

MINING IS RESUMED.

The Negroes Shipped in Began Their Work Yesterday.

THEY WERE NOT MOLESTED.

A Few Women Made the Only Demonstration of the Day.

STRIP MINERS FIRED UPON.

Several Shots Exchanged, but No One Was Injured.

MILITIA STILL IN READINESS.

Special to the Kansas City Times.

WEIR CITY, KAN., July 26.—Last night passed without any attack upon the shafts and the only excitement raised was an attack late in the night upon a house at mine No. 23, where three miners live who have been working at mine No. 18. The men were on the watch, knowing that an attempt on their lives was only a question of time. They saw several men among the cars on the switch at 23, and presently one man raised over a coal car and fired at the house. The men immediately replied with their Winchesters and for a minute or so there was a lively exchange of shots until the firing grew too warm for the assailants and they ran away through a corn field. The bullet marks on the cars this morning show that the miners were firing in dead earnest.

At Keith & Perry's No. 8 everything wore an air of bustle this morning. About 100 negroes had gone to work down below when your correspondent visited the stockade, and the blacksmiths were busy sharpening tools, while scores of negroes were fitting handles to picks and sledges or awaiting their turn at the blacksmith. Steam was up and the hugh fan was running, but no coal was coming up. The men were making coal today and hoisting will begin tomorrow. The negro women who accompanied the party, some fifteen or twenty in number, were disposing their effects for housekeeping. Two or three gangs of workmen were finishing the laying of water pipes in the inclosure, and delivery wagons were unloading great quantities of food. Armed guards were plentiful at all points. Three or four stood at each gate inside the fence, and outside the mounted patrol made their regular rounds. A visit to the arsenal showed that nearly all the guns had been issued, and a round of the camp showed them scattered at advantageous points, under charge of guards, where they could quickly be seized and used in case of attack. One hundred Winchesters were in the pit top alone, from which vantage place a murderous fire could be concentrated upon any point outside the stockade. Everything showed thorough and effective preparation to defend the property and the lives

ment company, and also by the statement that he had been in several strikes before.

Noah Allen opened his speech by a tirade against newspaper correspondents, and then discussed the strike situation at length. His speech from beginning to end was colored with Populistic paint, but he urged the strikers to use argument instead of violence in their struggle for better wages. In speaking of the negroes in the stockade, he stated that every one of them had a good cause for action against the coal company for false imprisonment, and that he would see that they received justice. Allen is the attorney for the strikers and he is evidently trying to earn his

Just before the crowd dispersed Allen read a telegram from the platform from Governor Lewelling, stating that he had not ordered out the militia. An effort will be made tomorrow to get the negroes in the stockade to come out, but the plan of action has not been made known.

HOW THEY WERE SECURED.

Alabama Negroes Glad of an Opportunity of Going to Kansas.

George F. Williams, who took a consignment of negroes from Alabama to Southeastern Kansas for the Kansas and Texas Coal company, returned to this city yesterday.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter last night he said:

"I left Kansas City Sunday night a week ago with instructions to engage a train-load of negro miners in Alabama and land them in Kansas. I was accompanied by Mr. Hatch of the Keith & Perry Coal company. We stopped off one day in Memphis and made arrangements for feeding the negroes there on our way back. At Birmingham, Ala., we secured the services of Charles Jones, the general agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, and all the negroes were engaged through him. He has made a business of shipping colored labor out of Birmingham, and the negroes have more confidence in him than any other man there. What he says goes with them, and when he gave it out that he wanted men to go to Kansas the office was besieged. All classes of negroes applied to us, but we were very careful to engage only miners. We examined the hands of each applicant, and you know an expert can tell a miner by his hands every time. We told the men just what we wanted them for and what they could expect when they arrived in Kansas. There was no misrepresentation on our part.

"Colored labor in Birmingham is paid from 90 cents to \$1 a day and no more. Coal diggers get from 35 to 45 cents a ton for digging coal, and are idle half of the time. The operators there pay them when they feel like it, and many who wanted to come with us could not get the money they had coming to them. In Kansas they will get 50 cents a ton for rough and tumble coal and good houses to live in.

"We left Birmingham Sunday night with 400 colored miners and sixty women in a special train of eight coaches and two baggage cars. We allowed the men to bring personal effects and clothing only. We advanced their fares, and that amount will be deducted from their wages later on.

"When the train pulled out there were 5,000 negroes on the depot platform, and at Bessemer, a mile five miles out, the track was lined with friends of the departing miners who were there to say good-by. A good many persons in the crowd tried to intimidate the miners into staying, and at every stop we made crowds would talk through the windows to the negroes and try to scare them. The train hands would go through the cars and tell them: 'You fellows are gamblers—hearted enough, but we will be hauling you South feet first in a day or two.' They were told that an army of striking miners were waiting to receive them with loaded rifles. A few of the negroes began to get weak in the knees as they neared the end of the journey, but we told them that we had promised them protection and they would get it.

"The train divided at Arcadia. Mr. Hatch took half the men to Weir City, and I took the rest

JUST A LITTLE F

The Erie Receivership Causing Sensational

A GENERAL DECLINE

Outside of This Wall S Not Much Affected

ONE FAILURE ONLY R

In Other Localities Several sions Occurred

THE HISTORY OF T

New York, July 26.—Today was described by the brokers as the day when the market was expected that the news of the going into the hands of a receiver would cause a downright panic on the exchange, but to the surprise of some there was nothing seen in the first hour. There was a general decline in the market, but a broker expressed it, of from 1 to 2 points, the greatest fall being in Lake Shore down from 114 to 109½. As the day progressed, however, the Stock exchange showed a situation very close to normal.

At times the sales of stocks proceeded in such volume and with such violence as has never before been seen, except in the worst days of 1873. For a time, but proved quite powerless in the tide of liquidation. Some of the stocks on the market broke from 4 points to 10 points. Central, 4½; Manhattan Elevated, 4; Western Union, 7. One extraordinary event was the sale of 1,200 shares of Terre Haute, a stock not active on the market. They were sold "under the rule," by a harassed broker, and although they were quoted yesterday at 120 bid no buyers were seen today until the stock was offered at 100, a drop of 20 points in a day, probably unparalleled in the record of the Stock exchange.

The greatest decline set in about 11 o'clock, which Manhattan reached par, M. & E. 18½, Western Union 67½, Jersey Central 49½, Rock Island 64½, New York Central 115½ and General Electric 14½. The market was entirely their own way. There was no reaction to their onslaughts.

The announcement of the failure of the Erie Railroad Co. added zest to the bears' list if any were needed, and prices tumbled left and without rhyme or reason. The reaction of this the case of the M.

order charge of guards, who could quickly be seized and used in case of attack. One hundred Winchesters were in the pit top alone, from which vantage place a murderous fire could be concentrated upon any point outside the stockade. Everything showed thorough and effective preparation to defend the property and the lives within; and it is hardly to be conceived that the strikers will be so crazy as to make an attack.

Negroes Leave the Stockade.

Fourteen Colorado negroes left the stockade today, refusing to work. They were very candid in their statement of their position and said they had come to Weir City simply and solely because they had a chance to get a free ride that far on their way home; that they had intended to drop off the train before reaching this place, but failed to find any suitable opportunity. The company told them at once they were free to go, and offered to see them put on the train under suitable guard if they wanted one. They said they were not afraid of being injured so long as they did not work, and were turned loose unattended to go where they pleased. They are now trying to work the strikers on the same racket as was played by the two who left yesterday and got a donation of railroad fare to their homes.

The Alabama negroes seem to be fully up to the average coal-diggers in intelligence and morals. They are superior to a very large portion of the foreign miners, notably the Italians, French, Belgians, Huns, and Poles, though there are of course good men here among nearly all these nationalities. In sending them down to work this morning each experienced miner was given two inexperienced men to work with him, and he will endeavor to make coal-diggers of them in as short a time as possible. As a knowledge of the art of coal-digging does not take so long to acquire as a classical education, the company claims its negroes will all be effective workmen by the time the fall demand for coal is felt.

A straw, yet significant as showing that the negroes are not dissatisfied with their situation, is the fact that after their military drill last night they engaged in a regular negro hoe-down. While admission to the stockade at night was rigidly refused the melodious notes of the fiddles and the stentorian tones of the prompter bore the news to the outside that the negro was not yet a victim to brooding discontent, and this morning those who were waiting for tools or for hoisting to begin were having a great game of base ball inside the stockade.

Women Make a Demonstration.

While your correspondent was in the stockade at No. 8 this morning talking to a Mexican guard at one of the gates a small crowd of women came up and demanded admittance. Being refused they threatened to force their way in. The guard quietly told them they had men enough to keep out any crowd and they had better leave. They did so, and as they departed the Mexican remarked, "I don't want to hurt a woman, but I'd like to see those sons of Italy try to come in. I'll guarantee a dead dago for every cartridge in my Winchester."

Many of the negroes are remarkably expert in the manual of arms and very fine shots. To the question will they fight, there is but one answer: They will fight to the death if assailed. So sure are the strikers are rash enough to make an attack on that stockade's death will reap a bountiful harvest.

A good deal of comment has been caused today by the publication here of the following resolutions, which were adopted by the operators of strip pits, slopes and gin shafts in this district at a meeting held in Pittsburg. They read as follows:

First—Resolved, That it is the intention of this association and of the members thereof to continuously operate the strip pits, slopes and gin shafts of this district for the purpose of supplying coal to the local industries and trade, the farmers of this community and the general market, and we mutually agree to unite in the prosecution of any person or persons unlawfully interfering with any of our works or procuring others to so interfere. We have the right to conduct our business upon which we and others are dependent for a living and we propose to do it.

Second—That we deplore the late unfortunate conflict and resulting injuries in the Clemens pit, and our wishes are for good order and the enforcement of the law, yet we freely recognize the right of every man to conduct his own business on his own ground without interference from mobs or other violators of the public peace, using whatever pretext they may, and this same right we retain sacred to ourselves also.

Third—We most sincerely deplore the existence in this country of such sentiments as lead alleged

them with loaded rifles. A few of the negroes began to get weak in the knees as they neared the end of the journey, but we told them that we had promised them protection and they would get it.

"The train divided at Arcadia. Mr. Hatch took half the men to Weir City and I piloted the rest to Litchfield. We got there just as day was breaking and not a strikeer was in sight. The men filed into the mine inclosure and had breakfast. They were anxious to go to work, and I suppose are working today."

R. H. Keith, president of the Central Coal and Coke company, returned yesterday from Rich Hill, Mo., where he went Tuesday to inquire into the causes of a strike of the miners in that section. Mr. Keith said yesterday that everything is running smoothly in the Rich Hill district. Of the 2,000 miners employed there about 200 are out on strike, and no more are likely to go out. The Keith & Perry mine employs 700 men and sixty of these, all Belgians, have quit work. They demand an advance of 10 cents a ton, a reduction of 50 cents a keg on powder and that a committee of five of their number be placed in each mine, this committee to have the right to say what prices shall be paid for underground work.

Mr. Keith said that the first demand was refused because the company could not afford to pay more than it is paying now for labor; a reduction of 50 cents a keg on powder would amount practically to an advance of 40 cents per ton of coal mined, and the third demand, if acceded to, would give the miners absolute control of the company's property and unlimited powers to manage it as they chose. The company has ordered the discharge of all men now on strike.

Mr. Keith said: "These men went out on the representation of Walters that the company intended to reduce wages, which statement was a bare-faced lie. The company has decided that none of these men shall ever enter its employ again. They went out without a grievance and broke their written contract, and they will stay out. Only one-tenth of our men in the Rich Hill district are out and we have already filled their places with men anxious to work. The English speaking miners are all satisfied and are working, and we are suffering no inconvenience."

"ALL'S WELL."

That's the Message That Adjutant General Artz Now Looks For.

Special to the Kansas City Times.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 26.—No change in the "war" situation was reported at the State house today. The troops rested on their arms all day and an occasional message from the brigadier general informing the adjutant general that "all's well" alone relieved the monotony in the war department. General Artz is still worried over the conduct of General Hettlinger who persists in sending long telegrams at great expense when, in the opinion of the adjutant general he should confine his remarks to the briefest possible space. Yesterday Artz longed for the simple message, "Your orders have been obeyed." Today he has endeavored to impress upon General Hettlinger the importance of saying in his dispatches two words only, viz: "All's well." General Artz has at times become very impatient because of the slowness displayed by General Hettlinger in acquiring a knowledge of true military etiquette, but he feels today that he has taught the Wichita brigadier the first two lessons very thoroughly. They are: "Your orders have been obeyed," and "All's well."

Governor Lewelling said this afternoon that no information had been received from either Pittsburg or Weir City that would lead him to believe that there would be any necessity for calling out the militia, and he added that he sincerely hoped there would be none. In fact Governor Lewelling now has no fear of any further trouble. He anticipates no disturbance of a general character, and believes that if there is any it will be between individuals. He sincerely believes that there will be no occasion for ordering the militia to the strike district.

Private Secretary Fred J. Close returned today from Pittsburg and made a report to the Governor. He says that the situation there is quiet and that there are no indications of an outbreak.

IN VERNON COUNTY.

All the Strikers Have Returned to Work—

Little Apprehension.

Special to the Kansas City Times.

The announcement of the failure of H. I. Douglas & Co. added zest to the bears' profitable if any were needed, and prices tumbled right left and without rhyme or reason. As an illustration of this the case of the Manhattan & Western railway may be cited. R. M. Gall, president of the Merchants' Exchange National bank and vice president of the Manhattan & Western Railway company, said that the earnings of company were never so great before in its history at this time of the year as they were today, that the road was in splendid condition. The decline in the price of the stock of the company was absolutely, he said, no reason or cause for

Better Tone at 2 O'Clock.

At half-past 2 o'clock bankers and broke prominence said that there was a better tone in the market, but they would not say whether cotton prices had been touched yet for any Stock exchange securities.

In banking circles there was little news at 2 o'clock, but a nervous condition of affairs reported. Rates for money were reported easy, but there was little doing in the foreign market. Bankers were pursuing a waiting policy, they said, waiting to see what development day would bring forth from the country. A president of a leading national bank thus summed up the situation: "We who make it our business to know exactly how every bank is situated, just how much it can stand, are, as a result of that knowledge, by no means rattled or nervous over the situation. Speaking with knowledge we have no hesitation in saying that the banks are perfectly strong and I feel quite happy about the situation. The banks are stronger than they were ten days ago, and though there may be a few or three very small banks which would have a hard time but for the protection afforded by the clearing house bank by the action taken, there is not the slightest reason for any anxiety with regard to them."

"I think we can fairly say that we owe a strong position to the fact that we took action and provided the means of defense before any trouble came."

The sub-Treasury was debtor at the Clearing house today \$300,000 and it settled that balance in gold. It paid over the counter about \$100,000 notes in exchange for gold certificates and gold checks of large denomination. After that a few checks for small notes were refused, the sub-Treasury having given out. It was learned that although the sub-Treasury was supposed to have a \$12,000,000 of currency on hand, its supply of "tens" and "twenties" had absolutely given out and that it was especially short of every other class of low denominations. It had, however, a few "fives," which it was willing to exchange for gold certificates. Bank officers said the situation in that respect was pretty bad. As the sub-Treasury receives a supply of currency every day from Washington for redemption, it is hoped that it will be able to supply, at least in part, the demand for currency that will be made upon it tomorrow. The Clearing house loan committee is \$100,000 loan certificates today, and retired \$100,000. It was estimated that about \$1,000,000 worth of it was in gold. This money was sent to Chicago, Louisville, Philadelphia and other places.

Rumors were plentiful today of receiver of several well-known corporations, including railroad companies, many, however, of which were utterly baseless. The president of a leading national bank, having intimate relations with many of the corporations whose names were thus recklessly bandied about the street, was asked as to their truth, pointed for an answer to the verse for the day on the calendar, and read: "To answer an idle rumor is to confound in the mind of many. Why go into the when you have never been summoned."

Today's Philadelphia Press publishes the circular letter sent by a New York bank to its members informing them of the difficulty that exists in collecting drafts on Philadelphia and declares "the statement, so far as it reflects on Philadelphia bank is false and unjust." The circular also says that the New York banks owe Philadelphia banks about \$9,000,000, while the Philadelphia banks owe the New York banks \$6,000,000.

A New York View of It.

"Assuming that the latter statement is true, said a New York banker today to a reporter, it does not alter the condition of affairs as already described. The money which New York banks owe the Philadelphia banks is mainly on their accounts, which can not be collected against for drafts sent to Philadelphia for collection. The money which

operate the strip pits, slopes and gin of this district for the purpose of supplying to the local industries and trade, farmers of this community and the market, and we mutually agree to unite in prosecution of any person or persons unlawfully interfering with any of our works or with others to so interfere. We have the right to conduct our business upon which we are dependent for a living and we propose to do so.

—That we deplore the late unfortunate accident and resulting injuries in the Clemens pit, and wish for good order and the enforcement of the law, yet we freely recognize the right of every man to conduct his own business on his own ground without interference from other violators of the public peace, using no pretext they may, and this same right is sacred to ourselves also.

—We most sincerely deplore the existence in this country of such sentiments as lead alleged to put women as the advance guard of anarchy, the purpose, presence and conduct of which can only result in a breach of the public peace and we characterize such sentiments as un-American.

—Local strip pit and slope operators emphatically approve the foregoing resolutions and say they will act in unison therewith. It is needless to say that it meets the hearty approval of all who are united with the peculiar idea of the strikers that it is just, right and proper for them to use force to prevent others from working at a legitimate occupation.

W. C. Perry of Fort Scott has gone to Chicago to argue before Judge Foster a motion to set aside the verdict for contempt M. S. Walters for his inflammatory utterances here Saturday night, and A. J. Moore, the Columbus attorney, is here preparing papers in other similar cases. The Kansas Coal company, it is said, is determined to give a salutary lesson to a number of the most law-breakers here.

WORKING THE MINERS.

Law Negroes Tell a Plausible Story to the Strikers.
Special to the Kansas City Times.

PIBSBURG, KAN., July 26.—There has been no demonstration of any importance by the strikers in this county today, but considerable excitement was created on the streets this afternoon by the appearance of five negroes from the Litchfield stockade. They claimed that they refused to work in the mines this morning and walked out of the stockade. They also claimed the negroes had been induced to come to Kansas through representation and were not only dissatisfied with their new quarters, but would all come out if they were not afraid of being killed by the strikers. Tonight W. J. Anderson, one of the Alabama negroes, Noah and Editor Buchanan addressed the large crowd at the Opera house. Anderson gave a detailed account of how his people had been deceived, but handicapped his speech considerably by reading a letter showing that he is an authorized agent for a Southern employ-

ment or Weir City that would lead him to believe that there would be any necessity for calling out the militia, and he added that he sincerely hoped there would be none. In fact Governor Lowelling now has no fear of any further trouble. He anticipates no disturbance of a general character, and believes that if there is any it will be between individuals. He sincerely believes that there will be no occasion for ordering the militia to the strike district.

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IN VERNON COUNTY.

All the Strikers Have Returned to Work—Little Apprehension.
Special to the Kansas City Times.

NEVADA, MO., July 26.—The situation at the coal mines around Carbon Center and Bedford, in the northern part of this county, remains about the same. All the striking miners have returned to work, about half yesterday and the remainder this morning. The strikers in the Rich Hill mines, it is feared, will try to induce the Vernon county workers to quit. Sheriff Scrogan, in response to a telegram, sent up four well-armed deputies this evening to guard mines Nos. 7 and 8. If the strikers from mine 13 can be kept away no trouble is apprehended among the miners at Carbon Center or Bedford.

Colorado Miners Bound for Kansas.

Thirty-five skilled miners from Denver, Col., passed through the city yesterday morning bound for Weir City, Kan., in search of employment. They had mining tools with them and expressed themselves as willing to take the first job offered them.

Twenty-Seven People Poisoned.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 26.—A mysterious case of poisoning occurred here this morning. As a result twenty-seven people have been taken violently ill, three of whom are now in a serious condition. All who were taken ill purchased milk from the dairy of Frank Moiser at Hancock and Green streets. The sickness began with violent purging and vomiting and is proving much more serious to the older victims than it is to the children who drank of the milk.

Plenty of Rain in Douglass.

LAWRENCE, KAN., July 26.—One of the heaviest rains of the year fell last night. The rain was general and thoroughly soaked the ground, there being two and one-half inches of rain-fall. The early corn crop is made by this rain and it is estimated that without any more rain the corn of Douglass county will average fifty bushels to the acre.

the verse for the day on the calendar, which read: "To answer an idle rumor is to confirm it in the mind's of many. Why go into the dock, when you have never been summoned?"

Today's Philadelphia Press publishes the circular letter sent by a New York bank to its dealers informing them of the difficulty that now exists in collecting drafts on Philadelphia and declares "the statement, so far as it reflects on any Philadelphia bank is false and unjust." The Press also says that the New York banks owe Philadelphia banks about \$9,000,000, while the Philadelphia banks owe the New York banks \$8,000,000.

A New York View of It.

"Assuming that the latter statement is true," said a New York banker today to a reporter, "that does not alter the condition of affairs as already described. The money which New York banks owe the Philadelphia banks is mainly on reserve accounts, which can not be charged against for drafts sent to Philadelphia for collection. The money which the Philadelphia banks owe the New York banks is for drafts sent to them for collection and the money for which they have received but have not remitted to us. The reason they give for not remitting us the money is they can not get New York exchange except at a high rate of commission, and they can not spare the currency. Yet they boast of a cash reserve of more than 38 per cent. That the New York banks do not complain without just cause is seen by the fact that the Philadelphia banks have asked that no more drafts be sent to them for collection."

One well-known national bank, which was owed \$600,000 by one Philadelphia bank on account of collections, received a check on its reserve account this morning for \$500,000 in part payment of the debt, thus leaving \$100,000 still owing.

A dispatch from Philadelphia today says: "The banks here assume the position that the banks of New York owe this city far more than Philadelphia is indebted to them, and the whole question is as to who shall pay the premium for exchange and does not imply any weakness whatever on the part of Philadelphia banks. The rate for New York exchange has averaged 33 per \$1,000 for several weeks and consequently Philadelphia is considerably out of pocket."

A president of one of the leading banks stated that if New York would pay this premium it could get immediate settlement for its collection accounts. Philadelphia banks are in exceptionally good condition and have over 30 per cent reserve.

The Post, summing up the situation tonight says: "In its violence and helplessness of liquidation the market of the present week has not been paralleled since 1873. But people will be wiser if in comparison they examine rather the striking points of difference than surface resemblances. First and foremost, the collapse of twenty years ago followed immediately on the heels of wild and universal speculation. There are shifting sands in the financial ground-work of today, but the fabrics built upon them went down for the most part long ago. London, whose operations were a source of terror to the markets of 1873, is the foremost present factor of support. The storm which wrecked English credit, and which sent up the London bank rate in October, 1873, from