

THE GREAT BOYCOTT.

The Worst Sufferer by It is the Public.

U. S. TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Train Loads of Perishable Fruit Spoiled—Strikers Leave Loads of Passengers in Swamps—Riot at Uniontown—Strike Leader Arrested—The Mails Must Move.

Chicago, July 3.—The action of the Government in determining to authorize the employment of United States troops for the purpose of enforcing the enjoining order issued yesterday by Judge Woods and Grosscup, and a well defined indication that both sides are not willing but anxious to arrive at a pacific understanding, were the principal features of the strike situation to-day.

AFRAID OF THE TROOPS.

The through passenger and suburban service of the Santa Fe, Northwestern, Burlington, Wisconsin Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul were maintained with a fair degree of regularity and the officials were sanguine that these conditions at least could be continued until the strike had expended itself.

The strikers at Blue Island refrained from violence during the day. This was due not so much to the presence of the deputy sheriffs and marshals as to the feeling of the dread created by the report that they would be soon confronted by the regular troops.

A detachment of 15th Regiment U. S. regulars from Fort Sheridan, Col. Crofton commanding, arrived at the Northwestern station at 11:45 a. m. A conference is now being held to decide on the assignment of the companies. One detachment will go to Blue Island, another to Grand Crossing, while the remainder will be held in reserve.

AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Ont., July 3.—The effect of the Pullman strike reached Windsor last night, and although the Canadian trainmen have not struck, nor are they likely to strike, yet over one-half of them find themselves thrown out of work. There is little or no business being done at the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific stations here.

UNCLE SAM INTERVENES.

Washington, July 3.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day to discuss the strike situation in Chicago. Col. Lamont afterwards made public this statement: "The United States Marshal, the United States District and United States Judge, having certified to the President that in their judgment it is impracticable to otherwise execute the orders of the court, the troops under command of Col. Crofton at Fort Sheridan, consisting of eight companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of light artillery, have been ordered to Chicago to enforce observance of the laws of the United States."

These orders were telegraphed at 3:30 p. m. to Col. Martin, the adjutant-general at General Miles' headquarters in Chicago.

RIOT AT UNIONTOWN.

Uniontown, Pa., July 3.—Today a crowd of strikers chased G. H. Phillips and Fred Wyatt, two deputy sheriffs from Kyle, Pa. over town. They took refuge in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. The crowd then moved on to the police station and a riot ensued, in which William Fallon was shot through the arm and Martin Schenck slightly wounded, while a number suffered broken heads. The police effected several arrests.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 3.—Freight shipments to all points west of Pittsburg are practically at a standstill. Forty-two Western roads are notified that the Pennsylvania Company's general office here that they will not receive freight of any kind until the boycott is settled.

A RINGLEADER ARRESTED.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3.—Edward P. Phelan, leader of the railway strike here, was arrested to-day upon a warrant issued by the United States Court upon the complaint of the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company's receiver, Samuel F. Edwards. The receiver charged Phelan with interfering with the management of the railway by ordering its employees to leave its service, with intent to injure the railway.

MINES COMPELLED TO CLOSE.

Chicago, July 3.—Mines Nos. 6 and 7, in Stanton, Ill., have been compelled to close down on account of the railroad strike. If the strike should continue any length of time there will be another coal famine. Everything on the Idaho division of the Union Pacific in Boise, Idaho, is tied up, and the company refuses freight in most points. The Shore-shops have been closed. The tie-up on the Southern and Union Pacific in Ogden is unbroken. The regular Rio Grande western train went out last night all right. W. C. Curtis, assistant to General Manager Towne, of the Southern Railway, San Francisco, estimates the company's loss at \$200,000 a day. The fruit business is seriously menaced. Over \$80,000 worth of fruit is stalled between San Francisco and Ogden.

AN INFAMOUS DESERTION.

Chicago, July 3.—The Nickel Plate Railroad caught it to-day in earnest. All the engineers, firemen, brakemen and trackmen on the Chicago end of the line stopped work simultaneously and without warning, leaving things in a desperate state of confusion. The worst effect of the walk-out was in the swampy regions, several miles from the city, near Kensington. Here a whole train load of passengers from the east were left to their own resources near the Stony Island station. They had been brought hundreds of miles, and then left practically in a wilderness, though almost within sight of their destination.

G. T. R. MEN GO OUT.

Port Huron, July 3.—From 300 to 500 employees of the Chicago and Grand Trunk went out at midnight. Men are joining the A. R. U. every hour.

GROWING WORSE AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 3.—The situation in the territory tributary to St. Louis has grown decidedly worse. All the A. R. U. men on the western division of the Wabash struck, and the engineers refused to haul trains manned by green men. The switchmen, generally, in all the Wabash yards went out. On the cotton belt A. R. U. men went out during the night.

A NEW DIFFICULTY.

Chicago, July 3.—A new difficulty is presented by the refusal of the engineers and firemen to risk their lives by working with green hands, and it is also doubtful that the railroad managers themselves are not very anxious to force the fighting. They are exceedingly

fearful of precipitating a battle on the 4th of July, and are playing a waiting game. They are making no serious effort to move their trains before Thursday morning. They also say that a suspension of business at this time is not an unmitigated event. "We are taking things very easy," said one of them this morning. "We know perfectly well that the freight is in the country and must be moved sooner or later, and all the roads are involved in this thing, it makes no difference to us when the freight is moved, as we shall ultimately get our share of it. If any one or more of the roads was free from disturbance, it might rob the rest of us of our share, but we are all acting together, and this question has got to be settled sooner or later, and we feel it might as well be now as ever. We are perfectly willing that the public shall suffer enough inconvenience to enable it to fully realize what the strike means. It will not be long before the inconvenience resulting from this suspension will be felt very keenly everywhere, and then we believe public sentiment will be a great factor in the extinction of Debs and his people. We believe this is the wisest way to settle these troubles than would be an attempt to force the thing and endanger the lives of a large number of faithful men." The price of provisions is advancing very rapidly, and the hotels, restaurants and private families are feeling it very keenly. Fruit, ice and all perishable provisions are commanding very high prices, and indeed, are now regarded as a luxury.

DEARBORN STATION MEN OUT.

All railroad employees in the Dearborn station have quit work, and the tie-up is complete on six roads entering that station. These are the Grand Trunk, Erie, Wabash, Eastern Illinois, Santa Fe and Missouri.

A most sweeping order was telegraphed over the entire Northwestern system to-day. It will throw out of employment 10,000 men. It is intended to strike from the pay roll during the continuation of the strike every man who is not absolutely necessary for the despatch of what business the company would be able to handle.

MAIL TRAINS MUST MOVE.

Detroit, July 3.—Assistant United States District Attorney Wilkins received a telegram from United States Attorney-General Olney late last night, telling him to see that the United States mail trains started on time during the strike of the railroad men. The order is a very strong one, and orders the trains moved if it takes all of the power of the United States to do it. The order will be put in execution by means of legal processes. All who attempt to obstruct the passage of the trains carrying the United States mail will be arrested on warrants.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, July 3.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Costigan introduced a bill further to amend the Acts respecting the Civil Service.

Sir John Thompson moved the third reading of a bill respecting subsidies granted to the Government of the Province of Quebec by chapter 8 of the statutes of 1884.

Mr. Laurier said the bill should contain a stipulation as to what purpose the money was to be applied to. He therefore moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to amend it so as to provide that the said sum shall be paid according to the provisions of the statutes of the Province of Quebec, chapter 2, namely, into the fund created for the redemption of the loan effected under the provisions of 37 Victoria, chapter 2, and shall be applied to the payment of so much of the loan made in virtue of that Act, and shall form part of a sinking fund for the redemption of that loan.

Sir John Thompson said the Province of Quebec was about to make an arrangement by which this money shall be paid for the redemption of the loan.

The Dominion Government considered that the payment was properly safeguarded, and the particular portion of the public debt to which the money should be applied was a matter that he thought was in the care of the Province itself. No charge had been made that the Province meant to misappropriate any of the money, and for the Dominion to say that the money should be used only in a certain way would be most offensive to the Province, and would intimate that the Province might not apply the money for the benefit of its creditors.

Mr. Edgar, on motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, drew attention to the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron. He recalled the imprisonment of Mr. Thomas McGreevy and Mr. N. K. Conolly for conspiracy to defraud the Government. It was well known that a gentleman was still in the Cabinet who was largely interested in the funds criminally received from Mr. McGreevy. The public had expected to hear something from the Government on the subject, but as nothing had been said, he proposed to call attention to the inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the facts disclosed. The object of the conspiracy was to draw money from contractors. The result was that a large sum was paid to McGreevy by contractors for a clearly defined purpose—the election fund of the Conservative party.

The amount thus raised was \$117,000. The conspiracy was a political conspiracy, he asked did the political objects lessen the crime? Was it a secret any longer who were the beneficiaries of that election fund? It was a mystery to the judge and jury, but was it a mystery to-day? Evidence existed which disclosed the names of those who received the funds from the minor culprits, and it threw upon the House the duty of meeting out justice to them. This evidence had been elicited in the trial of the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron. On that occasion the Government refused a complete trial, yet sufficient had been elicited to trace the conspiracy fund from its source to its disgraceful and corrupt destiny. In 1891 Thomas McGreevy admitted that he had received from the contractors \$55,000 for political purposes. The money was expended exclusively for the Conservative party in the election of 1887. McGreevy was the treasurer of the party for the Quebec district. This was admitted by Sir Adolphe Caron. It was clear that the money came under the control of the managers of the general replete fund. This compromised the Conservative party of the district of Quebec and the whole of Canada. But there were other contributions. Sir Adolphe Caron collected \$25,000 from Senator Ross, who was owner of the Lake St. John Construction Company, enjoying \$260,000 in subsidies from the Dominion. The subscription of \$25,000 was not made openly. It was paid secretly to Sir Adolphe Caron's hands, and by him carried in dirty, damp bank bills and given to McGreevy. Then there was another subscription of \$25,000 from the contractor, Mr. Beemer, which was initiated "A. P. C." the initials of the Postmaster-General. The whole fund was raised from contractors

or subsidized patriots. Who controlled and distributed this mixed fund? McGreevy says it was arranged that the money was to be paid according to orders, and that Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron issued the orders. Therefore (Mr. Edgar) proposed to include both these gentlemen in his motion of censure. They shared the benefit of the transaction and they should share the condemnation. He therefore moved in amendment to the motion, "That from the public trial and conviction of Thomas McGreevy and N. K. Conolly for conspiracy to defraud, and from evidence and papers already before this House, it appears that large portions of the moneys which were found upon the said trial to have been criminally received by the said Thomas McGreevy from Government contractors were so received by him for the purpose of being expended in elections in the interest of the Conservative party, and for distribution by Sir Hector Langevin, M.P., and Sir Adolphe Caron, M.P., for the election of themselves and of other supporters of the Government in the general elections held in February, 1887. That it further appears that large portions of said moneys, together with other large sums, collected by Sir Adolphe Caron from those interested in governing railway subsidies were expended and distributed by Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron in lavish and illegal amounts to assist in the election of themselves and other supporters of the Government in the district of Quebec at the general elections of 1887. That the said Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron were then and now are members of this House and are members of the Privy Council for Canada, and the said Sir Adolphe Caron is a Cabinet Minister and Postmaster-General. That in the opinion of this House the said Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron are deserving of the severest censure for their connection with the said transactions, and that it is a public scandal and an injury to the reputation of Canada that Sir Adolphe Caron should continue to hold the position of a Minister of the Crown."

Sir Hector Langevin, on rising, was greeted with applause and approval. He said that when he was tried before the Committee of Privileges and Elections in 1891, he had come of his free accord, not wishing the statements to go to the contrary of his own conscience. He had given his evidence under oath, and the report of the House had been in his favor. The hon. gentleman, who had just spoken wanted to try him again. That was not justice. It was for the House and the country to say whether he was to be singled out and tried in this way. This was the first time in this country, and he thought in any British country, that a man in his or the most humble position had been tried a second time, and when he gave his evidence without or with an oath, he did so to the best of his ability, and if he made mistakes it was not wilfully, but because his memory failed him. He stated on his honor what he now said to the House. He never knew that money had been or was being paid out by the department over which he then presided, or by the Government to which he then belonged. He never knew that money had been or was being paid out by the department over which he then presided, or by the Government to which he then belonged.

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money over to the party treasurer, and it was not given in dirty bills either, as Mr. Edgar had suggested. He had met all the charges against him, but when Mr. Edgar was asked to substantiate his charges before the commission he failed to do so. The subject had, however, been dealt with by the commission, and the House had passed judgment upon it. Not a single new fact had been elicited, and he was perfectly willing to leave his case in the hands of the members of the House of Commons. He was ready to stand or fall by what he had done, and under the same circumstances he would do to-morrow again what he had done to help his friends.

Mr. Chaplain said the inference of the trial of 1891 was that Messrs. McGreevy and Conolly had the Government in their power to some extent. Unfortunately the principals in the misdemeanor were not reached, but only the agents. He had no doubt McGreevy had been ruined by his devotion to the party, and that the leaders of the party knew all about the funds in the possession of and distributed by Mr. McGreevy. The whole proceeding was a broad farce. The members of the Government made a great mistake when they considered that the matter was cleared and definitely settled by the investigations of 1891. The business had been carried on so far that the political atmosphere was debauched.

Mr. Mulock rose to express his amazement that the members of the Government had not involved directly in the charges, but who chose to make them their common cause, had nothing to say. The Premier owed an explanation to the country. He owed it to the country to say how he dared open the doors of Carleton jail three months ago and discharge the criminals sentenced, after one year's expense, for a crime which extended more or less beyond them. The had to-night the culmination of the disgraceful episode in their country's history, when nearly all the Government were cleared and absolved by the statement of the hon. gentleman, who gloried in his shame.

The amendment was defeated by 102 to 45.

The House went into supply on the supplementary estimates, and carried several items.

The House adjourned at 1:35 a. m.

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