An English court has decided that to call a man a convict after he has served a term of imprisonment, and is legally free, is libelous.

In America, puns the Boston Transcript, that family which is becoming more and more widely known is called bacilli; in Paris, parisites; in Germany, germs, and in Ireland, microbes.

Women are excluded from the galleries of the Japanese Parliament "because," says a Japanese newspaper, "they might be moved by the debates to further political agitation in the empire."

The Chicago Times alleges that some of the missionaries of the North India conference have had their hands grow tired in baptizing the converts who are flocking to the gospel because of their

A child in England stole a piece of literature valued at less than one shilling and was sentenced to three months in jail. Then, when a hostile mob advanced upon the temple of justice, the

A writer in the Southern Farm makes a strong argument in favor of female physicians for women. He says that certain specialties were in the hands of women practitioners in all countries and all ages until comparatively recent times. In support of his position he quotes from the Old Testament.

According to the St. Louis Republic the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, Cal., appeared before the Trades Council to ask that no boycott be made on the Japanese houses. He said that Japanese workmen would never affect American labor, and that instead of sending their earnings home they spent them with Caucasians.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is scared and is trying to scare others over the reported discovery of bacteria in imperfectly refined sugar. It declares that samples show an analysis that 250,000 of these dangerous creatures are contained in some qualities; but whether this is the census of a pound, of a ton or of a cargo is not stated.

The farmers in the Northwest who burned nearly all their hardwood timber when clearing land have now cause to regret it. A Michigan paper gives a case in point. A man at Riverton is selling hardwood logs to mill men at good prices, and supplying what is unmarketable to his neighbors who have cleared off their land and are forced to

The Atlanta Constitution learns that "the Mormons in Utah are still receiving new members from all over the world. They stick to their old-time religion and live up to their faith as closely as the Federal authorities will permit. They have no intentien of moving to Mexico, and instead of abandoning their missionary work, they are pushing it more actively than ever. They expect several large parties from the South.

The New York Sun believes that no one in New York who has not been out in the far West can understand the loneliness of those Minnesota farmers who have written to Mayor Grant to send them women for wives. There are regions on the plains in this country and in Canada where men go mad from lack of human neighbors, where kittens can be sold for \$5, where almost the only women are Indian or half-breed squaws, and where bachelors tame wild birds and try to tame wolves for company.

Says the New Orleans New Delta: From all over the section of Louisiana which is devoted to the cultivation of cotton comes the news that the planters are preparing to decrease the acreage of that staple and diversify their crops to a greater extent than heretofore. This determination is the result of the low price for the fleecy staple the present season. This is a wise move on the part of the planters, as nothing tends more to keep the farmer poorer than the one-crop system. If the low price of cotton has had the effect indicated above, it has at least taught the planter a wholesome lesson.

According to London Truth the order against extravagance in the German Army has led to the resignation of nearly all the wealthy officers, and the Emperor now has no regiment at Berlin or Potsdam which can afford to entertain "distinguished foreigners" in the old fashion. Formerly, a foreign guest who had visited the barracks of a crack regiment was invariably invited by the officers to dinner; but now there are no entertainments, and the Emperor has tardily discovered that he had better not have meddled in the matter, for all the Russian, Austrian and Italian visitors leave Berlin exclaiming at the poverty of Prussian officers, to the infinite mortification of His Majesty.

Another naval officer is to lead an expedition in search of the North Pole. "It has not yet been decided," the Chicago News suggestively remarks, "who shall lead the relief expedition."

Rigid economy appears to be the order of the day in the Legislature of Wisconsin, remarks the San Francisco Examiner. Prayers at the opening of the sessions, which have heretofore cost \$10 a piece, are to be ruthlessly cut down to \$10 a

The extension of the use of the typewriter is shown by the fact that in one single building in New York City there are 100 typewriter operators at work from nine o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon. In the office of one insurance company there are seventy-five young women employed as typewriters, operators and clerks.

The Indianapolis Journal tells of a curious instrument that has been drawn up and signed at Dunkirk, Ind. It seems that two lovers failed for some reason or other to unite their fortunes, and each sentence was annulled and the child | married another partner. Misery has resulted from this estrangement, but they have not given up all hope. They have made and affixed their names to a writen agreement which provides for their future union after the death of their present helpmates.

> A bill has passed the British Parliament vesting the corporation of Stratford, County of Bucks, as trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace and other memorial places, with power to purchase Anne Hathaway's cottage and Wilmcote cottage, which belonged to Shakesparae's mother. The St. James Gazette congratulates the country upon the passage of the bill, which, it says, is a timely precaution and will prevent the removal of these properties to America.

An announcement by the Pennsylvania Railroad mechanical department that all brass work on their locomotives will hereafter be painted black is a sad blow to the artistic appearance of these majestic iron horses, muses the Mail and Ezpress. This move has been induced by the fact that the labor required to keep the bright parts looking well makes a serious inroad upon the time of firemen. A few years ago our locomotives were things of beauty, with their red wheels, gilded carriages, steam chests, sand boxes and headlights, but they have gradually developed into sombre and solemn looking machines with a decided air of business

The St. Louis Globe Democrat tells of a commercial traveler who probably carries the most unique "sample" in the profession. It is nothing less than a human body three years old, an example of the efficacy of a certain embalming fluid. For three years this mummy has been transported on the railroads as a sample case would be; and, indeed, there is no outward sign which would indicate the uncanny nature of its contents. In this instance the longer the body is preserved the more of an advertisement it is for the fluid in the veins of the "stiff." The box is zinc lined, and does not exceed the limits of the railroad excess baggage rule in weight.

The suggestion that a colossal statue of the late Prince Consort, husband of the Queen of Great Britain, be erected at the main entrance of the principal exhibition building of the world's great fair at Chicago has received the entire approval of Secretary Blaine, and it is probable, announces the Chicago Herald, the suggestion will be carried out. It will be remembered that the Prince Consort was the originator and founder of the system of great international exhibitions, the first of the kind, viz., the London exhibition of 1851, having had its inception in the brain of the Prince Consort, and its successful accomplishment being largely due to his efforts.

Comparatively little is generally known as to the extent to which irrigation by means of artesian wells is practised in the far West. A recent report to the Government says there are 9000 such wells in the far West. So great an outflow of subterranean waters as this amplies must make important changes in elimate, and especially in bringing rains to places where such phenomena were not before known. In this way even those who do not have these wells on their own land are benefited by them. This, however, protests the Boston Cultieator, is not an argument for the digging of artesian wells by the general Government. Private enterprise has done much in this direction and should not be interfered with. Whenever there is profitable demand for the development of these arid lands private enterprise may be trusted to do it, and in the meantime farmers in the oldest sections of the country protest against being forced to compete with Government-fos-

tered farming on new lands.

HUN RIOTERS KILLED.

Shot Down by Guards at the Morewood Coke Plant.

Half a Score of Striking Miners Dead and Fifty Wounded.

As the result of the starting of the Morewood coke works, in the Connellsville region of Pennsylvania, infuriate t strikers on a recent morning made an attempt to destroy the property, and in a fight with the deputy sheriffs eleven men were killed and about

fifty wounded. The men, principally foreigners, had threatened to cause trouble, and the shipping of coke that day was the cause of the outbreak. All that night they held meetings, and it was at 2:30 o'clock in the morning that the men conveyed of about 500 men ings, and it was at 2,30 o'clock in the morning that the mob, composed of about 500 men, made their first attack on the Standard works, one mile out of Mount Pleasant, Penn. The first move of the strikers was to cut the

The first move of the strikers was to cut the telephone and telegraph wires, so that no warning could be given to the guards massed at Morewood. This accomplished, the Standard men marched toward Morewood. Every man was out, having been summoned by the mob marching up and down, accompanying their yells with a discordant beating of drums.

On the hills about the works upon which the descent was to be made were more than 1000 men gathered from the Tarrs, Bessemer, Alice Donnely and Stener works, and when the Standard men came up the oulcoking re-enforcements added cries of encouragement to the din. the signals were given all closed in, the Standard men approaching the com-pany store, in which the windows were broken with stones and the door battered down. The deputies had been warned, how-ever, as the Standard guards hurriedly fixed the wires and announ

Three detachments of the deputies rested on their arms—two behind fences of the company's barn and the third in the store. The latter did not fire upon the mob as it passed. By the time the barnyard was reached the strikers. with yells, began the demolition of the fences. The guards at this point were militiamen sworn in as deputy sheriffs, under command of Captain Loar of the Tenth Regiment. They had Winchesters and were drilled men. As the gates went down and the mob advanced Loar commanded the men to halt. Their answer was a volley, but none of the months of the months. of the guards were hit.

Captain Loar brought his men to attention

and the flashing of the lights from the torches of the strikers on the guns seemed to inspire the rioters with something like dread. They broke for a moment, but made a charge soon after upon the stables, the intention being to

As the Huns advanced, making little noise, As the Huns advanced, making little noise, the deputies remained silent. Stones were thrown through the windows of the company store, but the deputies were still immovable, although gasping their weapons with a firm hold. The column had not all passed when those in front made a dash for the company's fence. Captain Loar cried "Halt!" but not a Hun stopped. But in answer to the Captain's command there were shots from three revolvers. One bullet whizzed past Captain Loar's head, and two men standing near him each felt the lead pass their heads. The deputy sheriffs under Deputy Sheriff McConnell then came to the relief of the soldier-deputies. The Huns dashed down the road and broke for the company's stables. Another command to halt pany's stables. Another command to halt was heard; another answer to the call by pistol shots. The infuriated men kept their course toward the stables. The command way then given to fire. The strikers replied, but there were too many shoots from the re-peating rifles. The air was filled with bullets. How many shots were fired will propably never be known, but when the smoke cleared away and the deputies ventured near the bodies seen lying in the road it was found that seven men had fallen dead and one was dying, while three were fatally wounded. The surviving strikers fied with remarkable rapidity, and after the firing a silence that was not broken by anything save a dog's dismal howling soon reigned. The raiders were not to be seen as the day

None of the men are naturalized and some Note of the men are naturalized and some have been in the country but a short time. The strikers declare that they had been at a meeting at Mount Pleasant, and, as a body, did not intend to harm the company's property, being on their way to their homes. The Austro-Hungarian Consul at Pittsburg, Max Schamberg, was notified at once that these men were not citizens. men were not citizens. During a previous strike the Consul was able to pacify the strikers, and so they called upon him to endeavor to prevent further trouble. He was confined to his house with the grip and was not able to leave. not able to leave.

A dispatch from Scottdale, Penn., says that the dead men were carried into the company store at Morewood. The strikers nanded the bodies of the victims, demanded the bodies of the victims, but were refused, and the place was surrounded by an armed mob of 2000 men who said they would burn everything on the premises unless the dead bodies were given up. Governor Pattison ordered the Tenth Regi-ment of Washington, Penn., and the Eight-

eenth Regiment of Pittsburg to assemble and proceed at once to the coke region. It was said that the miners were prepared to blow up the mine at Morewood. Such was the

test development in the affair.

Those in the outside world have no inception of the ferocity of the Slavs and Huns oathis region in times of trouble. They know no fear when aroused, will listen to no argument or reason, and when led th follow even to death. That the dead men were not afraid, is evidenced by the fact that not one was shot in the back.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

The Monetary Conference Adjourns Without Any Definite Result.

The International American Monetary Commission, which organized at Washington last January, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the International American Conference, closed its sessions a few days ago by the adoption of the following prede and resolution:

Whereas, First. In the opinion of the Commission the establishment of a fixed ratio between gold and silver, the adoption of coins of both metals and of a common monetary unit would be of great benefit to the commerce of the world;

Second, That this end would be greatly promoted by means of an international agreement among ali the commercial nations of the world;

Third. That it does not seem probable Third. That it does not seem probable that such an agreement could be arrived at under present circumstances, in view of the ill success of efforts recently made for that

Resolved, That this commission brings its sessions to a close, expressing the wish that before long another commission may meet which shall reach an agreement to bring about the adoption of a uniform monetary system among the nations of America, advantageous to each and all.

MINING DISASTER.

Ten Men Killed by an Explosion of Fire-Damp.

A disastrous explosion in a coal mine took place a few days ago at Apedale, Staffordshire, England, Ten persons were killed outright and several others were severely injured. The cause of the disaster is supposed to have been the pressure of fire-damp and the foolhardiness of one of the miners after the dangerous gas was first discovered.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Eastern and Middle States.

The Grand Jury in New York City indicted the Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad on charges of misdemeanor in violating the New York laws against heating cars with stoves. The indicted men are: Charles P. Clark, President, New York; E. M. Reed, Vice-President, New York; Wilson G. Hunt, New Haven; E. H. Trowbridge, New Haven; W. D. Bishop, Sr., Bridgeport; Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; Joseph Park, New York; Henry S. Lee, Springfield; Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport; Chauncey M. Depew, New York; William Rockefeller, New York; Leverett Brainerd, Hartford.

The United States steam tug Nina has

THE United States steam tug Nina has seen floated and towed alongside the Galena at Vineyard Haven, Mass

THE Connecticut House of Representatives adjourned to November.

The bill appropriating \$40,000 for representation at the World's Fair was passed by the New Hampshire Legislature. WHITMAN & KRITH'S shoe factory, at WHITMAN & WAS burned. The loss by

Brockton, Mass., was burned, the fire will amount to \$200,000. THE United States gunboat Bennington made a satisfactory trial trip up the Sound to New London, Conn.

THE Columbia Iron and Steel Company of Uniontown, Penn., made an assignment in favor of its creditors. Liabilities \$800,000. The Pennsylvania Construction Company is forced to go with it, being an adjunct. Its liabilities are \$200,000.

A SEVERE storm raged in the Northern and Eastern States. THE mother of the Nicely brothers, who were recently hanged at Somerset, Penn., has become a raving maniac.

South and West.

One of the heaviest rainstorms that have occurred since the memorable Centennial flood visited the region around about Galena, Ill., doing great damage to the railroads and other property.

CITIZENS of Decatur, Ill., are boycotting the local cemetery because the body of O. W. Crawford, who was hanged for murder, is buried there.

WILL FIELD, colored, was lynched at Mineola, Texas, for making a criminal assault upon an estimable lady residing near the city.

G. W. PORTER, of Kansas City. High Chief Ranger of the Missouri Order of Forresters, has disappeared with the Order's

CHRISTIAN MONTAG, of Savannah, Ill., drew out 10,000 pounds of fish the other day at a single haul of his net from the Mississippi River, the catch being the largest ever made in that section.

JUDGE PAUL A. WEIL committed suicide with a revolver at West Beng, Wis. He had been a sufferer from la grippe. He was about sixty years of age. JOHN MAITLAND MACDONALD, & cousin of

Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, and one of the most remarkable characters in this country, died at Fort Smith, Ark. He was a geologist, mineralogist, mining expert and a speculator. He squandered three or four fortunes in England, Australia and The grippe epidemic is sweeping over Iowa with terrible results. Thousands of school children and teachers are reported

seriously ill with that malady, together measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. death rate has increased alarmingly. Fifteen hundred school children and two-thirds of teachers at Council Bluffs are stricken GENERAL ALBERT PIKE, Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Masonry of the Southern Jurisdiction and the Chief of

the Royal Order of Scotland for this country, died at the home of the Supreme Council of the order, Washington, where he had lived several years. He was born in Boston, Mass., O'MALLEY the detective accused of brib-

ery in the Hennessy trial, surrendered to the New Orleans authorities. Ennest Forbes, the eighteen-year-old colored lad who assaulted Bertha Phipps last November in Anna Arundel County, Md., was hanged at Annapolis.

DAVID TAYLOR, Assistant Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, died suddenly at supper table in Milwaukee, aged seventy-one.

Washington.

THE wife of Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, died in Washington from inflammation of the stomach, caused by an attack of the grip.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued special instructions to the Col-lectors in regard to the tobacco traffic. He says that the practice of allowing cigar manufacturers to put up in packages their scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., and attach thereto stamps and place the same on the market as manufactured tobacco should be discontinued.

JOHN HENRY MARTIN, the stepson of Senator Vance, who while drunk broke into the White House, has been let off with a fine

THE correspondence between Baron Fava and Secretary Blaine relative to the recall of the Italian Minister by King Humbert

THERE was a slight increase in the public debt, amounting to \$440,125 during the last month. The coinage of the mints during the month of March aggregated in value \$7,015,326; and of this \$3,905,000 was in gold and \$3,107,526 in silver pieces.

THE Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation shows a net increase during March amounting to \$11,641,145.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT WINDRIM has resigned his place in the Treasury Department to assume the duties of Superintendent of Public Works in Philadelphia.

Foreign.

INFLUENZA is again raging in Berlin, Germany. Many deaths from the disease are reported.

Two HUNDRED Bengalese troops and eighty Goorkhas were shot to death by hostile tribes in a pass in India.

EARL GRANVILLE, who had been ill for Exam on the control of the Liberals in the House of Lords. Granville George Leveson-Gower, second Earl Granville, was born on May 11, 1815.

THE elections just held in Chili have resulted in a complete triumph for the liberals. It is reported that the situation in which the surgents at Iquique find themselves is a most desperate one

PRINCE BISMARCK Was seventy-six years old a few days ago; thousands of visitors greeted him, and he received 3000 congratu-latory messages.

A REMARKABLE feat in the history of the telephone was performed in London the other day. The Paris end of the line which contacts that city with London was switted on the Marseilles wire and a conversation was carried on. Words spoken there were distinctly heard on the shores of the Mediterranean, 800 miles away.

Ex-SENATOR WARNER MILLER and a party who were on their way to inspect the Nicaragua Canal, have been stranded on a reef in the Caribbaan Sea.

THE McCarthyltes won the North Sligo

COMPLETE election returns show that Ezeta, who obtained control of the Government of Salvador by a revolution, has been elected President for four years, and his brother, Antonia, Vice-President.

A HANDSONE English woman has been ar-rested in Paris for marriage frouds, she hav-ing inveigled forty-three men to marry her.

ITALY IS INCENSED.

Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, Recalled.

Relations Severed Because of the New Orleans Lynching.



A new and highly sensational twist was given to the diplomatic tangle growing out of the New Orleans lynching by the announcement to the State Department by Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, of his peremptory recall by the Home Government and the consequent severance of all serious diplomatic relations between the two countries as far as the

Capital is concerned.

A dispatch from Washington says: Shortly after eleven o'clock this morning Baroa Pava, who has for so many years represented the Italian Government as Minister to the United States, walked into the State Department and requested an immediate audience of Secretary Blains on business of

onted States, walked into the State Department and requested an immediate audience of Secretary Blains on business of great importance.

The Secretary directed that the Italian Minister should be shown into the private diplomatic room, where he immediately joined him. Baron Fava, with many personal expressions of regret, informed the Secretary that it was his duty to announce that he had received instructions from His Majesty King Humbert to ask through the Secretary an audience with the President in order to present his letters of recall.

In accordance with diplomatic usage Baron Fava handed to Mr. Blaine a copy of the instructions he had received from his Government. They were curt and to the point. They referred to the implied pledge held out by the Government of the United States in the dispatch sent on March 15 to the Governor of Louisiana that the President and the Governor of Louisiana that the President and the Governor of Louisiana would co-operate in maintaining the treaty obligations of the United States toward Italian subjects in New Orleans and in promptly bringing all offenders against the law to justice. It was then added that "as the United States Government has not given assurances that the murderers of the Italian subjects acquitted by the American magistrates and murdered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities of New Orleans will be brought to justice, the Italian Government has found itself under the very painful necessity of showing openly its dissatisfaction by recalling the Minister of King Humbert from a country where the Italian representative is unable to obtain justice."

Secretary Blaine, it is understood, while expressing surprise and regret at this apparently hasty action on the part of the Italian Government, inasmuch as the facts of the case were still undetermined and under investigation, promised to convey to the President the Italian Minister's request, and to ask for him an interview so that he

the President the Italian Minister's request, and to ask for him an interview so that he could present to the President in person his letters of recall.

The immediate cause of offense to the Italian Government is understood to be the evasive and unsatisfactory reply of Governor Nicholls to the telegram addressed to him by

the Secretary of State.

The recall of Baron Fava puts an end to any further direct communication between the representative of Italy in this country and Secretary Blaine. Hereafter the State Department will be obliged to communicate directly with the Italian Government at

Secretary Blaine had a long consultation with the President and Cabinet on the new aspect in the diplomatic negotiations with Italy.

The idea that the two nations would really go to war was scouted by everybody. question of our available military reso and the present condition of the fleet was hardly touched upon, and the increase of the army or the concentration of navy supplies was not even suggested.

The question most seriously considered was whether we should retaliate by withdrawing Minister Albert G. Porter from withdrawing Minister Albert C. Rome. The opinion of nearly every member of the Cabinet was against this. It was felt that Italy had acted hastily and would probabat Italy had acted hastily and would probabat Italy had acted hastily and would probabat itself. ably soon regret her action. For us to fol-low in her footsteps would make matters worse and would detract from the dignity of our position without in any way helping

Strange as it may seem, this is the first time in the history of this Government that a foreign diplomat has voluniarily demanded his passport. There have been a few cases, however, in which the passports have been returned, which practically amounts to a dismissal.

Mr. Blaine's Reply to Baron Fava. Secretary Blaine's reply to Baron Fava's letter of withdrawal as Italian Minister to this country has been sent to Marquis Imperial, the Charge d'Affaires at Washington, and is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1891.

The Marquis Imperiali, Charge d' Affairs,

elc.; Sin-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of yesterday's date from Baron Fava, who has left the Italian Lega-

Baron Fava, who has left the Italian Legation in your charge.

I beg to express the sincere regret with which the Government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose, the Government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reason for such a step. The Baron's service here for the past ten years has been distinguished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the Executive Department of this Government. The regret at his leaving is enhanced when, as the President believes, he has been recalled under a misapprehension of facts by the Government of Italy.

The cause of his sundering his diplomatic relations with this Government is thus given in his note:

"The reparation demanded by the Govern-ment of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, was to consist of the following

"I. The official assurance by the Federal Government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice. "2. The recognition, in principle, that an demnity is due to the relatives of the

The first demand thus stated by Baron Fava is slightly changed in phrase from that employed by him in his many verbal requests, based on a telegram from Marquis Rudini, which he left with me. The Marquis

the several personal interviews with which he has honored me that the Government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which the Marquis Rudioi has demanded. Even if the National Government had the entire jurisdiction over the alledged murderers it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished. The President is unable to see how any Government could justly give an assurance of this character in advance of a trial and a verdict of "guilty."

In the Constitution of the United States it is declared that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." It needs no argumennt to prove that a jury could not be impartial if it were in any sense or to any degree bound before the trial of the accused impartial if it were in any sense or to any degree bound before the trial of the accused by an assurance which the President of the United States had ventured to give to a foreign power.
In the Constitution of the State of Louisi-

Rudini declared that "many's right to us-mand and obtain punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable." It is inferred that Baron Fava's change of phrase meant no

change of demand.

I have endeavoted to impress upon him in

the several personal interviews with which he has honored me that the Government of

In the Constitution of the State of Louislana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the crimes were committed, substantially the same provision is found, so that the Governor of that State would be as unable to give a piedge in advance for the result of a trial under the State law as the President would be were it practicable to try the leaders of the mob under the laws of the United States.

In Baron Fava's second point he demands the recognition, in principle, that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims. He is assuredly under a grave error when he declares that the United States Government declined to take this demand into consideration, and I shall regret it if he has communicated such a consciprion to he has communicated such a conclusion to your Government. The United States, so far from refusing, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States of Feb.

I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava the assurance that, under the direction of the President, all the facts and incidents connected with the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on the 14th of March last should be most thor-oughly investigated. I have also informed him that in a matter of such gravity the Government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly hurried; nor will permit itself to be unduly sure in the make answer to any demand until every fact essential to a correct judgment shall have fully assertained through legal authorbeen fully ascertained through legal author-ity. The impatience of the aggrieved may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high con-deration. James G. Blaine.

Italy Does Not Mean War. A cable message from Premier Rudini to the Marquis Imperali, in charge of the Italian legation in Washington just received clears the situation to some extent, and, in the opinion of officials of the State Department, opinion of officials of the State Department, means that Italy virtually recedes from the warlike attitude assumed since the beginning of the controversy, and indicates her willingness to await the action of the New Orleans courts before making any further threatening demonstrations toward the United States. This message is a reply to Mr. Blaine's last note, and in it the Marquis di Rudini says that Italy has asked nothing but a prompt institution of the regular judicial proceedings against the guilty parties in prompt institution of the regular judicial proceedings against the guilty parties in New Orleans, and adds that it would have been absurd to claim punishment for the offenders without the guarantees afforded by a regular trial. The diplomatic incident, the Marquis di Rudini says, can only be considered closed when the Federal Government has declared in precise terms that the prosecutions will be commenced. In the meantime the Italian Government takes cognizance of the Federal ernment takes cognizance of the Federal Government's declaration acknowledging the fact that compensation is due to the families of the victims by virtue of the treaty

existing between the two countries.

Premier Rudini replies to Mr. Blaine that Italy does not demand the punishment of the New Orleans lynchers before trial, but merely that the Federal Government will use its good offers. its good offices to hasten the trial before the New Orleans courts.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SAILORS are scarce. PAINTERS are reducing hours. FRANCE has 700,000 enforced idlers. New York marble cutters get \$3.50. NEW YORK has an eight-hour league. THE eight-hour demand is world wide. Over 300,000 workmen are idle in Italy.

Curcago recently had a cook's convention. A BIG pottery strike is feared in Trenton, YORKSHIRE'S wool combers have com-

SILESIAN linen weavers earn twelve cents

THERE are about 37,000 firemen in the

NEW YORK working-girls' clubs have BUFFALO (N. Y.) unions oppose the manual

In Germany 2,000,000 laborers average \$150 a year wages. THE Brooklyn Tool Makers' Protective Union has been incorporated.

A BRICKLAYER is the Independent candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati. SCANDINAVIAN sailors predominate on vessels of nearly all nationalities.

In Germany more than 130,000 married women work in shops and factories. THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. ow has a membership of about 22,000.

TRE candidate for the German Reichstag against Prince Bismarck is a cigar maker. LORD HARTINGTON has accepted the Chairmanship of the Labor Commission in Eng-

THE wages of the 60,000 embroidery workers of Switzerland are about \$106.40 for

THE rolling mills at Joliet, Ill., are entirely losed. Two thousand five hundred men are closed. Two thousa out of employment. ALL of the collieries of the Delaware and

Hudson Canal Company, of Pennsylvania, have received orders to suspend work until further notice. Seven colleries with 5000 employes are affected thereby. The col-lieries throughout that district are nearly all

SAMUEL Morris, who was probably one of the oldest railroad engineers in the United States, died at his home in Glendola, N. J., a few days ago at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Morris had been for over forty years in the employ of the Camden and Amboy and the Pennsylvania Railroad companies.

A. L. BICKNELL declares that the condi-tion of working women in Paris is as bad as that of the same class in London. A plain-work needlewoman, if she works the entire day without interruption, may make about twenty-five cents, but then during the dull soason which always lasts from two to three months, she can get no work at all.

Under an act of July, three employment bureaus were established by the State of Ohio at Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus. During the first six months 14,529 men and 5007 women applied for work, and there were inquiries from employers for 11,433 men and 5701 women. As between these two demands the bureaus secured work for 5575 men and 3407 women.

Hamburo, Germany, has taken steps build stockyards for American cattle. The depot will have a capacity of 2000 head cattle and a slaughter house of corresponding size is to be connected with the depot.