LABOR DAY

WORKMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

Strikes and Parades in American Cities.

ALL QUIET IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Pittsburgh Railroad Men Satisfied With the Settlement.

BIG PARADES IN MANY CITIES.

The telegraphic accounts from all parts of Europe and from the principal cities of the United States, detailing the observances of Labor Day, indicate an extraordinary condition of unrest among the working classes, The fears which were entertained in England. France Germany, Austria, and other European countries, were happily not realized. No mere than ordinary disturbances occurred anywhere, and where the apprehensions of clanger were greatest there was the least disorder.

The eight-hour movement in this country, so far as the first day is concerned, shows a rather broken front. This seems to be due to a reasonable disposition on the part of the men, in various cities, to make what they regard as satisfactory compromises.

New York -The New York city end of the world wide labor demonstration was not agrest success as for as numbers who paraded and who attended the Union Square mass meeting was concerned. The threatening weather may have kep4 many away. Probably not more than 2,000 people were at the speakers' stand at one time. In the procession that preceded there were about five thousand paraders. It was not the meeting that the laborleaders expected-15, 0) men-but the rain partly excused this apparent want of enthusiasm. The meeting was under the anythos of a Socialistic labor party. The fear that there might be some trouble had induced the police to make very careful prevautions. In the shadows behind the combination cottage and speakers' stand were lifty blue coats with long night sticks ready to carb any incipient disturbance. Several hundred policemen were in the neighborhood. But the police had no excase to use their weapons, for the martial strains of the Marselliaise did no more than but up some enthusiasm.

THE REPORT WICEATION.

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting which recited the fact that the day had been fixed by the American Federation of Labor as the luanguration of an eight-hour movement, that the International Labor Congress at Paris just July had issued such a call to the workingmen of the world; that the carpenters have opened the eight-hour battle. The eight hour demand is only a temporary relief from the workings of capitalism. That nothing but Socia ism will solve the labor question. Therefore it was resolved that a statute that in the struggle the ultimate object, the abolition of the wage system, be

Chicago,-May Day, with its demonstration by organized labor in behalf of an eight hour workday, has come and gone. The predictions of riots and bloodshed, and Almost universal strike by trades have been realized. Labor, indeed, was in a great measure suspended. Thousands of men quit work for the day to march in the great parade, but by far more thousands made a holiday, dressed in their Sunday clothes to view the procession. It was an orderly crowd and an orderly parade. The marching Line was about four miles long and occupied two hours in passing a given point.

not lost sight of-the triumph of Socialism.

MILWAURUE Wis .- The demand of the union carpenters for the adoption of the 8hour system was not coupled with a demand for increased wages, and as the men are willing to accept eight hours' pay for eight hours' work the movement has met with no strong opposition on the part of their em-

PRILEPERFUL .- In accordance with the action taken by the union carpenters of Philadelphia, about 1,000 carpenters struck work this morning. The carpenters demand 35 cents an hour for nine hours' work per day. The present rate is 30 cents.

St. Louis.-It is estimated that fully 25,000 men were in line in the great labor demonstration under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

The business of Pittsburgh is undisturbed gaved in one branch-the cornice and tin work industry.

The Youngstown merchant tailors have agreed to the scale presented by their men. Lexpos.-The procession of workingmen which was held in this city fell far short of the number it was expected would take part in the parade. The line was composed of only a few hundred men. The procession marched to Hyde Park, where a number of speeches

in favor of the workmen's cause were made. An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Hackney, but the police would not permit it and the crowd was dispersed. A procession was formed at Soho Square, but as this was contrary to the police regulations, which provided that only one procession to follow a specified route, would be allowed, it was broken up. Those taking part in the procession made no resistance to the police, but quietly dispersed when ordered.

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Pretti.-The labor demonstration here has been marred by a scene of bloodshed. Early in the morning a large number of workmen gathered in front of one of the rolling mills. At first the men were orderly enough but under the incitement of agitators they became aroused and bitterly denounced the alleged tyranny of the employers. Finally they lost all self control and engaged in a riotous demonostration which the police were powerless to quell.

Military assistance was summoned and a

ordered to disperse, and upon their refusing to obey the troops charged. The crowd broke and fled in all directions, but not before many of the rioters had been pierced by the bayonets of the soldiers,

NO PARADES IN VIENNA,

VIENEA .- Despite the belief that the labor demonstration in Vienna would be attended by grave disorders, there has as yet been no disturbance whatever. There have been no street parades, but meetings were held in various halls, which are attended by the larger portion of the workingmen in the city. The strike movent in the provinces is spreading. It is calculated that throughout Austria and Hungary 1,000,000 men have already struck or threaten to strike,

Baussuts -The workmen as a body were not in favor of making any demonstration, and they therefore attended to their various callings, paying no heed to the labor troubles in the various places throughout Europe

The strikes in Valencia, are spreading. The employes in all the trades there are olding in the movement for the establishment of an eight hour working day.

Advices from the principal cities of Germany represent peace and good order as very generally preserved. The various indistrial occupations are being followed as usual at Weisbaden, Strausburg, Nuremburg, Stetten, Dortmund, Neurkirchen, Spandau and Zurekau. At Leipsic and Halle the bulk of the workmen are at work. A great many of the minor manufacturers have voluntarily granted their employes a holiday. A workman who had hoisted the red flag on a telegraph pole has been arrestod.

THOUSANDS OUT.

STRIKE FOR AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Several Big Strikes Inaugurated in Chicago.

Ten thousand employes in the sash, door and blind factories, planing mill and other such lines of business in Chicago went on strike Friday morning for the eight-hour work day. The iron molders in most of the large manufacturing establishments of Chicago declined to go to work at the old rates. PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS.

The second day of the carpenters' strike opened with nearly 4,030 men refusing to work unless their demand for an advance of five cents an hour was acceeded to. There are almost 7,000 carpenters in the city, and nearly all of them are identified with the three organizations. These are the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, and the Ca penters' Protective As-

The carpenters' strike situation at Detroit is unchanged, save that a few small contractors have conceded the eight-hour day and the scale of wages domanded by the strikers. It is reported that the planing mill owners employing carpenters will compressive by cone ding the demands of the men if they will agree to boycott machine mill products made outside the city.

About 1,000 carpenters went out on strike at Louisville, Ky. They demand their present wages for eight hours' work. About 20 of the bosses have conceded, but the others will make a fight,

The Springfield, Mass , Cigar Manufacturing Company will close its manufactory Saturday night, throwing a large number of hands out of employment. They formerly operated a non-union shop and since resum be named that the hours of labor b. | ing union prices claim they have not been to eight. It should be decreed by | able to raise their jobbing rates proportion-

THE STRIKES.

The Chicago Trade and I abor Assembly Adopt Arbitration.

The Arbitrament Committee of the Chicano Trade and Labor Assembly presented a resolution asking that in the event of any dispute arising between contractors and workingmen on the World's Fair building the Board of Directors of the exposition be requested to have such dispute settled by a bitration; and that the board also be asked to insert in their contracts a clause providing that all disputes be arbitrated by a disinterested committee. The resolution was adopted by the assembly. A copy of it will be sent to the World's Pair dir ctors.

At the Chicago district convention of the Turners the sum of \$ 0) was voted for the Federation of Labor to assist the eight-hour movement. Resolutions were adopted requesting the National convention, which meets at New York June 22, to request the World's Fair management to keep the fair open on Sundays. The National convenion will also be asked to favor the Australian system, of voting and secure the co-operation of the members of all the Turner socibiles in the country to bring the movement

The coopers employed at the stock-yards at a mass-meeting resolved to quit work if their demands for an eight-hour day are not conceded. They also decided to invite John Burns, the famous labor leader of London, to visit Chicago.

ON TWO INDICIMENTS.

True Bills Found Against Fx-Preasurer Archer of Maryland.

The grand jury found two true bills of indictment against ex-State Treasurer Steven son Archer. The first indictment contains four counts. The first charges the unlawful and fraudulent embezziement of bonds which he was bound under the statues to account for and deliver to his successor. The second count charges fraudulently approprinting to his own use of the same bond The third count charges the fradulent embezzlement of \$0.83145, which came into his posession as Treasurer and which he was bound to account for and pay over to his successor. The fourth count charges the unlawful and fraudulent appropriation to his own use of the same

The other indictment is in two counts, and charges in the first count the embezzlement under the general law of \$4.570, received by Archer as the agent of the State of Maryland. The second count charges the larceny of the same sum in the usual form of an indictment for embezzlement and larceny-

Archer is daily growing stronger and can now walk about, and as the defense have already signified their willingness for a speedy trial, there is no doubt but that the case wil be assigned for the first of the May term body of troops promptly appeared on the Archer will be brought into court some tim ground with fixed bayonets. The mob was , jext week to plead to the indictments.

COMMERCIAL.

TRE CONDITION OF BUSINESS. The Labor Troubles Promise to Be Prolonged and Serious.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Track says: Prospects of silver legislation having become less distinct, some of the speculative markets have reacted from the recent advance. At the same firme the outlook for industries and legitimate trade is distinctly less favorable, owing to the damage to wheat and cotton and labor disturbance The accounts of Injury to winter wheat grow more definite and foreshadows a lower official report than that of last month. A special cotton report from Memphis indicates planting 17 per cent. against 82 per cent at this time last year. Unfavorable weather in 33 out of cos returns show material injury from too much rain and extensiven loss from floods. Galveston crop reports are also gloomy because of too much rain, and St. Louis reports unfavorable weather, while the markets at Chicago have been much influenced by information of injury to wheat. From St. Paul, Omaha and Milwauk-e reports of the outlook are more favorable, but short crops of winter wheat and of cotton would be felt in all trades next fall.

It is most encouraging that the labor dem onstrations have thus far led to no violence. and in a number of cities the desire of employers to avoid strikes has caused full or partial concessions. These have plainly encouraged strikers elsewhere to insist upon demands which employers say it is not possible to concede, so that there is more prospect of prolonged and serious controversy than there was a week ago. As yet the markets for materials have not been much affected, though sales of lumber are restricted in some cities. But it is perceived that success of the movement is certain to increase the cost of production in many departments, the prices of many necessaries and the rents of buildings; a change which will not conduct to business activity. Higher wages would at least enable workers to purchase more freely, but smaller production and larger rents will not have that tendency. The immediate prospect is that many industries may be to some extent disturbed for weeks to come.

The general average of prices is nearly 1 percent, lower than a week ago, notwithstanding a rise of 3 -? cents in wheat due to reports of injury.

The reports from all other cities are generally favorable as to the volume of busine-s, and bank clearings show an increase overlast year of 19 per cent. At Boston wool is stronger on some grades that are scarce and a better demand is seen, sales reaching 2.9 0 000 pounds and yet no ims provement whatever is detected in the market for goods, there or here.

Difficulties in the clothing trade do not abate and apprehension of more failures causes uncasiness in this and other cities.

Money has not been disturbed this week, holding steadily at 4 per cent on call here, easier at Philadelphia and in fair supply at other cities at the rates there usual. There is much less complaint of slow collections throughout the Northwest, but considerable in some lines at Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Good crops and large sales of farm products have made things comparatively easy at the West but the effects of two successive o, en winters are felt in East-

A CALF ELECTRODAIZED. A Successful Test Made of the Fatal Chair.

In an interview with Warden Durston at Auburn, N. Y., he detailed the preparations he had made for the execution of Kemmler before the writ had been served upor, himthe dynamo and the engine run several minutes to see if the bearings, pulleys, etc., were in proper order. The machinery was found to be in perfect condition, and it was decided to put the belt on again at (3) and keep the steam up all night. The story that he had ever intended to go on with the execution Tuesday morning was utterly without foundation. His invitations to witnesses did not ask them to report until 9:3 - Tuesday evening. He had made up his mind to have the execution occur between that hour and 6:30 Wednesday morning if the final test proved successful.

The test was made at 5.30, after the writ had been served, for his own satisfaction. Ten of the invited witnesses were present. A six-weeks-old calf, weighing 100 pounds, was the subject. It was laid on the thor of the chamber of death with its legs fied. The electrodes were placed at the head and base of the spine and the dynamo started. When the volt meter registered 1,000 the fatal switch was thrown into position and the calf surrendered its life with but one perceptible tremor of one leg. Death was as insstantaneous as by a lightning stroke.

WAS DROWNED WHILE FISHING. The Body of Editor Walker of the Cosm politan Magaz.ne Recovered.

The body of E. D. Walker of Brooklyn, N. Y., editor of the Cosmopolitum Magazine, who has been missing from Weldon, N. C., since Saturday last, was found by two colored men who were fishing in Roanoke river at Weldon, near the railroad bridge. On his person were found his watch, money and apers and he held in his bands a broken fishing pole. The b dy, which was but little decomposed, was brought to shore and viewed by a large crowd. A coroner's inquest was held, the jury returning a verdica of accidental drowning

Victims of Glycerine.

A fatal accident occurred near Mt. Morris, Greene county. While a 15-year-old son of David Vance was cutting briers on his father's farm he found a can that had contained nitro-glycerine. He took it to the house. He proposed exploding it by throwing a stone against it. The boy went out into the yard, accompanied by his mother and several little children. He threw a stone into the can. The boy was instantly killed, one leg being torn from the body, his clothing torn into shreds and his body horribly cut with pieces of the can. The mother had her clothing almost entirely torn from her. She was thrown to the ground and badly cut by the flying pieces of the can. The other children were not hurt, except by being thrown violently to the ground.

THE CURRENCY CIRCULATION. Secretary Windom Denies That the Ad-

ministration Favors Contraction. Secretary Windom has written a letter in reply to an article in a financial new-paper on the general subject of the currency, in which he refutes the assertion that the Administration f vors a contraction of the currency. He gives figures in regard to the circulation and treasury holdings May 1, and makes comparisons with the estimated circulation of the principal countries of Europe. According to these figures, and estimating the present population of the United States at 64,000,000, the amount of metallic and paper money in the United States, not including any portion of the amount held by the Treasury of the United States, is \$2:13) per capita, or more than in any of the leading countries of Europe, with the exception of France, in which the circulation is estimated at \$57.86 per capita. MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

"In regard to the money supposed to be hoarded by the United States Treasury," the Secretary says, "aside from the fund deposited in the (reasury by National Banks for the redemption of their notes which have been retired, which the Government holds as a trustee, and the balances on deposit in the Treasury by disbursing officers, the only reserve which is kept by the Treasury is \$ 00,000, 00 in gold for the redemption of tegal tender notes, as provided by the acts of 1875 and 1882. There is no disposition on the part of the administration of the Treasury to hoard money, and the so-called surplus, which is the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, can be used under the present law only in the redemption of the bonded debt of the United States, which is being done as rapidly as the bonds can be judiciously purchased. The surplus on the 1st inst,, amounted to only \$ 5,000.621 (exclusive of fractional stiver coin; of which \$ 1.645 808 was on deposit in National Banks performing the duty of a circulating medium. It is the policy and purpose of the department to withdraw a large portion of this deposit and invest it in United States bonds as rapidly as it can be done without danger of decreasing the actual circulation."

HELD IN TRUST. In support of the statement the Secretars

mys that of the \$660,641,261, total amount of money in the Treasury April 1 last, \$134, -8,079 in gold coin was deposited for the redemption of gold certificates, and \$.91002, 562 in silver dollars for the redemption of silver certificates. Neither of these amounts belong to the Government, but both are held simply in trust for the redemption of gold and silver certificates outstanding; \$67,894,267 held as a fund for the redemption of National bank notes, consisting of money paid into the Treasury by National banks for that purpose, while \$ 5, 72,181 represented the money to the credit of disbursing officers and kept in the Treasury merely as a matter of convenience, and which they check against; \$0,074,573 consisted of silver bullion from melted trade dollars; \$4,034,001 silver builton at the mints purchased for the coinage of the silver dollar in process of coinage: \$22.814.564 of fractional silver coin bergely mutilated and abradel, for which there is no current demand, and \$100,000,000 was held as a reserve for the redemption of legal tender notes as required by law, a total of \$665,931,037. The Secretary closes his letter as follows: "I have already recommended in my annual report an increase of currency amounting to about \$ 0.000,000 per annum. It should be evident, therefore, that this letter is not intended to express any opinion as to the sufficiency, but only to correct certain statements as to its quantity."

WORDS OF PRAISE.

Tuesday morning at 6: 0 the belt was put on . Tributes to the Memory of the Late Kentucky Statesman.

In the House Monday morning, after the transaction of some unimportant business, a message having been received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Beck and inviting the House to be present at the funeral services Tuesday, Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, offered a resolution accepting the invitation and requesting the Speaker to appoint a committee of nine Representatives to take action with a committee appointed by the Senate to take charge of tunity to pay their trib ite to his memory the funeral arrangements. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

"I will not," said Mr. Brock bridge, "detain the House, except with the announce-ment of the death of my profecsor and friend. It is a personal sorrow much more than a public sorrow to many of us, more especially probably to me, who had been his friend since he was a lad of 10 years of age, connected with him by every possible the which can connect two men, except blood and relationship. It was in this House he won his first National reputation, a resultation based on the loftiest qualifications of a true manhood. This life was one of the most romantic in American politics. That a peop Scotch boy should come to the blue grass country, should rise to the head of the most brilliant bar west of the Allegheny moun-tains, should be elected four consecure times to fill the seat once filled Henry Clay, should be translated the Senate and receive three consecutive elections almost without opposition, and should die with the love, confidence and est em of his entire State; that during sixty eight years of his manly life no one ever found a flaw in his stainless integrity, in his lony courage, in his pure, tender, personal friendship and affection, in the noble generosity shown to both his friend and enemy attest that the love Kentucky gave him was deserved: that the confidence she reposed in him was wisely given, and is proof that the grief that some of us feel is a national grief." In accordance with the terms of th lution the Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs, Breckiuridge, of Ken-tucky; Holman Blount, Bland, Hatch, Wilson, of Kentucky; Banks, Dunnell and But-terworth. The House then, as a mark of respect to the deceased, adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Senate on Saturday passed the Lima (O.) Public Building bill. The limit of cost is \$60,000.

John S. Durham, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Consul for the United States at San Domingo.

The bill for a public building at Canton, O., was passed by the Senate on Saturday. The limit of cost is \$75,00).

A gentleman who live near Washing ton village, Me., and deas in sewing machines ran upon quite a mine of wealth recently. It tearing to pieces an old machine which had been in h s posse-iou for some time, ran upon a secret cavit; containing 15 \$20 bills.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. Vest, from In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. Vest, from the Select Committee on Meat Products, made a report and accompanied it with an explanation. He said that the committee had investigated the subject very fully and had now reported four measures for consideration of the Senate. The first was a concurrent resolution asking the President of the United States to inaugurate diplomatic correspondence with the authorities of Great Britain to bring about a repeal or modification of the existing quarantine regulations tion of the existing quarantine regulations of the United Kingdom. The next measure was one providing for a National Inspection Law and requiring that all live cattle shall be in-

spected when exported, and also cattle in-tended for exportation, or the meat of which is intended for exportation, shall be subject to inspection at the places where killed. The next measure was intended to prohibit the monopoly now practiced as to the storage capacity of steamships carrying cattle to foreign countries. The evidence had shown very conclusively no dispute about it that, in the part of New York, the practice had obtained among the scamship companies belonging to foreign nations (there being no American lines) of leasing or contracting sometimes a single vessel, sometimes all the vessels of the line for a number of months

in advance to one person.

In the House, Thursday, Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for the immediate consideration of bills reported from the Judiciary Committee in the following order: Senate bill relat-ing to trusts, trouse bill relating to copy-rights, House bill relating to bankruptcy, rights, House bill relating to bankruptcy, and such other bills as the commit or may call up, this order to be in force Thursday and Friday. The previous question was ordered—yeas 15, mays 7—and the resolution adopted, and the House processed to consider the Senate bill to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and moreopolies.

Senator Cullom on Friday submitted to the Senatethereport of he inter-State Com-merce Committee in relation to Canadian and American rails-ads, together with 670

pages of testimony.

The report recites the fact of the enormous subsidy granted the anadian Paritie rall-road and comes to the conclusion that it is unpatriotic to allow fereign roads owing no allegiance to the United States, to come into the United States and secure traffic at rates as to seriously cripple, if not ruin,
American transcontinental lines.
The committee recommended the adoption

of a license system, such as will be applica-ble to Canadian roads, to secure their obedi-ence to the Inter-State Commerce Law. In regard to the discrimination practiced in en-trance and clearance fees in Canadian ports the committee recommends, so long as such discrimination continues, that all Canadian vessels be required to pay entrance and clearance fees of equal amount on entering and clearing the parts of the United States, on the great lakes or their tributary maviga-

With a view of counteracting the unjust discrimation now in vogue, whereby a re-bate of 1s cents per ton in tolls is allowed on certain products of the United States passing through the Welland cana, if bound to Montreal the committee recommend that so long as the descrimination in favor of Montreal is made by the Dominion Govererment, a discriminating toll on the townsize of all tancdian vessels be imposed on all such vessels every time they pass through the Sault Ste. Marie canal. The report was

ordered printed.

Mr. Vest introduced a bill to amond the Inter-State Commerce Act, stating that its object was to place express companies under the provisions of that act, and asked the attention of the inter State Commerce Com-

mittee to the subject.
In the House Mr. Williken, of Maine, Pre-In the House Mr. Willigen, of Maine, Fre-sented, and the House adopted, the confer-ence report on the Latayette, Ind., Public Building Ball, the limited of cost is \$80,000. The same action was taken on the conference report on the thester, Pa., Public Building Bill. The limit of cost is fixed at \$-0,000. Mr. Davidson, of Florida, presented a protest of citzens of Key West against the tobacco is he-tule of the Parist bill. Referred. On motion of Sir. O'Neill, of Penn-sylvania, a resolution was adopted setting apart Saturday, June 14, for the delivery enlogies upon the late Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. The House then resumed the consideration of the Copyright bill.

There was an unusually large attendance of Senators present in the chamber and of spectators in the galleries. Monday morning when the opening prayer was offered by the chaplain. Mr. Beck's desk and chair were covered with block creps, and a feeling of solemnity pervaded the chamber. As soon as the Journal of Saturday was read Mr. Blackburn rose, and in a very tremulous

ocice said:
"Mr. President, my colleague is dead. It is not my purpose at this time to speak either of him or the great service which he has rendered to his country. In the fresh-ness of the sorrow, the love which I bore him would blind with its tears. The drapery of his desk furnishes a fitting type of the sorrow which prevades every heart in this chamber. A great Commonwealth with bowed head puts on the weeds of mourning. At an appropri-ate time, and in the early future. I will ask the Senate to afford to his friends an opporfor the appearance of a committee of seve S-nators to take charge of the funeral, fo

Resolutions were the adopted providing the removal of the remains to Kentucky in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and inviting the House, the President and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps to attend the funeral in the Senate Chamber. After the appointment of Messrs, Blackburn, Vance, Kenna, Dawes, Evarts and Manderson as the committee to superintend the funeral the Senate adjourned.

FORESTS IN FLAMES. Great Destruction of Pine in the Rea Lake Reservation.

The vast forests of pine in the west angle

of what was until recently the Red Lake Reservation are in flames.

The fire started about 20 miles northwest of Fosston last Friday, and an Indian runner who arrived here from the vicinity of Red Lake reports that a strip several miles wide has already been burned over and that the flames are sweeping toward Red Lake. Millions of feet of pine have been destroyed. and unless the heavy snow and rain storms Sunday checked the flames the loss will be enormous. It is in this district that Canadian and American timber thieves have been operating, and there is a likelihood that their extensive plants will be burned. Prayers were offered from a thousand

churches in Minnesota Sunday for a continuance of the heavy snow storm then in progress all over the State. The prairie fires in the vicinities of Gull river Osakis, Rushs ford and St. Cloud are remote from great forests, and reports thus far received show that the heavy snow has practically obliterated the fires.

An impressive incident occurred during a recent sermon in Atlanta. The preacher was eloquent and earnest, and the audience were listening in rapt attention. Suddenly an awful peal of thunder smote upon all ears, and for a moment it looked as if a panic was imminent. But in an instant the minister closed the book and said: "When God speaks, man should be silent?" and the congregation was immediately calmed.

LATE NEWS CONDENSED.

Congressmen Sayres, of Texas, and Blana, of Missouri, have returned to the Treasury drafts made out in their favor for the mone they lost through the defalcation of Silcot and it is understand that others will follow their example. This action is taken on the ground that the House should not have voted to repay its members for this money. It is understood that those members hold that only the money they were entitled to was their pro rata share of what remained in the safe, and that they will not take a sum in excess of this amount.

The miserable failure of the Socialists to terrorize Europe over the shoulders of the workingmen has robbed Socialism of nearly all of its influence as an intimidating agency, and henceforth the power of the laborer will wane until it ceases forever.

The movement for an international copy-right law sustained another defeat in the house, although the best men on both sides supported the bill. Messrs. Caunon and Payson were the only men of high standing who opposed.

A bill providing for weekly payment by employers of wages earned by employes passed the New York Assembly by a vote of

Dispatches from Africa announce that a difference in regard to a delimitation of the frontier has led to an encounter between Tripolitans and Tumisians, and that many on each side were killed and wounded.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

Woods' refinery at Titusville was partially destroyed by fire. Loss about \$ 1000.

Fietta Weaver was put on telal at Bellefonte for the murder of her father-in-law at Coburn last February, Fire destroyed the engine house of L. W.

Rainey at the Grace coke works. All the machinery was burned, causing a loss of \$1,0 0 with no insurance. The application of the Keystone Brewing Company, of Pattsburgh, for a locuse to sell by the original package in the term of Jean-

nette was refused by Judge Doty. The situation in the carpenters strike at Scottdale remains unchanged.

The Philadelphia Company to ephone of fice at Cannonsburg, was destroyed by him. All indications point to the resciention of Prof. L. M. Herrington as superintendant of shools in Fayette county

Arbor day was observed in Grammile, by a procession of 7 0 school children and the planting of trees.

The milkmen of Uniontown have formed a union and are alvancing the price of

A general strike of the building trale-lie the nine-hour system was in a great i at Johnstown on Saturday.

At Titusville John Cullen, the I was all son of J. C. Cullen, was instantly affect attempting to jump from a movementant George Slater had both less out of by ful-Ing under a Baltimore & Ohio is girled a

at & ashington. N. Westcott was killed by a passengertran near tochester. He was an agent for a

Reme Slater, a well known young man of Washington fell from a moving train and was so badly injured he died.

The Dorrance and Prospect collients of the Lehigh Valley Coal company resumed open

Samuel Brittain, supposed to be the elder inhabitant of the Beaver valley, died at his home in New Brighton, aged ninely-one

The World of Labor.

Many Philadelphia contractors have conceded the stemand of their men for an eight-At a m eting of the Boston Capenters.

Connective President reported 00 percent of strikes are proving successful. Bituminous coal operators and miners

reached an agreement at Terre Haute Ind. the 70 cent scale being signed. At Johnstown the strike for nine hours to

constitute a day's work has caused a suspension on all work in that city. Over 1,0 0 carpenters and joiners at San Francisco have struck for eight hours, follo

ing the 750 mill workers already out. The 700 men employed by the Chicago Gas Trust were laid off three days last week without any explanation. They will strike for eight hours

Detroit carpenters to the number of 2,000 are out, and the non-union men are rapidly joining the strikers. The strikers are meeting with some success.

An orderly mass meeting of workingmen was held at Lisbon, at which resolutions were adopted requesting Parliament to provide regulations of the work in factories.

General Master Workman Powderly presided at a labor mass meeting at Brooklyn at which it was announced that a new scale had been agreed to by house smiths and their bosses. Contractors at Youngstown, O., refuse to

recognize the Carpenters' Union, and work in the building trades is paralyzed. The meahave been promised financia; ald from genmal headquarters.

All but 39 of the 300 contractors of New fork have granted the demands of the carsenters and joiners for eight hours' work and 10 hours' pay. The others are expected to grant the request and no strike is feared.

PICTURES DESTROYED. A Collection Valued at \$50,000 Falls a I rey to Flames.

The new residence of George W. Brambill. at South Orange, N. J., was discovered to be on fire Sunday morning. The fire caused a loss of \$5,00 on the house. The greatest loss, however, was in etchings, of which Mr. B ambill, had in his house one of the finest collections in the country, his pictures being valued at \$10,000. The fire, which was oving to a defective flue, broke through a dressing-room to the room where the postfolio containing the master-pieces of the collection was stored. Mr. Brambill had the best collection of Whistler etchings in this country, and he owned also rare firstproofs of Seymour, Hayden's and thomas Mosan's pictures.