

MR. HARTER ON THE TARIFF.

The Ohio Congressman Urges the Democrats to Carry Out Their Promises.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The monthly dinner of the New England Tariff Reform club at the Hotel Hamilton last night was largely attended. The speaker of the evening was Congressman Michael D. Harter of Ohio, who was introduced by ex-Mayor William A. Pierce after the discussion of an elaborate menu. His subject was, "The Present Situation." He argued that the cause of the recent panic and financial upheaval was the persistent drifting of the country toward silver as a standard of value. It caused the lack of confidence on the part of the European countries and led to a feeling of distrust and anxiety here. Happily congress went to the rescue, though tardily, and the danger of panics was over for years. He believed protection also was, in a great measure, to blame for the panic and that tariff reform was what the people wanted. The result of the recent elections proved nothing. The Democratic party must carry out the reform needed and must not ignore the verdict of the people at the polls in 1892 because of the result of the elections in 1893. The situation requires unswerving support of tariff reform. A wise revision and a reduction of the tariff would place nearly all industries upon their feet. The high tariff advocates refuse to recognize labor. "Does not he know," asked Mr. Harter, "that our labor in proportion to what it produces is the lowest paid in any of the countries employed in the world? Has it not been granted his intelligent notice that, hampered as we are by the tariff taxes, we are nevertheless selling iron in Tennessee at \$1.70 per ton less than it can be bought in Great Britain? So-called protection has always been a curse to our people, a weight to our manufacturers, and has simply operated to give to Europe and to protect her in the possession of vast markets which otherwise would have been controlled by American manufacturers."

Referring directly to the Wilson bill, Mr. Harter said there was not a taxed article in it but what was left with a larger amount of protection than the actual difference between the American and foreign cost of the labor used in making it. "The fact of the matter is, said he, 'our Democratic tariff bill does not go far enough or deep enough, and it may fairly be called a manufacturers' measure.'"

JARVIS-CONKLIN AFFAIRS.

British Creditors Reach the Other Side with a Plan of Reorganization.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The commissioners to adjust the affairs of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust company of Kansas City and New York arrived yesterday at the Campana. In an interview they said they have a plan for reorganization which they intend to submit to the creditors and shareholders immediately. They advised that they preferred not to divulge the terms and provisions of their plan to the public before they submitted it to the creditors and shareholders.

H. M. Beardsley, attorney for Receivers Samuel M. Jarvis and Roland R. Conklin of the embarrassed company, said today that the committee which sat on the Campana was not the reorganizing committee out a party of British investors who had on their own account been making an examination into the company's affairs. The party was composed of Sir George Shaw of London, Arthur Huns of Bradford and T. R. Wilkinson of Manchester and McLean Brodie of Glasgow. When Mr. Beardsley left New York a week ago the organization of the reorganizing committee had not been completed. He thought it might be by this time, but was not aware of such completion nor did he know who made up the committee. Mr. Beardsley said the plan of reorganization had been determined upon and would be submitted to creditors and stockholders for approval.

Generally stated, the plan contemplates the funding of the company's indebtedness into a form that would make it more liquid than it now is, the mobilizing of the assets into the most available form and the resumption of the business. Mr. Beardsley was not at liberty to give details or amounts. The plan will probably be made known in a week, embodied in circular form and sent out from New York to creditors and stockholders.

TO WINK UP THE IRON HALL.

Judge Winters Decides That the Order's Funds Must Be Distributed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—Judge Winters rendered his decision in the Iron Hall receivership case this morning. The decision makes permanent the receivership and orders the distribution of the funds of the order.

The court holds that the supreme sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall was at the commencement of this action, and ever since, had been and now is insolvent and that it is unable to further carry on the business for which it was organized and that its assets and property should be reduced to money and paid and applied upon its debts and outstanding obligations and liabilities; that Receiver James P. Foley should be made permanent and file a new bond; that all the officers and agents of the Iron Hall both within and without this state should pay over to the receiver all moneys or property in their possession, or that may come into their possession, and they are enjoined from disposing of the moneys in any other way.

The receiver is ordered to get all the assets of the Iron Hall into cash so that the court may make a distribution among the creditors.

INCOMES MAY BE ASSESSED

EXTRA TAXES NEEDED TO COVER THE PROBABLE DEFICIT.

Estimates Place the Shortage Under the New Law at Sixty Millions—No Obstructive Tactics by Republicans—The Sugar Men May Fight Hard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The indications today are that the Democratic members of the ways and means committee will agree upon the adoption of the income tax, which shall be operative as to individual incomes as well as the net earnings of corporations, and that there will be no increase in the tax on whisky. The committee is inclined to thus enlarge the scope of the income tax beyond the bounds that had at first been informally fixed because of the conclusions now plainly in sight of the clerks who are computing the effect of the new tariff schedules on revenue. In addition to the clerks of the committee, expert statisticians of the treasury have been employed, and the conclusion is already inevitable that the loss of revenue on the basis of present impositions will be about 65 million dollars per year. This has caused the committee to the adoption of a general income tax, and this afternoon the Democratic members are discussing the minimum amount of annual incomes which shall be taxed.

An increase in the tax on whisky is viewed with increased disfavor though the whisky men have a powerful lobby here clamoring for it. One effect of an increase of ten cents for example would be to give the government about 4 millions more a year after the expiration of the bonding period on whisky now in bond and practically no increase during that time and give distillers with whisky in bond not only a monopoly of the market for a year or more but a greatly augmented profit beside which the government's revenue would be as nothing.

Democratic members of the committee generally are of the opinion that the bill will pass the house about February.

NO REPUBLICAN OBSTRUCTION.

Senator Hawley, asked today if he thought the Republicans in the senate would make an effort to prolong the debate upon the tariff bill when it should reach the senate, replied: "The Republicans will demand an opportunity to be heard upon the subject in all its branches, and there will be full debate upon our side of the chamber, but we will make no fractions opposition, and will not resort to tactics for delay of the final day beyond the time when legitimate debate shall be exhausted. If the Republican senators had any disposition to seek this delay—which they have not—they would not be supported by their constituents in doing so. The manufacturers and others who are interested in the subject of the tariff are anxious to know their fate, and will desire to have the question disposed of as speedily as it can be properly done. For this reason, if for no other, the senators from the manufacturing states will join heartily in getting the question out of the way as soon as it can be done."

Asked whether the manufacturing states would not be mollified largely by the fact that the Wilson bill went so far toward putting raw materials on the free list, the senator replied that they would not, but that they were protectionists upon principle and went upon the theory that whatever injured the country was injurious to their interests, and that if by such legislation as was proposed the coal mines and producers and wool producers were to be crippled the manufacturers would feel that their market was also impaired, and they would not favor it.

SUGAR STATES MAY CONTEST.

The trend of all the conversation of senators interested in sugar is indicative of a severe struggle over the sugar schedule when the tariff bill shall reach the senate, if it should not be modified in the house. A Southern senator said today that there was no doubt that the senators from all the sugar producing states both South and West would unite to oppose the changes proposed in the Wilson bill. The states especially mentioned were Louisiana, California, Kansas and Nebraska, all of which except Louisiana are becoming extensive producers of beet sugar. He said that the Louisiana people had been originally and were now opposed to the bounty system, because they saw from the beginning that it would be the means of singling their industry out for opposition, because it would appear to be especially favored, but that they thought then, and think now, there ought to be a duty upon the article. The plan of the Wilson bill for a gradual reduction of the bounty, he characterized as a mode of killing the industry by slow degrees, as it would be impossible for it to survive against foreign importations and domestic discrimination without some protection at the hands of the government. He said that they did not ask for protection as defined by the Republican party, but would be satisfied with the application of the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue, and according to his idea the duty should be placed at about 14 cents per pound upon raw sugar, and 13 cents upon sugar refined above 10 of the Dutch standard.

THE REVENUE TARIFF ADVOCATED.

of special examiners. Referring to his order by which a board of revision was organized and began the work of calling out all pension claims without a legal basis at least under the act of June 27, 1890, Secretary Smith says the board was composed of the ablest men in the pension department and when the pension of the claimant was ordered suspended pending investigation, the privilege was allowed each person to file new evidence in support of his claim and submit to another medical examination; it has been found that many have been able to furnish the necessary proof. The report denies that there has existed during this administration an extreme and unpardonable manner of suspending pensioners.

Mr. Smith says it was supposed that the report of the last census would be completed by December 31, but on investigation it appears that those connected with the census are not making any pronounced effort to bring it to a conclusion. The census may be finished by July, 1894, but will require 1/2 million dollars more.

The passage of legislation which may lay the foundation for a wise and comprehensive system of forestry is recommended, also a bill allowing the sale of such timber as can be properly removed to furnish a fund for the establishment of a system of forestry inspection and the naming of a forestry commission in connection with the land office.

The opening of the Cherokee strip September 16, last, is given especial attention, in the report. The Secretary reviews the conditions under which it was opened and the legislation which led up to it and says among other things:

It is well to remember that the act of congress required the lands to be disposed of under the homestead and town-site laws only, and although many methods of procedure were suggested as desirable in order to prevent conflicting claims and contests, no method could be adopted which would infringe upon the homestead and town-site laws. The method adopted, a general practice, was one which would not have conflicted with some provision of those laws.

The rush of applicants for certificates was unprecedented, the returns from the several booths showing that they numbered over 100,000, greatly in excess of the expected number. This rush was caused in part by the extensive advertising of the railroad companies and by the reports published in the public press, which contained misleading statements as to the quantity and quality of the lands and as to the mode of disposal to be made of the same. As soon as it was found that the force at work could not supply all of the applicants with both certificates, additional help was employed. More booths were constructed at the points where crowds were the largest, and when the hour for opening the land to settlement arrived, the booths were crowded and had been found entitled to receive a certificate permitting entry upon the lands, had been supplied.

That hardships were incurred by applicants was an unavoidable result, when so large a crowd, far in excess of the contemplated number, was hurried to rush madly upon it. No care of the department could have prevented the intense heat of the season prevented the stifling dust. The scarcity of water was due to the fact that an extended drought had dried up many of the water courses of water supply, and when crowds of the extent of over 20,000 gathered in the neighborhood of a single booth it was impossible to place all the booths at locations suited for entry and also to find a sufficient water supply. It is believed that aside from these hardships the plan adopted was a successful one, and that it presented to a large extent, the wrong occupancy of land by people who were not entitled to settle thereon. Congress has made no appropriation to meet the expenses of opening the strip, and the wisdom of the bill could be maintained from the contingent fund for that purpose prevented preparations beyond those which seemed absolutely necessary.

Mr. Smith advises the passage of measures compelling the railroads running through the territories, and Oklahoma in particular, to treat the settlers with fairness and to prevent any possibility of discrimination favorable to agricultural interests. He also advises for all lands yet to be opened that congress adopt a substitute for the present plan of settlement by which the ownership of each section can be definitely and justly determined.

A fair examination of the Indian bureau shows the wisdom of the policy of the administration and proves that the wards of the nation are slowly being advanced to a condition suited for citizenship. The Indians are decreasing in number and the school houses and allotments of land are having a beneficial effect. During the last fiscal year over 21,000 Indian children were carefully trained in the habits and customs of civilized life, and while it is not expected that all will retain the manners of the whites when they return to the tribes, the influence they will exert will have its effect. The Secretary further urges that local superintendents of Indians should be selected without regard to politics, and that their term of office should be during competent service.

Henry J. Dawes of Massachusetts, Archibald S. McKenim of Arkansas and Meredith H. Kidd of Indiana have been appointed a special commission to treat with the five civilized tribes, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Choctaws and Seminoles, as provided in the act of congress approved March 3, 1893.

Secretary Smith refers to the Choctaw factions and the interference of the government to prevent the shooting of the nine condemned Wilburton murderers, and says a bill is now pending before congress extending the jurisdiction of the United States court to the Indian territory so as to include the right of removal of all cases where local prejudice is shown. The report takes up the present condition of legislation applicable to Indian depredation claims, and says that the law has been changed the treasury of the United States is liable to be straitened to the extent of many millions of dollars to pay these claims of doubtful propriety, and intimates very strongly that congressional legislation should free the treasury from this burden.

WRECKS ALONG THE LEHIGH

NEW ENGINEERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SEVEN SERIOUS MISHAPS.

Five Men Killed, the President's Private Coach Demolished and Several Engines and Many Cars Destroyed—The Strikers Not a Bit Blue.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—That the Lehigh Valley Railroad company is not having as smooth a time with its new force of men who have replaced the old union men as its officers have been claiming is proved by the fact that the new non-union men have been responsible for no less than seven serious wrecks on the road in the last twenty-four hours. In these wrecks at least five men have been killed and the private car of President Wilbur and several engines as well as many freight cars have been ruined.

The most serious wreck occurred at White Haven at 4 o'clock this morning. A freight train bound east broke in half on a grade about a mile north of there. The engineer in charge did not notice that his train was disconnected and proceeded on his way. A fireman and brakeman and three other men were on the rear cars and made every effort to stop the runaway cars, which began going down grade at a rapid rate. They had nearly succeeded when engine No. 171 came along behind. The engineer says he saw no signal ahead, and while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, dashed into the caboose of the runaway which had almost been brought to a standstill. The engine ploughed its way through the caboose and four of the cars ahead, driving the cars into the principal street of the town. The stove in the caboose set fire to the wreck and in a short time the flames communicated to Bohne's hotel, the largest in the town, and T. W. Rieker's livery stable and grocery store. These buildings were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$21,000. The flagman and brakeman fled but the other men perished.

THE PRESIDENT'S CAR WRECKED.

At Easton early this morning, two engines and President Wilbur's private combination car, the "Dorothy," were completely disabled. Engine No. 192, going east, overtook a coal train loaded at Greensbridge, N. J., two and a half miles from here. The engineer reversed and with the fireman jumped and saved their lives. The engine then started back west at a terrific rate of speed and at Stockton street crossing, Phillipsburg, crashed into the "Dorothy," being the heaviest of the two locomotives. The Dorothy backward two miles to the Abbott street crossing, South Easton, where they collided with engine 143, drawing an east-bound coal train. Railroaders say that the engines came past the Easton station at a rate of fully forty-five miles an hour. The wreckage is strewn along the tracks for a great distance. Strange to say, none of the engines left the track. The crew of Engine 192 has not been found.

At various points on the system yesterday there were five freight wrecks. Two employees were killed and half a dozen injured, while several engines and at least twenty cars were demolished.

The company is investigating a charge against some of the men now at work that they are Brotherhood men in disguise. They are employed as brakemen. When a train is moving up grade it is alleged that they pull couplings and cause the train to part in several places. This has caused many accidents. Yesterday afternoon another serious meeting was held at Wilkesbarre at which John Rier, chairman of the grievance committee, was present to report the result of the conferences at Philadelphia and Bethlehem.

NEW MEN DEMAND THEIR PAY.

Twenty-four men quit the service of the Lehigh last night. They demanded their pay at once, which was refused by the company. They have employed Attorney Shea to sue the company to recover their wages. The company's officials say they are tired of men who work only a few days and then demand their wages.

The officials claimed to have moved 294 freight and coal cars out of the Coxton yards yesterday. Every engine in the yard was at work.

Railroad authorities at Perth Amboy are alert for acts of lawlessness among Lehigh strikers. Superintendent Donnelly sent to Sheriff Acker yesterday for more deputies. There are now 100 on the scene, armed with revolvers and heavy clubs.

Chief E. E. Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, last night said that reports from every division of the Lehigh road indicated that the strikers were standing out to a man. When asked if he had any hope of winning the strike, in view of the strong position the company claims to hold, he said: "It would be foolish for me to say anything that would indicate otherwise."

So far as the company is concerned, its officials say that very few reports show that there is anything wrong with the service. No new men are being employed and only the most efficient of those now working are being retained.

TO ASK THE COURT'S AID.

the committee. Mr. Boardley said the plan of reorganization had been determined upon and would be submitted to creditors and stockholders for approval.

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The receiver is ordered to get all the assets of the Iron Hall into cash so that the court may make a distribution among the creditors and certificate holders of the order. Those entitled to share in the distribution are all members of branches of the order in good standing which have settled with the receiver and all properly authenticated certificate holders, as well as the other recognized creditors of the order. Under the statutes and laws of the state of Indiana and in accordance with the general rules of equity the assets of the dependants remaining are to be distributed among its general creditors and the holders of certificates in its benefit fund, by and through the administration of this court.

### A CONGRESSMAN AT REST

Mr. Lilly of Pennsylvania Succumbs Quickly to a Congestive Chill.

MATCH CHUCK, Pa., Dec. 2.—General William Lilly, congressman-at-large from this state, died suddenly at his home in this city yesterday afternoon. Death was due to congestion of the lungs, caused by a heavy cold. Only yesterday he was on the streets. At 1 o'clock he was taken suddenly ill. His physician was sent for and twenty minutes later he died in the doctor's arms.

### A Fighting Parson Passes Away

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—T. Hiram Eddy of Ansonia, Conn., died Thursday, aged 80 years, after several weeks' illness. He was known as the "Fighting Parson," a title derived from his being captured with a musket in his hand on Bull Run, when captain of a Connecticut regiment in 1861. He was the first inmate of Alcatraz prison, and had a severe experience in several Southern prisons during the war. After the war he served with the American missionary association for a year and a half, and established the first Freedmen's school in the South.

### A Dowager Dueshonest Test

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The Dowager Duchess of Albany is dead.

### NEWS NOTES

The Vice President Skerwyn's son, L. G. Skerwyn, and bride were passengers on the steamship Bretagne, which sailed from New York for Havre today.

The trial of Prendergast for the assassination of Mayor Harrison of Chicago will begin Monday morning before Judge Breese. It is thought that nearly two weeks will be consumed in securing a jury.

Mrs. Ann Tillery, sister of Clint and Marg Tillery and Mrs. Julia Johnson of Kansas City, died at Henry, Mo., yesterday. She was secretary of the Clay County Daughters of the Confederacy.

Madagascar mail received in France announces increased activity among the brigands, who are pillaging natives in addition to Europeans, and 200 people are said to be prisoners in the hands of the bands.

After January 1, the internal rate on these deposits is more, if not 20 per cent, than the rate on the other deposits. It is thought that nearly two weeks will be consumed in securing a jury.

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### SUGAR STATES MAY CONTEST

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The states especially mentioned were Louisiana, California, Kansas and Nebraska, all of which except Louisiana are becoming extensive producers of beet sugar. He said that the Louisiana people had been originally and were now opposed to the bounty system, because they saw from the beginning that it would be the means of singling their industry out for opposition, because it would appear to be especially favored, but that they thought then, and think now, there ought to be a duty upon the article. The plan of the Wilson bill for a gradual reduction of the bounty, he characterized as a mode of killing the industry by slow degrees, as it would be impossible for it to survive against foreign importations and domestic competition without some protection in the hands of the government. He said that they did not ask for protection as defined by the Republican party, but would be satisfied with the application of the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue, and according to his idea the duty should be placed at about 1 1/2 cents per pound upon raw sugar, and 1 3/4 upon sugar refined above 16 of the Dutch standard.

### THE REVENUE TARIFF ADVOCATED

The senator dwelt upon the capacity of Americans for the consumption of sugar and declared that in another decade the people of the United States would consume 6,000 million pounds or half the present production for all of which the country would have to send its money abroad unless the home production could be fostered. He called attention to the fact that during the last year that foreign sugar was taxed, the treasury had received a revenue of 68 million dollars and asserted that it was folly for the government at this time when the revenues were running so low to deprive itself of such an income which it might receive while building up such an important industry at home. "To pursue the course outlined in the Wilson bill," said he, "to toss up, means that we shall send abroad for the 2 million tons of sugar which we now consume, to stifle the growing industry of beet sugar culture in the West and to effectually kill the cane sugar business in the South. Why, in Louisiana alone there are 400,000 persons who depend upon sugar as a means of livelihood. Sugar is about the only article that can be grown in that state and to kill it off means that this vast horde of people would be thrown entirely upon the charity of the world. Talk about the effect of the cessation of the silver mining in the West, here are not a tithe of people affected by that, to what would be affected by the proposed legislation on sugar."

The senator also asserted that this legislation would be disastrous to the Democratic party in Louisiana and other states interested. He does not hesitate to say the strongest fight will thus be organized in the senate against the Wilson bill and he is of the opinion that the Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, and California senators, including four Democrats, two Populists and two Republicans will oppose the bill.

### TARNEY FAVORS INCOME TAX

Mr. Tarney of Missouri believes that it will be found necessary to tax individual incomes. He holds that 2 per cent on corporation incomes and 10 cents per gallon on whisky would raise only 34 million dollars and that at least 6 millions more would have to be provided. He favors a 5 per cent tax on incomes of over \$5,000 per year and holds that this would give 7 millions more revenue. Mr. Holman is in favor of retrenchment in the expenses of the government and an income tax. He believes that the sinking fund should be provided for regularly. Senator Voorhees, who returned yesterday from Indiana, declined to discuss the new tariff bill further than to say that it seemed to carry out Democratic principles.

### MANY FACTS OF MOMENT

Workings of the Interior Department as Made in Secretary's Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior, made public today, contains many facts of moment.

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### LOOKING OVER THE MESSAGE

The President and Secretary Thurber Reviewing the State Document.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Every possible care is being taken to preserve the secrecy of the President's message. President Cleveland and his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, both have been closeted today looking over the proof sheet for typographical errors. The copies which are designed for transmission to congress have already been written. It is not likely that any further revision in the text is intended.

One of those who have handled the message is authority for an estimate as to its length. While he had not estimated it on words, he expressed the opinion that it would fill a page and one or two columns over in a newspaper. This would make the total probably over 15,000 words.

### JONES SEES NO IMPROVEMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senator Jones of Nevada, who has spent the greater part of the time since the adjournment of the extra session in New York, has returned to Washington. He says that his observation of financial matters confirms him in the opinion expressed by himself and other silver advocates prior to the passage of the bill repealing the silver purchase act, there would be no material revival of business because of that action by congress. He does not, however, expect to see legislation which will materially benefit silver during the present administration.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL MENTION

The new brigadier general, Otis, has been assigned to the Department of the Columbia.

The receipts of the government for November were \$23,979,401, and the expenditures \$31,302,026.

A form of the grip which especially affects the throat is prevalent in Washington. Many persons are ill with it.

The coinage of the mints last month aggregated 7,523,602 pieces, valued at \$11,031,444.35—the largest for years.

The total amount of the national bank circulation outstanding against bonds deposited therefor November 30 was \$127,060,000.

The customs receipts this fiscal year have fallen off \$23,592,836, and the internal revenue receipts \$7,060,678 as compared with last year.

The expenditures on account of pensions during the present fiscal year amount to \$79,497,572, against \$83,481,705 for the same time last year.

The customs receipts at New York in November aggregated \$6,512,607, against \$6,801,338 the same month last year and \$7,377,000 in October. They were the best yet had in gold.

The result of the first five months of the fiscal year amount to \$23,979,401, and the expenditures \$31,302,026, a deficit of \$7,322,625.

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moving up grade it is alleged that they pull couplings and cause the train to part in several places. This has caused many accidents.

Yesterday afternoon another secret meeting was held at Wilkesbarre at which John Rice, chairman of the grievance committee, was present to report the result of the conferences at Philadelphia and Bethlehem.

### NEW MEN DEMAND THEIR PAY

Twenty-four men quit the service of the Lehigh last night. They demanded their pay at once, which was refused by the company. They have employed Attorney Shea to sue the company to recover their wages. The company's officials say they are tired of men who work only a few days, and then demand their wages.

The officials claimed to have moved 204 freight and coal cars out of the Coxton yards yesterday. Every engine in the yard was at work.

Railroad authorities at Perth Amboy are alert for acts of lawlessness among Lehigh strikers. Superintendent Donnelly sent to Sheriff Acker yesterday for more deputies. There are now 100 on the scene, armed with revolvers and heavy clubs.

Chief E. E. Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, last night said that reports from every division of the Lehigh road indicated that the strikers were standing out to a man. When asked if he had any hope of winning the strike, in view of the strong position the company claims to hold, he said: "It would be foolish for me to say anything that would indicate otherwise."

So far as the company is concerned, its officials say that very few reports show that there is anything wrong with the service. No new men are being employed and only the most efficient of those now working are being retained.

### TO ASK THE COURT'S AID

Union Pacific Employees Will Apply for Renewal of Wages Contract.

OMAHA, Dec. 2.—The Union Pacific federated board will meet here Monday to go into the United States court and ask for the renewal of the wages schedules with the Union Pacific made prior to the receivership. Since the road went into the hands of the receivers the labor organizations which had invariably been recognized by the company have been told by Receiver S. H. H. Clark that they have no contract with the road and cases have arisen in which it has become most desirable that they should have the old contracts renewed.

Since the call was issued the situation has changed, and in their favor, the men think. Some members of the board are of the opinion that the whole question has now resolved itself into one of the policy of the national administration. The government claims a great interest in the property that no less than a controlling number of receivers satisfies it, and it will therefore, they argue, have the say.

The federated board consists of Chairman C. A. M. Petrie of Ellis, Kas., of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; T. W. Wood of Denver of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; T. E. Griffith of Council Bluffs, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; J. L. Klack of Denver of the Order of Railway Conductors, and G. G. Farmer of Omaha of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association.

### TROUBLE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Packers, to Be Replaced by Cheap Italians, Threaten to Exit Force.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—About 850 men, employed as packers of exhibits at the World's fair, will be discharged tonight and their places taken by Italian laborers at much lower wages. They have made threats that when the change shall take place to march they will see to it in preventing the foreigners from working. Colonel Rice of the Commission general announced today that he had taken steps to effectually stop any possible demonstration.

### Relief for Suffering Workmen

PATROUSE, L. L., Dec. 2.—The relief mills will start to work on Monday. The idleness of three months. These mills have been out of work during the last three months. Their suffering has been terrible. They are now being put to work on Monday.

### St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2.

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