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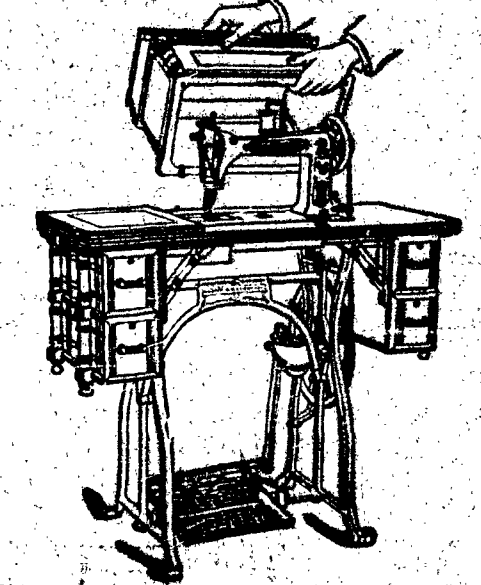
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STRIKERS APPEAL.

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, Howard, Keither and Rogers, the American Railway union officials, have issued an address to the public, the substance of which is as follows:

It is almost universally conceded that the Pullman company, through its repeated reductions in wages, house rents and many other losses, has grossly wronged its employees, and whatever must be said about the great railroad strike, which resulted in consequence of such grievances, the arbitrary refusal of said Pullman company to submit to arbitration in any form, even to the question of whether or not it should be allowed to operate its trains, is a gross injustice to the public and to the country.

We propose that the Pullman company shall be brought to justice and this in a way that will not necessitate a strike with its attendant evils.

We have faith in the American people; they uphold justice; they love fair play; and now, in the name of justice and fair play, we appeal 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 or berth in a Pullman car. Let this policy be inaugurated and we will then see how long the railway companies will be bound by their contracts, as they have induced the public to believe, to haul Pullman cars.

We propose to continue this fight against the Pullman company through good and evil until justice shall be done. There will be no surrender. We will use every available and legal means to give 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.

Very respectfully yours,
E. J. Debs, President.
G. W. Howard, Vice President.
S. Keither, Secretary.
L. W. Rogers, Editor Railway Times.

DEBS IN THE COURT.

Contempt Proceedings Commenced in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Debs, Keither, Rogers and Howard, the American Railway union leaders were brought before Judge Grosscup in the contempt proceedings.

The policy of the defense will be to question 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 enjoined. 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 either legislation or law. The defense will follow closely the lines of the report of the Boarder committee of congress, which investigated the injunction and contempt proceedings by Judge Jenkins.

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. Keither and Mrs. Rogers were in court and greeted the defendants as they were brought in.

The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Hand, while the Santo Fe railroad was represented by ex-Corporation Counsel Miller and E. A. Bancroft.

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 indictment pending against them, but the suggestion was not entertained by the court.

After the reading of the information against the prisoners by the District Attorney, the hearing of the contempt proceedings moved formally that the defendants be dismissed.

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 Attorney Gregory began his argument in support of the motion to dismiss the bill.

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

Mr. Gregory was followed by Mr. Walker for the prosecution, who attacked the answer vigorously. All the strike orders which had resulted in the stoppage of commerce and the mails came from the office of the union in Chicago, and they were responsible 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 rendered a decision in the railroad strike case, holding C. S. McAuliffe, Frank W. Archibald, Eugene V. Debs and several others for trial on the charge of conspiracy to obstruct the mails.

Jenny Breaks a Record.

UTICA, N. Y., July 24.—At Utica park in the face of stiff wind F. J. Jenny, the local class A bicyclist, 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 min. 15 sec. The trial was official and was sanctioned by Chairman Raymond of the National racing board. The best previous record was 1 min. 11 sec.

REFORMATORY INVESTIGATION.

The Inquiry Still in Progress—At the Elmira Institution.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 23.—Dr. Flint and Mr. Devo constituted the reformatory investigation committee, Judge Learned being ill. Mr. Devo said the commission 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 attention to a resolution passed by the reformatory managers to the effect that no transferred convicts should be brought back to testify and then he kept there. 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 1906 and a month later was offered a position by Brookway. He testified that a paroled officer had been reduced in rank for immoral conduct. Some of the paroled officers were indicted when Colonel Elphinstone was 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, sentenced 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 conduct and was transferred to Auburn. He said he was not guilty of the charges, and admitted them to escape a possible punishment.

COMING OF THE COXEYS.

Buffalo Will Give the Grampian's Corps Short Halt.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Police Superintendent Bull has received word from the chief of the Detroit police that General Grampian and his 880 helpers have left that city for the Niagara Reservation en route to Buffalo. If they do not stop at Toledo they are expected to arrive here this afternoon. The city officials are bestirring themselves to give them a right lively reception.

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

Coxey's March Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The schooner Grampian arrived here from Detroit with 430 Coxeyites on board and anchored in the breakwater. The leaders of the party will endeavor to raise sufficient funds here to charter the Grampian to carry them on to Buffalo. They are en route to Washington.

OTTO SUSDFORD CAPTURED.

Wanted in Buffalo For Highway Robbery and Jail Breaking.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—John Fisher, arrested on a charge of attempting to rob a money drawer at Flood's Resort, Curtis Bay, July 11, has been identified as Otto Susdford, a notorious criminal from the state of New York.

In the Curtis Bay case Susdford's companion was Frederick Douglas, who has been identified as Fred Campbell. Susdford and Campbell escaped from the Erie county jail in Buffalo, April 9.

The crime for which Susdford 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, 1906, to make his usual pay trip to the factory of the company, about a mile from Buffalo. He was assaulted, beaten with a revolver and left unconscious by the roadside and his watch containing \$1,717 was taken.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Four Persons Find Watery Graves in Otsego Lake.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—A quadruple drowning in Otsego lake. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Edwards and son and a book agent whose name is unknown.

The Edwards family recently came from Bainbridge 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 Hyde Hill, eight miles up.

Shortly after the boat, with four persons 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 pulled out to the rescue, but when they reached the scene the four people had disappeared.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards leave two married children and two others aged 13 and 19 years.

More Victories For Zimmermann.

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

In the 1,000 metres race, Zimmermann, who started from the scratch, won easily. Wheeler was second and Louvet third. There were 40 starters in the mile handicap race. Some of the contestants had 100 metres start over Zimmermann, who was scratch man.

The American won the race, finishing seven lengths ahead of the next best man. His victory was greeted with thunder of applause.

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

Once Wealthy, but Died Penniless.

HE WAS A MUSTER.

The Opportunity Was a Golden One, and He Made the Most of It.

When Major General Schofield went to Kookuk, Ia., and met one of the boldest of that town, John Kilbourne, an amazing incident occurred which Arthur Clarke, business manager of John Drew, the comedian, began talking about. It appears that Mr. Clarke's father is editor and proprietor of Kookuk's leading paper, The Great City, and in his counting room he has a particularly energetic helper, by name Jos Klein. Joseph is a hustler in every sense of the word, and the day is black indeed when he got left. He heard of the approaching wedding of Miss Kilbourne 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. 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, Jos, I'm dressing for the wedding. Call another time."

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

"That is impossible, Jos," said Mrs. Kilbourne. "The general is dressing for the church." But the soldier had overheard the conversation from an upper 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 we have in Kookuk? Do you know that when she goes home with you she will long for news of her old neighbors? In order that she may be really made happy by these things I ask you now to place your honored name upon the subscription list of The Great City, which is the best paper in Iowa. Our rates are 50 cents for the daily year 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 undignified admiration for several minutes: "I do not hesitate to protect that you are a wonder. You deserve what you want. Come in, and we will have a bottle of wine together. I will not subscribe for your daily, but you may get me down for your \$1.50 weekly," said The Weekly by Great City now finds its way down Kookuk to General Schofield's household with great regularity.—Chicago Times.

The Bear and the Umbrella.

How much danger is there to the point in a wild black bear when you meet him in his haunts contentedly and at close quarters? Miss C. F. Latham, wife of mine host at Oak Lodge, on the Indiana river peninsula (Barren county, Fla.), was answering from the bank alone and armed only with an umbrella.

When just a quarter of a mile from this very porch, she heard the rustling 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 throw Mr. Coon over the head the instant he emerged. All at once, with a mighty rustling, out stepped 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 held nothing, and the bear rose on his hind legs to get a better look at her, making two or three faints 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 making away, while the lady ran homeward as fast as she could go. So much for the "average and aggressive" disposition of the black bear.—W. T. Hensley in St. Nicholas.

Solid Memory Wholes.

In the production of solid memory wheels the best cement that can be applied is one that binds the memory together with that degree of strength which will resist the centrifugal strain due to the high speed at which memory wheels out beat—about 5,000 feet per minute. It must not soften by frictional heat nor plane nor burn nor become brittle and break with cold, nor must it hold the cutting grains solid as they are too dull to cut nor release them so readily as to waste away the wheel too fast. It must be capable of being thoroughly mixed evenly with the grain memory, so that the wheel may 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 selecting only pure and strong chemicals for these cement.—Cramer's Magazine.

So broad is the scope of modern charity 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 establishments are kept up by bequests and donations.

"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, by tooth, and a philosopher," will be found in a recent issue of the New York Times.

One hundred years ago the Japanese were so separated from the remainder of mankind that so far as any intercourse was concerned they might almost be said to have inhabited the moon.

PICKETT AND THE ARCHIVES.

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

Frank Riggs, the son of the famous leader and his father's successor in the Special chores at Washington, tells me an interesting story that corrects a false impression which many good people have carried for years. During the second term of President Grant a man of the name of Pickett sold to the government of the United States the records 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 loyalty for losses growing out of the war. In a single instance they saved several millions by showing that mail contracts throughout the south had been paid from the Confederate treasury for services 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 something like \$60,000, 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 next some similar office which made him an 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 searches 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 in—unfortunately condemned by southern people for betraying the secrets of the lost cause for a price.

"The facts have never been told," said Mr. Riggs. "Mr. Pickett's account of the sale of the records 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 officers. Mr. Pickett made out the list of the people to whom he wished it sent. The checks were all signed by my father. Each one was accompanied by a letter, which he prepared and which my father signed, saying that the money was forwarded at the request of a gentleman who felt an interest in their welfare, but for reasons of his own he did not wish his identity should be known. The money was sent out in several small lots, and all the checks and vouchers and papers packed away in our bank."—Chicago Record.

Wanted to Quit Smoking.

Kernan Jones determined to quit smoking, and you know that it had any special influence upon his health, but only for the reason that he didn't feel himself in a position to quit a day for his weekly salary. Jones had a good disposition and began his new scheme on Monday. "Packing I've quit smoking, I'll put an extra quarter in the collection box today," he mused, and in the money went.

On Tuesday, Jones to please his little wife, good Jones bought a 40 cent box of cigarettes and handed it over with the remark: "No, my dear, it's no extravagance. Just about what I saved on cigarettes today, and we both can enjoy this extra bit." Tuesday Jones bought a 50 cent box for his little boy out of the cash saved by abstinence from tobacco. Wednesday he deposited his dining place down town for a 25 cent box of 50 cents a box. Thursday he justified in spending his extra quarter saved on cigarettes. On Friday he 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 tobacco." On Friday a new dinner set was purchased to please the wife of his heart and not against 30 weeks' savings from tobacco, and on Saturday Kernan Jones spent 25 cents for cigars, having left six days of his salary, and figured up that he had "saved" on the great side of his books just about \$20.00.—Philadelphia Call.

Salubrious and Tobacco.

"There are many interesting features about the Salubrious of Alaska," said A. C. Brown, who is in charge of Lake Charles Reindeer station, at the Glenn. "One of the most interesting features of this breed, people to me has been their habit of smoking. They are inveterate smokers without regard to sex. These pipes are made of walrus tusks and are hollowed out in such a manner that a great deal of the tobacco as well as the smoke is inhaled. They will meet every whirling or other vessel, and almost any kind of a trade can be made for smoking tobacco. They will deliver up the trophy of the walrus at very much less than its value and take in exchange smoking tobacco at several times its real worth. The greatest punishment you can inflict upon an Eskimo is to deprive him of his tobacco."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Secret Defined.

A secret is a thing which you communicate to one whom you can trust. He, in turn, tells it to somebody that he can trust, and that somebody reveals it to another somebody whom he can trust. And so it goes the rounds, but it is still a secret, although everybody knows it.—Boston Transcript.

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