen in the decision referred to anything that looked like usurpation of power by the court or like degrading the willing men of the country to low condition or servile. He believed the employees of railroads had in no way right to engage in discriminations of commerce than their employers had, and he did not believe there was anything stirring about the legislative enactment out of the anti-trust act that was not in affirmation of the well-considered and well-considered common law.

Yet said Judge Speed in his decision had only affirmed what every lawyer knows to be common law. He decided that any regulation or regulation in restraint of the commerce of the United States was absolutely void. Any

IRISH HOME RULE DEBATE.

McCarthy Ridicules Chamberlain's
Prophecy of Disaster.

A KING ATTACHED.—Famine in Russia.—A New Cure for Cholera.

LONDON, April 10.—Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Home Rule, ridiculed Chamberlain's prophecy of disaster. The Irish people, he said, had laid the bill as a pledge that their aspirations would be satisfied. They would accept it as a message of lasting peace. He could not say the Irish party were quite satisfied with the financial clauses of the home rule bill. Nevertheless they accepted the bill as an assured settlement of the question (Chamberlain). As far as the Irish could be concerned, it might prove a final settlement, and if the bill carried the promise of a new world with the sympathy of millions of men.

William Hamilton, leader of the Home Rule, ridiculed the idea that the bill had anything to do with the Irish people. He said the bill was a message of peace to the Irish people, and if the bill carried the promise of a new world with the sympathy of millions of men.

After further debate the question went over till tomorrow, when Palmer will have the floor to speak upon it. The Senate then adjourned.

A NEW MARINE ENGINE.

Across the Ocean in Three Days and Ten Hours.

NEW YORK, April 10.—George Shufeldt today announced that he had a new marine engine that would enable the Paris or Neptune to make the trip from New York to London in three days and ten hours. He said the engine could propel vessels of 500 tons at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. No man to be used on this ocean steamer. The screw system is to be used. In brief the thing will be a motor power. Enough of this can be put in a couple of four barrels to drive the screw for a Liverpool to New York. One part of the motor power is a pump. Another barrel will contain chlorine of power. The machinery is somewhat complicated. The steel chamber into which the pistons enter has a small hole entering at the top and a small hole entering at the bottom. Through the small hole at the top the chlorine is injected with air pressure. They mingle in a sulphuric acid bath, and the piston drives the piston. A series of explosions is kept up by feeding the ingredients, and so the piston is kept working by gas instead of steam.

A Company to Trouble.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Auditor of Public Accounts here today made public a communication addressed the latter part of last month to the office of the State Auditor, John A. Anderson, in New Company of America, in this city, as preliminary to proceedings to be taken by the attorney general of the State of Illinois, to compel the removal of the great officials of the association and such other action as he deemed necessary. It is charged that the company has violated the laws governing associations in Illinois, and that the company has failed in several details of the law regarding the making of assessments.

ARMENIANS AND MOHAMMEDANS.

Antagonism between the Armenians and the Moslems.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10.—Last Sunday week the Catholic Armenians here had a Easter celebration, and invited many Mohammedans and Greek church friends. The Mohammedans observed their spring festival, yesterday and asked their Catholic friends to participate. While the festivities were at their height a Catholic Armenian cut a cross with a pocket knife on a table in the house where one of the fests was being held. This precipitated a fight which resulted in the street and soon a mob of over 100 soldiers were making things lively with stones and clubs, while pistols and knives were all brought into play. They fought for over an hour, the neighboring houses being pelted with stones and bricks by the nationalists, who watched the fight and pelted each other. Nine officers were sent to the scene in a patrol wagon. The police arrested sixteen belligerents, including Jambou, the man who cut the cross. All the prisoners were taken to the police station, and the others freed. After court was over the party went home and the fight was renewed.

The Bridge Case.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Interest in the bridge case here today as the time for the meeting of the President's general assembly in May approached.

The semi-annual meeting of the New York Presbyter was held today, the principal business being the election of seven clerical and seven lay commissioners and attorneys to the general assembly. Referring to the bridge case, several anti-bridge members to their feet, but finally the bridge men gained a victory, four bridge men and three anti-bridge being elected.

Want to Lynch a Prisoner.

HALIMA, Kan., April 10.—A furious mob surrounded the jail determined to lynch John Hudson.

Asking Clemency for Harris.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—For some reason not explained, counsel for Carlyle Harris failed today to keep an appointment for a hearing before Governor Flower. A bundle of papers were sent, however. Among them was a full of 35,000 signatures asking clemency for Harris. Counsel will tomorrow demand from the governor absolute pardon for Harris. The assembly tonight passed, 75 to 25, a bill authorizing capital punishment, to take effect, should it become a law, on September 1st, too late to save Carlyle Harris.

Fair Exhibit East.

San Francisco, Cal., April 10.—Word reached this city today that the train containing the Southern California World's Fair exhibit was wrecked on the side of a mountain near the city of Alhambra, W. Va.

The train was derailed in place, the largest part of the train being badly broken. An Indian village in the vicinity raised the wreck and carried off large quantities of fruit.

Chairman T. H. Carter yesterday afternoon issued a call for a meeting of the Republican national committee at Louisville, Ky., May 10th.

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