New-York Tribune.

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AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

THE TIE THAT BINDS THEM MADE PUBLIC.

A UNION AGAINST ALL NATIONS IN GENERAL AND RUSSIA IN PARTICULAR.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The "Reichsanzeiger" says: "The Governments of Germany and Austria have decided to publish the treaty of alliance concluded between them on October 7, 1879, in order to end the doubts entertained regarding the purely defensive intention of the treaty. Both Governments, actuated by a desire to maintain peace and to avert any disturbance of the tranquillity of Europe, are convinced that the publication of the treaty will exclude further doubt."

The terms of the treaty follow. Article I stipulates that should either of the two countries contrary to the hope and wish of the contracting parties, be attacked by Russia, each is pledged to assist the other with its entire military force, and only to conclude peace upon such terms as both agree to accept. Article II provides that should either country be attacked by any other power the other pledges itself not to support the aggressor, but to maintain an attitude of neutrality. Should Russia assist the aggressor, however, Article I. comes into force, and war operations will then be carried on in common, and terms of peace be conjointly arranged.

Article III. sets forth that the treaty, being of a peaceful character, shall, in order to prevent misinterpretation, be kept secret, or be communicated to a third power under the consent of the contracting parties.

Both parties express the hope, in view of the intentions announced by the Czar at the meeting with Emperor William in September, 1879, at Alexandrovo, that the Russian military preparations may not prove to be in reality menacing to either of them, and may give no cause for them to adopt similar measures. Should this hope, however, contrary to expectation, prove erroneous, both parties recognize it to be their loyal duty to acquaint Emperor Alexander that an attack upon one country will be regarded as an attack upon both.

The preamble of the treaty states that "considering that the cohesion of the two Empires will the more easily secure their own safety, while it can threaten no one, and at the same time is well adapted to consolidate the peace of Europe on the basis of the Berlin Treaty, the two emperors, while giving a mutual and solemn promise never to imparts an aggressive tendency in any direction to their purely defensive agreement, resolved to conclude an alliance and appointed as their Plenipotentiaries Count Androssy and Prince Henry of Reuss."

VIENNA, Feb. 3.—The "Abendpost" to-day gives the terms of the Austro-German treaty. The publication of the treaty is considered as a warning to Russia, and those who have been trying to divide Germany and Austria. It is stated that Italy in 1887 accepted all the stipulations of the treaty, both in an active and a passive sense.

There was a heavy fall in prices on the Bourse this morning.

London, Feb. 4.—It is believed at Vienna that the publication of the Austro-German treaty is the result of the Floquet-Mohrenheim rapprochement The publication creates excitement throughout Europe.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The Russian Embassy has had a note published to the effect that Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, consented to be presented to M. Floquet at the latter's own request.

SHARP WORDS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER

M. FLOQUET RESENTS THE LANGUAGE OF M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC—THE DECORATION SCANDAL.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Paul de Cassagnac asked leave to interpellate the Government in relation to the Legion of Honor decoration scandals. In the course of the debate he declared that justice had not been allowed to take its course, but had been paralyzed by political intervention. The Government, he said, ought to produce all the evidence in their possession.

M. Floquet, president of the Chamber, protested against the discussion of judicial documents.

M. de Cassagnac called upon M. Floquet not to intervene in the debate.

M. Floquet advised M. de Cassagnac not to use a threatening tone, which, he said, frightened nobody.

This advice occasioned applause.

M. de Cassagnac rejoined, "Such language is only fit for a pot-house."

M. Floquet said that the Chamber would judge of the language of those calling themselves gentlemen.

M. de Cassagnac, afterward alluding to M. Floquet's cry for the presence of the Czar, "Vive Pologne!" M. Floquet exclaimed, "Your patriotism is on a level with your politeness."

Continuing the debate, M. de Lanney charged M. Faillieres with opposing the arrest of the guilty persons.

M. Faillieres justified the conduct of the Government. He declared that the attacks upon the Procureur-General were wanton calumny.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN SULLIVAN AND SMITH.

London, Feb. 3.—John L. Sullivan's friend, Barnard, met "Jem" Smith and Fleming, his manager, in Fleet-st. to-day, but was unable to arrange a match between Sullivan and Smith. Smith declined to fight before the end of May, while Barnard refused to postpone the fight beyond the last of April. Smith stated that he would proceed to America in the autumn and would arrange a match there with Sullivan.

POISONED HIS FAMILY AND HIMSELF.

London, Feb. 3.—A chemist named Derby and his wife and six children have been found dead in their dwelling at Manchester. They had been dead several days. The belief is that the man, driven to desperation by his inability to support his family, administered poison to them and then committed suicide.

THE P. CALAND BADLY DAMAGED.

London, Feb. 3.—The Dutch steamer P. Caland, Captain Boujer, which left Rotterdam January 14, for New-York, and put back to Plymouth with three blades of her propeller gone, has been surveyed and found to be extensively damaged. Her stern frame is seriously injured. She will repair at Plymouth. Her mails will be forwarded to London and dispatched to New-York by way of Queenstown. The Dutch steamer Schiedam will call at Plymouth on Monday on her way to New-York and take the P. Caland's passengers.

AN AMERICAN SHIP BURNED AT HER DOCK.

London, Feb. 4.—The American ship, Thomas M. Reed, laden with 2,000 tons of cannel coal, was burned at her dock at Liverpool yesterday.

A WOMAN STEALS BONDS WORTH $12,000.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Application will be made at Osgoode Hall for an injunction to restrain Pawnbroker Singer, of this city, from disposing of $12,000 worth of bonds of the village of Yorkville. Singer purchased the bonds from a woman who gave her name as Brown, and it now turns out that the debentures were stolen by this woman from two young men. The woman has fled to the United States.

IRISH LANDLORDS WAIT UPON SALISBURY.

London, Feb. 3.—A deputation of Irish landlords waited upon Lord Salisbury to-day and urged that they might be compensated for the losses they had suffered through recent legislation. They denounced the results of the Land Commission's work.

Lord Salisbury congratulated them that they had at last awakened to the importance of a unanimous and energetic policy of self-defence. If the landlords had shown similar energy some years ago, they would have been spared much of their present misery. He expressed deep sympathy for the landlords, many of whom had suffered extremely, and promised to fully consider their proposals.

CROFTERS SENT TO PRISON.

Edinburgh, Feb. 3.—Several crofters of the island of Lewis, who have been on trial for rioting, have been convicted. Some of them were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, some to nine months, and others to six months.

TOKENS FOR GALLANT SAILORS.

Glasgow, Feb. 3.—Captain Ritchie, of the State Line steamer State of Indiana, was presented to-day, on behalf of President Cleveland, with a gold watch and chain, and Mr. Campbell, the first officer of the State of Indiana, with a binocular glass, for saving the crew of the ship Triumphant, of Boston, which was abandoned at sea on August 28 while on a voyage from Liverpool for Boston.

COLONEL MAPLESON DECLARED A BANKRUPT.

London, Feb. 3.—Colonel Mapleson, the opera manager, has been declared a bankrupt.

CALLAN AND HARKINS CONVICTED.

London, Feb. 3.—The trial of Thomas Callan and Michael Harkins, who were charged with being connected with a dynamite conspiracy, was brought to a close to-day. They were found guilty and were both sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

At the close of the trial Callan protested his innocence. Harkins made a spirited appeal to the court, in which he said that he was not a man who would injure property and sacrifice life, as he had a family that was dear to him in America.

Minister Phelps and Mr. Van Wagner were on the bench during the closing hours of the trial.

THE DUBLIN DEMONSTRATION.

MR. JOHN MORLEY'S ADVICE TO IRISHMEN.

HE DEPRECATES DIVISION ON THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE—A LANDLORD'S NOTABLE REMARKS—FEATURES OF THE GREAT GATHERING.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
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DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—I have never beheld such a meeting as that at Leinster Hall, last night. The immense building was thronged to overflowing with a most imposing gathering, representing all classes of the people—Protestants and Catholics, professional men and merchants, men of wealth and men of the people, landlords and peasants, Protestant ministers and Catholic priests, professor of universities, Mayors of towns. An overflowing gathering equally representative and enthusiastic had to assemble in the annex.

It would be impossible to do justice to this meeting in any brief description, and every one who reads of it will think out its epoch-making significance for himself. The Liberal party, Mr. Morley said, mean business this time. Perhaps, the noblest passage of his speech was the peroration which was as follows:

If I were an Irishman I should be what many are not; I should be proud of it. (Applause). I should be very proud of all those millions of my race who were scattered in every part of the globe, under all conditions, winning the admiration of candid men by their fidelity, by their piety, by their love of their own land. (Applause.) Mr. Goschen said in this hall the other night that you were for what he elegantly called "bastard nationalism." It is no "bastard nationalism." (Applause). When we seek this true union of all Irishmen, of all sects and all interests; and when you think of the enormous interests that are at stake; when you think what opportunity is now afforded to you for union with us and union with one another; when you think how all your kinsmen all over the globe have their thoughts and their hearts are fixed upon what you are doing—I say that any Irishman who promotes division, any Irishman who forgets what is at stake will, indeed, be a worse enemy to his country than England has ever been. (Applause) I don't believe that this division amongst Irishmen need arise—there is nothing in nature for it; but there is everything in policy, and not only in policy, but in humanity, in morality for the elevation of the Irish character and the promotion of higher ideas; there is everything to induce every one of you to sink egotism, to sink personal interest and to push forward in the great work of which I am proud to be a very humble participator. (Loud and continued applause)

One of the most eminent physicians of Dublin, Dr. Kidd, seconded the resolution of welcome, and in doing so said that if he needed any other reason for becoming a Home Ruler and appearing on a political platform as he did now for the first time in his life it was supplied by the tyrannical despotism now being carried out in Ireland.

A large landlord of a well-managed property whose rent roll is £10,000 a year, the Right Honorable C. Redington, Deputy Lieutenant of Galway, and member of the Privy Council, proposed a vote of thanks to T. D. Sullivan. In the course of his speech he said:

Though the Irish tenants have been for many centuries treated in a way that I as a landlord can only regret and with bitter shame refer to, they are willing to come to terms with the landlords to introduce social peace in a country that has so suffered from war, to enable its landlords to live at home the trusted leaders, I hope, of our friends and not the hated rulers of a dependent tenantry. Then, I trust, we will see the men of Ulster, whose fathers fought at Derry; men of Munster, whose memories have not lost the name of Sarsfield, and the men of Connaught, who remember Aughrem, join together and be represented sitting in the old House in College Green.

Michael Davitt was on the platform of Central Hall and T. M. Healy delivered a splendid speech in the annex.

You may well imagine the effect that this extraordinary demonstration has had on the enemies of Home Rule. You will hardly be prepared for its immediate effect on Mr. Balfour, however; he left the country by an early boat this morning to remain in London until Morley and Ripon have returned home again.

T. P. GILL, M. P.

HONORS TO MORLEY AND RIPON.

Dublin, Feb. 3.—At the Mansion House to-day, Lord Ripon and Mr. Morley were presented with the freedom of the city of Limerick. Mr. Morley, replying to an address, said that the Cabinet would not extend local government to Ireland because it saw that to decentralize was to nationalize. Numerous addresses were presented to the visitors. At the Luncheon which followed, a toast to the Queen was heartily drunk, all present standing.

In the evening there was a well attended conversazione at Leinster Hall.

ALLOWED TO SAVE THEIR FARES.

UNEXPECTED COURTESY TO AMERICAN FISHERMEN BY CANADIANS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—The American fishing schooners John G. Whittier and Midnight, which put in here last week for repairs, obtained special permission from the authorities at Ottawa to dispose of their cargoes of fresh fish, which were in danger of spoiling, and this morning Boak & Bennett, of this city, bought from them 3,000 pounds of halibut which the firm will ship to the United States.

DETECTIVES LOOKING FOR A THIEF.

London, Feb. 3.—The steamer Celtic, from New-York, was boarded by detectives on her arrival off Queenstown to-day. The officers were looking for Harry Perkins, alias Williams, who is said to have in his possession a quantity of jewelry stolen from Frederick Cutter, of Boston. Perkins will be arrested on landing.

The Celtic proceeding to Liverpool, the detectives returned to Queenstown and telegraphed to the police at Liverpool to arrest Perkins on landing there.

CONSERVATIVES ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

London, Feb. 3.—M. W. Mattinson (Conservative) has been elected without opposition to the seat in the House of Commons for the Walton Division of Liverpool, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Gibson, who recently accepted an Irish judgeship.

Mr. Dodgson H. Madden (Conservative), who again ran for Dublin University on his appointment as Solicitor-General of Ireland, was re-elected without opposition.

HE CARRIED NEWS OF THE MURDER.

DEACONS RELATED THE KILLING OF ADA STONE TO PEOPLE AT A DISTANCE FROM ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 3 (Special).—In the trial of Deacons this afternoon the interest shown by the people became intense. The club which the prosecution charged that the prisoner used in killing his victim, was an object of much attention. It is about two and one-half feet long, two inches thick and sawed into a square shape. One end is pointed like a surveyor's stake.

The testimony of several neighbors of the Stones gave a deadly turn to the trial. They remembered seeing the prisoner near the house on the afternoon of the murder. Officer McPhillips, of Canandaigua, swore that he had several conversations with Deacons after he was arrested at that village on the night of the murder. Said he:

"Deacons asked me, if they did not think he was the man wanted in Rochester for murdering his wife." I said, "What murder?" He replied: "There was a woman killed in Rochester yesterday. The night-watchman told me so." I asked him what night-watchman and he answered: "The man who brought him to the lockup." I asked the watchman afterward and the latter said that he had never spoken to the Deacons about the murder."

This testimony produced an effect upon every one except the prisoner, who either read the paper most of the day, or lounged in his chair.

A VESSEL SUNK BY HUGE BLOCKS OF ICE.

THE CREW BARELY ESCAPE IN TIME—THE CAPTAIN AND MATE RESCUED FROM THE MAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The steamer Blanche Henderson, from Jamaica with fruit, sunk at Lombard-st. wharf, Delaware River, this morning. She steamed up the river safely until within 100 yards of the wharves of the Providence Steamship Company, at the foot of Lombard-st., when a huge cake of ice struck the port side, causing the vessel to fill rapidly. The crew took to the boats, but Captain Miller and King, the first mate, barely had time to ascend the foremast. Slowly the disabled steamer drifted toward the wharf, but coming into collision with the steamer Saxon, she drifted back into the river and in a few minutes sank almost out of sight. The men were rescued from the rigging by Nicholas Dwyer, a 'longshoreman. The cargo will be a total loss.

INDIGNATION AT A COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (Special).—A special meeting of the Commercial Exchange was held to-day, at which the committee on underbilling of freight, appointed by direction of the Exchange on January 14, reported as follows: "That notwithstanding the difficulties in the way of obtaining legal proofs of discrimination by underbilling, your committee has in its possession sufficient evidence to implicate nearly every through freight line entering Philadelphia and adjacent territory over the following railroads and their Western connections, viz.: New-York Central, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia and Reading railroads." It is proposed to enter suit against these lines before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

STUDENTS PUNISHED AT CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y. Feb. 3 (Special.)—The faculty of Cornell University suspended to-day five sophomores who participated in the abduction of Davis and reprimanded the sophomore president Ford.

A COUNTY WAR IN KANSAS.

RIVAL TOWNS FORTIFIED AND DEFENDED BY ARMED MEN.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 3.—Dispatches gave particulars a few days ago of the contest between the towns of Eustis and Goodland for the county seat of Sherman County. The latter town was seemingly the winner at the election, but the old officers were in Eustis and refused to certify to the new election and surrender the records. Then the Goodland people armed themselves and forcibly seized the records, holding their rivals at bay with revolvers and turpentine balls, with which they threatened to burn the town of Eustis, if resistance was offered. Governor Martin appointed General Adam Dixon and Captain McGrath, of the State militia, to go to the scene of the disturbance. General Dixon has submitted a report to the Governor, saying that both parties are armed and fortified, the towns being only two miles apart. He says that the Eustis faction will be satisfied with nothing but criminal proceedings against the Goodland people for the seizure of the county records, regardless of the consequences of the delay in settlement and the further distraction of the communities. Trade is at a standstill, no crops to market, taxes high, money scarce, little work for the ordinary mechanic and laborer, while the land office in Oberlin refuses to give claimants their final land proofs for the reason that the records at the county seat are incomplete and not available. He adds:

"While no train of circumstances can justify the lawless invasion of Eustis by an armed mob, it is true that the direct cause of the outrage was the greedy overreaching by Eustis in refusing the officers-elect their official positions; and, after the most searching investigation, I find that the general election and also the election for the county seat was a good average of such elections in new counties, and that the officers-elect received an honest majority, as did Goodland also for the county seat."

STEALING THE WAGES OF OTHERS.

THE PLOT OF A CLERK BY WHICH HIS SALARY WAS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—David Mayer, of the firm of Schlesinger & Mayer, dry goods dealers one day recently asked a salesman how the sales in his department the previous day had been only $900. The salesman replied that they had been $1,400. An investigation was started which disclosed a combination between two of the chief employes of the firm, whereby not only was money obtained from the firm by false pretenses, but the subordinate employes were robbed of their reputation for efficiency, and finally of their positions, in having the accounts of their different departments systematically falsified. It is said that in one department alone the decrease in the sales for six months was found to be something like $15,000, but the firm says that the amounts taken have been greatly exaggerated. The two conspirators have been discharged and have left the city. The attorney for the firm says:

There has been a system whereby the salesmen give a check to each customer for the goods he buys, keeping a copy of it in the stub like the stub of a bank check book. These stubs were entered up in the books of the office, the sales of each department being placed to its credit. Now, one of the principal employes in the store stood in with one of the chief men in the office. The sales were taken from different departments, entered to the credit of the department run by this man in the store, until the sales realized there ran up to an enormous sum, while other departments shrank in proportion. This man's salary was regulated by the sale of his department, every increase in the half year's sales being responded to by a big boost in his wages. The salary thus swollen was, I suppose, divided among the conspirators. The reason the thing was not discovered at once is evident. While some departments were clipped and others increased, the total showing of the sales on the books corresponded exactly with the cash receipts.

DELAWARE IS CALLED A FREE STATE.

REPUBLICANS FIND THE DEMOCRATIC POLICE MORE BRUTAL THAN EVER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3 (Special.)—The Republican committee gave up the effort to get voters assessed, at noon to-day. The police officers under the direction of Mayor Rhoades were more violent and brutal this morning than at any time this week They arrested Charles M. Curtis, a Republican voucher, because he wanted to vouch for two men, when they deemed that one was enough for him. They ejected other vouchers from the hall, pushed the people off of benches and stairways and threatened to break the head of a prominent business man, Washington Jones, president of the Wilmington and Brandywine National Bank, one of the leading leather manufacturers in the city, was hustled off a stairway by Officer Russell, and when Jones protested that the City Hall was public property, Russell proposed to arrest him. A riot was imminent, but the Republican leaders strenuously urged the men to preserve the peace until noon and to remain at home thereafter. This had to be done to prevent a fight.

The Republican Committee will now try to have its men assessed by the Levy Court of the county next month, but judging from the past, this effort will prove equally futile with that of this week. There are still over 3,600 Republicans in this city who ought to be assessed, fully one-half of the Republican strength of Wilmington.

EVADING THE UNITED STATES COURT.

THE CAPTAIN OF AN OCEAN TRAMP ESCAPES A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3 (Special).—Reynolds Brothers, cotton exporters of this city, yesterday applied to Judge Hughes, of the United States District Court, to have the British steamship North Erin, bound from West Point, Va., to Liverpool, with cotton, attached, the captain having refused to sign drafts for $14,251 for the protection of the charterers, Reynolds Brothers. The judge telegraphed the revenue cutter Hamilton at Old Point, to stop the vessel. The Hamilton had gone up the bay and could not be reached. The judge then sent John J. Sullivan, deputy marshal, down in a tug to overhaul the Englishman. The deputy started in the tug Hygenia, but finding that he wanted more speed, chartered the tug Commodore, and went to the capes. He was there transferred to the pilot boat William A. Graves, and awaited the North Erin's arrival. He the put off in the yawl which had to go alongside of the ship to take off W. H. Face, the pilot who brought the North Erin from West Point. When they reached the side of the vessel, the deputy started up the ladder. Amid the curses of the captain, some one aboard unhooked the ladder, and to frighten him let it down till his feet touched the water. He hung on and when the hooks were replaced climbed up further. The ladder was again unhooked and he was let down into the water up to his ankles. He hung on like a good fellow, however, and the ladder was again put in position. He climbed up still further and got his hand on the rail. It was at once pushed off and the ladder let go. But for the fact that the steamer, which was under way, drew the yawl close to her side, he would have gone overboard. He fell a distance of twenty feet into the yawl and at the same time the bell in the steamship's engine-room was heard to ring her up fast. She steamed out of the capes, taking the pilot with her. The deputy marshal returned to Norfolk and reported the facts to Judge Hughes.

SOCIALIST CALL TO WISCONSIN VOTERS

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3 (Special).—The platform of the Union Labor party has been promulgated from Oshkosh, where the State Central Committee has been in session for several days. It is addressed to the people of Wisconsin. After dilating upon monopolies, trusts and the like, the document states that the country is literally overloaded with natural wealth, but that these natural resources have been taken from the people and monopolized by the few, through vicious class legislation. The Republican and Democratic parties are charged with the responsibility for all the evils now existing, and the people are exhorted to build up this new party whose principles as enunciated at the Cincinnati convention will emancipate the wage-slave from the thraldom of trusts and monopolies, make the country prosperous and the people happy. The platform concludes:

We urge you to cut loose from the old party affiliations and aid us in the grand work, not of enacting unjust or class laws, but of abolishing those that now exist. Ours is not a class party or a class movement. It teaches the abolition of castes and classes, and proposes to enact into laws and reduce to practice the grand principles of the American Declaration of Independence.

ACTIVITY IN THE STEEL-RAIL BUSINESS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3 (Special).—A busy week has just ended among the steel-rail manufacturers on account of the break in the deadlock between the railroad companies and steel masters by the recent order of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 30,000 tons of rails. The largest sale of the old American T rails here this week was 500 tons at $24 25. The sale of pig iron for the week aggregated 1,700 tons.

DYING FROM THE BITE OF A RAT.

BOSTON, Feb. 3 (Special).—Mrs. Lucy M. Carleton, wife of Stephen Carleton, died at her home in Nashua last night, at the age of sixty-nine years, from blood poisoning, brought about by a bite upon the face by a poisoned rat that invaded her sleeping room some time last November. During the early part of her sickness she was a great sufferer.

NEW-JERSEY AGRICULTURISTS ADJOURN.

TRENTON, Feb. 3.—The State Board of Agriculture finished its labors to-day. Officers were elected, committees appointed and a lot of miscellaneous business transacted. To committees were referred the tasks, after some animated discussion, of framing bills that would lead to a suppression of the dog nuisance, and the construction and maintenance of better roads.

DEMANDS OF WYOMING MEN.

ASKING A 15 PER CENT INCREASE IN PAY.

JOY IN THE SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH REGIONS OVER THE ACTION OF THE PITTSTON CONVENTION—PROSPECT OF A SERIOUS COAL FAMINE IF THE DEMAND IS REFUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SCRANTON, Feb. 3.—The publication in Scranton this afternoon of the news that the Knights of Labor Convention at Pittston had passed a resolution demanding that the wages of the miners in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions shall be increased 15 per cent caused a sensation in this valley. The demand was the last matter considered by the convention. It gave rise to an animated debate which terminated at 2 o'clock this morning in the adoption of the resolution. The secretaries of the convention have given out the following official statement:

"Before adjourning District Assembly No. 16 unanimously resolved to demand an advance of 15 per cent in the wages paid by mine operators in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, the present advances in the prices of coal warranting such a demand. The matter was also placed in the hands of the District Executive Board, the chairman of which is D. J. Campbell, of Scranton, for immediate action. The question will be submitted to the operators early next week. A special meeting of the district assembly will be called at an early day to consider the answer of the operators to the demand. The Knights of Labor have been thoroughly aroused and are determined to impress upon the minds of the operators that the workingmen are entitled to a fair share of the profits the operators are now reaping by reason of the strike in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions."

Daniel J. Campbell, a leading shoe dealer of Scranton, was elected Master Workman of the assembly. He said to-day: "A majority of the delegates to the convention went there with instructions from their local assemblies to make this demand. The matter was presented in regular form to the assembly in the first business brought before it, and it was referred in proper form to a carefully selected committee that gave it earnest attention and brought in its report among the last things to be acted upon. This accounts for the fact that the matter was not made public earlier. It was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that the present condition of the coal trade warrants this advance, and the demand would have been made whether Mr. Lee, of the Reading strikers, appeared before the convention or not. In short, the men of this section feel that they are entitled to a fair share of the profits which the companies of this region are now enjoying, because of the idleness of other sections and the demand for coal."

In answer to the question, "What will be the result of a negative answer to the demand?" Mr. Campbell said: "The district assembly will reconvene on February 20 to answer that."

General Coal Agent Storrs, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, says that previous to the granting of the 10 per cent advance on July 1, 1882, the company was earning more per ton than it has earned any year since, excepting 1883. Mr. Storrs could not say what the action of the company would be.

The companies in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions cannot, on account of the strikes in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, promptly fill the orders that are pouring in on them. If they should meet the demand half way the miners might accept the proposition; otherwise a strike must result. This would cause a coal famine that would have no parallel in the history of the country, as the entire output of the anthracite region would be stopped. In the event of any advance being made and accepted it would probably hasten the end of the disputes in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions.

RIOTING IN THE COAL REGIONS.

SEVEN MEN WOUNDED IN A BATTLE IN SHENANDOAH CITY.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Feb. 3 (Special).—This city was the scene of a terrible riot this evening, which resulted in the shooting of seven men. While the employes of Shenandoah City Colliery, which is owned by the Reading Company were on their way home this evening, they were met by a lot of boys who hooted at them and called them "scabs." The men kept on and paid no attention to the boys until they became so rough that the Coal and Iron policemen were compelled to interfere. A few minutes later about 500 strikers pounced upon the men who had assaulted the boys and the officers opened fire into the crowd. John Cathers, Mike Heffern, Patrick Brennan, John Brown and two Hungarians and one of the Coal and Iron police officers were wounded, but none were killed. One of the Hungarians, however, is thought to be fatally injured. The police captured four of the assailants and they were taken to the office of Squire Shoemaker. The mob quickly surrounded the office, and in their efforts to release the four men broke all the windows. The prisoners, however, were secured and locked up. Later on, the mob made a rush for the office of Squire Monagham and broke in the entire front of the building.

Lieutenant Moyer, of the Coal and Iron Police, is severely criticised for opening fire on the men, he having, it is alleged, fired five shots from his revolver. The riot occurred on Main-st., in the lower part of the town.

Sheriff Duffy swore in to-night the three fire companies of the town as a posse preparatory for trouble to-morrow. The Borough Council also held a special session and have instructed Chief Burgess Boehm to swear in special officers for an emergency.

John Durkin, assistant foreman at Kohinoor Colliery, was shot at this evening by a Polander but escaped injury. His assailant was arrested.

HOPE REVIVED AMONG THE STRIKERS.

JUBILANT OVER THE PROSPECT OF TROUBLE IN THE WYOMING REGION—BOASTFUL CHAIRMAN LEE.

READING, Feb. 3 (Special).—The entire Schuylkill coal regions are to-night in a state of agitation. The doubt of yesterday as to the result of the strike has given way to certainty in the minds of the miners. They are unmindful of the fact that never in all the history of the coal regions has a single strike been successful. In many cases it required months to do it, but eventually the men were driven to the wall and compelled to give in. The company is slowly forcing submission in the present strike. The cause of rejoicing among the strikers is the action taken this morning by the representatives of the Wyoming and Lackawanna districts at Pittston in demanding a fifteen-cents advance. The miners of these two regions are the most prosperous of all the anthracite coal diggers. They live better and get better wages. A strike is probable. There are 21,000 men and boys in the Lackawanna region and 18,000 in the Wyoming. They are the only two remaining anthracite districts in Pennsylvania not on strike. Recently they have been sending to market 70,000 tons of coal a day.

John L. Lee, the chairman of the Reading Railroad Strike Committee, returned to-day from the Pittston Convention. He expressed himself to this effect: "What I have all along predicted has come to pass. The Lachawanna and Wyoming men are with us. They pledged us support in no uncertain way. They contributed to-day for our benefit $7,000 in solid cash and pledged $8,000 more. Besides that every man will contribute one day's wages a month to aid us. Every one of the 40,000 men will strike before this trouble is over unless Corbin and the Lehigh operators give in. What will you have then? Why, nearly 100,000 men on strike determined to get their rights, with a coal famine not far off. Wyoming and Lackawanna have been sending out the only coal which reached the market since the Lehigh and Schuylkill strike began. Let them all stop out, and you will see these coal vampires soon come to terms. This strike will have a wonderful moral effect all over the country. Corbin is a benefactor in disguise, and is simply a machine in the hands of a higher power working out the aims of Providence, which is the final overthrow of monopoly."

As far as the Schuylkill miners' strike is concerned, there has been no change within the past twenty-four hours. William Penn Colliery, which has been the scene of all the recent troubles, worked all day with nearly 600 men. They were all escorted to their homes to-night by special policemen. A few other individual collieries which are paying the 8 per cent advance also worked. The Reading Company claims to have had sixteen mines at work to-day—the Brookside, Lincoln, Glendower, North Mahanoy, Tunnel Ridge, Suffolk, Turkey Run, West Shenandoah, Kohinoor, Keystone, Locust Spring, Alaska, Henry Clay, Shenandoah City, North Ashland and Bear Ridge collieries, but with small forces.

FURNACES MADE IDLE BY THE STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (Special).—"The Bulletin" of the American Iron and Steel Association, issued to-day, speaking of the strike says:

"The long-continued strikes of the miners in the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal regions of Pennsylvania have had a serious effect on the production of pig iron by the furnaces, which have depended for their chief supply of fuel on the anthracite coal mined in the regions mentioned. Anthracite coal is used as fuel wholly or in part by furnaces in New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland, and in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and lower and upper Susquehanna valleys of Pennsylvania. It is in the three districts of Pennsylvania first named, however, that the effects of the two strikes mentioned are principally felt. In New-York no furnaces have been blown out on account of a scarcity of anthracite coal. The new blast furnaces of the Troy Steel and Iron Company, at Troy, which have been run altogether on coke are banked on account of the employes having refused to accept a 10 per cent reduction of wages. In New-Jersey the three Andover furnaces are out of blast, two of them on account of the Lehigh strike. In the whole State ten furnaces are now out of blast. The Secaucus and Chester furnaces are now using Wyoming instead of Lehigh coal. In Maryland all of its four anthracite furnaces are now out. Out of a total of forty-eight stacks in the Lehigh valley fourteen are out of blast for want of coal and two of the Crane furnaces have been blown out and one banked for the same reason.

"Under the most favorable conditions of trade many furnaces are always idle for repairs and from other unavoidable causes. Some reports of the number of furnaces idle on account of the coal strikes have included charcoal stacks and stacks which have been abandoned or idle for years. In the Lehigh, Schuylkill and lower Susquehanna valleys of Pennsylvania, out of a total of 129 stacks, sixty are now out of blast or banked, against forty-three on January 1. . . . The remaining active furnaces are running under the disadvantage of using inferior coal or having to use coke altogether or in much larger quantity than usual, with the result that the cost of producing pig iron has been increased."

NO HELP EXPECTED FROM CARLISLE.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3 (Special).—Master Workman Lewis, of the Coal Miners' National Assembly of the Knights of Labor, and necessarily one of the leaders of the Reading strike, said to-day that not much was expected from the Congressional investigation, as Speaker Carlisle will appoint the committee.

THEY HAVE A MILLION TO SPEND.

CIGARMAKERS SAY THEY WILL FORCE THE POOR EMPLOYERS TO THE WALL.

The cigar-makers say, "We are playing a limitless game and will see and raise the manufacturers until they are forced by the very cost of the game to thrown down their hands. Our game is not a bluff, but we are backing it to win on the merits of the case." These expressions were brought about by a new phase that has sprung up in the cigar-makers' strike yesterday. It was learned that on the part of the manufacturers the rest of the strike would be a kind of "freeze out," and nothing would be done until one side or the other had spent all its money. It cost the International Union $210,000 to win the long strike which took place in Cincinnati, and now the union will spend a million dollars before defeat will be accepted. When this trouble began there was in the treasury nearly one-third of that amount to start on, and by the time that it has been expended nearly as much more will be on hand. Although there is this large sum to handle, as yet no charges of extravagance have been made, and the weekly allowance to each striker is so small that more than a bare living on it is out of the question.

At the next meeting of the union the subject for discussion will be, "Can a man cough in the streets without infringing on the law or trespassing upon the dignity of the police force?" The subject has been raised by Paul Seibert, secretary of International Union No. 10. He was returning home from work on Thursday evening from the cigar factory of Powell & Weingham, and as he walked by Ottenberg's factory, at second-ave. and Twenty-second-st., he was unfortunate enough to cough. A policeman within hearing distance felt insulted at the cigar-maker's audacity in coughing in his presence and hurrying up behind him offered to "fan" his back with his club if he coughed again. Siebert did not cough the second time, but called on the lawyer for the cigar-makers for advice. The lawyer searched the penal code, the instructions to the Police Department and all other laws bearing on the city government, but could find nothing prohibiting an American citizen from coughing as much as or when or where he chose.

The Strike Committee met last night at their headquarters, No. 350 First-ave., and reports from the various shops were received. One of the pickets in front of Jacoby & Bookman's factory was arrested in the afternoon and was held in $500 bail for trial. Sutro & Newmark discharged the three non-union men whom they had working for them and the factory is now closed. A meeting of the Manufacturers' Association was held in the forenoon at the office of Kerb & Spies, but none of the manufacturers would tell a reporter what was done. Jacoby & Bookman, the firm whose men have struck the second time because of a disagreement on the terms of the settlement, sent out yesterday a statement in which they disclaim all connection with any attempt to demand the men, and say that the cigarmakers struck because they found non-union men in the factory when they returned to work.

ACCEPTING A REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The employes of the Rensselaer rail mill of the Troy Steel and Iron Works, agreed today to go to work at a reduction of 10 per cent, the terms offered by the company. Judge Robertson and F. F. Donovan, of the State Board of Arbitration, were instrumental in bringing about the settlement.

STRIKERS REPLACED BY NEGROES.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3 (Special).—After a strike of several months, the Solar Iron Works were reopened to-day with non-union colored men. The old employes quit work because the firm ordered that a roller should have charge of two sets of rolls. More colored men applied for work to-day than were needed, and those accepted are protected by twenty policemen. The old employes would have abandoned the attack on the two job system and returned to work, but they were also asked to sign a paper relinquishing their right to join any labor organization.

REDUCED WAGES OR NONE.

Pittsburg, Feb. 3 (Special).—The employes at the National Tube Works at McKeesport, the largest in America, have been given time till Monday to decide between accepting an average reduction of 8 1-2 per cent. or working half time. It is pretty certain that they will accept the reduction. General Manager Flagler told them the company had stock worth $1,000,000 on hand and could easily afford to stop work.

At a conference to-day at the Pittsburg Tube Works it was agreed that the mill would start up on Monday at last year's wages. At the Continental Tube Works, in Frankstown, preparations were made last night to start the works in full and the same wages which were paid last year will be conceded here. At the Pennsylvania Tube Works no reduction has been offered.

FALLING FROM ROOF TO CELLAR.

AN ELEVATOR DROPS FIVE STORIES WITH THREE MEN ABOARD—NO FATAL INJURIES.

A chorus of yells and a loud crash in the wool-dressing factory of H. H. Hollis, at No. 548 West Fifty-seventh-st., startled the employes there a few minutes before 10 a. m. yesterday. The freight elevator had fallen from the fourth story to the cellar of the factory, and three men who were on the car were hurt badly. They were Patrick O'Keefe, a machinist, age twenty-two, of No. 617 West Forty-fifth-st.; Albert Weber, a driver, age thirty, of No. 429 West Forty-fifth-st., and Joseph Kelly, age seventeen, an apprentice, of No. 509 West Forty-fifth-st. Some new machinery had been ordered for the factory, and the three men had been sent from the machine-shop of Bonner & Vancourt, at No. 517 West Forty-fifth-st., to set the machinery in place. O'Keefe was directing the job. A heater, weighing about a ton, was placed on the elevator and carried up to the fifth floor, where it was unloa