

CANADA AFTER NEWFOUNDLAND

Also Greenland
and French
Islands.

It is Reported from Ottawa
That Government is Busy
Negotiating With the Proper
Authorities to Bring These
Countries Into the Domin-
ion, and Incidentally St.
Pierre and Miquelon.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—(Special)—It is under-
stood, although nothing official can be
obtained, that the dominion government
has now under consideration the question
of getting Newfoundland and Greenland
into Canada.

The decision of the Alaskan boundary
commission, which has given the United
States permanent title to a large strip
of land in the possession of Canada,
has not only set the government thinking,
but working. What is intended now is
to sound of the dominion as far as it is
possible to do so. Some time ago an ex-
pedition was sent to Hudson Bay to take
possession of whatever belonged to Can-
ada in that direction.

Any one who looks at a map of North
America will see that a great part of ter-
ritory on the Atlantic coast is held by
Newfoundland. There is a long fringe on
the coast of Labrador, which is owned
by Newfoundland. This, as well as the
important position which the ancient col-
ony occupies on the Atlantic, makes it
highly desirable that Newfoundland
should be brought within the confeder-
ation.

In 1895 Newfoundland applied for ad-
mission into the dominion. The Cana-
dian government of that day made an offer
in reply, but the matter was not taken
up very seriously, and therefore nothing
came out of the negotiations. Newfoundland
was anxious to come into the domi-
nion government, which at that time,
Sir Mackenzie Bowell being premier, was
at sixes and sevens, were lukewarm. Now
that the dominion government is more
settled, and the general opinion
would in 1895, but the general opinion
will be that the interest of Canada and
the empire require that an effort should
be made to bring all parties together with
a view of union.

As far as Greenland is concerned the
Canadian government will have to nego-
tiate with Denmark through the Danish
authorities, with a view of purchasing the
island.

If the Canadian government succeeds in
getting Newfoundland joined to Canada
this will be a step towards securing St.
Pierre and Miquelon from France, there-
by removing the French shore difficulty,
which has been a source of irritation in
the past.

DISASTER FEARED FOR NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOONER

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 20.—During a
severe blizzard yesterday the schooner
Susan was driven ashore off St. John's.
Her crew, after twelve hours in an open
boat, made port this morning badly frost-
bitten. Several other schooners suffered
in the gale, their crews having terrible
experiences.

It is feared the schooner *Devon* has
foundered with her crew of seven men.

Maine Shipping Falling Off.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 19.—The tonnage
launched in Maine shipyards the past year
fell short 2,600 tons of last year's record
and considerably below the 1901 output.
The total was: 1903, 36,055; 1902, 37,201;
1901, 47,146.

The tonnage by districts was as fol-
lows: Bangor, 1,237; Bath, 21,231; Bel-
fast, 1,922; Calais, 67; Machias, 307;
Pascataqua, 817; Portland, 105; Wis-
sasset, 1,143; Woburn, 9,833.

CLEVELAND MAN KILLS WIFE AND THREE LITTLE ONES, THEN SUICIDES.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 20.—Roscoe W. Der-
by, a machanic, about forty-five years of
age, exterminated his family today by
shooting his wife, his three children, and
then himself. The crime is believed to
have been due to despondency over the
unimproved conditions of the family
and the near approach of Christ-
mas.

The wife, Della, was killed first, while
sleeping at her husband's side in bed; two
of the children, Harold, aged nine, and
Alice, aged seven, were killed as they ran
through the house in the darkness of early
morning, endeavoring to escape their
merciless parent. The third child, Thom-
as, aged five, was killed in his bed after his
elder brother and sister had been killed.

Derby had been down town as late as 11
o'clock last night, ostensibly shopping, but
in all probability securing ammunition for
his revolver. When he got home his wife
and he talked with a neighbor over the
approaching festival. Shortly after his ar-
rival at home the neighbor left, and the
Derby family went to bed.

The crime is believed to have been com-
mitted about 4 o'clock this morning. Two
bullets were fired into Mrs. Derby's fore-
head, and a third, probably fired after the
children had been killed, was fired into

HALIFAX MAIL CLERK THROWN FROM TRAIN AND NEARLY KILLED.

J. W. H. Cameron, After Being Pitched
from D. A. R. Express, Crawls
Half a Mile With Broken Leg and
Other Injuries.

Halifax, Dec. 20.—(Special)—J. W. H. Cam-
eron, the well known mail clerk on the
D. A. R. train, met with a serious acci-
dent Saturday evening about 8 o'clock.
While stepping from one car to another
while the train was going about thirty-five
miles an hour he missed his footing and
fell, fortunately clear of the wheels. He
was in his bare head and shirt sleeves at
the time.

In the fall his head was badly cut and
his right leg broken, besides other cuts
and bruises. In this state he crawled on
his hands and knees half a mile to South
Uniacke, where he was found by an aged
man and wife who resided near the track
and heard his cries for help. He was
nearly frozen also. They gave him all the
attention possible and about 2 o'clock this
morning a party of his friends found his
whereabouts, having gone out in search of
his body by special from Halifax.
Cameron was not missed by any one on
the train till the arrival at Halifax. He
was brought to Windsor Junction on a
trolley and there placed on board the St.
John express and on arrival here was
placed in the hospital. His escape from
death was miraculous. He is about sixty-
five years of age.

Steamer *Dhorme* arrived here at 8
o'clock tonight from St. John.

TWO MEN KILLED BY BOSTON & MAINE TRAIN.

Both Victims Were Deaf and Jump-
ed Out of the Way of One Engine
in Front of Another.

Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 20.—Thomas Fitz
and William Russ, each about 45 years of
age, residents of Ipswich, were killed by
a freight train on the Boston & Maine
Railroad during the night while they were
walking on the track on their way to
Russ' home. Both men were deaf of hear-
ing and when the whistle of an express
train was heard as it was close upon
them they jumped to the other track;
only to be struck by a freight train com-
ing in the opposite direction.
Both men leave families.

POLITICIANS COME TO BLOWS

A Lively Ending to an Arkansas Political
Meeting.

Hope, Ark., Dec. 19.—During a joint dis-
cussion here today by the three candidates
for the nomination for governor a per-
sonal encounter occurred between two of
the candidates—Governor Jefferson Davis
and Associate Justice Carroll D. Wood,
of the Supreme Court.

Governor Davis struck Judge Wood on
the side of the head with a cane, and
Wood, in turn, attempted to retaliate by
striking the governor. Later in the dis-
cussion the two principals were arrested
and placed under bonds for their ap-
pearance in the mayor's court, January
1st. As Governor Davis was closing his
speech today he accused Judge Wood of
having gone to New York to secure infor-
mation against Senator James Jones, a
leading candidate for the Senate. The
governor said he himself had fought Sen-
ator Jones in the open, but that Judge
Wood had knifed him and was a traitor.

Work for 4,000 Men Ceases.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Four thousand men
employed by the Illinois Steel Company at
South Chicago will be laid off for an
indefinite period today.

All mothers should see that their daugh-
ters are taught to do something of charac-
ter value, for if a girl does not marry she
will be able to earn her own living, and
they are often not even trained for mar-
riage.

There was also evidence of a struggle on
Alice's part. Thomas had remained in
bed, probably asleep, and also received
bullets in his head, dying instantly. After
the extraordinary crimes of the crime were
communicated in a letter written by Der-
by yesterday to a friend, to the effect that
when it was received the Derby family
would be dead.

THE NEW I. C. R. ROUND HOUSE; FINEST ON THE LINE OF RAILWAY

Construction Completed, But Government Has Yet to Do Work Which
Will Take Some Months—A Description of the
New Buildings.



View of the New I. C. R. Round House, St. John.

The new I. C. R. round house at St.
John, declared to be the finest on the
government railway line, is practically
completed so far as construction goes.
There are the finishing touches to be given
before the work is taken from the con-
tractors' hands but after that there is
work to be done by the railway depart-
ment which will take some months yet, so
that it will be next summer before the
new round house will be in active oc-
cupancy.

The Site.
A picture of the new works, taken from
the Marsh Creek side, is here given and
affords a fair idea of the new building.
There are four parts to the new round
house. These are engine house, machine
house, tank and turntable. Say you walk
out from the city, you come upon the
new buildings just to the right of the I.
C. R. through track and opposite Ward's.
The property for the site was secured from
the Gilbert estate.

The buildings occupy the greater part
of the space between the I. C. R. track
and Marsh Creek. The engine house is
built in circular form, being considerably
more than one-third of a circle whose
diameter is nearly 345 feet. The machine
shop is an oblong building adjoining the
engine house, and the tank and turntable
shop, boiler room, coal room and fan room.
The boilers are not yet in. It is fifty
feet wide by 100 feet long on one side and
by 111 feet 8 inches on the other side.

Pile and Concrete Foundation.
The buildings rest upon foundations of
red pine piles driven on an average of
twenty-one feet to hard pan and topped
with concrete. The outside walls of the
engine house and machine shop are built
of concrete. These concrete walls are
twenty feet high and upon them rise
the steel walls of the engine house and
machine shop. The steel walls are six
feet high and at the bottom and top
are sixteen inches at the top where the
brick work begins. The brick walls

are built with cement mortar. The en-
gine house and machine shop are about
twenty-five feet high, inner elevation.
There are eight expansion joints in the
concrete walls—six in the engine house
and two in the machine shop. A twelve
inch vitrified clay pipe drains the whole
outside and carries the drainage from
roof, engine pits and turntable into Marsh
Creek. There are also seven mud basins
connecting with this drain.

Seventeen iron columns mark the inner
front of the engine house and make pro-
vision for eighteen doors each twelve feet
four inches wide and seventeen feet high.
The roof of engine house and machine
shop are supported on the wide outside
concrete piers, each of which piers rests
upon four piles. The roof is of one and
half inch corrugated iron, and the en-
gine house and machine shop are covered
with three-eighths tongued and grooved spruce
plank and has five ply of tar paper with
gravel. It is drained by five inch pipes
which run down between the posts and
discharge into the engine pits and thence
by drain into Marsh Creek.

The Engine Pits.
The engine pits number eighteen, two
being connected with drop pit. The con-
crete walls of the pits, drop pit, turntable
centre and all the pits in the engine and
machine shops are supported on piles of
red pine, there being fifty-six piles to
every engine pit. On top of the concrete
walls of the pits in the engine and ma-
chine shops are concrete walls of southern
yellow pine six by twelve, all levelled off
to the base of the rail and the rails are
laid on this on the same level as the turn-
table.

A trolley track of twenty-one inch
gauge runs from one end of the engine
house to the other between the engine
pits and the turntable. The engine pits
take wheels or other parts to any of the
engines in for repairs. The engine pits
are sixty feet by ten feet inside. The
bottom of the pits are smooth
concrete.

The water tank is to hold 100,000 gal-
lons. It is a concrete tank high and rests
on a pile foundation of twelve
piles resting on a pile foundation, nine
piles under each pier. Pipes will be laid
from the tank across the bottom of the

Marsh Creek to tap the city water main,
from which the tank will be supplied.
The turntable is seventy-two feet one
inch inside diameter. Its centre rests on
a concrete pier which is supported on
twenty-five piles. The concrete walls are
five and a half feet at the bottom and fif-
teen inches at the top. The turntable
was set and furnished by the Hamilton
Bridge Company.

Outside the machine shop is the hot
well, forty-four feet by fourteen and ten
and a half feet high. This is for taking
the water from engines and returning it
heated.

In the engine house are three enameled
syphon latrines seven feet four inches
long, with automatic cylinder. Syphon
lipped urinals are also placed. These con-
veniences were supplied by J. L. Mott &
Co., New York, and placed in position by
Henry Crawford. They rest on an arch
of concrete foundation.

400,000 Brick Used.

All the woodwork of the buildings has
been given three coats of paint, the last
being dark olive green. All the iron work
inside and outside has been given two
coats of black asphalt varnish. All the
inside walls to a point six feet above the
rail level have been given a coat of coal
tar and all the rest of the brick walls has
two coatings of the best lime whitewash.
The heating is the Sturtevant hot air
system connected with fan and engine in
the machine shop. Vitrified clay pipe is
used, ranging from twenty-four inches
down to twelve inches in diameter with
three entrances to each pit, the entrances
being fourteen inches in diameter and fitted
with dampers.

The plans provide for the future build-
ing of coal plant, offices and stores de-
partment.

The ground for the new round house
was broken about March 1st. Messrs.
Flood and Bates were the contractors and
their figure was about \$72,000. About
sixty to seventy-five men have been em-
ployed. There were 400,000 bricks used in
the work. All has been under the super-
vision of William S. McLean, chief engi-
neer, who has carefully watched the work
on behalf of the government.

The Joy of Work.

(Written for The Telegraph.)

"Blessed is the man who hath found his
work! Blessed is the man who hath found his
work! These are the words of Thomas Carlyle,
Carlyle of the rough stormy diction, a man
conscious of the herculean task he him-
self had appointed to do in the world,
and who had been energized with the
courage of his soul. "Blessed is the man
who hath found his work—not the work
which draws out the man's muscles and
leaves him languishing within him; this de-
grades the man and tends to destroy the
best and noblest in his soul. And there
is something high and good in every man;
it is something that years have hidden the
precious thing under their drifted snow,
until even the owner of it forgets or
only dimly remembers it, yet there
comes a time when the sleeper will
awake and dig his talent up once more
to use for the benefit of his kind."

"Blessed is the man who hath found his
work!"—for that purpose, and for that
purpose alone, he has entered the world.
Let him see to it that he is true to his
hand, and he will be true to his heart.
All men are not born to fill high stations in
the land; there are heroes of wood and
silver. Let not the heaver of wood
envy the artificer in gold. Nay,
gather strength in his whole strength, let
him strive to direct his blows as never
before. Let him deliver them. This is the
whole glory of labor, and it is wonderful
what an influence it has over the lives of
men. "Whatever thy hand findeth to do,
do it with thy might." Try to dig
that ditch a little straighter than you were
doing, put your heart in it and soon you
will find that the difficulty in the way
of accomplishment. The nobility of
labor—there is absolutely no bound to this
ardor. The rich and the poor stand
before the Greatest Laborer of all
and He Himself selects those whom He
most delights to honor."

Let no man think this blessedness of
work a light thing. It means, it may be,
weary days and sleepless nights for the
body. That only is true work, and such
to the advancement of humanity, and such
can be accomplished only through much
trouble and sorrow. It is strange that
the greatest workers of the world have
been those who have labored hardest. One
of them has said, "The foxes have holes,
and the birds of the air have nests, yet
the son of man hath not a place to lay
his head." They wandered about in
sheepskins and goat skins, of whom the
world was not worthy." Nay more, they
were cast into prisons, they were beaten
with stripes, some were even put to death.
If so be that you wish to do any great
or noble work in the world, you must
be prepared to follow those who before
have traveled the via dolorosa, the way

of sorrow. You too must be prepared to
give your heart's blood drop by drop until
the world stands by callous and indif-
ferent.

Yet take courage and ask no other bless-
edness; nay you will be so filled with
joy that there shall be room to hold no
other blessedness. The joy of your soul
will overwhelm and override the pain of
your body. And what shall another of
those great and noble labors in the work
of the universe, I reckon that the
sufferings of this present time are not
worthy to be compared with the glory
that shall be revealed in us."

And this is the spirit of all right labor.
It may be that one man plants the tree
while another and a stranger will enjoy
the shade and eat of the delicious fruit. It
may also happen, nay is it not the general
rule of all happenings, that the wayfarer
will not even pause to think of the man
who, passing that way before, lovingly
planted the tree under which he now re-
clines. Yet who will say he labored in
vain because he has been forgotten? There
is a great reward in the work of the
universe, and it is not the reward of a
certain English village a stone portico
built a great many years ago—so long ago
no one remembers the exact date. It is
the reward of the laborer in the work of
the universe. Engraved on his weather-
beaten front, hardly legible now, is this
inscription: "Erected for the glory of God,
and for the good of the souls of John
Kinnear and his spouse, Mary." Is not
this a strange commentary on the weak-
ness of human vanity? John Kinnear and
his spouse Mary were no doubt very esti-
mable people in their day and generation;
no doubt they filled their places well, but
also, they were guilty of one act that
savored somewhat of idle bombast. Gen-
erations have come and gone since they
died, the children have picked the early
prunings off their graves, they are for-
gotten utterly but the glory of God re-
mains. Again we say, "Blessed is the man
who hath found his work! Let him ask
no other blessedness." That man who
wields the pick and shovel in the trenches
as noble as he who uses the pen, pro-
vided always he works in the right spirit.
He, too, will find joy in it, such joy as
will be very precious to his soul. And
his face shall become transfigured with the
row within and men shall recognize the
patent of his nobility and shall call him
a noble man. There is nothing higher in life than
this joy, this blessedness of labor. Every
movement of will gives direction to the
laborer, and the laborer in the right direction
has been induced by the strenuous work
of some one whose very name is perhaps
forgotten. But what does it signify to him
his was the prophet vision, he pierced
the mists that enshrouded the years and
he saw the day of his triumph afar off
and thanked himself, reverently, in the full
and died. Let no man say he is not suf-
ficient for these things, never yet was
burden laid upon man greater than his
strength would bear. Rouse ye! Do the
duty, the small insignificant duty that
lies next thy hand and thou shalt find

therein strength for the muscles of the
body and the sinews of the soul. Here
is the great danger after all, men so love
the grand and the spectacular, that they
could not do any dry common, unglam-
orous work. They forget that the trench must
be dug in the earth in which the solid founda-
tion rests before the wall itself can
even be commenced. The world stands
most indebted to its heroes whose names
are hidden in grateful memory, but who
shall estimate the influence of that greater
grand army whose names have perished?
They were content to eat the bread of
the humble, and they were doing only
what lay in their power of the common
every day tasks, leaving the showy part
of the world's work to those who chose
to do it.

To our modern way of thinking these
older generations of men with their puri-
tarian ideas were hard and sour. Yet
when we reflect upon the matter it will
be apparent that principle ruled their
southern lives. That rule of conduct they
thought to govern the lives of others, but
they were the same by which they took pattern.
And so they lived hard lives, not for their
own sakes, but as an example to their
children. Their names have
perished but the influence of their labors
remains to bless and encourage all men.
So let it be with you and I and all of
us. Let us direct our lives, not with any
thought of earthly emolument, or
honor, let us not strive overmuch after
the spectacular but each in his place
fulfilling the duties which lie next his hand,
realize the true meaning of labor. "Blessed
is the man who hath found his work! Let
him ask no other blessedness!" He who
has not found it is poor indeed, but he
who has found it has realized the joy that
comes of entering into the enjoyment of
his birthright.

Suex School Examinations.

Suex, N. B., Dec. 18.—Although the
thermometer registered eight degrees be-
low zero this morning at 9 o'clock, a large
number of adults were on their way to
attend the terminal examinations at the
Suex Grammar School building. A. B.
Magg, B. A., principal, ably assisted C.
W. Jumah and a staff of five lady teachers,
all of whom hold first class licenses.
About 300 children make up eleven grades,
all of which acquired themselves with
great interest in their examinations. Thirty
will receive prizes for perfect attendance.
A great deal of credit and the thanks of
the community are due to the secretary
and board of trustees for the great interest
taken and success achieved.

Sixty-nine Victims of Typhoid in Butler.

Butler, Pa., Dec. 20.—The typhoid fever
death list was increased to a total of
sixty-nine by three deaths today. Three
new cases were reported.

Mrs. Cronje, wife of the Boer general,
died recently.

DISHONOR TO DEAD IN STRIKE.

JAPAN HAS ISSUED
NO ULTIMATUM, BUT
CRISIS SEEMS NEAR.

London, Dec. 20.—(Special)—The Telegram
Company has learned that considerable
anxiety exists in the best informed circles
of London regarding the possible outcome
of the situation in the far east. Fears, it
is expressed, that the Russian govern-
ment may have overstepped the bound-
ary, which would make a continuation of
peaceful negotiations with Japan possible.
It may be known that with Japan's
main contentions, and that Japan's reply
must necessarily be cast along this line.
Apart from the delicate state of the nego-
tiations between the two nations, Russia is
assuming a more defiant attitude, and the
outlook may be regarded as more gloomy
than it hitherto has been. Although it
cannot yet be said that the resources of
diplomacy have been completely exhausted.

Grave Crisis Approaching.

Peking, Dec. 20.—While no news has been
received at the Japanese legation that
Japan has sent an ultimatum to Russia,
it is recognized at the legation that a grave
crisis is approaching. Major-General
Yamami, the Japanese military attaché,
and the Japanese colonel, who have been
instructing General Yuan Shai Kai's
troops, have both started for Japan.
The native press recently related a cir-
cumstantial story to the effect that in the
event of Manchuria being retained by
Russia it was the intention of Great Britain
to establish a protectorate over the
Yangtze Valley as compensation and to
appoint a viceroy therein so that her
prestige in the far east would be equal
to Russia's. Some of the native papers
gave the Chinese foreign board as author-
ity for the story. This friction is largely
credited and is causing hostility against
Great Britain. It is suspected that the
story has been fostered by unfriendly
agencies and the British legation is inves-
tigating its origin.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE OF AN ACTOR

Wilbur Todd Placed a Bullet in a
Property Revolver and Kills Him-
self on the Stage.

Marion, Ind., Wilbur Todd, leading man
with a comedy company playing at the
Gas City Opera house, placed a cartridge
in a "property" revolver last night, turn-
ed the weapon on himself and pulled the
trigger, dying soon after. The tragedy
occurred on the stage and in the presence
of the members of the company, but be-
fore the curtain had risen on the first
act.

THREE BODIES FOUND IN MINE DISASTER.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 20.—A party of
miners reached the surface from the old
workings of the Grand Portage section of
the Isle Royale mine this afternoon, and
bringing the bodies of Charles Peterson, aged
forty-two; his son, Alex., twenty-one, and
John Gregorovich. They had been over-
come by gas while fleeing from the fire in
the shaft of the Isle Royale. The three
men had gone to the old workings from
the eighth level where they were when the
Isle Royale fire broke out.

TOOK STRANGE WAY TO BREAK ENGAGEMENT.

New York, Dec. 19.—Otto Gilbert, of Ir-
vington (N. Y.), who was found last night
gagged, bound, bleeding and unconscious in
a huggy, recovered today. He was today
a sear and carriages the father of As-
sistant State Attorney Crowe, who
tried to make him sign a check for \$1,500,
which he had on deposit in a New York
bank.

Later in the day Gilbert declared his
early story untrue. On examination, he
said he feared he would be unable to sup-
port the young lady whom he had engaged
to marry, and for that reason had conceiv-
ed his story in order to break off the
match with her. The engagement is now
broken.

Sixty Degrees Change in Thirty Hours.

Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Snow, rain,
and fog today following the cold wave, the
temperature varying 60 degrees in thirty
hours.

GRAND TRUNK STRIKE IS DELAYING STEAMERS LOADING AT PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Dec. 19.—Foreign steam-
ship business was severely delayed, two
nearly loaded steamships being unable to
depart today because of a strike the afternoon
of the entire crew of fifty Grand Trunk yard
switchmen, who refused to work until
their request made some ten days ago for
increased wages had been granted.

Crews of men from Gorham (N. H.)
and Island Pond (Vt.) began to arrive to-
night and the work of loading the steam-
ships will proceed during the night and
tomorrow. The Cervonia and Manxman
were cleared from the customs house and
awaited only their crews of cattle. Ten
engines were made idle and all the work
possible was done by the yardmaster and
his assistant with one engine.

The Conditions in Chicago Are Fearful.

With Seventy-five Funerals
Saturday, Hearse Drivers
Refused Duty—Doctor Com-
pelled to Act as Driver at
His Wife's Burial—Would
Shoot Anyone Who Inter-
fered.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—With nearly 75 funerals
to be held in Chicago today there was
no sign of peace between the livery and
hearse drivers and the employers. The
funeral of Anna Vlek, whose husband is
in jail charged with her murder was held
today under guard of police who were
forced to use clubs to disperse crowds
of striking cabmen and sympathizers.
The children of the murdered woman
along attended the funeral. The corpse
was taken to the cemetery in a wagon.
In cold, drizzling rain the relatives of
those who were to be buried slipped along
the ice and slush-covered pavement, as
in many cases the mourners followed to
the railway stations the "dead" wagons
of the undertakers. The undertakers an-
nounced that they would not send any
hearses until the strikers had been forced
into submission, for it would be danger-
ous to send the costly carriers out of the
bars even if the non-union men could be
had.

May Tie Up Ambulance Service.
A more serious phase of the strike de-
veloped today in the threatened spread
of the tie-up to include stablemen and
stockmen. Should these men go out, the
ambulance service of the city would be
seriously crippled. Pressure is being
brought to bear upon the men employed
in these departments to induce them to
call a sympathetic strike.

Permission to move sick from their
homes to hospitals was denied in several
instances by striking livery drivers. Un-
derstandings John McLaughlin and Frank
Nunemaker were summoned by emergency
calls to remove a Catholic clergyman to a
hospital. They sought permission from
the strikers, but the general opinion
was that the priest, finally forced to
carry himself. An undertaker's wagon
of a body was secured to convey
the body of Judge Jonas Hutchinson of the
Superior Court, from his late residence to
Oakwood cemetery. A sufficient number
of private carriages were secured to carry
the relatives and a few of the jurist's
friends to the grave.

A "dead" wagon, driven by a son of
Undertaker Pettigo, returning from
Graceland cemetery, after a burial, was
pursued through down town streets by
a coal wagon, whose driver attempted to
ram the undertaking van with the pole
of his wagon. Lashing his horses into a
gallop, young Parrigo managed to escape.
New hearse drivers were ordered to be
secured by the undertakers if the
strike is not settled before Monday. The
undertakers declare that they do not drive
at this time is that they do not wish to
have the glass destroyed.

Acted as Driver's Wife's Funeral.
While strike sympathizers surrounded
the home of Dr. O. W. Lewis, coroner's
physician, the doctor told his friends he
would drive the hearse that bore the body
of his wife to Waldheim cemetery. "I
will have a loaded shotgun across my
knees and I will shoot the first man who
tries to interfere with me," he said to