

*Tacoma Daily Ledger*

September 28, 1888

The Strike was settled on the following terms:

A) Pay reduction of 10¢ per ton of room coal, and 25¢ on entry coal and narrow work.

B) Only about ½ of the present men will be hired back. Married men given the preference.

C) The men will hire their own doctor. The Negro miners will not be fired despite rumors. Mine no. 3 will continue to be run by Negroes.

*Seattle P.I.*

September 28, 1888

Strike was settled on the company's terms. There will be a pay reduction and some men will be laid off.

*Seattle P.I.*

October 2, 1888

On Oct. 1, Sunday a train with 100 Negroes arrived in Roslyn to work in mine no. 3. There might be trouble from the white miners, but due to their recent defeat, it is thought that they will continue working.

*Tacoma Daily Ledger*

October 3, 1888

October 1, 160 Negroes went to Roslyn to work mine no. 3. The leaders of the recent strike refused to work.

*Tacoma Daily Ledger*

October 4, 1888

140 Negroes came to Roslyn on Sunday. Two of this number were refused work.

*Seattle P.I.*

December 25, 1888

Mule drivers go on strike because they don't like the new boss, Superintendent A. Ronald. The company is not expected to give in.

*Seattle P.I.*

December 30, 1888

The striking mule drivers drove out the 10 scab workers and asst. Superintendent of mines at Roslyn, A.S. Williamson. He tried to pull a gun but was rushed too quickly.

*Seattle P.I.*

January 6, 1889

The mule drivers go back to work. Superintendent Ronald is still afraid to go back until things get more quiet. The workers accepted \$2.85 per day.

*Tacoma Daily Ledger*

January 20, 1889

The mule skinner strike again for 15¢ per day more. A speedy settlement was expected.

*Tacoma Morning Globe*

January 24, 1889

The sheriff believes the governor should call in the militia while the governor doesn't feel it is serious enough. The sheriff could take care of it if he used his full resources.

*Tacoma Daily News*

January 28, 1889

During a bar room brawl one Negro man decided to grace the evening with song, despite many protests. One drunk miner had had enough and deliberately shot the vocalist.

It now seems the Roslyn strikers are striking because of the Negro workers rather than Superintendent Ronald.

*Seattle Press*

January 28, 1889

The Northern Pacific fired the 30 trouble making men. All others remained peacefull.

*Tacoma Daily Ledger*

January 30, 1889

The strikers in Roslyn are making better money than anywhere else in the country. In Roslyn an average of \$90 to \$120 could be made in a month, while other places an average of \$50 to \$60 would be made.

50 colored miners and families will arrive, mostly from Illinois and Indiana. Mine no. 3 will be run day and night making the mines more competitive.

*Tacoma Daily News*

January 31, 1889

The strikers were paid off for work done- then discharged. The miners began taking out coal for their own use as the company has no re-enforcements to stop them.

*Tacoma Daily Ledger*

February 3, 1889

The miners were willing to go to work under any terms, even if they had to arm themselves while working as was done in New Castle.

*Tacoma Daily Ledger*

February 15, 1889

300 Negro miners arrived with families. They will live on boarding trains until houses can be built. They will be better than the rough element there before. The sheriff was armed with a force of deputies to preserve the peace. Miners will start Monday.

W.T. Willsen, Treasurer of Knights of Labor, was arrested for embezzlement and jailed for default of bail.

*Tacoma Daily News*

February 16, 1889

250 of the white miners left Roslyn leaving even number of black and white workers. The miners are all working together well, but everyone was armed and prepared for trouble.