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LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

HOME RULE AGAIN ON EVERYBODY'S LIPS.

The Country Overwhelmingly for Gladstone—German Exports to America—Extra Vigilance Against Strikes—Parnell's Peace Policy—Minister Phelps Visiting.

LONDON, May 3.—The gayest of Easter seasons will be broken into to-morrow by the reopening of parliament. Home rule is again on everybody's lips, and other subjects of general legislation are hardly mentioned. The Easter campaigning is over, and the result may be summed up in the single statement that the country is overwhelmingly for Gladstone. The two great leaders of the secession, Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, were not able to even bring their own constituents up to the point of declaring against the premier. The amount of education which the people were found to have received on the subject of home rule was simply amazing. The bulk of this enlightenment of the masses must undoubtedly be credited to the widespread dissemination of Mr. Gladstone's initial speech. When the speakers, liberal or tory, came to address the electors they found the latter uncommonly well posted on the home rule bill. They had many clever questions ready, and many a graceful period was ruined by some rustic in the audience hurling at the speaker some well-fitting epigram from Mr. Gladstone's speech.

The first week of the new session will hear nothing of the Irish question except the private discussions between individual members, and the effect of this attrition of minds is most likely to be beneficial to the home rulers. The contrast in the appearance of the Gladstonites and the anti-Gladstonites is very marked. The former are jovial and companionable; the latter are glum and silent, but whenever an impromptu discussion takes place the home rulers invariably have the audience with him, and almost invariably win. The speculation as to the size of the majority by which the home rule bill will pass at its second reading is intense. Every one of the committees has immense tally sheets headed, respectively, "For" and "Against Home Rule" and "Doubtful." On these sheets are written the names of every member of parliament. His location is decided either by personal utterances he has made in public, assurances personally given to members of the canvassing committee, or by the best obtainable information outside of these sources. Thus the forecasts are much more accurate and vastly more than the guesses which were made a month ago. These lists are changed every day if necessary, and always as soon as trustworthy information is obtained of a member's intention to change his vote. No partisan hopes or fears are allowed to interfere with the strict accuracy of these tally lists, and it is probable that a comparison of the lists of all the various committees would not result in finding many differences. According to the Parnellite figures there are but 30 men of the liberal or radical party who can be classed as sure to cast their votes against home rule. But in their estimate of the result they call the number of deserters 40. Their list of probable absentees numbers 16, but they call it 20. Thus, taking the darkest view of the case, they will still have a majority in a full house of 68. Many of their more enthusiastic members, however, confidently claim that they will have over a hundred, and they are making even bets that the majority exceeds 100 by more votes than it falls short of it. There has been considerable disappointment in certain quarters over the fact that Mr. Gladstone declined at the last moment to go down to Scotland and address his Midlothian constituents. The cause given was the absolute prohibition of the trip by his physician, Sir Andrew Clark, M. D. There was, however, another reason, which probably had quite as much influence upon Mr. Gladstone as the question of his health. He felt confident before the beginning of Easter week that the Scotch revolters could be swung in line by his lieutenants, and that the people of all Britain were quietly studying at their homes his home rule speech, and he felt that it would be more flattering to his personal pride, of which it must be confessed that he has a full share, to have the victory won by the magic of his name, invoked by others and without his personal presence, than to rush into the field as though he was in fear that otherwise his hosts would be defeated. He is also now in a position to say to his late colleagues, who shamefully deserted and afterward abused him, "You went to your constituents and to other boiling of electors, vituperating me and bringing forth your keenest arguments against home rule. I remained at home, surrounded by my family and my trees, and let the controversy wage. The people have now spoken decisively. Their utterance has probably surprised you, but it is made with no uncertain sounds, and it is a voice which it behooves every member of the house who looks for re-election, either near or remote, to hear and heed."

GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, May 3.—Mr. Gladstone, in his manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, explains that his great age has prevented his taking part in the speeches of the Easter recess, and has obliged him to reserve his limited powers for the house of commons, and for that reason he uses his pen instead of his voice. Continuing, he says: "Never have I known an occasion when parliamentary event so ran throughout the world as the introduction of the home rule bill. From public meetings, from the highest authorities in the British colonies and in America, from capitals such as Washington, Boston and Quebec, from remote districts lying beyond the reach of ordinary political excitement, I have received conclusive assurances that kindred people regard with warm fraternal sympathy the attempt to settle once for all the troubled relations between England and Ireland, which exhibit the only great failure of the political genius of our race to confront a master difficulty and to obtain in a reasonable degree the main ends of civilized life."

PARNELL'S PEACE POLICY.

DUBLIN, May 2.—At the Killarney branch meeting of the Irish National League to-day it was moved that the members of the league who voted for Mr. Doran, Lord Kenmare's under agent, in the recent poor law elections be expelled. The chairman, Mr. Sheehan, refused to put the motion before the meeting, and it was withdrawn, it is supposed, in deference to Mr. Parnell's peace policy.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

BERLIN, May 2.—The exports from a portion of northern Germany to America during the first quarter of 1886 amounted to $11,250,000 against $8,875,000 during the same period in 1885. The exports from southern and western Germany during the same period also exceeded those of the corresponding quarter last year.

EXTRA VIGILANCE AGAINST STRIKES.

BERLIN, May 2.—The Prussian government, fearing that strikes are impending, has issued a decree ordering the police to interfere in case strikers intimidate workingmen. Extra vigilance is ordered against the strikers connected with the social democrat agitation, the leaders of which make use of the strike for higher wages to widen the gulf between the employes and the employer, to increase the workman's hatred of existing political and social order, and thus to bring about a great, irremediable rupture between the laboring classes and their employers.

MINISTER PHELPS VISITING.

LONDON, May 2.—Mr. Phelps, the United States minister, and wife to-day visited Westminster Abbey and Eaton Hall.

Fatal Quarrel Between Brothers.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Green Bay announces a fatal quarrel between three brothers named Delano, near that city. An altercation over property interests led to a battle among the brothers, during which one was pounded to death with a heavy chain, and another fatally stabbed.

A CONTINUOUS OVATION.

"Ex-President" Davis's Grand March—Unbounded Enthusiasm—Another Little Speech.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 2.—Mr. Davis's trip from Atlanta to Savannah was a continuous ovation. At every station crowds collected about the depots, and wherever the train stopped Mr. Davis was called for, and was obliged either to bow or speak. The enthusiasm everywhere was unbounded. The special train consisted of six gayly decorated coaches. The rear coach contained Mr. Davis, Mayor Reese, of Montgomery, Ala., and the Savannah escort committee. The next coach contained Miss Davis, Mrs. J. B. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Reese, and a number of other ladies. The Pullman parlor car next in front contained Gov. McDaniel, prominent citizens of Atlanta and invited guests, among them being several special correspondents, representing leading northern, western, and southern papers. The sleeper and parlor car next in front contained the Montgomery Greys. The Montgomery True Blues occupied the next car. These companies, under the command of Col. Thomas G. Jones, of the Second regiment, Alabama state troops, constituted the escort of ex-President Davis.

All the speeches made along the route were very short, but in most happily-chosen words. The decorations of Mr. Davis's car were so profuse that none of the wood or iron work was visible. At the depot in this city fifteen military companies and an immense concourse of people awaited the train's arrival. It was 8 o'clock when the train arrived, and the darkness which had fallen over the city made it almost impossible for the throng which lined the streets from the railroad station to the residence of H. M. Comer, whose guest Mr. Davis will be while in the city, to distinguish his features, but as he was recognized the crowd everywhere broke into loud cheers, and his ride in a carriage drawn by four horses was a veritable triumph. Gov. McDaniel and Gen. Gordon, who accompanied him, were also loudly cheered. Upon his arrival at the Comerer House Mr. Davis, in response to the repeated cheers of the crowd, made the following short speech of acknowledgement.

MR. DAVIS'S LITTLE SPEECH.

I want to thank you from my heart for the manifestation of your kindness, which convinces me that one cause is not lost, but lives eternal in the hearts of the sons of 1776. We are now at peace with all the world, and I sincerely hope that this may remain so. But this does not involve the abandonment of principle, or the denial of truth. In this sense I receive this manifestation, and for this I am heartily thankful.

He was again loudly cheered as he retired. While feeling the fatigue natural to so eventful a trip, Mr. Davis is otherwise in good health and spirits. Gov. McDaniel was escorted by the military to the residence of Maj. Rufus E. Lester, where he remains while in the city. Mr. Davis will probably remain here throughout the week, and to-morrow he will assist Gov. McDaniel in the military review incident to the opening of the Chatham artillery centennial encampment.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

MACON, GA., May 2.—Mr. Jefferson Davis passed through Macon to-day on his way to the centennial at Savannah. He was met at the depot by an immense crowd, and was tendered an elegant ovation. From the balcony of the depot made a speech, in which he said:

You are confederates, and I love you for it. Mississippi is a daughter of Georgia, and I am the son of a Georgian. Again I say God bless Georgia and her people.

While on the balcony Mr. Davis met the widow of Gen. Howell Cobb, and kissed her before the audience. The tender and affectionate meeting brought tears to every eye. Mr. Davis remained only twenty minutes in the city, and then left for Savannah.

A MARYLANDER'S RICH FIND.

$150,000 Dug Up On the Farm of "Old John Stump."

HAVER DE GRACE, MD., May 2.—Great excitement prevails at the little village of Stafford, ten miles north of this place, over the finding by Alexander Wilson of an iron box containing $150,000 on the farm of "old John Stump." Wilson found a cabalistic diagram in the flyleaf of a book in "old man John's" garret. Old John was quite famous in Maryland during the early part of the century because of his wealth and of his frankness in telling everybody that he buried his treasure in a hole in the ground. The British General Ross knew of his wealth, and sent a force there in 1812 to clean out the old man. Among the descendants of the Stump family who are prominent in Maryland to-day are Stephenson Archer, state treasurer and ex-member of Congress, and his brother, Henry W. Archer, a lawyer, who are grandsons, and ex-State Senator Emmet Stump. Wilson disappeared after this find.

Religious War.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2.—For several months the congregation of the Bethel African M. E. Church have been engaged in litigation over the possession of their church property, and a fight occurred at one time while one faction was endeavoring to force an entrance. The trouble originally grew out of charges against the pastor, J. C. Waters, of maladministration. A church trial resulted, and the matter seeming unlikely of adjustment on account of the determined attitude and strong support of Waters, it was agreed at the last conference, and R. E. Wall assigned to the church. The trustees refused to let him preach, and a suit was entered for possession. Last night Judge Froser made an order giving Wall the church. At a late hour an effort was made to get into the building, the trustees having refused to give up the keys, when it was discovered that a party was inside for the purpose of resisting. The attorneys of the party seeking admission demanded entrance, which was refused, and a threat was made to shoot if these outside tried to get in. One of the door panels was then knocked out with an ax, when a volley of at least a dozen shots was poured through the opening from the inside, and shortly after another volley. John Gibson, colored, Mr. Wall's hostler, who stood at the edge of the sidewalk, was shot in the knee with buckshot, and Chris Lee, a hackman, got a pistol ball in the abdomen. He is supposed to be fatally wounded. As soon as the firing took place the sheriff and his deputy and the chief of police entered the church and captured several men, taking from them three pistols and an army musket. The captives were Reuben Bright, Ben Partridge, James Robinson, Abram Moore, J. S. Stephens, and Crenshaw. Several others escaped through the windows.

Fell Dead at His Post.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., May 2.—Hugh Connor, aged 50 years, engineer on the steamer Wilkes-Barre, plying between here and Nanticoke, on the Susquehanna river, was found dead at his post this afternoon. At the time he died he was in the act of putting coal on the fire in the furnace of the boiler. Heart disease is the probable cause of his death.

Prof. Brooks's New Comet.

PHELPS, N. Y., May 2.—Prof. Brooks, of Red House Observatory, secured another observation of his new comet this morning. The head resembles a bright star and the tail is conspicuous. The comet is in Pegasus.

Ex-President Arthur Out Walking.

NEW YORK, May 2.—At ex-President Arthur's house to night it was stated that he had felt so much improved during the day that he had been outside the house walking.

The Hitz-Prentiss Case.

The trial of Mr. John Hitz and Dr. Charles E. Prentiss, convicted several years since for alleged criminal transactions in connection with the management of the German-American National Bank, is set for trial in the criminal court to-day. Mr. R. Ross Perry, as special counsel, and District Attorney Wortington will appear for the government, and Mr. Jeff Chandler and Messrs. Jere Wilson and R. D. Mussey for Dr. Prentiss. There were originally some forty odd indictments found, but many of them were discovered to be worthless, and trial will be had on fifteen. Mr. Hitz was president and Dr. Prentiss cashier of the bank, and it is charged while acting in their official capacity entries were made in the books of the bank as to credits loaned by the bank on the importers and Traders Bank, of New York, and other banking institutions, which was done to deceive the bank examiner, and also that false statements were sworn to for the purpose of covering up the deceptions being practiced. Bail upon these allegations the indictments have been found. Upon the part of the defendants it is claimed that there was no misrepresentation made, and that they will fully exonerate themselves from the charges preferred against them. Both of the gentlemen are well known in the community.

READY FOR A "LOCKOUT."

THE TEST OF THE "EIGHT-HOUR" RULE TO-DAY.

The Men to Report for Work This Morning—Not to Strike, But Be "Locked Out"—About 3,000 District Workmen Interested—The Movement in Other Cities.

Saturday night found many of the workingmen in the District "locked out." This was accepted by them as a matter of course. When told by their bosses that they need not return to work to-day unless on a ten-hour basis they were not surprised. The Carpenters' Union held a meeting Saturday night at Grand Army Hall, Seventh and I streets, that was attended by nearly 500 men, and resolved, it is said, to hold out.

Wherever workingmen were seen yesterday they were found to be talking in a joyous and expectant tone. They are determined to have eight hours or none. No compromise will be heard by them. They deny that they are on a strike. They are willing to work. To-day all of them will go to their shops as usual, and they will ask, "Are we to get eight hours?"

If a refusal is given them they will quietly leave. If then they are to quit work, it will be because the bosses announce a "lock out." They will go to work at 7:30 a. m., and quit at 4 p. m., if they are allowed the eight-hour rule. They will not interfere with any man who endeavors to get work under the ten-hour law. The observation committees of the various trades have reported to their assemblies that while a great number of men might be found to take the places of the men "locked out;" they could not fill the places on account of their indifferent workmanship, and the bosses would not hold them very long. The workingmen are aware that the best mechanics are connected with the unions, and therefore feel assured that the "bosses'" ultimatims will fail. The workingmen have canvassed the matter of the "lockout" for the past two months, and in their meetings have discussed the difficulties that they would be confronted with to-day. They were counseled to provide for themselves against contingencies. In many instances they have complied with the warning, and not a few of them have saved money. Should the strike last, the assistance fund will be used. If it comes to a pinch, married men can be supported on single men $6 per week to live on. Arrangements have been made with outside organizations to lend a helping hand. Cities where the eight-hour rule is in force can be depended on to help.

Last night the workingmen felt very much encouraged from the reports that they received. The Plumbers' Association met at headquarters, and several reports were made of bosses who made known their intentions to give eight hours. The bricklayers are greatly rejoiced over their success. Nearly all the bosses have agreed to grant the demand. Last night it was found that only three bosses held out against the rule.

The following boss bricklayers have granted their employes eight hours: Richard Collins, Robert Collins, Cissell & Rollins, Shugrue & Rodier, Little, Knight & Pumphreys, John Lloyd, Wm. Wilson, Joseph Collins, Joseph Pierson, John Miller, Wm. King, John W. Lynch & Co., Geo. O. Cook, Boyer Grace, Bright & Dobson, and others whose names could not be learned.

Flannery Bros., marble cutters, opposite the capitol, Saturday afternoon announced to their workmen that their shop would be known as an eight-hour shop. Rousing cheers followed this announcement and the building was decorated in honor of the event.

Mr. Thomas S. Denham, chairman of the executive committee of the trades unions, stated to a reporter that each assembly has rented rooms for their committees. They have also ordered their members not to go to any saloons to-day, not to congregate on corners, not to offer any insults to builders or employers. If any member is found or reported doing such things the matter is to be brought immediately before the arbitration committee of his assembly. "To understand my meaning," said Mr. Denham, "I will show you what the painters will do;" and he showed the reporter the clause in the painters' constitution, which stated that any member using profanity toward a boss, or insult of any kind will be fined $5 by the association. Mr. Denham said that a well-known master builder said also at that meeting that he would not work his men ten hours if the bricklayers were working eight hours. He further said that he would not insult his men with such a manner of doing things. The organizations have warned all the trades unions over the whole country not to come to Washington, and in return the Washington men have been warned not to seek work elsewhere. The bosses further remarked, Mr. Denham stated, that they had hopes of helping the carpenters into subjection. To-day 300 bricklayers go to work, and more would do likewise if there were bricks enough to be had of the manufacturers. The fight is altogether to be made on the building trades. He did not think that the lockout would last longer than ten days, probably not a week.

"There are no communists in our ranks," said Mr. Denham, with emphasis, "and I tell you frankly that we will not have such a class of men with us. We are determined to have law and order, and see that our men confine their actions within the bounds of the law. We want the public sympathy. We nearly all have families and property, and it is to our interest to put down any trouble, as we might be the sufferers ourselves, as well as the men who oppose us. We intend to show the citizens of Washington and the country that we are willing to work, but that the bosses will not let us."

"Have any overtures been made to you by the master builders?"

"All the master builders have, within the past two weeks, made offers of compromise. Some at nine hours, with the present pay, others with increase of pay at nine and ten hours."

"What are the rates of pay wanted at eight hours?"

"They are as follows: Painters, $3 per day; carpenters, $3; bri klayers, $4.50; tinners, $3; plasterers, $3; plumbers, $3.50; stone rubbers, $3, and hod carriers, $3.

The Plumbers' Union has adopted a measure, which it is thought by its members will be a forcible inducement to master plumbers to yield to the enforcement of the eight-hour rule. It is that all plumbers who shall resist the rule and lockout their men shall, on reinstating them, pay them for all time lost during the lock out, and until this is guaranteed the men will refuse to return to their work.

A prominent member of the Plumbers' Union spoke confidently of the outcome last evening.

"We expect the trouble will settle in a week," said he, "though we are prepared to remain idle for several months if necessary. Our union is in first-class condition, as we have been preparing for this issue for a long time. The men have been laying up stores for the siege, and if you could examine the larders of our men, I think you would find them well stocked."

Co-operative building, which has been suggested as a means by which workmen could ignore the regular builders, is now being put into operation. In one or two instances, in the building of small houses in the northern part of the city, workmen have clubbed together and are successfully carrying out contracts.

An estimate of the number of men who will be "called out" to-day, made yesterday, summed up the number to about 3,000.

A committee had a talk with Maj. Dye on Saturday, and he told the members that he did not apprehend any trouble.

The drivers and conductors on the Washington and Georgetown railway decorated their cars on Saturday, and had two bands of music in cars in honor of the inauguration of the new twelve hour schedule.

Col. Robert I. Fleming was interrogated last evening on the outlook of the prospective lockout to-day. Col. Fleming employs about a hundred carpenters during the building season, and stated that during the last week thirty or forty men were working for him, of which not more than five or six are expected to work to-day under the ten-hour rule. Most of those will be new hands. In commenting on the subject Col. Fleming believed the real cause of the present agitation over the eight-hour rule was originated by "scheming politicians, who want to keep themselves busy," and not from discontent among the men. He believed that "Mr. Powderly is a trickster and not a sincere man." He understood he received a salary of $6,000 a year. Then each trade, he said, had their men employed to look out for their interests, each of whom gets $30 a week, and it was to their interest to agitate. He had received no complaints from his men, some of whom had told him they had been forced into the union. The movement to his mind was a conspiracy, as the deliberations of the unions were secret, and the builders were only informed of their rulings by unsigned circulars. The builders had insisted upon continuing their present rule of ten hours, and he would keep his shops open and ready to employ those who apply, whether they were from this city or elsewhere. He didn't believe the strike would last ten days. He said there were 3,500 carpenters in Baltimore, of whom only 1,800 or 2,000 were employed, leaving 1,500 seeking employment wherever they can get it, and some will probably come here. Then carpenters, he said, could be drawn from southern cities.

Mr. Frank N. Carver, an associate with Col. Fleming in his business, remarked, as a factor in the present trouble, that they couldn't tell what other demand the men would make if the one for eight hours was granted them, and so they had determined to "open fight and starve them out."

Daniel J. Macarty, the contractor, had no predictions to make regarding the outcome of the trouble. Regarding the cause of the trouble he said that the unions had given them a circular by which they were to be governed, which made certain restrictions. He said there was not a man in the association to which he belonged who would not fight to give the men more money and less hours if possible, but there were certain unreasonable demands which they would not accede to, one being demanded eight hours' work, or from 7 o'clock until 4 o'clock, and by no persuasion would they work after that time. That was a great inconvenience, as orders came frequently for work of great importance in the afternoon, which made it important for the men to be on hand after 4 o'clock. He did not know why this was done, except that it allowed the men time to do job work after that time. His affairs were now arranged so that he had no orders on hand. Mr. Macarty expressed good wishes for the men, but believed their action in attempting to enforce an eight hour rule was a mistake.

CHICAGO'S LARGEST STRIKE.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Mayor Harrison, on being asked what he thought of the situation, said it was a question he could not discuss. "The strike," he added, "however, is one of the largest ever seen in this city. The streets are filled with idle and excited people, who are demanding shorter hours of labor. The majority of them are law-abiding citizens, who know that Chicago business prosperity means their prosperity. I hope, therefore, that there will be no trouble; but a great deal depends upon how the employers meet the men. I do not mean that they should accede to their demands, and will not discuss that question, but I mean that both sides should be calm and temperate if serious trouble is to be avoided. I am keeping cool, and orders have gone to the police to keep cool also. I don't want to see any trouble, and hope it will not, but if it comes the people will find the police ready and determined to do their duty."

It is stated that 200 freight handlers from Iowa and Wisconsin have been imported into the city during the day by the Burlington road, and that they all have been sworn in as deputies. It is learned that the company is building barracks for the new men in the depot. The strikers are threatening to blow them up with dynamite. For three hours to-night incendiary speeches were made by some of the leading spirits of the strikers, and it is very probable that should the company attempt to move freight to-morrow they will be resisted by force.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The *Times* this morning, summarizing the labor situation in Chicago, says: The events of yesterday added from 7,000 to 9,000 men to the idle army of workmen, which is now standing around the streets and filling the saloons of Chicago, and it can be truthfully said that 35,000 men are now unemployed, and the probability is that in about fifty per cent. of the cases this condition will last for a year or more. The most notable strike yesterday was with the railroads, all of the twenty-five in Chicago being affected with the lone exception of the Baltimore and Ohio. That exception was, however, a social freak, and it will probably be included in the general round up by to-morrow. The lumber manufacturers made a notable move in getting together and placing their affairs in the hands of an executive committee with full power to act, thus inaugurating the furniture manufacturers, and practically forming a union of employers to fight a union of employes.

The boxmakers did the same thing, and the iron manufacturers, while having no association, are practically united, so that the three large interests—furniture, lumber, and iron—presented a united front to the demands of these men. The packers have conceded in part what was asked of them, and as their employes are not any too anxious to strike there is little probability of trouble in the town of Lake. As for the other industries affected almost all of the concerns are fighting the matter out each for itself, and while in some instances the demands of the men have been yielded to, in the main they have been refused, and the prospects for a speedy settlement of the trouble and a revival of business is by no means flattering.

THE MOVEMENT ELSEWHERE.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 2.—An immense labor demonstration will be held in this city to-morrow, consisting of a monster parade, followed by a grand picnic at Schutzen Park, where labor addresses will be made. It is estimated that 15,000 men will be in line, and while the demonstration is ostensibly in favor of the eight-hour system, yet there is no unanimity on that particular point by the various Knights of Labor assemblies and labor organizations. Of course many of the trades will contend for eight hours, but there are many more who will accept a reduction to nine hours, as in the case of the butchers and brewers, who now work from fourteen to seventeen hours daily, ten hours will be asked. In fact the bosses of butchers and brewers have already virtually agreed to concede ten hours a day at the old wages to the men. The furniture workers at a meeting to-day received communications from twenty shops, employing 600 men, that they would adopt the eight-hour system, while ten shops refused, and the 290 men employed therein will strike to-morrow. Two thousand carpenters and joiners have asked for eight hours, rejected a compromise on nine, and will be locked out to-morrow. Two thousand canmakers will demand eight hours to-morrow, and, as they work by the piece, their demand will probably be granted. Mount Royal Assembly of 2,000 men, employed in the Northern Central railroad shops, will ask for eight hours, but non-compliance of the company will hardly result in a strike. The same may be said of the Varnishers and Oil Finishers' Assembly. The five hundred piano makers, of whom four hundred are employed by William Knabe, have requested that their hours of labor be reduced to eight. Mr. Knabe intimates that he will be governed by the action of New York manufacturers. At a meeting to-day of the Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union it was resolved to permit no politician to address the workingmen to-morrow.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 2.—In St. Paul about 100 and in Minneapolis some sixty plumbers quit work yesterday, demanding that they should work nine hours for $3.50 per day, and eight hours on Saturday. The bosses offered $4 for ten hours, but this being declined they will hire others to do the work. In Minneapolis the bricklayers and stone masons have secured a nine-hour day without striking.

CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Complex State of Affairs—Struggles for Precedence and Prompt Consideration—The House Rudderless and Adrift.

Each week pending legislation becomes more complicated in Congress, and especially in the lower house, until very few members of either branch have any definite idea about anything. Speaker Carlisle acknowledges as much ignorance one day as to the probable work of the House the next day as any humble member of it. Special orders are brushed aside, and surprises are springing up constantly in the order of consideration. Confusion abounds. Measures which had been placed in the way of early disposition are overridden, and those almost unheard of take precedence upon the slightest notice.

The unusual condition of affairs in the House leads many to talk about adjournment, but precludes the possibility of a well-founded prediction. Most members say Congress can adjourn by the middle of July, and yet none will fail to show work which will occupy the time till late in August. The habit the House has fallen into of setting aside special orders is likely, however, to create some feeling and result in a bull movement, which will refuse the consideration of anything but appropriation bills, and thus result in an early adjournment. Now the members complain of the lateness of the appropriations, along with their demands for the consideration of other measures. There seems to be no rudder on the flotilla of the House at present, and that it will be necessary to do something to cause a stampede before work will be facilitated and a determination reached as to what shall take precedence.

The postoffice appropriation bill will be passed by the Senate to-day, and it is expected that the interstate commerce bill will then command the attention of the Senate after 2 o'clock each day until it is disposed of. Senator Cullom, who has it in charge, thinks a result should be reached after two or three days' discussion. The bankruptcy bill, the general pension bill, and the Des Moines river land bills are upon the caucus committee's programme for consideration next after the interstate commerce bill, but Senator Frye expresses a purpose to contest their right of way sometime during the week in behalf of the Staten Island bridge bill. He will also ask that during the morning hour the shipping bill be taken up, discussed, and passed.

To-day being individual suspension day in the House of Representatives, a number of public building measures will be passed under a suspension of the rules. It is probable that the river and harbor bill will come up in the House to-morrow. As only one unimportant section remains to be considered, the bill can be finally disposed disposed of in one day. The Campbell-Weaver contested election case may also be reached to-morrow, and the committee's report in favor of Mr. Weaver, the sitting member, will, without doubt, be adopted after a short debate.

The Chinese indemnity bill comes up on Wednesday in the morning hour, and a struggle for precedence is expected between conflicting special orders made for that day, which may result in the taking up of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Friday will be devoted to the consideration of on privrte bills, and on Saturday the Oklahoma bill will again receive the attention of the House.

The following is a statement of the present position of the regular annual appropriation bills: Five—namely, the general deficiency, legislative, sundry civil, naval, and fortification bills—have not been reported from the House committees in which they originate. Three—to-wit, the military academy, the consular and diplomatic, and the army appropriation bills—are upon the House calendar. The river and harbor bill is unfinished business in the committee of the whole House. Three—viz, the pension, District of Columbia, and agricultural—have passed the House and are before the Senate committee on appropriations. The postoffice bill is before the Senate, and the Indian bill has been passed by both houses.

THE RACES.

A Morning at Ivy City and a Few Words About the Horses.

Sunday morning at an early hour the race track at Ivy City presents quite an animated appearance, and the majority of local enthusiasts on racing events were present yesterday to see the horses take the morning canter, in order to gain pointers on the winners for next Thursday's races; but it is doubtful if the seekers after information gained the desired end, as none of the horses were speeded to any great extent, and all, from outward appearance, looked as though they were good enough to be first past the post.

The number of racers now at the track exceeds that of any year in the history of the Jockey Club, and from indications the present meeting will be a memorable one for the local organization. Everything in and around the track presents a neat and attractive appearance, and patrons who go to Ivy City will find everything necessary for pleasure and comfort awaiting them.

The Dwyer Brothers have entered their best horses for the big stake races, and will come to Washington with every prospect of taking away quite an amount of cash. They may, however, find a stumbling block in Burch and Green Morris's stables, as the latter have some rare ones that local admirers would do well to watch.

Gov. Bowie has also some promising youngsters, and the genial Col. Doswell, as usual, is apt to give the boys a surprise, for he has a likely string that will make the big ones run to beat them. Tom French arrived on Friday from Long Branch with Ballot, Mentmore, and others, while Walden and Jennings also made their appearance with quite a number of speedy horses. The stable room at Ivy City is now taxed to its utmost capacity, and it is hard to tell where Hugh McIntyre, with all his diplomatic ability, will quarter the horses yet to arrive.

The stables which will take part in the races number twenty-seven, and are as follows: Gov. Bowie, Walter Olney, Davis & Hall, Joseph McMahon, W. P. Burch, Wm. Higgs, Wm. Jennings, Wyndham Walden, Cotton & Enery, G. B. Morris, Loud & Son, Dwyer Brothers, C. A. Gallop, G. H. Kernaghan, T. W. Doswell, J. R. Branch, Wm. Garth, T. French, J. B. Nixon, George W. Jennings, M. T. Danaher, Charles D. McCoy, Fannin & Co., Toronto stable, John Spellman, Richmond stable, and Carolina stable.

Dr. Newman on Labor.

Dr. J. P. Newman's first talk on the Labor Question last night drew a large crowd to the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. The doctor took as his text, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." A profound silence pervaded the house for the first half hour, as it was evident that the learned doctor was leaning heavily toward the rights of laboring men. He said that there was a kind of labor in which every man had inalienable rights, viz, the labor of the hand, of the intellect, and of the heart. He said that the Bible, from the Pentateuch to Revelation, everywhere recognized and sanctioned these rights and there were no laws or acts of legislation by the states, the general government, or the edicts of nations that had any business or authority to interfere with these rights. He said also that the Bible recognized and encouraged the rightful and legitimate means of accumulating property. That any person who attempted to deprive the possessor of his own lawfully acquired estate by violence was a thief. On the other hand he lashed his tongue with all the gall he could throw into satire when he spoke of the grasping, over-reaching man who would be rich at all hazards, even if he ground to powder the face of the poor.

They Want a Fire Engine Badly.

The alarm from box 514 at 1 o'clock this morning was for the burning of a small frame house at the corner of Eighth and L streets southeast. It was occupied by George J. S. Humicutt as a cigar store. The damage done is estimated at $500. The fire department was very slow in arriving. The fire in the locality for a time threatened the square, which is built up of frame buildings. The cause of the fire could not be learned.

Destructive Incendiary Fire.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., May 2.—An incendiary fire at Palmyra this morning destroyed six houses, including the *Record* newspaper office. Three of the houses belonged to J. Vanaita, and two were owned by John Wallace. The loss is $13,000, and is covered by insurance.

THE SCIENTIFIC BUREAUS.

PROF. POWELL PROTESTS AGAINST A PROPOSED "ACT OF FOLLY."

Bill to Reorganize the Geological Survey—Representative Herbert Explains the Measure—Some Interesting Statements—A Roll of Honor.

A copy of the bill reported in the House last week by Representative Herbert, from the joint commission of Congress on the organization of the scientific bureaus, "restricting the work of the geological survey and for other purposes," was sent by Senator Allison to Prof. J. W. Powell, director of the survey, with an invitation to him to express his views regarding it. Prof. Powell's reply, discussing the features of the measure in detail, has been laid before the commission.

Section 1, he says, prohibits the expenditure of "any money for paleontologic work or publication, except for the collection, classification, and proper care of fossils and other material." The bill, therefore, practically provides for exactly the paleontologic work now being prosecuted by the survey, but, having provided that the work shall be done, it prohibits its publication by the general government. A subsequent clause in the same section prohibits "the general discussion of geologic theories." Prof. Powell says:

The meaning of the word "theory" in this clause is obscure. If used in the popular sense it would in no wise affect the geological survey; if used in the scientific sense as "a philosophical explanation of phenomena," it would prohibit all publication of the work of the geological survey. As the clause stands, it seems to prohibit the publication of any properly arranged geologic facts or principles.

The next clause prohibits the composition, compilation, or preparation for publication of "monographs, or bulletins, or other book, except as provided in this section, which shall embrace only the transactions of the bureau for the year."

The doings of the survey may be published, but all the results of those doings must remain unpublished. The director may report that he has prepared geologic sections of a district or country; that he had made a study of the rocks, fossils, and minerals, but cannot report any facts or conclusions relating thereto; and, in general, the clause prohibits the publication by the government of any material whatever except the transactions or business operations of the survey.

The third section provides that the results of the work of the survey shall become the property of the officers and employes of the survey, and provides that they may publish and copyright the same. The chief incentive, the director says, to earnest, thorough, and efficient work, by honorable, scientific men, consists in the opportunity for publication, and if that be prohibited only men of wealth can be induced to share in those labors of the survey, whose results cannot be sold to interested parties.

Section four provides for the sale of "all such laboratories and other property now in use by the geological survey as shall be no longer needed after the passage of this act." The principal properties to be sold under this provision would be a portion of the building of the Smithsonian Institution, a portion of the building of the National Museum, a portion of the rented building in Washington, used as headquarters and offices by the survey, and a portion of the Peabody Museum of Yale College. Such a sale would be impossible, and he therefore considers this provision nugatory.

It may be noted, Prof. Powell says, that it is the purpose of the bill to abolish the paleontologic laboratories of the geological survey. In this case the bill provides for the sale of the laboratory property connected therewith, that which alone belongs to the geological survey, all such property being provided by the National Museum or the museum of Yale College.

Section 5 provides, in substance, that the administrative reports of the scientific bureaus shall be estimated for separately and appropriately in detail, thus making them an exception to all other administrative reports of the government, and to be published only when specific appropriations are made therefor.

Prof. Powell calls attention to the fact that heretofore geological surveys under state governments and the general government have usually embraced the various departments of natural history and anthropology; but, he says, the survey as now organized is, by explicit statutory provisions, engaged only in geological research and such subjects as are necessarily connected therewith. It is composed of independent parts or organs, everyone performing its functions in such a manner as to make every other more efficient. It would, he urges, be an act of folly to cut off some one branch of the work, and he suggests that if it is desired to curtail operations of the bureau, the proper course is to reduce the appropriation and suffer the depletion to fall upon the entire organization.

He sets forth the advantages which would result from making specific appropriations for the publications of the bureau other than the annual report, and quotes the opinion of the public printer in favor of the suggestion.

WHAT THE BILL MEANS.

Representative Herbert, of Alabama, said last night that the amended bill agreed upon by the joint committee on the organization of the scientific bureaus will be reported by him to the House. Its purpose, he states, is to cut off paleontological work, all general discussion of geological theories, and the publication of all bulletins and monographs which, in the opinion of the commission, have become expensive, and to confine the survey to the work of collecting material and making a geological map.

In his report Mr. Herbert arrays figures and cites authorities to show that the United States, with a population, according to the last census, of 51,000,000 in round numbers, expends for the geological survey $81,405 more annually than is expended by Great Britain and Ireland, Austria, Hungary, France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Russia (including Poland), Belgium, Norway, India, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Canada, Victoria, Finland, and Japan, all together, notwithstanding that these countries have a population of 541,000,000 and an area of 8,217,000 square miles, against 3,025,000 square miles in the United States. This, it is stated, does not include the cost of printing. The geological survey and the ethnological bureau are both under Maj. Powell.

Secretary Manning Receives Callers.

Secretary Manning, accompanied by Mrs. Manning and his sister, Miss Manning, took a long drive yesterday. During the afternoon and evening he received a large number of callers, among them being the President, Col. Lamont, Secretaries Lamar and Whitney, Assistant Secretary Fairchild, his private secretary Mr. Brennan, Senator Call, and Mr. Bancroft, the historian. In his conversation with the Secretary the President expressed the hope that he would soon have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Manning occupying his accustomed place at the Cabinet table.

Grief in Cowtown.

Two cows belonging to Mrs. Mahoney, living on I street, near Twelfth southeast, were killed yesterday morning by an incoming passenger train of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad near Fourteenth and L streets southeast.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Justice Kennedy has ordered the discontinuance of the injunction suit against the New York Central and Hudson River railroad to prevent it from absorbing the West Shore railroad.

D. W. C. Carroll, receiver of the New Castle Northern railroad, filed a petition in the United States circuit court at Pittsburg, asking for leave to sell the New Castle Northern railroad. He alleges that the road is insolvent, and is rapidly depreciating in value. The creditors have all agreed that this is the best method to recover their money.

Col. A. B. Andrews, of North Carolina, whom the President appointed last week one of the commission to inspect the Northern Pacific railroad, is the president of the Western North Carolina railroad, and has done more for the railroad systems in that state than any other two men in it. He