

The frost is now out of the ground and several of our political farmers are quietly and slyly fixing up their fences.

BUTLER county has now enforced temperance. The court last week legislated all liquor licenses out of existence.

The Butler county "boys" are going to have a dry time during the coming year. Last week Judge Hansen refused every license applied for in the county.

The workmen who are demanding fair treatment must learn to give fair treatment. Then there will be an end to strikes. Let the golden rule prevail.

REV. HENRY WARD BECHER says: "The Democratic party is a double-edged axe." And yet but little more than a year ago, the old mungump fell down and worshipped it.

The boycotters in New York have been indicted for conspiracy, and will be tried in the courts. Prosecutions have also been commenced in Philadelphia. Served them right, say we.

HON. RICHARD B. COX has been nominated as a candidate for Governor by a Democratic convention held at Hazleton on Friday last. Unlucky Cox! to be nominated on Friday.

The Republican leaders of Westmoreland county believe there is no doubt that the Democratic majority, which until 1884 was regarded as certain, has been permanently overthrown. The result of this confidence is that there are a number of candidates for the Republican nomination for every office to be filled this fall. Prior to 1884 the Republicans had a hard time to induce any person to accept nomination.

While the Knights of labor are threatening all kinds of vengeance against Mr. Gould because members of their organization are refused employment on his lines, they are demanding that men who will not join their assembly shall be discharged from the employment of other roads. They have apparently forgotten the old adage, "What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

The switchmen on the Lake Shore railroad, at Chicago, went on a strike last week, because half a dozen non-union men were employed in the yards of that company, and for several days they prevented any freight from being sent out or received by that line. On Friday last the matter was adjusted and the men returned to work. Both sides claim a victory, but as the non-union men were not discharged, we fail to see just where victory perched on the banner of the strikers.

It is said Sam Randall gets so much amusement out of the Morrison one-hour tariff bill, that he never goes to the theater. He gets up a kind of home circus whenever he lacks for fun, by stirring up the free trade clowns.

The bootblacks of Louisville have struck against a five cent shoe. They demand ten cents, and will make it unpleasant for the boy who won't "stand up" for the increased price. "As the old cocks crow the young ones learn."

The strikers and boycotters are rapidly making up the issue between the American Union and the Trades Union. When the issue is fairly joined, we rather think the latter will have to go. The right of private judgment and personal freedom must not be interfered with.

On Wednesday last, the Senate in a session of three hours passed over 525 bills, or about 175 an hour, or nearly three a minute. They were all pension bills. Nobody objected, and they all went through like greased lightning.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Hansen is now asking for bids to supply 200,000,000 stamped envelopes. Last year 279,000,000 stamped envelopes, worth \$5,773,000, were sold. The Government now sells more envelopes than all the other products combined.

DURING the campaign of 1884, great things were promised when the Democracy came into power. Will some member of that organization please stand up and point out what it has done during the past year to entitle it to public confidence and esteem.

SINCE the introduction of natural gas into the city of Pittsburgh, it is estimated that the output of the factories and mills has been increased twenty per cent., a large number of new manufacturing plants have been erected, and not less than 10,000 additional men given employment.

UNCLE SAM MUST pay the piper for the anti-Chinese riot at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory, a short time since. A bill appropriating \$147,748 to indemnify the Chinese for their losses on that occasion, has just been reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ABOUT \$8,000 per day is being received at St. Louis from the K. of L. to help their striking brethren continue their fight, and the boast is made that if necessary \$1,000,000 will be forthcoming. These contributions come from the poor fellows whom the capitalists have ground to poverty and starvation by refusing to pay living wages.

It has been proposed to starve Mr. Hoar into terms by boycotting his baker, his grocer and others who furnish him with supplies. The fellow who proposed this plan is dealing a more deadly blow to the interests of the laboring man than the striker who uses violence, or maltreats his fellow workman because he will not join his Union.

This is a free country. Every fellow can't have whooping-cough or measles more than once, but he can strike every morning before breakfast and nobody has any right to hinder. Whoop her up! Let everybody strike at once and have the thing over with and resume business.—Inter Ocean.

General Master Workman Powderly says he wants it distinctly understood that he will not be a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. This, will, we suppose, put an end to the attempts of a few Democratic demagogues to turn the disaffection now prevailing among workmen to political account at the coming State election.

ACCORDING to State Treasurer Lively the State debt is reduced about \$750,000 annually. Although the amount of that debt was placed at \$17,814,700 at the close of the last fiscal year, the actual debt is only about \$10,000,000, the Commonwealth having as an offset nearly \$8,000,000 invested in United States and other bonds, and deposited in the sinking fund.

DR. HIGBEE declines to tender his resignation as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan's Schools, as requested by the Governor. He alleges that the investigation made by his Excellency was unfair and partisan, and demands a legislative inquiry. It is but just to the Reverend gentleman, who has hitherto borne a spotless reputation, that he should be heard before he is condemned.

THE President is trying to whip in the Democratic members of Congress to the support of Morrison's free trade bill. The last Democratic President the country was cursed with, attempted to whip in the Congressmen of his party to the support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. History will repeat itself, and Grover might have profited by reading up the story of Buchanan's lamentable failure to force slavery into the territories.

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as that, but it ought to be equally well understood that no one who works only eight hours can expect to be paid as much for it as when he worked ten hours or more. The great point to be considered in all these questions, is the perfect freedom of every man to do or not to do whatever he desires. No one has a right to interfere with the freedom of another. The practical solution of this question is to pay by the hour or by the job, and to let every one labor as many hours as his strength or his inclination permits. Then there will be no dispute as to the number of hours that constitutes a day's work.

How Long Can It Last?

Reason and law must rule labor disputes and all other disputes in the end. It may be possible for the hotspurs and the rabble to rule the country and actions of organized labor for a brief season; but how long can it last?

How long will the people of New York submit to eight hundred employes of a street car line, who have no complaint as to wages or hours of labor, not only stopping a great thoroughfare, but forcing other thousands of satisfactorily-paid employes to stop other lines, simply because the officers of the Third Avenue Company choose not to discharge seven men whose services to them are acceptable?

How long will the great industrial and business interest of the country submit to the arbitrary command of their business affairs, going even to the employment or discharge of their most important and trusted agents? Already labor has suffered a loss of millions this year, by halting capital that would have been diffused into industrial enterprises, and thousands of business men in large industrial operations who instead of enlarging their business and enlarging the channels of labor, are limiting their product and preparing for retirement, simply because there is no longer an assurance that the most responsible positions can be filled by men whose capital and business are to be cared for. How long will this suicidal folly last?

How long will the public and the law submit to strikes ordered under the flag of the rights of labor violently hindering other citizens from working at satisfactory wages? Such violence is anti-American as it is lawless, and it is the hideous spawn of anarchy. It strikes at the dearest rights of the American citizen and how long can it last in a government founded on freedom and law?

How long will the people submit to the anti-American boycott? It is utterly senseless, generally impotent and always lawless. It is never ordered by considerate friends of labor; it is generally ordered by men who are adventurous thieves craving on the labor of others; and the boycott has never benefited honest labor to the extent of a farthing, while it has cost honest labor much of public respect and much in the general prosperity it has paralyzed.

How long can labor progress in lessening the hours of labor or increasing the wages of labor, under the present policy of its organizations, and countless and violent strikes, are daily driving employers out of business, compelling capital to shun industrial investments, and depressing every channel of industry in the land? For thousands of years, when the laboring man was in a state of barbarism, he was treated as a brute, and his labor was his property. He was not allowed to make an investigation of his employer's affairs, and he was not allowed to make an investigation of his employer's affairs, and he was not allowed to make an investigation of his employer's affairs.

There can be no revival of industry or business until labor disturbances are settled, and when they are settled, it is not the laboring man who is weakened, but the resources and power of organized labor each day.

The freedom and law which are the jewels of our free government will assert the supremacy of reason and law in the end, and why should not intelligence and justice rule the organized power of labor at once? Among the inherent and inalienable rights of every citizen, high or low, rich or poor, are the rights to be employed or to refuse employment; to employ or to refuse to employ; to work or to refuse to work; to have person and property sacredly respected, and to buy or sell with whom they will. No law dare invade these rights, for they are fundamental rights, and no organization can be greater or stronger than the law. How long can organized labor assert itself as above the law?

We appeal to the organized labor of the country to take its latitude anew. It has drifted away from the only safe mooring of equal and just rights to all, and it must plant itself on the sure foundation of law if it would achieve enduring advantage. Every wanton disturbance it creates must be solely at its own cost; every violation of the rights of person or property must alienate considerable public opinion against it, and it can be great and lasting only by being short, lawful and right. Bitter demagogues, incendiary agitators, adventurist politicians and beer-shod idlers who pose as labor representatives will declare for disturbance and excuse lawlessness, but the sincere friend of industry will prefer a strike in the words of free men to a strike in the words of a slave. Labor disturbance cannot last, and if labor shall end it by manly justice it will have the victory.—Philadelphia Times.

Terrible Disaster in Ireland.

LONDON, April 23.—Mr. Brady, the Government Inspector of Fisheries in Ireland, has telegraphed from Balmulree, county Mayo: "In many instances the rage, which prevails as the only garment the people have, are utterly sufficient to conceal their nakedness, and large numbers of men and women are prevented from leaving their homes because they have covered with their own scanty garments the one who must go out in search of food. I visited the houses of the poor yesterday and found the people without any food whatever. My fund is exhausted, and I can do no more until further aid arrives."

Welcomed Upon His Return from the Dead.

CONNELLYVILLE, April 23.—Three weeks ago Andrew Pritchard, of this place, went West. On Monday his wife received a telegram from Omaha, signed by her brother, saying that Andrew had been killed in the "Boys' Lock-up" and asking money wherewith to send the corpse home. The amount asked was promptly sent by the bereaved wife, and she was told by the messenger that the body was in the city and would be ready to be taken home on the next day.

The body was to arrive to-night, and so it did; only when it arrived it arrived on foot and walked into its own house in an extremely life-like manner, and so it did; only when it arrived it arrived on foot and walked into its own house in an extremely life-like manner, and so it did; only when it arrived it arrived on foot and walked into its own house in an extremely life-like manner.

Driving Back Bandits.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 22.—The excitement here reached here today at a bloody fight a few nights ago in the Dolores silver mine, in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mex. The Dolores mining camp lies five miles distant from the town of Vallecillo, on the Mexican National Railway. A desperate and bloody bandit robbery, about 1 o'clock in the morning. The camp is protected by a heavy adobe wall, which the bandits scaled. R. G. Bogusch, superintendent of the mines, and W. S. Toal, both Americans, rallied 100 men to the aid of the miners, and drove the bandits back to their camp.

What a Fire Revealed.

ENK, April 19.—A fire in the abandoned flouring mill of James Garvey, at Dunkirk, this afternoon, disclosed a terrible murder. The building, a large three-story structure, had been closed for years and had been the resort of tramps and desperate people. A hard fight ensued, and the investigation of the premises the body of a woman was found in one of the rooms which had been occupied by a fireman as that of the wife of a neighbor, John Boise. The fact that the room was the wife of a neighbor, John Boise. The fact that the room was the wife of a neighbor, John Boise.

Saved by a Fish.

PANAMA, April 15.—The British ship Alexander Yeats, Captain Dunbar, from Labos for Falmouth, while leaving her anchorage struck heavily upon a shoal and commenced to make water. It was some time before the pumps would start, but they were got in working order and were gaining on the leak when the influx of water suddenly stopped. The vessel put into Callao, Peru, for examination, and the diver found that a large hole had been knocked in the bottom.

Destroyer of a Noted Dairy.

WEST CHESTER, April 21.—The large barn on the property of Jesse and Jared Darlington, the celebrated cheddar butter maker on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, between Ivy and Darlington Station a few miles from West Chester, was burned this morning at an early hour, together with all the contents. The flames spread so rapidly that but little could be saved.

Four Children Almost Choked.

WEST NEWTON, April 22.—Albert Neff and his wife left their home early this morning, leaving their four children in bed. Mrs. Neff going into her garden to work. In a short time she heard a strange noise at the house, and on returning, she found the children in a state of alarm. The children were found in a state of alarm, and the mother was hurriedly summoned, and after extinguishing the fire the children had been freed. He found all of them badly burned. Two of them will probably die; the others may recover.

Eight Hours and Less Wages.

CHICAGO, April 24.—One of the latest meetings of furniture manufacturers was held in the United States in session here today. Delegates were present from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and Kentucky. Over 100 firms were represented. It was decided to inaugurate the eight hour system commencing May 1 and at the same time make the advance of 10 per cent. on the prices of all kinds of furniture. With the beginning of the eight hour system, the wages of workmen will be reduced in proportion as the hours are lessened.

Had Been Courting the Same Girl.

OMAHA, Neb., April 26.—George Davis, a watchman in the yards of the Omaha Lumber Company, was shot yesterday by William Carlan, another watchman, and fatally wounded. On account of a girl whom both had been courting, Davis had engaged in a bitter quarrel with Carlan and fired two shots at him while he lay on the ground, and neither took effect. Then Carlan fired a third shot, which was fatal to Davis' body, both producing mortal wounds. Carlan surrendered himself to the police.

Three Brothers Lynched.

ANTHONY, Kan., April 19.—About two months ago a fight occurred in the village of Danville, near this place, between three brothers named Weaver and Abel Sheard. The latter was fatally wounded, and the boys were taken to the jail and hurried away to avoid mob violence. Last week they were returned for trial, but their cases were continued for the term, with bail fixed at \$10,000 each. At 1 o'clock this morning a mob of forty armed men entered the jail, and the prisoners were under guard. The guard, hearing them, rushed the prisoners out of the back door, and into the basement of the new school building. The Sheriff was taken prisoner, and the mob and the prisoners, finding it useless to resist, surrendered. The Weaver brothers defended themselves in their struggle for life with a revolver, which they had taken from one of the deputies. They were finally overpowered by the mob, and the two brothers were placed about their necks and preparations were made to hang them to the rafters, but the trample of approaching feet frightened the mob, so they fired fifteen or twenty shots into each of the brothers, literally shooting them to pieces and mounting their corpses on the rafters. The mother of the boys and the wife of one of them witnessed the tragedy.

War on Oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The House Committee on Agriculture authorized its Chairman to report a bill as a substitute for all the bills introduced on the subject of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. The bill provides that all imitation shall be known and designated as "oleomargarine." Special taxes are imposed as follows: On manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$600; on wholesale dealers, except manufacturers who sell only their production at the place of manufacture, \$480; on retail dealers, \$18. Any manufacturer who fails to pay the special tax shall be fined from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Wholesale dealers shall be fined from \$500 to \$2,000, and retail dealers from \$50 to \$500. Manufacturers shall conduct their business and their advertising in oleomargarine shall be in original stamped packages of not less than ten pounds each. The rest of the bill relates to penalties for violation of the act.

Heavy Damages Awarded.

LANCASTER, N. J., April 24.—The suit of James H. Hibbe against the Pennsylvania Railroad in which over \$200,000 damages are claimed, and which has occupied attention since Tuesday last week, was given to the jury in the Federal Court last evening, and the jury this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$179,300 for loss of property and trade. The suit was a result of the well remembered collision at New Brunswick on the morning of February 7, '85, of an oil and freight train. The oil tank car and a blazing steam swept through a neighboring street. In its course it set on fire James' extensive wall paper factory, which was burned to the ground.

Three Boys Burned Alive.

QUINCY, Ill., April 21.—Edward and Charles Kinsman and Charles Kallerback, aged respectively twelve, seven and ten years, disappeared here very mysteriously on September 5, 1885, and were supposed to have been kidnapped by river pirates. Yesterday a man hauling sand for a river boat, while passing near the river bank and on lifting his shovel was horrified at finding that he had cut the head from a human body. The bodies of three children were exhumed from the sand bank and were identified as those of the missing boys. It is thought the boys were lying in the sand bank, when it craved in and buried them alive.

Explosion in a Madrid Church.

MADRID, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the Church of San Luis, in this city. An explosive was placed inside of one of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the altar. The explosion, instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as was probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive for the Good Friday service. The edifice was badly wrecked and for a time was filled with smoke and flying debris. Two sextons who were in the building were badly burned.

Death of the Holstein Heifer Constantine.

Constantine S., the famous Holstein heifer of the "Record Farm" herd, died on April 21 of rupture of the stomach. She was owned by Mr. William M. Singery, of the Philadelphia Record, and was valued at \$6,000. Her record of eighty-three pounds of milk in one day has never been beaten by any 2-year-old.

Strikers to be Investigated.

BRADFORD, April 24.—A frame building at Alton, erected on posts, and used as sleeping quarters for laborers, toppled over on a Tuesday morning and caught fire from a candle. The building contained thirty-two strikers. It is understood that a number of fire-arms were found, and that on Monday inquiry will be made into the methods employed by the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association in ordering a general tie-up of the city street car lines.

WILKESBARRE, April 21.—The fate of the twenty-six miners, who were arrested for rioting on Tuesday, and those who have been freed, is being investigated. It is understood that a number of fire-arms were found, and that on Monday inquiry will be made into the methods employed by the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association in ordering a general tie-up of the city street car lines.

Crippled Boys Boycotted.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1886. One result of the recent boycotting movement has been the decrease of the patronage of the Crippled Boys' Brush Shop, which last year gave employment to seventeen boys at the Boys' Lock-up. The shop, established by the Children's Aid Society at 314 East Thirty-fifth street. The shop was opened with six lame boys who were taught to make brushes and as a market was found for their work their numbers were increased. The stock and machinery cost about \$400. The boys got their board and clothes and 50 cents a week at starting, and when they became expert they could earn from \$4 to \$6 a week. No boys were received except those who had no homes. The project was a full title of success, and all the brushes made were bought by Thurber, Wyland & Co., until the recent trouble between the firm and the Cigar-maker's Union, when the patronage of Thurber, Wyland & Co. was withdrawn. The reason assigned by the firm for this withdrawal was that "it was thought best to avoid trouble." It is said that during the troubles with the cigar-makers it was stated as one of the grounds of complaint against the firm that they had bought these non-union brushes.

Miss Folsom Selecting her Trousseau in Europe.

BUFALO, April 21.—The Times' correspondent has received information concerning the coming marriage of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom almost directly from Col. J. B. Folsom of Folsomdale, Miss Folsom's grandfather, and is to the effect that the marriage will take place in June. Miss Folsom is now buying her trousseau in Europe, her grandfather having furnished her with the means. Col. Folsom made the further remark that he gave his granddaughter \$1,000 when she went away, and that he had just her \$200 more, to be used in buying the trousseau.—New York Times.

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British Troops Defeated.

LONDON, April 21.—A despatch from Mandalay states that there has been more fighting and a serious defeat of the British troops near the Burmese capital. The expedition recently sent to subdue the Kachyen tribes met the enemy a few miles northeast of the city. The British hastily entrenched themselves among some rocky hills and got their main batteries and other light artillery into position for an attack on the Kachyens, who were massed on the plain in a less advantageous position than the British, but with vastly superior numbers.

Before the fire from the British guns could be made effective the Burmese charged in full force upon the intrenchments. The rush was so desperate and the force of the attacking party so overwhelming that they soon carried the slight breast-works and even charged right up to the muzzles of the guns. The British fled and the Kachyens, who were reinforced by Mandalay, whence reinforcements have been sent to their relief.

The Burmese have captured the police station at Meegandet. After defeating the soldiers who comprised the garrison they bound them with cords and massacred twenty-three of them.

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LANCASTER, N. J., April 24.—The suit of James H. Hibbe against the Pennsylvania Railroad in which over \$200,000 damages are claimed, and which has occupied attention since Tuesday last week, was given to the jury in the Federal Court last evening, and the jury this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$179,300 for loss of property and trade. The suit was a result of the well remembered collision at New Brunswick on the morning of February 7, '85, of an oil and freight train. The oil tank car and a blazing steam swept through a neighboring street. In its course it set on fire James' extensive wall paper factory, which was burned to the ground.

Three Boys Burned Alive.

QUINCY, Ill., April 21.—Edward and Charles Kinsman and Charles Kallerback, aged respectively twelve, seven and ten years, disappeared here very mysteriously on September 5, 1885, and were supposed to have been kidnapped by river pirates. Yesterday a man hauling sand for a river boat, while passing near the river bank and on lifting his shovel was horrified at finding that he had cut the head from a human body. The bodies of three children were exhumed from the sand bank and were identified as those of the missing boys. It is thought the boys were lying in the sand bank, when it craved in and buried them alive.

Explosion in a Madrid Church.

MADRID, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the Church of San Luis, in this city. An explosive was placed inside of one of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the altar. The explosion, instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as was probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive for the Good Friday service. The edifice was badly wrecked and for a time was filled with smoke and flying debris. Two sextons who were in the building were badly burned.

Death of the Holstein Heifer Constantine.

Constantine S., the famous Holstein heifer of the "Record Farm" herd, died on April 21 of rupture of the stomach. She was owned by Mr. William M. Singery, of the Philadelphia Record, and was valued at \$6,000. Her record of eighty-three pounds of milk in one day has never been beaten by any 2-year-old.

Strikers to be Investigated.

BRADFORD, April 24.—A frame building at Alton, erected on posts, and used as sleeping quarters for laborers, toppled over on