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STRIKERS APPEAL.

THE PUBLIC ASKED TO BOYCOTT
PULLMAN CARS.

The American Railway Union Proposes
This Plan to Bring the Palace Car
Magnate to Terms—All Sympathizers
of the Strikers Asked to Refrain From
Riding on Pullman Cars.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Messrs. Debs, How
ard, Kellher and Rogers, the American
Railway union officials, have issued an
address to the public, the substance of
which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION,
COOK COUNTY JAIL,
CHICAGO, July 23.

To The American Public:
It is almost universally conceded that the
Pullman company, through out repeated re-
volutions in wages, house rents and many other
causes, has grossly wronged its employees,
and whatever may be said about the great
railroad strike, which resulted in consequence
of such grievances, the arbitrary refusal of
said Pullman company to submit to arbitra-
tion in any form (even to decide the question
if there was anything to arbitrate) is proof
positive that the company had no faith in the
justice of its cause and fears the disclosure
that are certain to result from an honest in-
vestigation, and in view of the heavy losses
entailed upon the country, such obstinacy on
the part of the Pullman company is deserving
of the severest condemnation.

We propose that the Pullman company
shall be brought to justice and this in a way
that will not necessitate a strike with its at-
tendant ills.

We have faith in the American people; they
uphold justice; they love fairness; and now,
in the name of justice and fair play, we ap-
peal to the great American public, to every
good man and every good woman, not to ride
in a Pullman car until the Pullman company
does justice to its employees. Let the cars run
absolutely empty. No friend of labor, no
friend of humanity will occupy a seat on a
berth in a Pullman car. Let this policy be
augmented and we will then, as how long the
railway companies will be bound by their con-
tracts, as they have induced the public to be-
lieve, to haul Pullman cars.

We propose to continue this fight against
the Pullman company through good and evil
report and without regard to consequences
until justice shall be done. There will be no
surrender. We will use every available and
lawful means to press the contest.

It is requested that all papers throughout
the land favorable to labor, to justice and to
humanity copy this statement in full and keep
it standing as long as possible.

Earnestly appealing to the great public to
aid us in this unequal contest, and relying
with implicit faith upon the final and over-
all triumph to the right, we subscribe our-
selves,
Very respectfully yours,
E. V. Debs, President.
G. W. Howard, Vice President.
J. H. Rogers, Secretary.
L. W. Rogers, Editor Railway Times.

DEBS IN THE COURT.

Contempt Proceedings Commenced In
Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Debs, Kellher, Rog-
ers and Howard, the American Railway
union leaders were brought before Judge
Grosscup in the contempt proceedings.

The policy of the defense, will be to ques-
tion the right and power of the court to
issue injunctions like that obtained by the
railway companies against Debs and his
associates and then imprison those en-
joined, if the injunction be violated. It
will be contended that what the court has
done amounts to a usurpation of power
not given to the federal judiciary by other
legislation or law. The defense will follow
closely the lines of the report of the Bo-
tany committee of congress, which investi-
gated the injunction and contempt pro-
ceedings against Debs.

A great crowd of spectators thronged
the corridors of the federal building and
struggled for places in the courtroom
when the hearing began. United States
Judges Woods and Grosscup occupied the
bench and immediately after taking their
seats ordered the courtroom cleared of the
crowd which stood in the aisles and about
the door. Mrs. Debs, Mrs. Kellher and
Mrs. Rogers were in court and greeted the
four prisoners as they were brought in.

The prosecution was represented by Dis-
trict Attorney Hendon, while the State De-
fendants were represented by ex-Corpora-
tion Counsel Miller and E. A. Bangoroff.

Attorney Gregory opened the main case
with the suggestion that the hearing of
Debs and the others be postponed until
after the trial under the indictments pend-
ing against them, but the suggestion was
not entertained by the court.

After the reading of the information
against the prisoners by the District At-
torney and the hearing of answers as read
by the defendant's lawyer, Attorney Erwin
moved formally that the defendants be
discharged.

He also asked that the government elect
whether it would try the prisoners on the
original indictment or on the injunction.
Judge Woods replied that the government
would elect by going on now, and At-
torney Gregory began his argument in sup-
port of the motion to dismiss the bill.

Mr. Gregory went on to argue that as
this was a criminal proceeding, an answer
under oath that he was not guilty, was all
the defense person cited for criminal con-
tempt could be called upon to make. He
could not be tried for crime only by a jury.
Judge Grosscup said the theory of the gov-
ernment was that violence was the natural
consequences of the telegraphic orders sent
by the defendants.

Mr. Gregory was followed by Mr. Walker
for the prosecution, who attacked the an-
swer vigorously. All the strike orders
which had resulted in the stoppage of com-
merce and the mails came from the office
of the union in Chicago, and they were re-
sponsible for everything that happened in
consequence, even to the loss of life.

Another Score Against Debs.
MILWAUKEE, July 24.—United States
Court Commissioner Bloodgood has re-
ndered a decision in the railroad strike case,
holding C. S. McAuliffe, Frank W. Arch-
bald, Eugene V. Debs and several others
for trial on the charge of conspiracy to ob-
struct the mails.

Jenny Breaks a Record.

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—At Utica park
in the face of a stiff wind F. J. Jenny, the
local class A bicycle rider, broke the half
mile record for his class. He was well
paced by some of the members of the Utica
club and finished in 1:19.4 seconds. The
trial was official and was sanctioned by
Chairman Raymond of the National
racing board. The best previous record
was 1:21.1 seconds.

Flocking Across the Water.

BOEYON, July 23.—The Canadian Pa-
voian carried the largest number of steerage
passengers that ever sailed from Boe-
youn, many of whom could not get on
board, although their tickets were already
paid. The total number of passengers of
all classes was 748, the largest list in the
port.

REFORMATORY INVESTIGATION.

The Inquiry Still In Progress At The
Reformatory.

ELMHURST, N. Y., July 23.—Dr. Flint and
Mr. Dora constituted the reformatory in-
vestigation committee. Judge Learned had
decided to hold evening sessions. Dr.
Flint insisted that the prosecution should
finish its side of the case in one week, but
Judge Gilbert said it would certainly take
two weeks. Judge Gilbert called atten-
tion to a resolution passed by the reforma-
tory manager to the effect that no trans-
ferred convicts should be brought back to
testify and then to keep them. He wanted
to prevent the managers from bringing
back transfers who testified and making
them serve more time.

Thomas Dougherty was called to the
stand. He was paroled in 1902 and a
month later was offered a position by
Brooklyn. He testified that a paroled
officer had been reduced in rank for im-
moral conduct. Some of the paroled offi-
cers were intimate with Colonel Halpin
and bitter against him (Dougherty) and
began accusing him of immorality, and
he was reduced on 50 charges, all of which
he pronounced untrue.

The next witness, an ex-convict, testi-
fied for forgery, requested that his
name be not used and the commissioners
asked the reporters to observe his request.
The witness was accused of immoral con-
duct and was transferred to Auburn. He
said he was not guilty of the charges, and
admitted them to escape a possible punish-
ment.

COMING OF THE COKEYS.

Buffalo Will Give the Grampsons a Cargo
Short Shift.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Police Superinten-
dent Bull has received word from the
chief of the Detroit police that General
Jeffries and his 300 henchmen have left that
city on the schooner Grampson en route to
Buffalo. If they do not stop at Toledo
they are expected to arrive here this after-
noon. The city officials are bestirring
themselves to give them a right lively re-
ception.

The health department will prevent
their landing by instituting quarantine
against them. The poor department will
give no assistance if they succeed in land-
ing and the police are instructed to "rag"
them as fast as they show feet on earth.
Superintendent Bull received a letter
signed "Avenger" reading: "If you
value your life, friend don't attempt to
stop the Cokeys from landing here."

COKEYS REACH CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The schooner
Grampson arrived here from Detroit with
400 Cokeys on board and anchored in the
harbor. The leaders of the party
will endeavor to raise sufficient funds here
to charter the Grampson to carry them on
to Buffalo. They are en route to Wash-
ington.

OTTO SUSENDORF CAPTURED.

Wanted In Buffalo For Highway Robbery
and Jail Breaking.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—John Elsher, ar-
rested on a charge of attempting to rob a
money driver at Flood's Resort, Curtis
Bay, July 11, has been identified as Otto
Susendorf, a notorious criminal from the
state of New York.

In the Curtis Bay case Susendorf's com-
panion was Frederick Douglas, who has
been identified as Fred Campbell.
Susendorf and Campbell escaped from the
Ohio county jail in Buffalo, April 9.

The crime for which Susendorf was last
arrested in New York state attracted a
great deal of attention at the time of its
occurrence. Duncan McBane, paymaster
of the Standard Radiator company of
Buffalo, started Oct. 30, 1903, to make his
usual pay day trip to the factory of the
company, about a mile from Buffalo. He
was accompanied by a revolver and was
left unconscious by the roadside and his
satchel containing \$1,781 was taken.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Four Persons Find Watery Graves In
Osego Lake.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—A quad-
ruple drowning occurred on Osego lake.
The victims were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ed-
wards and a son and a book agent whose
name is unknown.

The Edwards family recently came from
Baltimore to live in a house about four
miles up on the west side of the lake. They
started in a rowboat with the object of
taking the agent across the lake to Hy-
dra Hill, eight miles up.

Shortly after the boat, with four per-
sons clinging to it, was seen about a third
of a mile from the shore of Hatter's Point,
five miles and a half up the lake. Boats
put out to the rescue, but when they re-
ached the scene the four people had dis-
appeared.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards leave two married
children and two others aged 14 and 15
years.

More Victories For Zimmerman.

PARIS, July 23.—An enormous crowd
gathered at the Velodrome to witness the
Bicycle contests.

In the 1,000 metres race, Zimmerman,
who started from the scratch, won easily.
Wheler was second and Tourvet third.
There were 40 starters in the mile handi-
cap race. Some of the contestants had 100
metres start over Zimmerman, who was
scratch man.

The American won the race, finishing
several lengths ahead of the next best
man. His victory was greeted with thun-
ders of applause.

During the final tandem race, the public
observing Zimmerman invaded the track
and gave him an ovation.

Once Wealthy, but Died Peniless.

HANCOCK, Md., July 23.—James Thomas
of Berkley Springs is dead. He died pen-
niless. He was a member of one of the
best families of Washington and at one
time could have written a check worth
\$80,000. Through reverses and troubles
his fortune was lost. Thomas was one of
the head carpenters in the building of the
ship Great Eastern. Fifteen years ago he
organized an expedition to the Arctic
regions.

The President's Summer Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It was said at
the White House that the president had
no intention whatever of visiting Atlantic
City this season. It was added that the
president has made no plans yet for leav-
ing the city in the very near future. He
has contemplated visiting Gray Gables as
soon as public business will permit, but
probably cannot go until after congress
adjourns.

Edward Hartley Released.

JERSEY CITY, July 23.—Edward M. Har-
ley, the eccentric Harlequin who escaped
from the Bloomingdale reformatory and
took refuge in Taylor's hotel in this city
where he was arrested, has been released
from Hudson county jail by order of the
court.

HE WAS A HUSTLER.

The Opportunity Was a Golden One, and
He Hadn't to Grasp It.

When Major General Schofield went
to Keokuk, Ia., and married one of the
belles of that town, Miss Kilbourne, an
amusing incident occurred which Ar-
thur Clarke, business manager of John
Drew, the comedian, enjoys telling
about. It appears that Mr. Clarke's fa-
ther is editor and proprietor of Keo-
kuk's leading paper, The Gate City, and
in his counting room he has a particu-
larly energetic Hebrew, by name Joe
Klein. Joseph is a hustler in every
sense of the word, and the day is bleak
indeed when he gets left. He heard of
the approaching wedding of Miss Kil-
bourne with the distinguished officer, and
early on the morning of the date set
for the happy event he called at the
Kilbourne home, rang the doorbell
and inquired for Mrs. Kilbourne, mother
of the bride. He was informed by the
servant who answered his ring that
Mrs. Kilbourne was very much engaged
at the time, but he insisted that he
must see her on very important busi-
ness. In a moment she came half way
down the front stairs. She knew Mr.
Klein very well, as people always know
each other in small towns, and when
she saw him at the door she said:

"I can't see you now, Joe. I'm dress-
ing for the wedding. Call another
time."

"But I can't," said Mr. Klein. "I
want you to present me to Major Gen-
eral Schofield. I must meet him."

"That is impossible, Joe," said Mrs.
Kilbourne. "The general is dressing
for the church." But the soldier had
overheard the conversation from an up-
per landing, and rather than create
trouble he came down and was duly
presented.

"General Schofield," began Klein
impressively, "do you realize that you
are about to take from me one of the
fairest flowers who have in Keokuk? Do
you know that when she goes hence
with you she will long for news of her
old neighbors? In order that she may be
really made happy by those tidings I
ask you now to place your honored name
upon the subscription list of The Gate
City, which is the best paper in Iowa.
Our rates are \$5 for the daily per-
annum and \$1.50 for the weekly. Think
of your young bride." And there were
tears in Klein's voice as he pleaded for
recognition.

"Mr. Klein," said the general after
regarding the business manager with
undisguised admiration for several min-
utes: "I don't hesitate to proclaim that
you are a wonder. You deserve success.
Come in, and we will have a bottle of
wine together. I will not subscribe for
your daily, but you may put me down
for your \$1.50 weekly," and The Weak-
ly Gate City now finds its way from
Keokuk to General Schofield's house-
hold with great regularity.—Chicago
Times.

The Bear and the Umbrella.

How much danger is there to the
pound in a wild black bear when you
meet him in his haunts accidentally and
at close quarters? Miss C. F. Latham,
wife of mine host at Oak Lodge, on the
Indian river peninsula (Gruyard county,
Fla.), was returning from the beach
alone and armed only with an umbrella.
When just a quarter of a mile from this
very porch, she heard the rattling of
some animal coming toward her through
the saw-palmetto.

Thinking it must be a raccoon, she
quickly picked up a chunk of palmetto
wood and held it ready to whack Mr.
Coon over the head the instant he
emerged. All at once, with a mighty
rustling, out stopped a big black bear
within six feet of her! The surprise was
mutual and profound. Naturally Mrs.
Latham was scared, but not out of her
wits, and she decided that to run would
be to invite pursuit and possibly attack.
She stood her ground and said nothing,
and the bear rose on his hind legs to get
a better look at her, making two or
three feints in her direction with his
paws.

Feeling that she must do something,
Mrs. Latham pointed her umbrella at
the bear and quickly opened and closed
it two or three times. "Woof!" said
the bear. Turning about, he plunged
into the palmettos and went crawling
away, while the lady ran homeward as
fast as she could go. So much for the
"savage and aggressive" disposition of
the black bear.—W. T. Hornaday in St.
Nicholas.

Solid Emery Wheels.

In the production of solid emery
wheels the best cement that can be em-
ployed is one that binds the emery to-
gether with that degree of strength
which will resist the centrifugal strain
due to the high speed at which emery
wheels rotate—about 5,000 feet per
minute. It must not soften by fric-
tional heat nor glue nor harden be-
cause brittle and break with cold, nor
must it hold the grinding grains until
they are too dull to cut or release
them so readily as to waste away the
wheel too fast. It must be capable of
being thoroughly mixed evenly with the
grain emery, so that the wheel may not
have either hard or soft spots, and be
out of balance, and must also be capable
of being tempered to suit different
kinds of metal or work. Great care and
skill are required in the matter of se-
lecting only pure and strong chemicals
for these elements.—Crescent Magazine.

So broad is the scope of modern char- ity that in many cases, particularly in Europe, it has taken forms fanciful if not absurd. London has three or four refuges for lost dogs. These establish- ments are kept up by bequests and do- nations.

"Xmas" is often written instead of
Christmas, and the authority for so
doing is that X is simply the initial
letter of the Greek word for Christ.

Remedies for toothache, my friend, said a philosopher, "will be found to afford instant relief in every case but yours."

PICKETT AND THE ARCHIVES.

The Light Turned on a Hidden Chapter of
War-time History.

Frank Riggs, the son of the famous
banker and his father's successor in the
financial circles at Washington, tells
an interesting story that corrects a
false impression which many good peo-
ple have carried for years. During the
second term of President Grant a man
of the name of Pickett sold to the gov-
ernment of the United States the rec-
ords of the executive departments of
the southern confederacy. From these
documents was obtained much evidence
that prevented the payment of claims
of southern citizens who pretended to
suffer from losses growing out of the war.
In a single instance they saved several
millions by showing that small contrac-
tors throughout the south had been paid
from the Confederate treasury for ser-
vices performed by them for the postoffice
department of the United States before
the outbreak of the rebellion. They
proved to be of great value in many other
directions, and the price paid Mr.
Pickett for them, which was some-
thing like \$50,000, proved to be one of
the most profitable investments ever
made by the government.

Pickett had been the chief clerk of
the Confederate state department or
held some similar office which made
him custodian of the archives. When
President Davis and his cabinet fled
from Richmond, Mr. Pickett carried the
records away and hid them in some
place that escaped the searchers of the
Union army, and the manner of their
disappearance was a mystery until they
were delivered to Secretary Fish. It
was always believed that Mr. Pickett
pocketed the money, and he was uni-
versally condemned by southern people
for betraying the secrets of the lost
cause for a price.

"The facts have never been told,"
said Mr. Riggs, "for Mr. Pickett exacted
the strictest pledge of secrecy from
my father in regard to the disposition
of the money. But both of them are
dead now, and there is no reason why
the truth should not be known. Mr.
Pickett never had the benefit of one
penny of the money he received from
the government for those records. He
deposited the entire amount as soon as
he received it in our bank to the credit
of George W. Riggs, trustee for, and
it was distributed in small amounts
among the widows of Confederate offi-
cers. Mr. Pickett made out the list of
the people to whom he wished it sent.
The checks were all signed by my fa-
ther. Each one was accompanied by a
letter, which he prepared and which my
father signed, saying that the inclosure
was forwarded at the request of a gen-
tleman who felt an interest in their
welfare, but for reasons of his own de-
clared that his identity should not be
disclosed. The account was carried for
several years, and all the checks and
vouchers are now packed away in our
bank."—Chicago Record.

Stopped Smoking to Save.

Kerxes Jones determined to quit smok-
ing not, you know, that it had any
beneficial influence upon his health, but
solely for the reason that he didn't feel
justified in spending 25 cents a day for
the weedy luxury. Jones had a good
disposition and began his new scheme
on Sunday. "Seeing I've quit smoking,
I'll put an extra quarter in the collec-
tion box today," he mused, and in the
money went.

On Monday, just to please his little
wife, good Jones bought a 40 cent box
of minnows and handed it over with the
remark: "No, my dear, it's no extra-
vaganza. Just about what I saved on
cigar today, and we both can enjoy this
after tea." Tuesday Jones bought a 50
cent toy for his little boy out of the
cash saved by abstinence from tobacco.

Wednesday he changed his dining place
down town from a 25 cent to a 30 cent
table d'hote, feeling justified in spend-
ing the extra quarter saved on cigar.
Apparently forgetting this on Thurs-
day, the reformer remarked to himself:
"There's that new umbrella my wife's
been talking about. I'll buy that and
change it up to two weeks' savings on
cigars."

On Friday a new diamond-
set was purchased to please the wife of his
heart and set over against 50 weeks'
savings from tobacco, and on Saturday
Kerxes Jones spent 25 cents for cigars,
having lost six days of his luxury, and
figured up that he had "saved" on the
wrong side of his books just about
\$