

KEMMLER RESPIED.

WHI EXECUTION STAYED BY A UNITED STATES JUDGE.

THE GROUND ON WHICH THE HABEAS CORPUS WAS GRANTED.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Judge William J. Wallace, who granted the writ of habeas corpus for Kemmler, arrived in town to-night and put up at the Hoffman House.

"This writ was granted to Kemmler's Buffalo counsel," he said, "upon the application of a well-known New York lawyer. It was defective in that it did not bear Kemmler's signature, nor the seal of the Court, but the situation was such an urgent one that I could not justify myself in stopping to deliberate over technicalities. The man was liable to be executed at any moment, and, having in my mind a doubt of the constitutionality of the law by which he was to meet his death, I signed the papers."

This was all that the Judge would say on the matter.

LABOR NOTES.

The parade of the working men in Chicago, on the 1st, was about four miles long. It occupied two hours in passing a given point, and the number in line was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. Many of the trades had "floats," on their daily occupations. The carpenters led the demonstration with 6,000 men.

At the mass meeting in Union Square, New York, on the evening of the 1st, not more than 2000 people were at the speaker's stand at one time. In the procession that preceded the meeting there were 5,000 men.

The threatened strike on all railroads at Pittsburg is over, the Executive Council of the Federation of Railroads having ordered the men to continue work at the rates offered by the different companies.

The carpenters in Boston went on strike on the 1st for the eight-hour day. About 1800 men are out. About 100 firms, not members of the Master Builders' Association, have granted their men eight hours.

About 2000 carpenters in Detroit, Michigan, went out on the 1st. It is thought the contractors will grant the demands, and that work will be generally resumed in a short time.

Only one firm of boss carpenters in Lancaster, Pa., on the 1st, refused the demands of the men. The hod carriers received an advance in wages and did not strike.

All the carpenters in Knoxville, Tennessee, are out for eight hours work and ten hours pay.

The sash-door and blind makers in 11 factories in Rochester, New York, have struck for nine hours, without reduced pay.

The master carpenters in Haverhill, Massachusetts, have all signed an agreement granting nine hours as a day's work at the old pay of \$15 per week.

The carpenters in Omaha, Nebraska, have decided to await the issue of the strike in Chicago.

There is a strike among the wood carvers in Grand Rapids, Michigan, for nine hours.

At Johnston, Pa., on the 1st, the carpenters, bricklayers and stone masons went out for nine hours and an increase in wages.

The impending strike among the members of the Farmers' Union in New York, has been averted, the bosses having agreed to the terms of the men that eight hours constitute a day's work.

All the journeymen stone cutters in Montpelier, Vermont, struck on the 1st. A disagreement between the manufacturer and tool sharpeners in prices caused the strike.

The granite cutters in Millstone Point, Naantic, Groton and New London, Connecticut, have gone on strike for the nine-hour day with no reduction in pay.

Bricklayers, stone cutters and masons in Ottawa are out for nine hours' work and ten hours' pay.

All the boss masons in Taunton, Massachusetts, but one have granted the nine-hour day.

Most of the boss bakers in Buffalo, New York, on the 1st granted the demands of the men for a ten-hour day. There will be no strike.

The reduction in the wages of the employes of the United States Express Company went into effect on the 1st.

Bench moulders in Cincinnati have asked for a 10 per cent. advance in wages.

The German printers in Pittsburg have demanded the adoption of the eight-hour day, and ask an increase of one cent per 1000 words for composition.

The striking trammers and day laborers of the Atlantic Mine, at Hancock, Michigan, resumed work on the morning of the 1st at an advance of \$5 per month in wages.

The miners in Clay county, Indiana, except at Clay City, on the 1st decided not to return to work until a wage scale is agreed upon.

At Scottsdale, Jeanette, Greensburg and Braddock, Pa., building operations have been suspended because of a strike of the carpenters and joiners for eight hours or an increase in wages.

The stone cutters in Norwich, Connecticut, went on strike on the 1st in response to orders from the union to which they belong. They have no dispute with their employers.

Sixty wood carvers at the car works in Dayton, Ohio, went on strike on the 1st, because the foreman employed good men whether they belonged to the Union or not.

The plumbers in Minneapolis have gone out for nine hours a day, with the exception of Saturday, when they went eight hours.

The painters, plumbers, bricklayers and masons in Youngstown, Ohio, were granted an advance in wages on the 1st, and hereafter will work but nine hours a day.

The brewers and bakers in Toledo, Ohio, have had their working hours reduced to ten daily.

All the labor organizations in Birmingham, Alabama, took part in a

parade on the 1st. There will be no strike.

Saw mills in Ottawa, Ontario, which employ 1500 men, will begin operations on the 5th.

Most of the Union carpenters in Philadelphia, Pa., numbering about 3000, went on strike on the 1st, for an advance in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour. It was reported that during the day 49 master carpenters, employing 80 or 300 men, had granted the advance. About 125 tin-roofers, employed by 15 or more firms, on the 1st struck for an advance from \$2 75 to \$3 per day.

Nearly 100 hod carriers went on strike in Camden, on the 1st, because they were refused an advance in their wages of 20 cents per day—from \$2 50 to \$2 70.

A despatch from Astoria, Oregon, says that three men were killed and two wounded in the recent fight between union and non-union fishermen on the Columbia river. A party of union men sailed along the river, and wherever they found non-union fishermen they either fired upon them or drove them away by cutting their nets. The non-union men finally fired into a boat containing four union men, killing two of them. The body of a Greek, who is supposed to have been killed in the encounter, was taken to Astoria the evening of the 30th ult. The non-union fishermen are arming and more trouble is feared.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.
In the U. S. Senate, on the 28th ult., a discussion of the Mississippi levee system took place in connection with the presentation of a memorial. Finally the Vice President ended the discussion by saying there was no question before the Senate. Mr. Blackburn introduced a bill for the admission of Arizona. The Land Forfeiture bill was discussed. Senate bill to incorporate the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was considered. No quorum voted on its passage and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 29th ult., a concurrent resolution was agreed to, recalling the Oklahoma bill from the President to correct an error. A House amendment to the concurrent resolution relating to irrigation of lands in the Rio Grande Valley was agreed to. The Land Forfeiture bill was considered, and no quorum voting on a motion to table one of the amendments. Mr. Sherman gave notice that hereafter, when a quorum was present and not voting, he would demand that it be counted by the Chair. The Land Forfeiture bill was passed without a division. Mr. McPherson introduced a bill granting a pension of \$2500 a year to the widow of General McClellan. The Customs Administrative bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 30th ult., the Customs Administrative bill was discussed. A resolution was agreed to, correcting the Oklahoma bill. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 1st, Mr. Ingalls, by request of the Wage-workers' Alliance, introduced a bill to abolish local taxation. Mr. Vest, from the Select Committee on Meat Products, reported four measures: A concurrent resolution asking the President to negotiate for the repeal of the existing cattle quarantine regulations of Great Britain; a bill providing for a national inspection of cattle for exportation; a bill to prevent monopoly in the storage capacity of steamships carrying cattle to foreign countries; and a bill to prevent discrimination by railroads in the carrying of cattle to the East. He expressed the hope that the bills would be taken up and considered at an early date. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.
In the House, on the 28th ult., the President's veto of the Ogden bill was presented. The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed. Pending consideration of District of Columbia business, the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 29th ult., an amendment to the Senate concurrent resolution concerning negotiations with Mexico for the irrigation of the Rio Grande Valley was adopted, requesting the President to include in the negotiations all other subjects of interest, which may be deemed to affect the present and prospective relations of the two Governments. A bill was passed increasing to \$100 a month the pension of the widow of Rear Admiral Nicholson. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. No quorum being present, an adjournment was agreed to.

In the House, on the 30th ult., the Worst Classification bill was passed—yeas, 138; nays, 0—the Speaker counting a quorum. The Service Pension bill was discussed, and, finally, the Morrill bill was adopted as a substitute, and the Senate bill thus amended was passed—197 to 70. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 1st, Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the consideration of bills from the Judiciary Committee in the following order: Senate bill relating to trusts, House Copyright bill, House Bankruptcy bill, and such other bills as the Committee may call up. The resolutions were adopted, and the Anti-Trust bill taken up and passed with a slight amendment. The International Copyright bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

Three slight earthquake tremors were felt at Saratoga, New York, on the evening of the 27th ult.

Five young men, members of the "rag gang," in New York, are under arrest on charges of highway robbery and a murderous assault on a policeman. It required a squad of police to make the arrest. At a convict camp, near Black Jack, Texas, on the 29th ult., four convicts made a break for liberty. They were fired upon by the guards. One was killed and one fatally wounded. The other two escaped.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Representatives of nine of the seventeen nations participating in the International American Conference on the morning of the 28th ult., signed the agreement drawn up by the Conference for the settlement by arbitration of differences and disputes between them.

—A boat on the lake at Newport, Vermont, was capsized on the evening of the 29th ult., and Edward Foss, Edward Green and Joseph Robitaille were drowned. The boat was capsized in the attempt of two of the men to change positions.

—A furnace at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, Pa., exploded on the morning of the 29th ult. Four Hungarians were burned, Jacob Kronk, it is feared, fatally. The cause of the accident is not known.

—A telegram from Paris, Texas, says that the Red river is higher than it has been for 40 years. There was 34 feet of water at Arthur City on the morning of the 23d ult. The occupants of houses had to move out in boats.

—Anton Foraker was chopping a tall pine tree at Marengo, Wisconsin, on the 29th ult., and as it toppled and fell to the earth, his two little boys ran directly under it and were crushed to death.

—Adolphus Roberly and Frank Wells, aged 17 years each, were drowned at Schenectady, New York, on the 29th ult. They were returning from a fishing trip and their boat capsized.

—A Swedish woman who arrived at Boston on the steamer Cephalonia on the 28th ult., was found to be ill, and the attending physicians think she is suffering from leprosy.

—Edward English, a brakeman, fell from the cars at Negaunee, Michigan, on the 30th ult., and was killed.

—A telegram from Davenport, Iowa, says that damage to the amount of \$30,000 or more has been done to property at the Rock Island arsenal by an overflow. A new water power dam is being built, and the high water made its way around the upper bulkhead.

—In the Police Court of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 30th ult., "Jake" Ackerman, "a well-known thief, highwayman and train robber," was shot and mortally wounded by his wife, who stood beside him. She suddenly drew a revolver and shot him in the abdomen, and then fired two more shots as he lay writhing on the floor. Mrs. Ackerman, it is asserted, "has been for years an inmate of various bagnios throughout the country, but always a staunch friend of her husband, notwithstanding his cruel treatment of her." She says she killed him "because she was afraid he would murder her if he got out."

—At Harveysburg, Ohio, on the evening of the 28th ult., Berry Ward, aged 26 years, was shot dead by his stepson, Daniel Washington, aged 13. Ward was beating his wife at the time.

—Richard Smitke, a farmer near Rochester, New York, shot and killed his 3-year-old boy on the evening of the 29th ult., and then committed suicide. Domestic and financial troubles caused the act. Frederick Schmidt, a leading citizen in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, died on the 30th ult., from injuries inflicted by two tramps who beat and kicked him. The tramps are in jail.

—The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the reduction of the public debt during the month of April amounted to \$7,636,901. Total cash in the Treasury \$632,254,790.

—Engineer Foutls, at the Skeleton Cracker Factory in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 1st, left the even open without an attendant while he went to dinner. The natural gas went out, but continued to flow and soon filled the building. When he returned and attempted to light it an explosion followed. The plate glass front was blown to atoms and windows in all parts of the building were demolished. Foutls was badly burned about the face and body and is very low.

—A freight train was wrecked at Castroville station, California, on the 30th ult., by a misplaced switch. Fireman Gurnolds was killed, and J. H. Ross and W. W. Craig were badly injured.

—Two men went into the jewelry store of Michie Bros. in Cincinnati, on the 1st, and while the salesman turned away to get more diamonds to show them, they dashed out of the door with a tray containing stones valued at \$500, and escaped. An accomplice, who grasped the door knob and tried to imprison those in the store, was arrested.

—While driving across the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks, near Linden Station, New York, George Webber and his wife Minnie were struck by a passenger train. Mr. Webber was instantly killed, and his wife suffered a fracture of the skull and will probably die. Webber is a farmer 65 years of age.

A Monster Tombstone.

The largest tombstone in the world (monuments erected to distinguished persons excepted) is, probably, that of the late Henry Scarlett, of Upson County, Ga. Scarlett was very wealthy and noted for his philanthropic tendencies. He led the life of a hermit. Why, no one knew, but it was stated that he was a victim of disappointed love. Several years before his death, which occurred in the spring of 1888, he selected a monster boulder, a miniature mountain of granite, 100x250 feet in dimensions, for a tombstone, and had it appropriately lettered by a marble cutter. A cave fitted up as a roomy tomb was excavated under the huge boulder, Scarlett himself superintending the work. After his death, neighbors, relations and friends carried the remains and deposited them under the rock according to ante-mortem directions, and to-day the mortal parts of Henry Scarlett repose under the most gigantic tombstone in the world.

CHERISH YOUR IDEALS.

Genuine Intellectual Life Must Always Be a Personal Matter.

In every community there are to be found men and women who are steadily moving ahead of the rank and file of their neighbors and companions; every year reveals a wider separation and stamps them with a more aspiring personality. Even the most unobtrusive begins to feel that there is something unusual about these marked men and women; something which defines them from the mass of commonplace about them. There are men and women who are born to rise by the possession of some spiritual quality, some aspiration which by its own impulse lifts them out of their surroundings and sets them in a new world of thought and feeling. It is not necessary that one should be born amid the surroundings of refinement and culture in order to attain the very best results which these things have to give. It is an advantage to be thus born, and to absorb in childhood, by the unconscious process of early education, much that must otherwise be learned; but this is an advantage which a good many strong natures have missed without apparently suffering any real loss. The making of an intellectual life is always a personal matter. Intelligence, culture and the resources that come from these attainments lie within the reach of almost every one in this country who gets a clear vision of what he wants, and is willing to work for it. There is something very noble and inspiring in the spectacle, so often presented in American communities, of a boy or girl who, by some finer quality of character or mind, is steadily moving away from commonplace life and achieving that personal distinction which belongs to those who live in companionship with the finer minds of the world. Such an aspiration is often unrecognized by those who stand nearest and ought to help most; is often misunderstood and resented as an ambition to be better than one's fellows or one's family; but those who have the real quality can well afford to disregard this lack of sympathy or the criticism which comes from this kind of misinterpretation. A genuine aspiration is never otherwise than noble and unselfish, even when it draws one away from the natural companionships of life; separates one, that is, not in feeling or in sympathy or in the common fidelity, but in taste and habit and intellectual companionship. No young man or woman need live a commonplace life. There is always an open path to the higher ranges of living for those who are willing to take it. Cherish your aspirations and live by them: they are your real guides; they embody the divine ideal of your life.—*Christian Union.*

WHAT IS REALITY?

A Simple Thought Which, Nevertheless, Is Not Easily Explained.

Every body knows what reality is, or to vary that phrase when we speak of things acting, what actuality is. Of all thoughts, or perhaps I should rather say of perceptions, it is perhaps the clearest; and yet it is one of the most difficult to explain or even express. This simply because it is so simple; it does not admit of analysis; it has no elements into which to resolve it, and there is no genus or species under which to place it. The only way of showing what it is, is to point to an example of it. We look on the wall of the room in which we sit, and know it to be real. We see that bird flying, and know it to be an actuality. We are conscious of ourselves, as in pain, and are sure that the pain has an existence. They may be realities which we cannot yet discover; we do not know whether the planet Jupiter is inhabited. But there are things which we do know and know to be real. It is thus we know body as it is presented to us, with its essential qualities as extended and exercising power or properties. Thus in self-consciousness we know self in its various exercises, say as feeling, knowing, willing. It is thus that we know the manifestations of body, thus that we know the manifestation of self, as desire, affection, resolution. All these are real, as is also all that we observe and what we desire from our observations by a logical process. The qualities which we perceive in ourselves, specially such as love, benevolence, justice, are actualities. All these differ from imaginations, say a fairy, a ghost, a mermaid; and commonly the two can be distinguished. We call the one real, the other unreal. We can explain or even understand the facts of which we are conscious without calling in two cognitive powers, the external and the internal senses. These can not be resolved into anything else, say, as is often attempted into sensations, impressions, ideas; for none of these contain cognition and can not, therefore give us knowledge by accumulation or combination. Nor can knowledge be drawn from them by reasoning; for not being in the premises they cannot reach it, except by falling into the acknowledged fallacy of having more in the conclusion than in the premises. In acquiring a knowledge of internal things, sensations are involved; feelings in the organism by all the senses; but these not having knowledge can not give it to us locally. In looking at the table before us there is the exercise of coats and humors, of rods and cones

and of the optic nerve; but we do not notice these in vision; their existence has been made known to us by the physiologist. In hearing, the tympanum, the hammer, the stirrup and auditory nerve do not form part of our intuitive knowledge; they are merely the means of giving an exact field to our perceptions, but are no part of the reality directly perceived by us. With these occurrences we look immediately upon the thing—as we look through perfectly transparent glass upon the tree without noticing the medium. I believe we can determine precisely what we know intuitively and directly by the various senses. The eye gives a colored surface, nothing more. Hearing gives a sound in the ear, from which we argue a cause which is found by science to be undulations. In smell we have an affection of the nostrils. In taste an affection of the palate. In touch proper, or feeling, an affection of the part from which the afferent nerve comes. In the muscular sense and energy we have resistance offered implying power. These are our primary sense cognitions which are noticed by self-consciousness; they are all real, and upon them by legitimate processes we rear other knowledges, also real, as derived from what is real. By spontaneous cognition, we know realities without us and within us. Every man believes that his conscious self exists, that his body exists, that other people exist, he believes in what he eats and drinks, in the staff on which he leans, and in the ground on which he strikes it. Of this primary knowledge there are three criteria clear and decisive. First, it is self-evident. We know the object at once on looking at it. In looking at the table I am sure there is a colored surface before me. Being thus self-evident, it is, secondly, we can not be made to believe otherwise, or that there is no table before us. Thirdly, it is universal, that is held by all men on the objects being presented to it. These are the tests of primary truths, and they sanction the conviction that we know realities.—*Rev. Dr. James McCosh, in N. Y. Independent.*

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

The Spells of Home.

"Home of our childhood! how affection clings And lovers round thee— with her seraph wings! Oh, happiest they, whose early love unchanged, Hopes undissolved and friendships unestranged, Tired of their wanderings, still shall deign to see Love, hope and friendship centering all in thee."

Upon this subject there is little diversity of opinion, and we have citations innumerable, gleaned from the words of the many who have made it their theme. Says one:

"It matters little where our geography falls, since our planet is our post but for a century at the utmost, our inn for the night; yet the heart loves to associate itself with some spot, ancestral and dear, and call it home."

This presumably refers to our early home, whose associations can never be effaced, even though we become the denizens of another soil—as the emigrant's is ever "the Fatherland."

Alas, how unappreciated until separated from us by land and sea! Holmes pathetically deplores the traveller's lot when, in his own terse style, he asserts: "The world may have a million roosts for a man, but only one nest."

It was less "the ancestral spot," and its associations which Charles Dickens so regards, as the present, living roof-tree, or would he have written:

"The man of high descent may love the halls and lands of his inheritance as trophies of his birth and power; the poor man's attachment to the tenement he holds, which strangers held before, has a worthier root, struck deep into a purer soil. His household gods are of flesh and blood, with no alloy of silver, gold or precious stones; he has no property but in the affections of his own heart, and when they endear bare floors and walls, despite of toil, that man has his love of home from God, and his rude hut becomes a solemn place."

Other writers of less power than Dickens penned rather to gain a certain popularity than as their own belief. We may feel attachment for some little suburban cottage, with its strip of garden or ruder homestead of the prairie or forest, or even the log cabin we have helped to raise, for over them sweeps the free air and sunshine that all may share alike; but name not that word "endearment" with the city trend and its surroundings, its crowds and unceasing noise! We can but pity, while we love our poor human dowers, compelled by stern necessity to wither there.

Let us not omit Mrs. Sherwood's remarks, breathing her own thoughtful tenderness.

"Home, wherever and whatever it may be, is sacred. Unhappy it may be, sordid it may be, poor it may be, but we do not wish others to speak ill of it. Very few of us wish it broken up, although it may be our sad business to leave it. It is an inclosure for which we are willing to make vast sacrifices. It is the one education which has influenced us powerfully for good or evil. What our fathers taught us, what our mothers sang to us, we shall never forget."

A Pocket Typewriter.

A pocket typewriter is shortly to be offered to the British public. Typewriting instruments now in the market are of considerable size and weight—at least a person could scarcely think of carrying one about with him regularly. The one under notice is not only inexpensive, but it is so small that it may be carried in the waistcoat pocket. The retail price will be under ten shillings; it measures 3½ inches by 3 inches and weighs about four ounces. Though so small it is not a mere toy. The inventor claims for it that it will turn out better work and be found more useful than larger and more expensive machines.

With reference to its construction, all that can be seen when superficially examined is a disk about the size of the face of a gentleman's watch, in which the type is fixed, and one or two small rollers. It will print a line from an inch to a yard long, and paper of any size or thickness can be used. Any one can use it, though, as in the case of other instruments, practice is required to enable the operator to write quickly. Another advantage is that by means of duplicate types the writer can be used for different languages. Patents have been obtained for most of the countries in Europe as well as for the United States, Canada and Australia.—*Montreal Star.*

Chance a Great Factor in Life. Experience shows that chance, or what we call chance, is the most active agent in choosing a profession, though this should not prevent the young man from faithfully considering what he is going to do. In very many cases he will find that he has mistaken his calling; but he has not for this reason necessarily wasted his time in seeking what proved not to be available to him. He has been adding to his knowledge and his experience enables him to act more wisely in the future. He has developed his powers to a greater extent, and thus discovered what he is fit for. One thing almost always leads to another if the candidate has stability and "push."

The modern military rifle has its peculiarities. Its calibre is small, but its killing power is great, and it is more effective at long range than at close quarters.

An English railway company has set apart a special fund from which to reward acts of bravery on the part of its employes.

The news that the Cherokees of Indian Territory desire the establishment of a United States court in their midst, at Vinita, should be encouraging to those who have faith in the Red Man's development. There will be Indian lawyers next.