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The Intelligencer.

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A MILLION men out of employment in 1886 is some explanation of the pressure of the times.

THE awful discovery is proclaimed that Russia is playing a double game in European politics. England can never be made to believe such a slander on her dear friend.

MR. MORRISON sees no better way to improve his counterfeit bill than to add wool to the free list. If there is one thing above another that would delight the heart of the wool-grower it is something of about this specific gravity.

ONCE a day Mr. Gladstone tries his health on a lung-tester, and as the indicator passes the danger line concludes that he is worth a dozen dead men. Then all the truly liberal Liberals rejoice, and the correspondents break loose.

MISS CLEVELAND denies that she has embodied in writing her views on the all absorbing subject of society dress in Washington. Then we must take back the highly complimentary things we said about Miss Cleveland's very sensible views on low-cut dresses.

"CRIME," says Louise Michel, the Anarchist, "crime is the result of bad law. There ought not to be any law at all; then there would be no crime." That is to say, repeal the law against murder, and the taking of life under any and all circumstances will become a virtue.

MACKIN, the Chicago artist in ballots, gets a little comfort from the Supreme Court, but he has five years in the penitentiary which he can't get rid of. This will take half the pleasure out of the thing for Carter Harrison. What is the use of having ambition if there is no clever soul at hand to satisfy it?

IT is said to think of Mr. Morrison and his crew being at the mercy of the cold, heartless protectionists. It seems only yesterday that the Morrison men were going to knock protection out in one round without gloves; and now they are suing for mercy.

That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

JUST before sailing from this country nearly a year ago, Miss Emma Nevada said the musical critic of the New York *Times* offered to give her good criticisms cheap for cash. When Miss Nevada returned to this country the critic gave her the choice of retracting or being sued for damages. Suit was entered, and now comes the prima donna's statement under oath that her original statement was not true. How difficult it is for public characters to keep out of trouble.

THE Commissioner of Labor, in his first annual report, makes two points which have already forced themselves on the attention of the country, but have not hitherto been so strikingly presented: First, the part played by imported contract labor in throwing our home labor out of employment; second, that we can no longer invite unlimited immigration. These two phases of the labor problem are conditions comparatively new to us, but they cannot be overlooked in any discussion of the labor problem.

MURRAY'S RESIGNATION

As Governor of Utah on Its Way to Washington—Judge Baskin's Opinion.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 22.—Judge R. N. Baskin and Mr. Charles C. Goodwin, of Salt Lake City, were in the city yesterday on their way to Washington, Judge Baskin as the bearer of Governor Murray's resignation, and Mr. Goodwin as the representative of the silver men of the Territory. Judge Baskin did not think Governor Murray's removal would effect the question of a Constitutional Government in Utah., but he would rather it had been deferred for a short time because he knew very well that the Mormons would regard it as an intervention of providence in favor of what they regard as the outraged church. In regard to the present condition of affairs in Utah he did not see any particular cause for alarm. The total disfranchisement of the Mormon people, or, what was far better, the establishment of a legislative commission for the government of the Territory, were the only two measures in the Judge's opinion which would successfully overthrow the hierarchy of Mormonism. Their political institutions must be broken first and its influence would soon fall.

Senator Logan's Drama.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The *Star* has a somewhat sensational story to-day that is likely to create some talk in political circles all over the country. It consists of the political drama said to have been written by Senator Logan previous to his more elaborate work on "The Great Conspiracy." In this play he has set forth all the secrets of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and under a thin disguise a large number of prominent persons are introduced.

The *Star* says, by way of preface: "The chapters devoted to the part played by the peace members of the Democratic party, known under the name of copperheads, in the organized propaganda of the Knights of the Golden Circle, are full of statements likely to arouse fierce discussion."

Danger from Cholera.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The National Board of Health has received information that there is great danger to be feared from the spread of cholera and other epidemics the coming season. News from different parts of Europe is to the effect that cholera is even now raging in many parts of France, Italy and Spain in almost an epidemic form. In Japan it prevails to an alarming extent, as well as in Calcutta, Sydney, Australia and other parts of the Old World. Smallpox is spreading throughout Italy and France, and has since made its appearance in other parts of Europe. Thus far the British Isles have not had a visitation of either plague, but the people there are apprehensive, and are making preparations to immediately arrest the progress of either should it get a foothold upon their shores.

Big Snow in Michigan.

MARQUETTE, MICH., March 22.—A furious snow storm raged all over the upper peninsula Sunday, and two feet of snow has fallen. All the railroads are blockaded. No trains were running yesterday and few to-day. Telegraph wires between here and Milwaukee were down until noon to-day. The weather is now clear and warm, and the prospects are that all rail communication will be resumed by to-morrow.

MR. M'GRAW'S CASE.

A RUMOR IN WASHINGTON

Of a Sensational Character Regarding the Contingency of his Rejection by the Senate—The Debate on the Edmunds Resolutions—Capital News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—There is a rumor here to-day to-day to the effect that the visit of Collector McGraw and Charles E. Wells to Washington last week had a peculiar significance. The gossip is that McGraw, feeling confident that he will be rejected by the Senate as a result of the pending agitation of the issue between the President and that body, will cause his name to be withdrawn. Whereupon, according to arrangement, the President will immediately nominate Mr. Wells for the office. I have thoroughly investigated the rumor and failed to ascertain anything upon which to base the belief that it is true. There is considerable talk of this kind, however, among West Virginians.

General Kelley's Pension.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The bill to grant an increase of pension to Gen. B. F. Kelley, of West Virginia, was reported favorably this morning by Senator Camden from the Senate Committee on Pensions. The bill gives the General $100 per month.

Will Soon Be Postmaster in Fact.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The nomination of Alf. Williams to be postmaster at Parkersburg has been reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, and he will be confirmed to-morrow or next day.

A LIVELY COLLOQUY

Between Senators Colquitt and Logan—Partiality Shown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—When the Edmunds resolutions came up for consideration in the Senate, Mr. Colquitt took the floor in opposition to the majority report. Mr. Colquitt read from the report as to an officeholder, showing he was found short over $500 in his money order department, and had not one cent wherewith to make good this sum. This deficiency had arisen from a use of the Government funds in the private business of the officeholder. He had also exchanged postage stamps for merchandise.

Mr. Logan inquired if that officeholder had been suspended.

Mr. Colquitt said, "No, but he would be suspended if you will give assurance that the substitute for him will be confirmed."

Mr. Logan inquired if the paper Mr. Colquitt had read from was a record.

Mr. Colquitt replied, "Yes."

Mr. Logan asked whether it was from the Postoffice Department?

Mr. Colquitt answered that it was, and it was open to any Senator applying to see it.

Mr. Logan was struck, he said, with the strange fact that records would be furnished against individuals for some Senators to make speeches from, but could not be furnished when called for in a resolution of the Senate. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. Colquitt assured the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) he could have any record in the Postoffice Department if he would apply for them. They had never been refused.

PARTIALITY SHOWN.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the facts were that papers of this character were furnished when the officials were guilty, and not when they were innocent.

Mr. Colquitt had no doubt the Senator could get the papers of both characters if there were such papers in the Department and the Senator would ask for them.

Mr. Logan called attention to the fact that they were furnished to an individual to be read in public and published throughout the country, and inquired whether that was not exactly what the Senate was trying to get at. He inquired why they should have been given to an individual and not to the Senate. That was something that Mr. Logan could not understand.

MR. COLQUITT'S IDEA.

Mr. Colquitt said that it had been understood in the past that the only object that was to be subserved by the adoption of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee was to place on record and perpetuate the malice of that majority. The Senate in this matter, he said, was merely usurping power to present articles of impeachment, thus being both accuser and judge. The House of Representatives had not presented such articles against the Attorney General, nor had any member of that House proposed to do so. It was left for this body of "grave and reverend seigniors," actuated by party feeling to first file articles of impeachment and then proceed to pass their own judgment on them in contravention of all principles and practices relating to impeachment.

OUR ARMY.

Why Senator Hale, of Maine, is not in Favor of an Increase.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the Senate to-day the Chair laid before the Senate Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army. Mr. Logan, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, moved for some further amendments of detail to the bill and they were agreed to. Mr. Hale then moved to strike out the second section, which provides for a future force of 30,000 enlisted in the army. Mr. Logan said: "If Mr. Hale could get a letter from General Sheridan, General Sherman, General Terry, or any leading officer of the army stating that 25,000 men was enough for the army that he (Mr. Logan) would agree to withdraw the proposition to increase the army."

"So far as I am concerned," Mr. Logan said, "I have had enough of war. I want no more war with either white, black or Indian, whether at home or abroad. I will always be found on the side of peace, but that is no argument against an organization of the army."

Referring to the fisheries question, Mr. Logan said: "Suppose some of these days that Canada should take a notion to make a row about it. I believe there is not a fort in the Senator's State."

Mr. Hale—"Fort Preble, in Portland harbor."

Mr. Logan—"Suppose some 500 or 600 Canadians should run down to Fort Preble?"

Mr. Hale—"I do not think they would get there."

Mr. Logan—"How would you stop them?"

Mr. Hale—"The people would stop them."

Mr. Logan—"You have at Fort Preble, I believe, thirty-five men."

Mr. Hale said it was not much of a garrison, but the proposed increase would not add materially to its strength. The Canadians indicated, however, Mr. Hale said, would never get as far as Portland whether we had an army or not.

Mr. Logan—"In other words the people of Maine would 'lick' the Canadians before they got to Portland?"

Mr. Hale—"Yes."

Mr. Logan—"Well, on that theory we do not want any army at all. Of course, if you are going to rely entirely on the people, that is one thing, but if you are in favor of having an army at all, you should be willing to keep it at least in a proper form of organization."

MACKIN'S CASE.

The Supreme Court Sends the Matter Back to the Lower Court.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered its decision on the questions submitted to it by the Circuit Court in the Mackin-Gallagher election conspiracy case. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the court. He said: "In ex parte Nelson it was held by this court upon full consideration that a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of years at hard labor is an infamous crime within the meaning of the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that 'no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime under a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, and therefore could not be prosecuted by information in any Court of the United States. The argument by which the soundness of these conclusions has been now impugned is in substance the same as the one submitted in that case and has not convinced us that there was any error in that decision."

The most conclusive evidence of the view of Congress upon this subject, the court says, is to be found in the act conferring on the police court of the District of Columbia in ignoring exclusive jurisdiction of all offences against the United States committed in the District not deemed capital or otherwise infamous crimes; that is to say of all simple assaults and batteries and all other misdemeanors not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Infamous crimes are thus in the most explicit words defined to be these punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The first question submitted by the Circuit Court, whether the crimes charged against the defendants in the courts on the information are infamous crimes within the meaning of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is answered in the affirmative. The second question, whether the defendants can or cannot be held to answer in the courts of the United States for the crimes charged against them, otherwise than on the presentment of an indictment by a grand jury? the court answers in the negative and the answers render immaterial the other questions submitted.

The effect of the decision will be to release the defendant from the punishment inflicted by the United States Courts for tampering with election returns, but has no effect whatever upon the punishment inflicted by the State court for perjury.

Doesn't Affect the Five Year Sentence.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court this morning in the case of Mackin, who was convicted of election frauds in Chicago at the last Presidential election, sets aside the two-year sentence imposed by Judge Blodgett, but does not affect the term of five years in the penitentiary, which he is now serving under the State law for perjury.

OBERLY'S CONFIRMATION

To Be Civil Service Commissioner in Great Doubt.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Two letters from Secretary Manning were read in executive session to-night, declining to furnish the papers in the cases of Collector Wells, of Vermont, and Surveyor Morton, of San Francisco, both suspended.

Senator Logan caused to be read a letter written several months ago by John Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois, charging that ex-Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, was an offensive partizan. General Logan asked that the letter be printed and referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform. It is understood to be his purpose to show that Mr. Palmer was not an offensive partizan. He is said to have been led to this course at this time by the fact that some erroneous statements have been published regarding his (Logan's) connection with the confirmation of Postmaster Judd, Mr. Palmer's successor several weeks ago. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the letter, but it was not carried.

Oberly's confirmation to be Civil Service Commissioner to succeed Mr. Trenholm is pending before the Civil Service Committee and the letter may have an incidental effect upon the chances of his confirmation.

FOR POLITICAL REASONS ONLY.

What Manning's Letters to the Finance Committee Imply.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—In spite of efforts at denial it is true that Secretary Manning modified some of his letters to the Senate Finance Committee, and so secured the favorable reports upon Collectors of Internal Revenue. The facts are that Mr. Manning, at the solicitation of certain Democratic Senators, certified in letters to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, that no charges reflecting upon the moral or official character of certain suspended officers were on file in the Treasury Department. His first letter, while making this admission, contained a clause justifying the action of the President in declining to send the papers asked for.

These letters were not acceptable to the Republican members of the committee, and Mr. Manning afterward modified them at the suggestion of Democratic Senators, so that they amounted practically to a certificate of good character of the suspended officers, whose successors it was desired to immediately confirm. Mr. Manning's letters to the Finance Committee in the cases referred to in every instance certify to the official and moral integrity of the suspended officers, and without admitting the fact it is perfectly apparent that they were suspended for political reasons simply.

THE HOUSE CHAPLAIN

Treads on Somebody's Corns—Mrs. Hancock's Pension Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—Quite a sensation was produced in the House this morning when the Chaplain devoted his opening prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamesters, whether in cards, dice, chips, stocks, wheat, bucket shops or boards of trade, and to lead the people to know that money making other than by sweat of the face was contrary to his laws.

The prayer was ordered to be inserted in the *Record*.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of pension bills, and the bill granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock was passed, yeas 169, nays 47.

Decided on Adversely.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has decided by a tie vote to report adversely on the nomination of J. C. Matthews, colored, of Albany, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Morgantown's New Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—The President to-day appointed Adam L. Nye to be postmaster at Morgantown, W. Va.

MORE CLOUDS RISE

AND THE SKY AGAIN DARKENS.

The Striking Knights of Labor will not Accept the Result of the Recent Conferences—An Unexpected Strike of the Switchmen at Kansas City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The agreement drawn by Governors Martin and Marmaduke, of Kansas and Missouri respectively, intended as a basis for the settlement of the strike on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, together with Vice President Hoxie's acceptance of the same with qualifications was presented last night to the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 101 of the Knights of Labor. The Governors called in person upon Martin Irons, Chairman of the Committee, and urged the acceptance of the conclusions of the conference by his committee, which soon afterwards was called together to discuss informally the conditions inserted by Mr. Hoxie into the agreement. No action was taken last night, the matter being discussed in a strictly unofficial way, and after a long session the committee adjourned until to-day when the contents of the documents will be formally considered and some decision reached.

The manner in which the agreement was received by members of the committee affords little hope that its conditions will be accepted.

CHAIRMAN IRONS REMAINS MUM.

Mr. Irons would express no positive opinion as to its acceptance or rejection, and the other members of the Executive Board were equally loath to make any statement as to their future course. Enough was learned from them, however, to make the rumor general that they would not accept Mr. Hoxie's propositions.

The strikers, it is said, object to that portion of it relating to the re-employment of only a portion of the discharged men, and allege that although Mr. Hoxie says that no prejudice shall exist against the strikers they feel certain that the leaders of the present strike will be discharged from the employ of the company as soon as an opportunity offers. If the efforts of the Governors shall fail to bring about a settlement of the present differences between the railroad company and the employes the all absorbing question to the strikers is, "How far shall we extend the strike in the attempt to force the company to accept our terms."

THE KNIGHTS DEMANDS.

They Assert the Right to Organize Labor and Arbitrate Their Differences.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The executive boards of District Assemblies 101, 117 and 93 Knights of Labor, in secret session here this afternoon, adopted the following resolutions:

To all Labor Organizations:

WHEREAS, It has been evident to every observing man that the corporations of the country are uniting and acting in concert for the purpose of breaking down the labor organizations and trade assemblies, and

WHEREAS, All said organizations are the outgrowth of stern necessity forced upon them by the aggression of corporations who arrogate to themselves rights which they deny to others, and

WHEREAS, Said corporations have made the non-recognition of trades assemblies and labor organizations the rock on which they propose to wreck the commerce of the country, therefore be it

Resolved, That we insist upon our rights as American citizens to assemble and organize and negotiate and treat with other organizations and through our delegates and representatives with the representatives of any and all other organizations and combinations whatever.

Resolved, That refusal on the part of representatives of corporations to treat with the representatives of labor is a silly subterfuge for the purpose of perpetuating strife and ruining a country which it is becoming evident they cannot longer rule.

Resolved, That we request all labor organizations and trades assemblies in the land to unite in a demand for recognition of their representatives and their right to negotiate, treat and deal with individuals or bodies as the case may be.

Resolved, That we call upon our legislators, both State and National, to enact such measures as will compel the recognition of labor organizations and trade assemblies and also to compel corporations to arbitrate differences between and with themselves and their employes.

Signed by order of District Assemblies Nos. 101, 17 and 93, Knights of Labor.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

The Yard Switchmen of all Roads Entering Kansas City Suddenly Quit Work.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 22.—At 9 o'clock this morning a general sounding of locomotive whistles signalled the inauguration of another strike. At that hour the union switchmen in every railroad yard in the city quit work and freight business generally was stopped. The Chicago & Alton officials made up a train by the help of non-union men and sent it out, but the strikers are said to have boarded and stopped it at the eastern city limits. The Wabash is working a small force sufficient, the officials say, to handle city freight, and being under the protection of the Federal Court have invoked the protection of the United States Marshal.

There are no further developments in the strike of the switchmen. The Wabash is handling business over its own lines, but of course cannot make transfers with the other roads. The cause of the strike has not been made known. One explanation is that the men demand hour work, but it is generally supposed that the strike is an outgrowth of the Missouri Pacific trouble. No other department besides the yard men have struck.

The switchmen made a generous demand for an advance in wages a week ago of the various roads, and it was granted.

The local railroad officials unite in saying that the strike was a complete surprise to them. The men had made no complaints since the recent settlement. Business at the stock yards is about suspended and on the Board of Trade wheat dropped two cents in as many seconds. It is said the trackmen and section hands are also out, but this is not yet confirmed. They did not resume work this afternoon for the reason that business was suspended. Orders are being sent to points beyond here by railroad officials to refuse perishable freight. Including the Missouri Pacific there are 500 crews of yard men on the eleven roads engaged in this strike. There were two trains that started out over the Chicago and Alton road, but men from the surrounding groups jumped aboard the cars and applying the brakes stopped the trains in the lower yards, and no attempt was made to get them further.

CAUSE OF THE WALK-OUT.

The Switchmen Claim the Railroads Have Not Kept Their Agreements.

KANSAS CITY, March 22.—The following will be printed to-morrow:

To the Merchants and Citizens of Kansas City and Vicinity:

The switchmen of the various yards of this city and vicinity deem it due to you as citizens and friends to make a brief explanation of our walk-out this morning and the reason therefor. We sent a request to our superintendents on the 9th day of March asking them to pay us the standard wages paid switchmen in Chicago. They met us in session at the Union depot Saturday, the 13th and we and they made a verbal contract that was published, or at least part of it, in the daily morning papers, Sunday, March 14. Since that time the switchmen have lived up to their part of the contract, but some of our superintendents have violated and evaded the spirit of that contract, and as we treated with them as a body of the whole, we expected them to live up to their contract as a whole, but as one or more violated it we claim they all did so. We came out to demand the standard wages paid in Chicago, Ills., and the signature of the various superintendents to such an agreement.

We are sorry if we cause you loss or trouble, but we feel that we are right and will not agree to go to work until we have settled our differences with our employers. Respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE.

There are 230 switchmen out, which enforces idleness upon 150 engineers and as many firemen.

MINERS' STRIKE.

The Fourth District, Pa., Miners Come Out for an Advance Refused Them.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 22.—A general strike of the miners of the Fourth District was inaugurated this morning, the operators having refused to grant the eleven cents advance demanded. All the mines in the region are now idle. Some of the operators offered an increase of five cents per ton, which was not accepted. A meeting of the strikers was held in the opera house at Dubois, Pa., to-day, to consider the operators proposition to resume at the five percent advance. Over eight hundred delegates, representing 4,000 miners in Dubois, Punxutawaney, Reynoldsville, Falls Creek, Beech Tree and other mines, were present, and after thoroughly discussing the question the proposition was rejected by an almost unanimous vote.

The striking miners from Sewickley, West Newton and Irwin Station marched to Scott Haven this morning headed by a brass band and induced the men working at Scott's six mines to come out and attend a mass meeting at Suterville. The meeting lasted till late this afternoon. After much coaxing Scott's men decided by a small majority to strike for an advance of ½ cent per bushel. This makes the strike along the Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny roads general. Over 2,000 men are idle.

Five hundred miners resumed work today in the Broad Top region at the advance demanded. The strikers predict a general resumption in a few days at their terms.

TUBE WORKS STRIKE.

The Men Offered an Advance but They Refuse to Accept it.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—At a conference to day between a committee of striking workmen of the National Tube Works at McKeesport and J. H. Flagler, general manager of the company, the latter offered to advance the wages of the laborers to $1 25 per day, thus restoring the wages previous to the reduction. A meeting was held to night and a majority of the employes favored an acceptance of Manager Flagler's proposition. A few, however, refused to go to work at this offer, and the meeting adjourned. Manager Flagler says the proposition is positively the best the company can make, and if the men reject it the strike will become a question of endurance. It is thought some agreement will be arrived at tomorrow.

Street Car Strike at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 22.—The directors of a number of the street railway companies here held a meeting this morning to consider the demands of their employes. The companies refused to give the results of the conference, but it was intimated that at a general meeting to-morrow the matter would be settled without a strike, except on one or two roads.

The Citizen's Passenger Railway Company, the largest in the city, has conceded the demands made by their employes, and there will be no interruption in their traffic. The other companies, it is believed, will also grant the reduction in hours asked for.

Maxwell Brothers' Boycott.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 22.—Contrary to expectation the existing trouble between Maxwell Brothers and the Knights of Labor is by no means ended. It was thought the agreement entered into between the firm and the Knights would be carried out this morning, but the negotiations failed. A committee called on the firm this morning. Major Maxwell says they demand the discharge of the foreman of the box-makers, and that he refused to accede. Thereupon the committee left, and it is understood that the boycott will be vigorously enforced.

Successful in Their Object.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The *Evening Journal's* LaSalle, Ill., special says: One thousand miners of this district, headed by a brass band, left this city at 12 o'clock last night and marched to Spring Valley, a new mining town six miles west, the object being to get the men to join the union. Everything was orderly and a union was started.

Machinery Moulders Demands.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 22.—A demand for an advance in wages from $2 50 per day to $2 75 has been made by the machinery moulders of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to take effect on April first. There are thirty-four foundries in the two cities, employing about 500 moulders, all of whom are members of the Knights of Labor. It is thought the increase will be conceded.

Reaper Works' Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.—One hundred men employed at the Empire Mower and Reaper Works of J. F. Seiberling & Co., at Akron, O., quit work to-day, in response to the call from the Trades Assembly. Among the strikers were several non-union men.

Wages Voluntarily Advanced.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 22.—The Lookout Rolling Mill to-day announced on Friday that wages will be advanced 10 percent in all departments.

Wholesale Emigration of Nailers.

CHICAGO, March 22.—All the nailers and feeders who have been on a strike at the Calumet mills, at Cummings, left to-day for Bay View, Wis., where they will enter the employ of the North Chicago rolling mills. The wholesale emigration was unexpected, and places the Calumet mill in a very bad plight.

President McKnight Renominated.

CINCINNATI, O., March 22.—The American Base Ball Association failing to receive a response to their telegram on Saturday to President McKnight, asking for his resignation, preferred charges of neglect of duty and partisanship against him, and declared his combined offices of President, Secretary and Treasurer vacant. W. C. Wikoff was elected to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Byrne was appointed to act as chairman at all meetings.

For Cleveland and Chicago.

By taking the 1:47 P. M. (city time) train on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road passengers arrive in Cleveland at 6:35 P. M., and Chicago at 6:50 the following morning. Connections made in Union depot, Chicago, for all points west.

PREMIER'S SCHEME

TO BUY OUT IRISH LANDLORDS.

No Loan Ever Contemplated—Emperor William Improved in Health—Russia Evidently Preparing for a Demonstration on Turkey—Riot in Belgium.

LONDON, March 22.—It is affirmed this evening by persons believed to know that there never has been any foundation for the statement that Mr. Gladstone intended to ask authority to issue a loan in order to secure funds to carry out his scheme to buy out the real estate owners of Ireland. It is now declared that the Premier in his scheme proposes the appointment of a commission of experts to fix the value of the various land properties in Ireland, which at these valuations are to be handed over to the possession of the Government in exchange for consols.

English Political Deadlock.

LONDON, March 22.—The political deadlock continues. The Earl of Roseberry, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to-day had a conference with Mr. Gladstone. The Cabinet had not been summoned to a special meeting to day, although it was rumored on Saturday that the political situation would render such a summons necessary. Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Earl Granville, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl Spencer, ex-Irish Viceroy, and now President of the Council, and Mr. Gladstone are discussing plans for the adjustment of the differences at present disturbing the Cabinet.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Celebrates the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of His Birthday—His Health Improved.

BERLIN, March 22.—The Emperor William's complete restoration to health is ascribed to the warm weather now prevailing. To-day is the eighty-ninth anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. The newspapers take occasion to pay him the most fervid tributes.

On Saturday evening the Emperor witnessed tableaux vivants representing Liszt's oratorio of St Elizabeth at the Royal Opera House. The theatre was crowded by an enthusiastic audience. The tickets sold at high figures. The proceeds were handed over to the Roman Cathotic order of the Gray Sisters.

A telegram was received by the Emperor from the Pope congratulating him on the anniversary and expressing his cordial wishes for a continuance of prosperity to the Emperor and his family.

BELLIGERENT RUSSIA.

Her Captious and Bullying Attitude Again Starts the Rumors of War.

LONDON, March 22.—The situation in the East is again becoming serious. This time it is not any of the Balkan States that is threatening trouble, for the belligerent ardor of Servia and Bulgaria, and the aspirations of Greece, have alike been throttled by the powers. The disturbing factor now is the captious and bullying attitude of Russia regarding the Turco-Bulgarian treaty. A few days ago she objected to the designation of the ruler of Eastern Roumelia as "Prince Alexander of Bulgaria," and insisted upon the phrase, "The Prince of Bulgaria." This being conceded, she now demands that the term of the Prince's rulership, instead of being for life, shall be limited to five years.

If this concession be also granted, she will formulate a new condition to-morrow and thus prolong the crisis. The cause of this stubborn refusal by Russia to accept the Bulgarian union as an accomplished fact, is a subject of much anxious speculation. It is well known that the Czar has a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria in the person of his brother-in-law, Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, and one theory is that the former is seeking to accomplish by obstructive tactics what he failed to do by direct diplomacy, namely, the deposition of Prince Alexander as a punishment for his coup-d'etat of last September.

But this theory is not broad enough to cover all the circumstances of the case, and the general belief is that a much deeper game is being played. Dispatches received to-day from St. Petersburg throw new light upon the situation, but do not wholly elucidate the mystery. The conscription is being enforced this year with universal zeal and thoroughness. As fast as small squads of conscripts are obtained they are sent to small interior fortresses or garrison towns, while corresponding numbers of veterans are drafted off to the great depots to be sent to join the force now being concentrated on the frontier of Roumania. Thus the army which is being formed in the south in apparent preparation for a tussle with Turkey is getting some of the best material in the Russian service, which indicates the importance attached to its mission.

ANARCHISTS' TROUBLES

In Belgium—The Soldiers and Mob Exchange Shots—Many Wounded.

BRUSSELS, March 22.—The Anarchist rioting which was begun at Liege last Thursday, is not yet ended. Last Saturday night a large force of Anarchists attempted to fight their way back into Liege, but were again driven back by the troops at the point of the bayonet. Very heavy damage has been inflicted upon the property of miners, manufacturers and others at Seraing, Jemeppe and Tilleur. The whole district is now guarded by strong detachments of troops.

A serious conflict occurred to-day between the Anarchists and the gend'armes at Seraing. A party of Anarchists, backed by a large mob of unemployed miners and other workmen, formed in a compact body and were about to renew the work of wrecking the mines and machine shops, when a platoon of gend'armes charged upon them. As the soldiers approached they were met by several shots from revolvers in the hands of Anarchists. One soldier was seriously wounded, and two or three others received slight flesh wounds. This was the first time that firearms had been used during the present disturbances. The soldiers were exasperated at the casualties of their comrades, but their officers at first refused to allow them to return the fire. Finally, however, the fusillade from the Anarchists became too galling and disastrous to be endured, and the commanding officer gave the order to fire. Two volleys of ball cartridges were fired directly into the mob, and then the order was given to charge. The street was soon cleared at the point of the bayonet, but scores of wounded Anarchists and workingmen were left lying on the ground.

All of these men were removed to the prison hospital. This ended the open rioting, but the insurgents have only been made more sullen and desperate by their disasters. They are now plotting together in small groups, and it is believed that many incendiary attempts will be made to-night upon the workshops whose owners are charged with having treated their men with cruelty and injustice. There has been no fighting at Liege since the repulse of the Anarchists by the troops on Saturday night.

Oil Discovered in Egypt.

LONDON, March 22.—The discovery of an oil field in Upper Egypt has attracted attention here. The *Times* correspondent at Suez says the discovery of the oil was made by the Nubar Pasha expedition into the Soudan, and states that the geological formation of the country indicates the undoubted presence of oil in large deposits and in more than one stratum. The specific gravity of the fluid thus far obtained is reported at 88. The territory is not far from the Red Sea coast, and is described as easily accessible.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

Timely Change in the Weather—Tone of the Market Weaker.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Mark Lane Express's* review of the British grain trade during the past week says: A genial and timely change in the weather has greatly benefited clay lands. The general outlook is favorable. Wheat closed weaker. Sales of English wheat during the week were 71,150 quarters at 31s 1d, against 49,556 quarters at 31s 1d during the corresponding week of last year. Foreign wheat is in slow demand and prices have a downward tendency. Eleven cargoes of wheat arrived, 2 cargoes were sold, 2 were withdrawn and 6 remained, of which 3 were American.

At to-day's market the tone was weaker. There was no pressure to sell. Wheat flour was dull without quotable change. Corn was rather cheaper, barley firm and oats dull in buyers' favor. Beans and peas were 6d cheaper.

Exodus of Polish Jews.

WARSAW, March 22.—The exodus of Jews from Russian Poland has attained extraordinary figures. The statistics show that during the year 1885 no less than 20,150 left the country for America, to say nothing of those who emigrated elsewhere.

THE BARN BURNED

And the Desperado Finally Shot to Death After Killing Three Men.

OMAHA, NEB., March 22.—Ed. Johnson, the desperado, who killed his employer, Saturday, and who since that time has been entrenched in a barn near Oakland, where has resisted all attempts to capture him, and killed two men and wounded several others, who with others made the attempt, was finally killed.

Specials to the Omaha *Bee* from Oakland says: The barn in which the desperado concealed himself was set on fire about half-past five last evening. A fire was opened on Johnson and he was killed! falling in the flames. When the fire had subsided the body was found in a large bit of oats. The body was riddled with bullets.

The Burning Gas Well Snuffed Out.

PITTSBURGH, March 22.—The fire at the Murraysville gas well was effectively extinguished about noon to-day by means of an immense smoke stack, which was placed over the pipe and the flames smothered. The air about the town is impregnated with the gas, but no serious results are apprehended. Mrs. Taylor, one of the victims of the explosion, is still alive but is in a precarious condition. Miss Lacock's remains were buried this afternoon.

Railway Trestle Burned.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning the North bound Iron Mountain Railway passenger train was stopped at a long trestle two miles south of Little Rock owing to the discovery that the trestle was burning. It was soon destroyed and the train was unable to proceed further. It is believed that the fire was the result of incendiarism.

Fatal Accident in a Tunnel.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 22.—A terrible accident occurred this morning in the tunnel of the Pottsville & Mahonoy railroad at Horse Shoe curve, just outside of this city. Shortly after the day's shift went on a tremendous fall of top rock took place, burying about twenty workmen, mostly Italians. Jas. W. Wright and an Italian known as "Number Five" were killed outright, and Samuel Backus, Lee Ruber, John Coller, of St. Clair, an American, and a steam driller were seriously injured.

Grain in Sight.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada, March 20, and the increase or decrease compared with the previous week, will be posted on 'Change to-morrow, the 23rd, as follows: Wheat, 59,535 314 bushels; decrease, 319,105. Corn, 16,735 051 bushels; increase, 2,123,652 Oats, 2 391 912 bushels; increase, 292,205. Rye, 578,038 bushels; increase, 64,796; Barley, 1,134,406 bushels; increase, 7,325. The amount in Chicago elevators was: Wheat, 14,128,603 bushels; corn, 3,648,089; oats, 496,177; rye, 250,279; barley, 123,816.

The River Gives up its Dead.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The body of Florence Ruger, the daughter of State Senator Ruger, was found in the river this morning. The girl had been missing since last October and her mysterious and sudden disappearance caused a great sensation here, and all sorts of theories as to her whereabouts were advanced. Photographs of the missing girl were copied by the thousands and sent to the chiefs of police and detectives all over the country and even in Europe.

Destructive Cyclone.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Fort Wayne, Ind., special says: A cyclone passed through the northern part of the county last night, visiting the village of Williamsport with the greatest effect. The Methodist church and United Brethren church were destroyed, many dwellings damaged, and every barn in the village overturned. A number of cattle were killed.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dubuque, Iowa, reports two feet of snow.

The recent management of the Ohio Penitentiary loudly calls for investigation.

Settlers on the Maxwell grant of nearly two million acres, in New Mexico, are being prosecuted as trespassers.

Smallpox in Canada is under control, and the United States quarantine on the northern border has been discontinued.

John Bates, a freight brakeman on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad, was fatally crushed under a train.

Three blocks of buildings, including the Opera House, were burned at Helena, Ark. The total loss is estimated at $300,000.

The published correspondence between Mrs. Cady Stanton and Miss Cleveland regarding low-necked dresses is pronounced a forgery.

No information has been received at the War Department in regard to the reported surrender of Geronimo and his followers to Lieutenant Mans, near San Bernardino.

Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Chicago, lately a prominent Baptist deacon and President of the State University of Indiana, is charged with defrauding a poor woman out of $5,000, which he borrowed.

Mr. Frank Van Dusen, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company, has been promoted to the position of Chief Assistant Passenger Agent of all the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Olive E. Bean, of Barr street, Cincinnati, shot herself through the heart. Her mind was in great distress because of the serious illness of her little children, one of whom had been reported by their physician as beyond the hope of recovery.

A COMPLETE ROUT

OF MR. MORRISON'S FOLLOWERS.

**The Democratic Tariff Tinkers as Much as