

CLEVELAND'S SCHEME

His Message Referred to the Committee on Labor

AFTER A LENGTHY DISCUSSION.

A Motion to Refer to Committee of the Whole Defeated—Made the Pretext for Political Debate—Randall Defends the President.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House met at 10 o'clock in continuance of yesterday's session, and at once went into committee of the whole on the River and Harbor bill. For an hour the bill was considered and some little progress made and a few minutes before noon the committee rose, the House adjourned and the session of Friday was opened with prayer by the chaplain. The President's message upon the labor troubles having been read by the clerk, Mr. Springer of Illinois, moved its reference to the Committee on Labor with instructions to that committee to report upon it by a bill or otherwise, on or before May 15. Mr. Hammond of Georgia, thought there was no reason to believe that the Committee would not act diligently, and it was unusual to instruct a committee on such matters. Mr. Butterworth of Ohio moved to refer the message to the committee of the whole. Mr. Butterworth's motion was lost by a vote of yeas 77, nays 147. Mr. Reed of Maine, regretted that there would be no opportunity to discuss the message in committee of the whole. He said the result would have been more speedy and usual legislation than would be accomplished by referring it to a standing committee. Thirty minutes debate being allowed under rules, Mr. Butterworth secured the floor. It had been his purpose, if his motion prevailed, to ask unanimous consent to discuss early in the day for the consideration of this question with the hope and expectation that it would be fairly considered, not with the view of making a political issue. The House met at 4:40 took a recess until 7:30 in the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

BUSINESS RESUMED

The Strike of the Lake Shore Switchmen at an End.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT UNKNOWN.

The Eight "Objectionable" Men Return to Work in the Round House—The Railroad Officials Claim to Have Yielded Nothing.

CHICAGO, April 23.—After nearly a week's cessation the striking switchmen of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad resumed work this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. At once all available switch engines and the whole day the crew of strikers were hard at work, while at 6:30 the first freight train started since Saturday of last week left the company's yard at Twelfth-st. Whose victory it was could not be ascertained today, and will perhaps never be known with any degree of exactness. The railroad officials are very emphatic in their assertion that they have not made the slightest concession to the strikers, and the latter insist that the agreement upon which the resumption of work was based is in every way satisfactory to them. At the same time they admit that none of the railroad officers in authority signed the agreement. During last night the principal scene of what little excitement the strike caused, the Forty-first-st. crossing, had been deserted. It had been given out that operations would begin at 8:30. A crowd began to assemble at that hour, and soon was as large as on any day during the strike. Good order prevailed with perhaps a little more hilarity on the part of the strikers and their immediate friends, because of rumors that the company would "give in," or at least consent to some arrangement favorable to the strikers were flying thick and fast. The men were more reticent, however, and of the leading railroad officials none were on the ground. The executive committee of the strikers was in continuous session at Beierlein's hall from 8 o'clock till noon. At about 11 o'clock the strikers except a few guards were called to the hall where they remained until 1:30 p. m. in informal gathering. At that time the two leading officers of the strikers, one accompanied by County Commissioner McCarthy and Wm. L. Stahl, of the executive board, returned from the city in a carriage which had evidently been driven at a high rate of speed, the horses being covered with foam. At once the doors of the hall were closed to all outsiders, but soon tumultuous cheers from within were heard at the breaking of a crowd to them up. At 2:30 p. m. news that "everything is settled" reached the round-house, and a scene of activity ensued such as had never been seen at Forty-first-st. crossing. About sixty strikers, along with the long lines of freight-cars, in a twinkling the cars on the stock-yards "Y," which had blocked that important combination of tracks yesterday night, were removed. The coupling-pieces were replaced, brakes unloosed, obstacles removed from the switch track, and everything made in shipshape for the resumption of work. Up to 3:15 p. m. thirteen switch engines had been run out and were hard at work. From that time on until dark the rumble of heavy freight trains passed on the tracks, and never ceased until 11:30 the first out freight destined for Elkhart, Ind., went by. The whole complex switch-yard system of the great railroad was once more in unimpeded operation. About 6 o'clock the strikers' camp with evil forebodings was at an end. The forenoon and early part of the afternoon had been periods of anxiety. Arrangements for the strikers' return to work were made, and the strikers' camp was abandoned by the strikers, if the aid of the state and the union had to be invoked. But when Division Superintendent Amesen received telegraphic information that the strikers had gone to work, the imported men were at once paid off and dispatched to their homes. In this point at least the strikers' camp was a failure. The eight "objectionable" men, on whose account the switchmen went out, were sent down to the round house at 2 o'clock and were to work. It was asserted by the strikers that this is but temporary. The President Newell, when asked about the settlement of the strike, said the company had made no concession. "The strikers' operations will be on the same equality with the rest of the men as before the strike. They will not be removed just because they are non-union men. This country does not recognize any such union," Mr. Newell professed ignorance of the existence of any arrangement between the company and the strikers, and seemed to treat the close of the fight on his part as a complete surrender on the part of the strikers.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

A Slight Gain in Western Cattle—The Labor Disturbances Affecting Business—Refined Sugar Higher.

THEIR OPINIONS OF IT

Comment on the Message at the National Capital.

POWDERLY WANTS A LABOR BUREAU

Senator Beck Proposes that the Commission be Made up of Thurman, McDonald and Conkling—Powderly says the Plan Does Not go Far Enough.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President's message on the labor question occasioned more or less comment here today, not only in political circles but everywhere. Senator Beck is outspoken in praise of the President's plan. He says if he could he would adopt it and name ex-Senators Thurman, McDonald and Conkling as the arbitrating committee and give them \$10,000 a year each. Such a board would command the respect of all parties. Senator Van Wyck thinks the President's plan a good one and that if adopted good results will be sure to follow. The two prominent Knights of Labor in town today, Powderly and McElwain, both say it is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Powderly, in an interview, said "I do not just what I want. I want a Department of Labor. I don't believe in doctoring these troubles. I want to go to the root of the disease. Strikes are but maladies, they receive the patient for a time, but his sickness comes back on him. The matter must be seriously and carefully considered. We need a department of labor, to have records made, to make a careful and constant study of the labor question and be ready to act and recommend action at any time. Arbitration should be conducted from this department. The President's idea of having permanent commissioners of arbitration is liked better than the bill that came from the House Labor Committee, which provides for arbitrators to be appointed in each particular case."

NINE BIG BRAVES.

Harbor Springs Indians Set Upon Congress—Fisher-Interpreter Hampton Looking for a Squaw.

SOME STATISTICS.

The Result of Investigations as to the Causes of Strikes and Lockouts.

SPORT IN THE FIELD.

Cincinnati Again Defeats Pittsburgh and the Athletics Paralyze the Met—Yesterday's Games.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The home team had an easy game before them today and without any particular effort barred their opponents from scoring a run until the last inning. The official score was as follows: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Cincinnati..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Base hits—Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 2. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1. Umpire—Kearney.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots His Wife and Then Cools Remorse His False Teeth and Blows His Own Brains Out.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Early this morning Mrs. Wm. C. Nessen was awakened by her husband who told her that she could not live peacefully together and that she should leave him. She refused to do so, and he fired the bullet passing through her wrist. Her thirteen-year-old son rushed in and grasped his father's arm, but he fired the second time taking off the boy's finger and sending a bullet through his wife's breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Mrs. Nessen ran screaming from the room, and the man continued to shoot at her, but going to the bedroom removed his false teeth, and placing the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and blew out his brains. He had recently secured a wife of indelibly and they had numerous quarrels. He leaves three children, the result of three marriages.

STEALING A HOUSE.

A Lively Quarrel Between Son-in-Law and Father-in-Law in a Little Wisconsin Town.

THE K. of L. to Discuss Strikes.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 23.—John W. Hayes, of the general executive board, Knights of Labor, arrived home from St. Louis tonight. He says that in view of the great success with which the recent strike and boycotts have been attended, the general executive board is called a meeting at the general assembly to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, May 25, for the purpose of discussing the question of strikes and boycotts, and adopting rules to govern them.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—For the upper lakes—light local thunder storms, followed by clearing slightly, cooler weather, which generally will give to westerly winds in the upper lake region, southwesterly winds.

RECORDED FOR MURDER.

CONA, April 23.—John O'Neil was arrested at Cona today for murdering Daniel O'Neil at Glenaskilly, county Cork, April 3.

THE ROPE BROKE.

MONROEVILLE, Ky., April 23.—Robert Fowler (colored) was hanged at 10:30 this morning for the murder of a young colored woman named Lydia Barnett on August 18, 1865. Fowler weighed 245 pounds, and the fall broke his back. It is supposed, however, that his neck was broken by the fall. He was raised by several men, the rope was tied to the beam and he was left hanging for twenty minutes.

THE ROPE BROKE.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The coverage of Palmer & Widdows shut down this morning, throwing 1,000 men out of work. The suspension was the direct result of the strike at the sugar houses, where the best customers of the coverage.

FOLKS AT WASHINGTON.

Rev. Dr. Tustin at the Capitol—Some Social Gossip Where Columbia Reliquis Supreme.

DEADLY ATTACK ON HER CHILDREN.

She Takes Poison, Seizes an Axe and Attempts to Brain Her Own Children—Three of Them Terribly if Not Fatally Injured.

KEVROIS, N. J., April 23.—Seven miles south of this village there is a little one-story and attic house. It is the home of a farmer, J. Monroe Smith, and was today the scene of a tragedy far more appalling than any Monmouth county has ever known. Smith, who is 55 years of age, has a wife a dozen years younger than himself and six children, aged respectively 19, 15, 13, 11, 1 and 4 years. Twelve years ago Mrs. Smith lost her husband and was sent to an asylum for treatment. She was absent about a year and returned apparently cured. In early autumn of last year Mrs. Smith complained of severe pains in her head and thinking peculiar change of mood would benefit her, Smith sent her to Elizabeth at the home of her father. She remained a few months and returned. Mrs. Smith complained of severe pains in her head and thinking peculiar change of mood would benefit her, Smith sent her to Elizabeth at the home of her father. She remained a few months and returned. Mrs. Smith complained of severe pains in her head and thinking peculiar change of mood would benefit her, Smith sent her to Elizabeth at the home of her father. She remained a few months and returned.

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