



Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities. Fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the residence of Frederick Smith, of Windsor, Ont.

The east bound passenger train on the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad ran into a freight train near Edwardsville crossing, eight miles from Alton.

An express train on the Big Four road ran into an open switch at Edwardsville Junction, Ill., and collided with a freight train.

A dynamite cartridge concealed in a sheaf of wheat trote a thrashing machine in pieces near Ogden, Utah, and scattered the farm hands in every direction.

A collision at Erie, Pa., of the east-bound Chicago and Boston special on the Lake Shore with a freight, caused the instant death of Engineer William Welsh and Fireman Jacob Berkner, both of Buffalo.

At Marquette, Mich., operations at the Champion Iron Mine were suspended for an indefinite period and the entire force of 600 employees discharged.

At Chicago, an agreement between the officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and representatives of the employees of the road, by the terms of which a substantial general advance in wages was granted to the employees, went into effect Wednesday.

The American District messenger boys went out on a strike at New York.

Every department of the Phoenix Iron Company, Phoenixville, Pa., was started up Tuesday night for the first time in years.

Cleveland messenger boys are on strike.

Advices from Australia say the miners in the silver mines at Brokenhill have struck.

All mines are idle, and about 6,000 men are out of work.

The members of Typographical Union No. 13, Boston, Mass., by a vote of 205 to 362, declared against paying an assessment of 10 cents per week for further support of the printers on strike in Pittsburg, Pa.

John L. Miller of a Quincy (Mass.) granite firm, whose workmen are on a strike, has received a threatening letter signed, "Remember Frick."

The Carpenters' Union of South Bend, Ind., served notice on all contractors of the city employing union men that it would refuse to use Carnegie material hereafter.

The Watt Mining Car Wheel Works at Barnesville, O., is idle on account of the strike at Homestead, Pa.

Eighty-seven iron and steel companies have now signed the new Amalgamated scale.

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Iron and Steel Company, a combine composed of the Belmont, Benwood and Top Mill companies, has organized by the election of Russell Hubbard, President.

A compromise has been effected between the strikers and mill owners at Stevens' Point, Wis. The mills have started.

The reported trouble at the Studebaker wagon works, at South Bend, Ind., between the firm and the workmen is denied by the management.

The President has approved the bill making eight hours a legal day's work on all public works.

The condition of Senator Colquitt has not improved. His right side is paralyzed and his articulation is imperfect.

The joint resolution continuing the appropriations of last year's sundry bill up to the 10th inst., was approved by the President.

The President signed the following bills: Joint resolution authorizing foreign exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exposition to bring to this country foreign laborers for the purpose of preparing for and making their exhibits; joint resolution extending an invitation to the King and Queen, of Spain, and the descendants of Columbus to be participants in the World's Columbian Exposition; the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill; and several other measures.

Smith A. Whitfield, first assistant postmaster general, announces that he will tender his resignation to take effect September 1, and engage in business. He has been in public service for over 30 years.

According to a census bulletin just issued, the whole number of males in the United States in 1890 was 32,067,880, and the whole number of females 30,534,370.

Secretary Noble left Washington for his summer vacation.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the House, Speaker Crisp has appointed a sub-committee of the committee on Pensions and Invalid Pensioners to codify the pension laws, consisting of Representatives Pearson, of Ohio; Martin, of Indiana; Wilson, of Missouri; Flick, of Iowa, and Waugh, of Indiana. The first three are Democrats, and the other two Republicans. The committee will sit during recess.

Mr. Harrison will not issue his letter accepting the nomination before August 20. He will return to Washington in time for the Grand Army of the Republic convocation.

Beginning Wednesday, the circular price of coal for Philadelphia is advanced 15 cents at the mines by the Reading and Pennsylvania roads, making the rates as follows: Egg, \$2.65; stove, \$2.75; chestnut, \$2.55.

A number of informations were made at Pittsburg, Pa., by Pinkerton detectives, who were so abused at Homestead on July 6, charging women and steel workers with aggravated felonious assault and battery, highway robbery, larceny and pocket picking.

Two hundred G. A. R. men defied the school directors of Franklin, Ill., by raising a flag over the schoolhouse after they had refused the school mas'ns permission to do the same. The directors have been asked to resign.

The inquest in the Homestead (Pa.) cases was concluded at Pittsburg. The jury was out about an hour. The essence of the verdict was that there was an unlawful assemblage of men on the river bank at Homestead, July 6, through which murder was committed, and the jury recommends that the members of the unlawful assemblage be certified to the September sessions of the grand jury. No attempt was made by the jury in any of the ten cases to designate the persons by whom the fatal shots were fired.

As the supply of seal skins is very short, and the probability that no Russian skins will be allowed to leave that country for fear of cholera germs, there is likely to be a rise in prices of furs from 50 to 100 per cent.

Col. A. L. Hawkins and Assistance Surgeon William Simpson Grim, of the Tenth Regiment, went to Alderman P. B. Reilly's office, Pittsburg, and entered bail to answer at court for their connection with the case of ex-Private W. L. Iams.

The People's Party State convention at Jackson, Mich., nominated J. W. Ewing, of Eaton county, for Governor.

Complete and incomplete returns received from 49 out of the 63 counties in the State of Alabama, indicate a majority ranging between 15,000 and 20,000 for Governor Jones and the regular Democratic State ticket.

Thomas Elmer Davis was nominated by the Republicans of W. Va., for Governor, after an exciting session of the convention at Huntington. Hon. S. B. Elkins repeatedly declined the honor, even after he was nominated by acclamation.

Daniel W. Lawlor was nominated by the Democrats of Minnesota for Governor.

The Democratic National Campaign Committee met at New York and elected Don M. Dickson, of Michigan, chairman, and B. B. Smalley, Secretary.

The conferees of the People's party of the Twenty-first (Pa.) district nominated George W. Rumbaugh, of Westmoreland county, for Congress.

The Nebraska Republican state convention nominated Lorenzo Cromson for governor.

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INFORMATIONS FOR MURDER

AGAINST CARNEGIE OFFICIALS

Fifteen People Included in the Information Made by Hugh Ross. Defendants Bailed.

Information against the Carnegie Steel Company officials and prominent Pinkerton detectives were made at Pittsburg, Pa., but the men whom the Homestead strikers were most anxious should spend a night or two in jail did not go there.

Information made by Hugh Ross reads as follows: "Before me, the subscriber, Festus M. King, an Alderman in and for the said City of Pittsburgh, personally came Hugh Ross, who upon oath admitted according to law, deposes and says that in Mullin township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of July, 1892, H. G. Frick, E. F. Lovejoy, Robert Pinkerton, William Pinkerton, J. A. Potter, G. A. Corey, J. G. A. Leshman, H. M. Curry, W. Bedell, Fred Tinner, W. H. Burr, Sevin McConnell, James John, John Cooper and Fred W. Hingis, did of their malice aforethought feloniously and riotously with force and arms and deadly weapons, kill and murder and did cause feloniously to be killed and murdered John E. Morris, George W. Rutter, Siles Waine and Joseph Atz, then and there being in the peace of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

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At Wheatland, Ia., the store of A. Lillie and considerable adjoining property was burned. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000. Mrs. John Snyder was burned to death.

At Alliance, Neb., the postoffice, the building of the Alliance Times, the Norton block and five other business buildings were burned. Loss, \$50,000, fully insured.

At Joplin, Mo., the Joplin White Lead Works, the largest concern of the kind in Missouri was burned. Loss, \$200,000, partly insured.

Governor Winans issued a proclamation calling a special session of the legislature of Michigan to meet Friday, for the purpose of rearranging the senate districts and apportioning anew the representatives among the counties and districts, and for the transaction of such other business as may be laid before it.

At Dannemora, N. Y., Joseph, known as "Call" Wood, was executed by electricity. Death was apparently painless and instantaneous.

The great stallion Sultan, sire of Stamboul and 26 others in the 230 list, dropped dead at Abdallah park, Ky., after being driven a mile. He was the property of W. T. Handy and the estate of W. H. Wilson. His owners recently refused \$40,000 for him.

Chief Justice Jos. R. Comegys is very ill at Dover, Del.

Mr. Harrison arrived at Loon Lake as unostentatiously as do the other guests who visit Loon Lake. Mrs. Harrison is still quite ill although she is declared to have improved in a wonderful degree since her arrival here.

Ten cases of cholera and eight deaths have occurred in the prison at Tomsk, one of the depots for Siberian exiles.

An apology from the United States was received by the Swiss Government for the arrest by mistake of a member of the Swiss Legation in Washington.

What remains of the wreck of the Inman line steamer, City of Chicago, which ran ashore some time ago near the Old Head of Kinsale, has been sold privately for \$420, after a public auction had failed to elicit a higher bid than \$20.

There was an alarming renewal Sunday of the activity of Mt. Etna. Loud and continuous subterranean rumblings are heard, and the streams of lava flowing down the slopes are steadily increasing.

Because Prince Nicholas Susslovitch, an officer in the Czar's body guards, died with the affianced of Lieutenant Ivan Rattovitch, at a ball in Moscow, Saturday, the lieutenant shot the prince while the waltz was going on, killing him instantly, and then committed suicide.

Nine persons were drowned by the capsizing of a ferryboat on the Mejdorja river, at Tunis.

The cholera returns for all Russia for the 3rd and 4th, show a total of 6,741 new cases and 8,496 deaths. A circular issued by the ministry of interior, calls upon all Russians, male and female, who have studied medicine abroad to place themselves at the disposal of the authorities to combat cholera.

Saturday's returns from various metropolitan hospitals show that 3,245 patients were being treated, and that there are no fewer than 2,800 cases of scarlet fever and 297 of diphtheria.

A Bad Wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio Near Connellsville, Pa.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Monday.—In the Senate the joint resolution extending till next Thursday last year's appropriations for the government—bureaus and departments—has passed the Senate and appropriation bill, still pending in the House, was passed without a word of remark, and without any division.

In the House a speedy half hour's debate preceded the passage of a joint resolution extending until August 4 the appropriations embodied in the sundry civil bill of last year. The World's Fair appropriation bill did not come up, but a bill was passed changing the date of the dedicatory ceremonies from the 12th to the 21st of October. Nothing further was done, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday.—After an interesting debate of more than two hours to-day, during which the Pinkerton employment question was discussed in all its phases, the Senate adopted a resolution to investigate the Pinkertons, and although the resolution does not specifically state it, it is known that the labor hall at Homestead (Pa.) and St. Louis county, Idaho, will also be inquired into. The resolution adopted was as follows:

"That a select committee of seven Senators be appointed by the President for any purpose, and to report to the Senate the facts in relation to the employment for private purposes of armed bodies of men or detectives in connection with differences between workmen and employers, such investigation to include the facts in relation to the existence of employment generally of such or similar armed bodies of men or detectives in the United States since their first organization or appearance therein. The investigation shall extend to and embrace the reasons for the creation of such organized bodies of armed men, their character and uses; also as to where, when, how and by whom such bodies have been employed and paid for any services they may have rendered, and under what authority of law, if any, they have been so employed and paid. In addition to the testimony and conclusions of fact the committee will consider and report by bill or otherwise what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent further instances of the employment of such armed bodies of men or other similar armed bodies for private purposes. Said committee either as a full committee or through sub-committees, shall have authority to send for persons and papers, administer oaths to witnesses and take testimony in Washington or elsewhere, according to its discretion, during the present session of the approaching recess of Congress; and to employ a clerk, messenger and stenographer, the expenses of the investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate." Adjourned.

In the House the speaker sent the following telegram to each of the absentees: "I urgently request your immediate attendance at the session of the House on Wednesday. We cannot break the deadlock without your full attendance, and we cannot adjourn without disposing of the sundry civil bill. All leaves of absence are revoked." The House then adjourned.

Wednesday.—After transacting some routine business the Senate, at 1:38 p. m., adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday.—The Senate to-day transacted no business of its own, except to concur in the House resolution extending appropriations to August 10, but took a recess awaiting the report from the House on the Sundry Civil bill. When that report was received indicating that the House insisted on disapproving the World's Fair amendment, a resolution was taken until to-morrow.

When the House convened a resolution was reported from the Committee on Rules and passed making the suspension day. The resolution extending appropriations under the Sundry Civil bill six days was passed. Mr. Holman, Dem. of Indiana, offered a resolution that the House should consider the vote by which the Senate amendments to the World's Fair were disagreed in, insist upon a further disagreement and again send the bill to conference.

After the adoption of the bill, Mr. Rellig (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, who reported the amendments to the Advisory Committee yesterday, then offered the resolution that the House should proceed to consider the substitute for the Durborow bill, which was adopted by a vote of 141 to 50. This released the House from its parliamentary entanglement. Mr. Rellig (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, who reported the amendments to the Advisory Committee yesterday, then offered the resolution that the House should proceed to consider the substitute for the Durborow bill, which was adopted by a vote of 141 to 50.

Friday.—After an executive session the Senate received a message from the House with the World's Fair bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for the Fair, and the bill was passed. Unimportant and routine business then followed.

When the House met to-day it resumed consideration of the whole consideration of the Durborow world's fair bill. Mr. Cummings of New York, opened the opposition with a bitter speech against a proposition that the Durborow bill should be sent to the Senate by the House, which was intended to log the treasury.

Mr. Fellows of New York, spoke in favor of the bill. The discussion of the bill was concluded at 1 o'clock, when the committee rose and the Durborow bill and substitute, in the House. Mr. McMillin, Democrat, of Tennessee, demanded the yeas and nays on the De Armond substitute allowing the strikers the right to coin bullet for souvenir coins at government mints to the extent of 5,000,000, the fair to receive the benefits of seigniorage (estimated at \$2,000,000) and the premiums on the coins as sovereigns. The De Armond substitute was lost—76 to 139—and a vote was then ordered on the Durborow bill. The bill was adopted by a vote of 131 yeas to 83 nays.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE SENATE. It was 9:25 p. m. when Chief Clerk Towle of the House announced the House agreement on the Sundry Civil bill. Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, was immediately recognized by the Vice President to report the Senate conference report. The report was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Allison said the principal increase for the present session was found in the appropriations for pensions and the postoffice. There were some diminutions, notably in deficiencies which were \$5,000,000 less than the corresponding two years ago, and in miscellaneous expenses. Not a single public building bill has been passed by the Congress.

Mr. Allison disclaimed making these remarks in a partisan sense, and stated that the Appropriation Committee had not divided on party lines. He admitted that the increased appropriations were made necessary by the growth of the country.

Mr. Gorman, Maryland, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, characterized Mr. Allison's statement as fair and correct, but again earnestly called the attention of Congress and the country to the necessity of action on the part of both houses of Congress, and by the executive to return to an economical basis of fixed expenditure. Before this Congress adjourned, unless he thought otherwise, he would move for the Secretary of Treasury, Congress would be required to levy additional taxes to meet the requirements now upon the statute books.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) said in his judgment the House had done its best to keep down appropriations; that they had been larger than many expected, he did not doubt.

The Vice President then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

LAST HOURS IN THE HOUSE. When the evening session of the House convened, Mr. Holman explained the nature of the agreement, detailing the items in dispute and the compromises effected in the Sundry Civil bill. He said the bill, as finally agreed to, carried \$27,837,423, being \$2,500,250 less than the bill as it passed the Senate, and \$2,142,248 more than the aggregate when it passed the House. Concerning

the Pinkerton detective clause of the bill, Mr. Holman admitted that the amendment adopted by the House was a little too broad, and that in the interest of a speedy adjournment of the House, conferees were obliged to accept the substitute submitted on the part of the Senate. The Senate had appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The House had done likewise, and it was for these committees to investigate and make a report before action should be taken.

Mr. Holman called for the previous question on the adoption of the conference report, and after some debate it was adopted by a standing vote of 169 to 14.

Mr. Pearson, Democrat, of Ohio, offered a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two members from the House and a similar number from the Senate to simplify existing pension laws during the recess of Congress, and after several changes had been made, the resolution was agreed to.

It lacked five seconds of the eleventh hour when a dozen members shouted wildly for recognition, waving papers in their hands, but they were too late. Speaker Crisp announced that the hour of 11 o'clock had arrived, and declared the first session of the Fifty-second Congress adjourned.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING.

Crop Prospects Clearer and Manufacturers Doing Well.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade Says: In every respect save one the business outlook distinctly improves. Crop prospects are clearer and it is certain that the supplies of leading staples will be abundant.

Manufacturers are doing nicely, even in the iron branch. Domestic trade is of enormous volume, and decidedly the largest ever known for the season. Money is still abundant, and a somewhat general improvement in demand causes no pressure. But the heavy sales of American stocks by foreign holders continue and draw large amounts of gold from the country, indicating foreign distrust of American finances.

At Boston trade is fairly active, especially in boots and shoes, and the leather trade is fair. Rubber factories are well employed, the fall trade in dry goods is excellent and the outlook promising for woollens. The country stocks are small. Trade in pigging and glass is moderate and liquors and chemicals active and in tobacco dull. At Baltimore the fall trade opens favorably, country dealers holding small stocks, and the demand for money increases. At Cincinnati trade is quiet, but wholesale drug sales exceed last year's. Cleveland trade is good in groceries, shoes, hardware, and iron, and orders for rolled iron are large, and in dry goods business is fairly active. At Detroit crops look well, and trade is fully equal to that of last July.

The volume of trade in July is fully 15 per cent larger than last year, and greater in many particulars than in any previous year. The volume of trade in July is fully 15 per cent larger than last year, and greater in many particulars than in any previous year. The volume of trade in July is fully 15 per cent larger than last year, and greater in many particulars than in any previous year.

Imports are enormous, exceeding last year's over 19 per cent. The past month, however, shows good activity in domestic manufactures and construction. The reports show no gain in comparison with the remarkably large movement last year, but at New York a decline of half of one per cent appears in the foreign trade. The business is really larger than usual. Railroad earnings show a gain of nearly 6 per cent in July, and cattle receipts at Chicago were never so numerous in any previous month. Though the coal trade is dull, shipments for seven months show a gain of 5 per cent over last year.

The business failures during the last seven days' week, for the United States, 163; Canada, 24; total, 187. Compared with 165 and 231 for the corresponding week of last year.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND STRIKERS.

The Most Determined Fight in the History of the New York Building Trades.

Never in the history of labor unions connected with the building trades of New York City has a fight more general or more determined than this one been waged by the board of walking delegates in the interests of the Building Drivers and Handlers' union, taken place. On account of its over 18,000 members, registered during the last few months, some have been successful in obtaining employment in other places, but those are in the minority. It would be hard to estimate to say there are fully 15,000 men idle on account of the struggle.

The fight commenced originally through the attempt of the iron league to disrupt the Housemiths' union. The union Housemiths were locked out and being beaten applied to the Federated Building Trades for assistance. It was quickly given and the men were ordered in a large number of buildings in course of erection throughout the city for which the iron firm of J. B. & J. M. Corneille and the Jackson and structural iron-works held contracts. These firms are the head of the iron league.

The building material dealers of the city were informed that no building material would be permitted to be used in the blacklisted buildings, strenuously objected and said they would not recognize the order of the board. The fight with the iron league was now of a serious nature. The drivers then refused to handle building material for use upon the boycotted buildings, and the dealers in the city in retaliation started a new organization of drivers and handlers.

This action enlarged the scope of the fight. The Federated union made the cause of the drivers and handlers their own and boycotted the yards of the members of the dealers' association. As a result, every building to which material was sent from these yards was ordered to be tied up and business in the yards is paralyzed.

Parliament Opened.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The new Parliament has convened. Michael Davitt secured the seat formerly occupied by Parnell. The Conservatives talk of questioning his right to any seat on the ground of his record as a convict.

A crowd at Carlton Terrace watched Mr. Gladstone start for the House of Commons and greeted his appearance with roars of applause, which were repeated when he entered the House. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, also received an ovation. John Burns, the labor leader, had a mingled reception of cheers and groans.

Sir Matthew Ridley, Conservative, moved, and Mr. Gladstone seconded the re-election of Speaker Peel. Mr. Peel was unanimously re-elected Speaker and the House adjourned.

A Wave of Death and Destruction.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 6.—By the breaking of a dam last night three houses were wrecked, and their occupants Mrs. August Williams, Fred Kroeger and Mrs. J. H. Horns were killed. Paul Keuk, Henry Ludwig and John Willy fatally injured and a dozen others severely injured.