Sunday Globe.

VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1886.—TWENTY PAGES. NO. 122

BURST ITS BONDS.

Organized Labor Throughout the Country Determined to be Free.

Like a Vast Machine it Moves and Strikes for Liberty.

Thousands of Workmen of Every Grade Leave Their Benches.

Chicago Transformed Into a Vast Parade Ground by the Victorious Knights.

Railroads, Packing Houses, Lumber Yard Employes, Machinists and Others Join in the Move.

A Large Number of Firms See the Folly of Resisting and Accede to the Demands.

The St. Paul Plumbers on a Strike and Bricklayers Assume a Threatening Attitude.

The Agitation in Minneapolis Mainly Confined to the Building Trades and Plumbers.

A Shining Example Here and There of a Proprietor Granting Demands of Employes.

The Outlook in Chicago.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 1.—SOME thousands of mechanics, laboring men and working people of every sort, have attempted to-day to inaugurate the eight-hour systen in Chicago, and, up to the present writing, the attempt has been attended with no bloodshed. It is yet too early to determine what will be the permanent outcome of the movement. In many instances employes have demanded an advance of wages, at the same time, with a reduction of the working hours and this adds to the complications of the situation between employer and employes. In many other instances manufacturing establishments have simply closed to make this a holiday for their men and bridge over the crisis. What they will do on Monday remains to be seen. Meanwhile the streets in various sections of the city have been resounding all day with the biare of bands and the tramp of processions. In the southwestern part of the city, 10.000 lumbermen marched and displayed red flags. The discontented freight-handlers to the number of nearly 1,000,

MARCHED AROUND THE DEPOTS

and persuaded many of their fellow-workmen to join their ranks. On the North side there were peaceable processions of furniture workers and planing mill hands, displaying American and German flags and banners, giving praise to those firms which have conceded the eight-hour day. It is estimated that at least 10,000 men employed in the lumber district quit work this morning. The only firm who did any business to-day was that of Wells & French, and only the high-priced portion of their force was at work. During the forenoon a mass meeting under the auspices of the Lumber-workers' Union No. 1 was held at at Centre avenue and Twenty-second street. The enthusiasm grew until the meeting was organized into a procession with a band of music at its head. Two red flags and two United States flags were carried. After parading through the lumber district, and creating great excitement, and attracting

THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS

the procession moved down Blue Island avenue to McCormick's reaper works, where some of the non-union men employed there were found, although the works were closed for the day. The non-unionists left their posts and fled. The monster procession then countermarched on Blue Island avenue to Twenty-second street, and thence to Center avenue and Eighteenth street, where another mass meeting was held, and shortly before noon the procession disbanded. Aside from the excitement caused by the parade, everything was quiet and orderly in the lumber district. The men in the parade were chiefly Poles, Bohemians, Germans and Norwegians. Meetings have been advertised for to-morrow and Monday and looking toward a settlement. After the meeting of the freight handlers this morning, a committee of 150 started on a tour of the different freight houses, and succeeded in inducing most of the men at work about them to quit. The great soap factory of James S. Kirk & Co. was

CLOSED THIS MORNING.

The shut-down was largely caused by the inability of the firm to ship its goods. There also seemed to be some uneasiness among the men, and altogether it was deemed advisable to close down and await the outcome of the present agitation in labor circles. Two hundred men were engaged in laying a new track for Western Division City Railway company struck to-day and demanded eight hours' work. Everything was quiet at the stock yards. Nelson Morris says he will not accede to the demands of the men, and Phil Armour shows a decided disinclination to do so. The packers are inclined to stand back and await Armour's action. In a measure the packers are prepared to resist any unreasonable demands, but they all have important contracts which must be filled. No disorderly demonstrations occurred to-day and probably will not until Monday, if the men are refused what they ask.

ACCEPTED THE SITUATION.

A Statement of the Chicago Firms Who Have Yielded.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A resume of the reports of the condition of labor matters which have been printed from day to day, during the last month, shows that the hours of labor have, in many instances, been reduced, and after to-morrow many more employers will adopt the new movement. The Chicago city railway employes, 750 in number, will receive nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. The brewers will only be required to work ten hours instead of sixteen hours as formerly, and three hours on Sundays. Wages have been raised 20 per cent.. About 1,000 men are interested. The beer barrel makers will will work ten instead of twelve hours and will receive a 20 per cent. increase of pay. Other coopers will demand an eight-hour day. The Chicago Packing and Provision ocmpany will pay their 2,000 men nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, and the Fairbank lard refinery will pay their 800 men ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. The retail butchers employes have with few exceptions failed to obtain a

REDUCTION OF HOURS,

but will make a determined effort. The 1,000 bakers of the city will only be required to work ten hours a day instead of from fourteen to eighteen. They may also board where they please, and will receive $4 a week in lieu of their board. The bricklayers. stonemasons, tuck pointers and builders in general, will only work eight hours. They number about 5,000 and are thoroughly determined to gain their point. The hod carriers will also make the same demand. The brick makers, numbering nearly 3,500, will refuse to work over eight hours. The South side demand ten hours' pay. The metal workers, molders, marble cutters, steam fitters and plumbers will all demand eight hours. Typographical union No. 3 (German), will inaugurate the eight hour system. Typographical union No. 16 will have an increased scale of wages. They will also work but six hours instead of seven. Charles W. Allen and Gradle & Stratz. the tobacco manufacturers, have granted their employes ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The other factories

WILL DO THE SAME.

Charles Gossage & Co., James Armstrong & Co., and Carson Pierie & Co. will reduce hours of wark. The 1,400 cigar makers of the city will work eight hours for eight hours pay. The employers of the 1,600 English clothing cutters will grant ten hours pay for eight hours work. Two-thirds of the furniture manufacturers of this city will grant the eight-hour day with ten hours pay. The manufacturers of Pullman have refused, and the uphosters of the city will have to fight hard for their point. The Germans, Poles and Bohemians, composing the Lumber Shovers' union, will make a demand for eight hours. Shoemakers' Assembly No. 1,790 will demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. W. B. Jones of West Madison street is the only manufacturer that has adopted the system. Cudahy, Armour & Co.'s superintendent denies that he made the assertion attributed to him in yesterday's daily News that the firm would close down if the men insisted on eight hours' work.

THE MACHINISTS.

A Number of Firms Concede the Demands.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The executive committee of the machinists assembly of the Knights of Labor publishes a card this morning which says: Messrs. Frazer and Chalmers, proprietors of the leading machine shop in Chicago and the Northwest, who have always paid the highest wages in the trade, and have never had trouble with their employes, have, with their usual liberality, conceded the eight hours to their employes, and will run their shop with two shifts in the future, if necessary. Messrs. Crane Bros. have also conceded to all of their employes the eight hour rule, and if over time is necessary, they will pay time and a half for it, and advance pay as circumstances may warrant. The following firms have conceded the same: Robert Tarrant, McDonald, Vulcan Iron works, John Weatherston, H. H. Scoville, Willard, Gale's iron works, Peacock, West division car shops and the Link Belt Manufacturing company. In fact, all shops of any importance except the Bullock Manufacturing company, have now conceded. This is somewhat at variance with information obtained by inquiries during yesterday afternoon and evening. The developments showed that on the part of iron manufacturers and foundrymen there had been no concerted action agreed upon. Some have made concessions, some have refused them, and others are waiting for more light to be thrown upon the situation in order that they may know better what to do. A large proportion of the establishments are closed to-day.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Shoe Cutters Assembly Make Concessions.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Western Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association have adopted a constitution and by-laws and appointed an executive committee to take care of all disputes and manage the general concerns of the association. A communication was presented at last night's meeting from the Shoe Cutters' assembly announcing that after Monday next the men would work eight hours a day for eight hours' pay, this state of affairs to continue for two weeks, but that on May 15 a schedule of prices would be submitted to the association for its consideration. This proposition was accepted, with the distinct understanding that it was not to have any effect upon existing contracts, or to work to the prejudice of employes who consented to work more than eight hours. It was claimed that four-fifths of the cutters in the city were members of the assembly.

THE PORK PACKERS.

Large Houses Awaiting Armour's Action.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The situation was quiet among the large packing houses at the Union stock yards this morning. It is not the busy season of the year with the packers, and the men are not inclined, apparently, to be very exacting. The packing houses are all running about as usual, though there were three 8 o'clock whistles instead of 7 o'clock this morning. Nelson Morris says he positively will not accede to the eight hour demand, and Mr. Cudahy, the manager for Philip D. Armour, shows a decided disinclination to do so. The other packers generally appear to be inclined to await the action of Armour. In a measure the packers are prepared to resist any unreasonable demands, but they all have important contracts which must be filled. No disorderly demonstrations have occurred this morning, and probably will not before Monday, even though the men should be flatly denied their demand for a working day of eight hours.

THE RAILROADS.

Freight Handlers on Nearly All the Lines Go Out.

CHICAGO. May 1.—Fully 500 striking railroad freight handlers met at the Harrison street viaduct, near the West side union passenger depot, at 8 o'clock this morning. Speeches were made by two or three leaders, in which they declared that it was the duty of the freight handlers on all the Chicago roads to enfore their demands now for shorter hours, while the workingmen in all departments of trade were doing so. The sentiment was cheered, and upon the suggestion of some one in the crowd, the men started for the Wabash freight yards to urge the men employed there to stop work. The crowd, increasing in size as it moved, entered the Wabash yards and the men there at once stopped work in a body and joined the procession, which then proceeded to the Rock Island yards, where they induced all the men employed in the freight house there to

ABANDON THEIR POSITION.

The new recruits joined the column, which next visited the Louisville & New Albany and Chicago railway, where they were also successful in their efforts with the freight handlers.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the 200 freight-handlers of the Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul road stopped work. At the New Albany freight house before the men went out, Thomas Gillespie, an employe of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, mounted a car and addressed the crowd. He told them that he wanted all the freight-handlers to join the union preparatory to forming an assembly of Knights of Labor. His remarks were greeted with cheering. After this the crowd of strikers marched to Clark and Taylor streets. Here they formed a line, four abreast. Great crowds turned out to see the sight, and cheering the men marched through the streets toward the Michigan Central freight house. As they pursued their way the streets became filled with sight-seers, but nothing approaching disorder was apparent. It took but a few minutes to induce the Michigan Central men to quit work. Almost before the strikers reached the freight house, the men commenced to put on their coats. As each addition was made to the ranks the enthusiasm increased.

The Ft. Wayne men all stopped work shortly before noon in obedience to the demands of the marching crowd of strikers. The Northwestern railway men are still at work, and, it is understood, will continue at work until Tueday, when the compaay will return an answer.

ENTHUSIASTIC STRIKERS.

Chicago Freight Handlers Almost Wild With Joy.

CHICAGO, May 1.—An enthusiastically prolonged meeting of the striking freight handlers was held this evening. Excepting the Baltimore & Ohio delegations, they were from every road entering the city, and packed the little West Lake street hall to suffocation, and the confusion at times was babel. Mr. Burke, of the Pan Handle road, was made temporary chairman, and amid great cheering declared that until the demand for eight hours with ten hours pay was acceded to, not one of the men could go back, Mr. O'Connor of the Milwaukee & St. Paul was hilariously elected permanent chairman. He made a red-hot speech, declaring he was out for good until the eight-hour system was adopted, and that he was only one of the 350 Milwaukee freight handlers who would do the same. Wild applause interrupted O'Connor's speech. He was followed by a great number of speakers, each road having a mouth-piece. The most intense earnestness was shown, especially when Chairman O'Connor read a dispatch from New York, stating that Vice President Sykes of the Northwestern road had suggested that it would be foolish for the roads to

ATTEMPT A FIGHT

at this juncture and that conciliation was the needful policy. The scene which followed the reading of the dispatch was indiscribable. Men flung their hats toward the ceiling, not caring where they fell, and yelling and stamping their feet until utterly exhausted. Another wild time ensued when Chairman O'Connor announced that twenty-five men brought here from Milwaukee by the Milwaukee & St. Paul to take the place of strikers, had refused to go to work upon hearing the situation from the strikers. After much talking a committee consisting of nine delegates from each road was appointed to prepare articles of organization for a freight handlers union, and report at a meeting to-morrow afternoon. During the meeting there were a few calls for men to go to the Baltimore & Ohio freight houses and throw the handlers there at work into the street, but the idea did not take, and throughout the proceedings there was a noticeable absence of anything else approaching threats of violence.

THE STRIKE FEVER.

A Number of Small Affairs at Chicago Shops.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The boys, with the exception of one, in Armour's tin shop, who have been getting $6 a week, struck this morning for $1.25 per day. Their demand was refused, and they left and then attempted to whip the one faithful one.

Twenty-three out of the fifty men employed at Swift's slaughter house struck this morning. They wanted eight hours work and ten hours pay. They were refused and quit work.

Twenty-five Swedes employed at the Wabash elevator, Forty-seventh and Wallace streets, who worked for Bradley, a contractor, who handled the grain, asked for an increase this morning. They have been getting 15 cents an hour for ten hours work and asked for 25 cents an hour and eight hours work. Bradley said he could not afford it and the men went out.

Street Car Men.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The drivers and conductors on the Blue Island avenue line of the West Division Car company demanded a reduction of their trips from 7 to 6, confining the working day to eleven hours. without a decrease in pay. The company acceded to the demands without any parleying.

Two hundred men employed by the West Division Street Car company in the extension of their lines, struck for eight hours. The company allowed the men to go.

AT ST. LOUIS.

A Number of Representatives of Various Trades on Strike.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—A committee representing 150 employes of the Leggatt & Meyers Tobacco Manufacturing company, called upon the management of that company early this morning and demanded that their pay be advanced from 9 cents per 100 pounds to 10 cents per 100 pounds. The demand was refused and the 150 men, boys and girls struck. This action will throw out of employment immediately 200 other employes, and unless a settlement is arrived at the remaining 900. The carpenters to the number of fifty, working upon the interior of the Rowe building, to-day demanded an eight.hour day and an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour. The contractors under whom the men are working refused to accede to the demand and the whole number employed immediately ceased work. Employes of the Glendale zinc works struck this morning for the adoption of the

SHORT HOUR SYSTEM

and a more equal scale of wages. Two hundred and fifty men are out. Employes of the numerous planing mills throughout the city made a demand upon their employers last night that the eight hour system be adopted by them to-day, and this morning notices were posted in the mills that those who desired to work nine hours for eight hours' pay could do so, but that the machinery would be kept in motion for ten hours. Two hundred men employed on the water works in East St. Louis struck to-day for eight hours' work per day and ten hours' wages. The employers refused to grant the demand, and will endeavor to procure new men to fill the strikers' places. All the plumbers in the city, 200 in number, quit work this morning. They made a demand yesterday of the bosses that they adopt the eight hour system without decreasing their wages, beginning to-day. The employers considered that too short a notice and asked for further time to consider the matter, requesting the men to remain at work until they should reach a decision. This the men refused to do and quit work.

AT BOSTON.

Carpenters and Plumbers Waiting Until Monday.

BOSTON, May 1.—In this city the trades unions of carpenters, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Plumbers' union, 5,000 men in all, have resolved to demand eight hours on Monday, and will strike if the demand is refused. The Master Builders' association, 2,000 strong, unanimously adopted a manifesto yesterday afternoon bitterly condemning the action of the workmen, laying the whole blame on the labor unions, and declaring that the demands cannot be complied with without disaster to the business and workingmen both, and that they will close up business rather than submit to any interference.

THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

Various Other Cities Partaking of the Trouble.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The furniture manufacturers having refused to grant their employes their demands for a reduction in a day's labor from ten hours to eight hours, a general strike was inaugurated to-day. Nearly every manufactory in Pittsburg and Allegheny is closed, and over 600 men are idle. Both sides are firm, and there is no immediate prospect of a settlement. The stonecutters in the two cities are also out for nine hours a day, but will return to work Monday, the employers generally conceding the demands. The carpenters will strike on Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAIRMAKERS.

The eighty employes of the Central Chair company made a demand upon the manager for sixty hours pay for fifty-seven hours work. In other words, they wanted Saturday half holiday with no reduction of wages. This was refused, and this morning the workmen stayed out. The company officers say the factory will be closed.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—About 500 employes of furniture manufactories and 100 employes of the Brunswick & Balke billiard table manufacturers are out in consequence of a refusal to grant ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. In other branches of industry, while there is a general feeling in favor of an eight-hour law, nothing has been done toward inforcing the system.

THE BREWERS.

DETROIT, May 1.—The journeymen brewers, numbering between 250 and 300, struck this morning, their demand for a nine-hour day at ten hours' pay being refused by all the brewers except five, who granted the demands of the men unconditionally. There is no trouble in other branches of industry, and none is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—All the employes at Betz & Sons' extensive brewery in this city struck this morning and all work was stopped.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—As anticipated in these dispatches last night, all the brewers and malsters in the city struck to-day. Not less than 3,000 men are affected.

CIGARMAKERS AND CARPENTERS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 1.—The cigarmakers in this city commenced to work on the eight-hour plan to-day. The manufacturers do not object, as the men are paid by the piece. Carpenters, masons and bricklayers have demanded that nine hours be considered a day's work, the carpenters asking $2.50 for nine hours' work. It is thought the men will reach an agreement with the contractors without a strike.

A DAY OF STRIKES.

Some Struck and Some Did Not—Some Will Strike.

The short day movement which was supposed to go into effect all over the country yesterday produced but little interest or excitement in St. Paul. The main interest is taken in the plumbers' strike. All union plumbers went out yesterday morning leaving the contractors with the few non-union men and helpers who staid with them. The bosses propose to stick together, and will help each other out. They depend on getting some help from men who will come into the city when they hear of the strike. The men have been working ten hours at $3.50 and now ask the same wages for nine hours and eight on Saturday. They also demand that none but union plumbers be employed, that apprentices be limited to one to every four workman, that each man have a helper and that no plumber should be asked to work at gass-fitting or vice versa. The plumbers union includes nearly all the journeymen in the city and they have organized a number of the apprentices who will stand by them. The bosses will work themselves and will keep each other out. It is said that several will help Pendergast Bros. out on their job at the mannheimer block next week. They are determined to hold out and seem confident of their ability to do so. The strikers are just as confident and employed some of their spare time yesterday in trying to persuade some of those who were at work to quit. The fact that there is not a rush of work at this season is a point in favor of the bosses. The public will perhaps be put to a little inconvenience in the delay of work, but if the employers themselves supervise and help on the work they will rely on having good work done.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

The bricklayers are the only other class in which there will be a direct issue. Their union is strong, and their prospect of success is good. They ask nine hours' work, at 40 cents per hour, which the bosses are willing to give, but they differ on the time of going to work. The bosses want them to begin at 8 and quit at 6, and the men want to begin at 7 and quit at 5, getting their extra hour when they are tired, and when they can use it to the best advantage. On some of the jobs the men struck yesterday, and all will go out Monday if their point is not ceded. A meeting of bosses and men will be held to-day, and if the point is not settled, trowels will begin to rust to-morrow.

OTHER TRADES.

The stonecutters have been getting 35 cents an hour for eight hours' work, and asked an advance of five cents per hour. Only one yard employing union men refused to give it, and the men struck. The advance in this case will probably be granted Monday, and everything will go on satisfactorily.

Other trades have formulated certain demands but have not as yet taken steps to enforce them. The carpenters ask nine hours, but do not feel strong enough to strike. The stonemasons have been working ten hours at $3.25. They ask $3.50 for ten hours, but have not yet concluded to strike. The lathers agreed some time ago to ask an advance of 50 cents on May 1. They will hold a meeting to-day at which their action will be determined.

PLASTERERS AGREE.

Several contracting plasterers attended the meeting of the Plasterers' union at K. of L. hall last evening and a most encouraging start was made towards a satisfactory adjustment of differences. The recent trouble has been mainly a misunderstanding and after talking over the situation last evening a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the contracting plasterers' union. The union, through its committee, will propose $3.50 for ten hours' work for first-class men, others to be graded and will co-operate with the bosses in every way if they will stand by them. The union will also agree to work for none but members of the Contractor's union and will not work for carpenter and bricklaying contractors. Certain regulations regarding apprentices, satisfactory to both sides will also be made. The men are very reasonable and just in their propositions and there is no doubt that the contractors will be as ready to act in harmony. This example could probably be followed in some other trades. There are about 100 plasterers in the city, and the union now enrolls forty-five members, sixteen being added last night. They invite all plasterers to join them. These results are largely due to the efforts of J. C. Hanley, a contracting plasterer, who, with others, addressed the meeting.

The contracting molders of the city yesterday announced to their men that after May 1 an advance of 25 cents a day would be made. This action is wholly unlooked for and unasked for.

SITUATION IN MINNEAPOLIS.

About 700 Carpenters Quit Work—Other Artisans.

The inauguration of the nine-hour system in Minneapolis yesterday passed off very quietly, and not until Monday will the exact condition of affairs be known. In accordance with the understanding among the bricklayers, carpenters, stonemasons and plasterers yesterday, being the first of May, was to witness the change from ten to nine hours. The day falling on Saturday, to close up the week, and the fact that some firms have allowed their employes to quit work at 5 o'clock had the effect, in some instances, of postponing decisive action until Monday. Viewed from the results of yesterday, the situation stands as follows: The carpenters have found the greatest opposition, nearly all bosses refusing the demand. The bricklayers, with only

ONE EXCEPTION,

so far as can be learned, have secured 45 cents an hour, with nine hours as a day's work, instead of 40 cents an hour, with ten hours as a day's work, as heretofore. The stonemasons' demand for nine hours, at 35 cents an hour, has generally been acceded to. The plasterers did not make any demand yesterday, awaiting the result of the expected conferences with the bosses in the evening. The painters found their demand almost uniformly refused. The plumbers are on a strike, the nine hour question hinging on the settlement of other points of difference. The carpenters' demand was for nine hours at thirty cents an hour. The contractors generally refused to grant this. F. A. Fisher & Co. discharged those making this demand, as did L. C. Bisbee, Fred Hoyt & Co., S. C. Cutters, G. W. Libbey and others. W. C. Haight and H. Egan complied with the demands. H. L. Smith not only made the concessions asked, but discharged all non-union men. Haglin & Morse had no demand made upon them, and did nothing in the premises. Probably altogether about 700 carpenters yesterday stopped work.

THE OBJECTIONS OF THE CONTRACTORS

and builders do not seem to be to the nine hour system in particular, but rather to the demand for a uniform rate of wages at 30 cents an hour. Many of the so-called carpenters, they claim, are not worth over 20 to 25 cents an hour, and while they profess a willingness to pay 30 cents to competent men, they assert their intention of standing out against the demand to make this a uniform rate E. C. Mayhew probably voices the sentiment of the contractors in saying:

We do not object much to the nine-hour movement in itself, but we are opposed to the fixing of a uniform rate of wages. Some men are worth less than others, and as employers we think we have the right to pay them what they are worth to us. If there is a big demand for carpenters, wages will increase, and you find us always ready to pay the highest market rates without objection.

Another branch of the carpenters' trouble is the probability of a strike by some of the employes of the leading sash and blind factories, including Johnson & Hurd, Bardwell, Robinson & Co., Church & Graves, Smith & Wyman, and Frazer & Shepherd.

The employes served notice that beginning Monday they will not work longer than nine hours, and demand an increase in pay of 25 cents a day. The employers have unanimously refused to make this concession.

It is unjust and unreasonable," said B. C. Hurd yesterday. "The mechanics of the Northwest have been receiving the highest wages and they can buy the necessaries of life at lower prices than ever before. If we were making a good profit we would be willing to make an advance. I don't think any sash and door factory in the city is making 10 per cent. profit,and we cannot grant any increase of pay under the existing circumstances. In fact we can save money by shutting down.

THE BRICKLAYERS

encountered little opposition except from the contractors on the exposition. The demands for 50 cents an hour and nine hours' work was decided upon by the International bricklayers' union, and will be carried out in all sections of the country. Yesterday the union bricklayers, to the number of six, were discharged at the exposition, and about as many non-union men remained at work.

THE PAINTERS'

demand for nine hours at $2.50 a day, the same pay as was given for ten hours, has been refused by all the shops, it is believed, with the exception of John Horton and Mueller & McDonald. The statement in the Journal to the effect that Linderman & Leck discharged their men is erroneous. None of the painters have been discharged and none have as yet stopped work. A meeting of the union is to be held Tuesday night, when decisive action will be taken. It is likely that 200 painters will then strike unless the concession asked is made.

THE PLASTERERS

found no difficulty in obtaining the reduction to nine hours at 40 cents, the same rate of wages as they have been receiving. A meeting of boss plasterers and journeymen was held last evening at 108 Hennepin avenue, which, however, did not touch upon the short-day question. Some time ago a union of contracting plasterers was formed, the members of which agreed to pay 40 cents an hour, as then asked by the journeymen. As a result of the action the non-union or "scab" contractors underbid and union contractors find themselves out of work. At last evening's meeting they asked the journeymen to stand by them, i. e., to refuse to work for the non-union contractors. While the men felt cordially toward them they nevertheless hesitated about reciprocating to this extent, and after considerable discussion the meeting adjourned without action.

SIXTY PLUMBERS

went out on a strike yesterday morning, and for the present will not work. The nine hour reduction would probably be granted by the master plumbers were not several other points of difference involved. A meeting of the journeymen was held at Harmonia hall yesterday afternoon, which was without result, except as indicating a determination on the part of the men to stick to their resolution.

OTHER TRADES.

The section hands on the motor line who have been receiving $1.25 per day, yesterday struck for $1.50, and were informed that their demand would be complied with after May 15.

In accordance with article 22, section 1, of the constitution of the Cigarmakers' International union, the eight-hour law yesterday went into force. All the shops in Minneapolis recognize the union and no difficulty occurred. The local union, however, talks of an amendment to make nine hours a day's work.

The short day movement seems to be confined almost exclusively to the building trades, and a tour through manufactories and shops yesterday revealed no attempt to shorten the day. In the boiler shop of M. W. Glenn the eight-hour law is in force already by the voluntary act of the proprietor.

T. E. Mercer of the Minneapolis steam laundry yesterday gave notice of a voluntary reduction to nine hours to his employes with ten hours' pay.

The lathers are forming a union and expect to join the other building trades and demand a reduction.

The bakers are soon to ask a reduction to twelve hours with increased pay.

The mills, railroads and cooper shops report no demand for a reduction.

PATRONIZE HOME LABOR.

To the Editor of the Globe.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the exposition management to disregard the demand made by the union bricklayers of this city, inasmuch as they refuse to shorten the hours of work to nine per day. They undoubtedly intend to import men who will work any number of hours for any wages they are pleased to pay. Now if the stockholders of that concern will allow strangers to come in and take the place of resident bricklayers on that building, they will feel the effect of it in a way that will not tend to benefit the exposition. Three-fourths of the union bricklayers in this city make this place their home. and it is natural for them to ask for recognition on an institution of such a public nature, which they would like to patronize after its completion, but which they cannot if it is going to be a monument to scab labor. UNION BRICKLAYER.

Minneapolis, May 1.

A CORRECTION.

Editor of the Globe:

We, the journeymen plumbers and gasfitters of Association No. 18, of Minneapolis, in reply to Mr. I. S. Kearney's statement in this morning's issue of the Daily Tribune, would say that the committee that waited on the master plumbers was sent there by the unanimous vote of the journeymen plumbers and gasfitters association and their action is fully indorsed by said association at a meeting held this afternoon at 3 p. m. Mr. Kearney does not explain to the public that the master plumbers charge as much per day for the men they pay $2 to as they do for $3.50 men. Consequently their object is to retain cheaper men. They were not willing to concede the nine hours to us, as they represented to the public.

THE JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS ASSOCIATION OF MINNEAPOLIS No. 18.

Minneapolis, May 1.

Fable of the Man Who Wrote Poetry.

Once upon a time, when there was a contention between the Sons of Toil and the Sons of Fortune and the whole land was filled with the noise of the uproar, there was an old man who slept with one eye open watching the progress of the conflict. He was a nice old man. But he wrote poetry. And he said unto himself, "Although I was born and reared in the lap of Fortune, I will go out and join myself unto the Sons of Toil for I perceive that they be stronger than my brethren and are likely to prevail against us, and if I can persuade them to give me an office it will be fatter living than writing verses about the flowers that bloom in the spring tra-la." And he rent his garments and attired himself in the garb of the day laborer and put soot on his face and went forth unto them to join them in the valley of the election. But the Sons of Toil laughed him to scorn, for they perceived by the softness of his hands that he did not belong to their band. And they demanded of him proof of his skill as a workingman, and said unto him: "Behold that iron chest which is called the City Treasury. Opon that, and enter it, and we will believe you." Whereupon the nice old man placed a dynamite bag filled with spring poetry beneath the iron chest, wherewith to blow it up. And he commenced to bore at the lock with a quill pen, when, lo, and behold! there suddenly appeared from behind the chest a man whose whose surname was Reis, whom the Sons of Toil had purposely concealed there, and he held a gun in his hand, which had been filled with labor ballots, and when the gun was discharged the nice old man who wrote poetry was no more—"For the clock stopped short when the old man died."

Moral: Never dress in sheep's clothing when a Mother Hubbard is the only thing that will fit you.

If Cleveland Marries.

"Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

If Cleveland is married he will be the first president married while in the White house. I mean the first president elected as such by the people. John Tyler was vice-president and became president only by the death of Harrison. Millard Fillmore married again, but it was after he left the White house. Cleveland and Buchanan are the only bachelor presidents we have had, though the widowers have been numerous. As yet no president has had a child born in the White house, and it may be said that this honor is reserved for the present administration. The Clevelands of the past have generally had large families, and Grover Cleveland's father had nine children, of which Stephen Grover was the sixth. His grand-uncle, "Father Cleveland," had thirteen children, and the youngest daughter of this man, who married Dr. Samuel R. Coxe, and one of whose sons is Arthur Cleveland Coxe, had ten children. The presence of a baby in the White house would cover a multitude of other sins, and the people would feel inclined to forget the daddy in thinking of the child.

Miss Chamberlain's Rival.

Miss Winslow, the American beauty, who has been dividing with Miss Chamberlain the admiration of the gay world of Hamburg, belongs to a well-known Boston family, says the Boston Gazette.

Her father was the late George S. Winslow, the wealthy dry goods merchant, and her mother is a member of the Roxbury family of Train, of which the late Enoch Train was in his day a conspicuous representative.

The Winslows used to live in the swell-front house on Boylston street, opposite the common, which is now tenanted by the Boston Whist club.

They lived elegantly, but not ostentatiously; their parlors were adorned with choice paintings and engravings, and their receptions were in the best taste.

Mrs. Winslow, who is a handsome blonde, liked to draw about her literary and artistic society, and among the artists and men of letters who were most frequently met in her drawing-rooms were Rowse, whose crayon heads have gained him such a wide reputation, and Henry James, whose novels have made their mark in two continents.

Miss Winslow is a blonde, tall and stately in person, with regular features and the air that people call "aristocratic." She came naturally by her personal attractions through her mother, whose portrait, painted by Porter before he had become fashionable, preserves the features of one of the most beautiful women whom the Hub has known.

Miss Winslow has been well brought up, and is not spoiled by attentions which would turn the heads of ordinary girls.

How to be Happy Though Married.

Boston Budget.

"Has your wife one of the new collapsing hats?" "No, but she has one of the old-fashioned collapsing pocketbooks."

There is one streak of consolation in marrying a girl with a squint. You never need to fear her daring you to look her square in the face when you are explaining how it happens that you are late from your club.

An expert opinion on slang. Sam Jones don't think the Lord "cares much how you construct your sentences so they hit the mark. Slang is not offensive, unless it is offensive in itself. I never heard of a grammar school in Heaven."

Unequal to the Occasion.

Omaha Herald.

It is reported that Forepaugh and Barnum have consolidated circuses. The English language is feeling very dejected over the outlook.

LAW AND THE LADY

Buffalo Attorneys Considering the Question of a Handsome Present to the President's Bride.

They are Anxious to Give It But Want Assurance as to the Event.

Mr. Bissell's Swallow-Tail Coat Not Considered Evidence Enough on Which to Convict.

The Date of the Marriage Still Harassing the Minds of the Beaux and Belles.

The Presidential Nuptials.

Special to the Globe.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Interest in the approaching nuptials of President Cleveland continues at fever heat here, and in society nothing else is talked about just now. There is considerable surprise that no letters have been received within a week from the Buffalo belle abroad, and it is broadly hinted that the president is at the bottom of the failure of Miss Frankie Folsom to communicate with her girl associates here. The warning to be more circumspect in what she confidentially told her gossiping acquaintances is believed by the latter to have been sent to Frankie by special cablegram, for the last letters were written just before the GLOBE and other papers printed the accounts of her engagement to the president. There is considerable stir over the wedding in the Pamlin, Rumsey, Carey, Colt and other high-toned families, who fear they may be omitted from the invitation list. When the president was only a governor and was running for the higher office the Careys gave him a

BANG-UP RECEPTION,

which was both select and superb, and their attention led to the report that the great man looked with matrimonial fondness on the charms of Miss Maria Love, a relation of the family, but this was promptly denied by both parties. That is where that case differs from the present one. In the present instance, Miss Folsom, in her naive and modest you, tells her school-day associates that she is to wed the president. She does not deny the gossip, for she probably did not know that it was so soon to be known outside of her "set," and any way she would tell truth. On the other hand, the president hides himself behind a bulwark, built of the principle of the unmanliness of gossipping about a "poor, defenseless girl," and denies nothing. Buffalo friends say that "Cleve," as his associates called him, and not "Grove," as counterfeit associates say they called him, is doing just the thing to

MAKE MORE TALK.

If he would only flatly say "yes" that would stop all the conjecture. Another trouble agitates society, growing out of this engagement. All the girls who have corresponded with Miss Frankie are worried lest she shall suspect them of having anything to do with giving away her confidential disclosures, and the greatest consternation prevails among the girls who gave up Frankie's pictures to the reporters. They are afraid that when she becomes qneen of the White house she will adjudge them all guilty and punish them. Some of the lawyers of the bar association are starting a movement to take some action regarding the nuptials of the president, who is an honored member, and Miss Folsom, whose father was one of the bright stars in the galaxy of legal talent for which the bar of Erie county was famous, over a decade ago. The only difficulty is with reference to the exact date for the event and the problem of who, if anybody, will be invited to attend the ceremonies beside Mr. Bissell, who recently had

A NEW SWALLOW TAIL COAT

built for the occasion. Some of the lawyers are already figuring on what kind of a present would be most suitable, and they think a solid silver dinner service, richly chased with oriental engraving, and appropriately inscribed, would be just about right. The amount likely to be expended in making this purchase is variously estimated from $1,000 to $2,000. To make the inscription on the salver complete it will be necessary to have the date inscribed and how that can be communicated with sufficient secrecy, is a problem which worries Mr. Bissell, who would like to see the present made, and who would contribute liberally to the fund, besides making another handsome gift. It is said that he will present the bride with the deed of an elegant summer residence down the Niagara river, on Grand Island, where the president can spend his vacation fishing and enjoying the splendid scenery. A committee will, doubtless, be appointed before long to look after the preliminaries and an informal meeting of the lawyers will probably be held. The attorneys, so far as they have been talked with about the matter, are not thoroughly satisfied with the president's refusal to deny the

REPORTS OF HIS MARRIAGE,

and the general opinion is that he might as well make a clean breast of his determination to commit matrimony. They are all content to believe the newspaper stories, but when it comes to buying wedding presents they want a more positive assurance than they have already received, and Buffalo lawyers love hard cash as well as those in any other city in the world. Some society people believe that the date of the wedding will be Wednesday, June 16, or 23, for they have figured down her future movements as far as possible, and Frankie once told a teacher in the central school that Wednesday was the nicest day on which to wed. Her friends are not pleased with the publication of the accounts of the romance in her life, which was printed in the GLOBE on April 18, and afterward copied in many papers. They object, however, only on the ground that she might be displeased, and were really glad that this paper got the story first and told it as it was, without the sensational details which might have been worked in.

The President Disturbed.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is feared that the president is still greatly disturbed about the rumors of his approaching marriage. It is averred that he has matters of importance to think about other than the pleasant dream of advancing matrimony. It is the opposite condition that stares him in the face, divorce, and from his party. Every day he receives a stack of letters a foot high from members of his party in every state in the Union denouncing his shilly-shallying course. From another source it is conjectured that if the president had intended to wed he has now postponed the marriage, and will go off suddenly, be married quietly in some town other than the capital. It is further reported that Miss Cleveland is so indignant, whether at the rumor or its truth, it is hard to say, that she will not return to the White house.

Killed in Time.

Tid-bits.

A husband who had been out shooting, but had not been successful, rather than return home empty-handed, stepped into a shop and purchased a hare.

"There my ducky," he said to his wife on reaching home, "you see I am not so awkward with the gun after all."

"Let me see!"

"Isn't he a fine fellow?"

"My dear," said the wife, as she carried the hare to her nostrils, and put it down with a grimace. "You were quite right in killing him to-day; to-morrow it would have been too late."