

A. P. A. IN POLITICS.

PRESIDENT TRAYNOR SETS FORTH HIS VIEWS.

Advises Against Putting Up an A. P. A. Candidate for President—Only a Few Prominent Republicans Have So Far Openly Endorsed Their Principles—Wanted Long for Recognition.

A. P. A. Annual Address.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The most noteworthy feature of yesterday's session of the American Protective Association was the innovation made by giving to the public the annual address of President W. J. H. Traynor. He dealt at great length with the political phases of the A. P. A. He says:

"The American Protective Association is to-day a recognized feature in American politics, whose favor is openly courted by political leaders, organizers and postulators for public office, who, a year or two ago, ignored, treated with contempt or denounced it."

Then he warns the order against eleventh hour converts and says:

"The A. P. A. is a standing menace to the perpetuity of every party, being composed, as it is, of the members of every party. So long as it remains unmoved by threats, unyielding to the pressure of party machines, it will be hated but respected by every party which dares not incorporate the platform of the order in its own."

"The great majority of our order have waited patiently during the past year for some sign from one or other of the political parties that it has received a change of heart and is honest enough to publicly express it. There are a few Republicans, such as Linton, of Michigan; Gear, of Iowa; Bradley, of Kentucky, who have been fearless in their endorsement of our principles, and while it may be fortunate that they are Republicans, it is more than fortunate that they are not either the Republican party or representatives of that body, and the question should be asked and answered here and now that while the A. P. A. isms of these men is tolerated by the party for the A. P. A. votes which each of them carries behind him, what assurance have we that this toleration will not cease the moment the votes have been delivered?"

The only references to church matters in the address are the following: "A well meaning and by no means unimportant section of the order has arisen which advocates peace with the priest and his subjects and harmony between them and the members of the order. Some would even go so far as to negotiate with them politically, than which nothing could be more dangerous to the perpetuity of the association. Others go so far as to take the position that a member of the order possesses the right to determine for himself the question of loyalty or disloyalty of any papist postulator for office, and reserves to himself the right to persuade others to vote for said papist. Such a contention is not only absolutely untenable, but highly dangerous. The candidate voluntarily renounces the right of private judgment in this essential when he becomes a member of the order. It is a solemn compact which he can neither modify nor amend. The keystone of the A. P. A. is the fact that a papist, no matter how liberal nominally, is not a consistent citizen of the United States. Entire renunciation of the papacy must precede his acceptance of our association as a candidate worthy of its suffrages."

VICTORY FOR TELLER.

He Had Full Control of the Colorado Convention—Fully Indorsed.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 16.—The Colorado Republican State convention resulted in a victory for Senator Henry M. Teller and his followers. Teller was not only elected delegate-at-large to the national convention at St. Louis, but he was commended as the "ablest American of them all," and the other delegates were instructed to follow his leadership. Senator Wolcott, who has said he would not bolt the St. Louis convention, was not commended, but he was indorsed only in an omnibus resolution which included all the Colorado delegation at Washington. Senator Wolcott's name was not mentioned, and his telegram declining to be a delegate let his supporters out of an awkward position. No mention of a bolt is made, nor was one suggested in any way.

Pay For a Scalp Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The bill introduced by Mr. Curtis of Kansas to pay to the Chippewa Indians of Franklin county, Kan., \$50,000 due to them from the government, and also to authorize the patenting of the lands belonging to them, was reported favorably yesterday from the Indian committee, as was also a bill asking an investigation of the claim of R. M. McGee of Excelsior Springs, Mo., for \$10,000 for his scalp, which was taken by the Brule Indians several years ago.

Louisiana Democrats Elected.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 16.—The two houses, in joint session yesterday received the returns from the late election for State officers. A protest was presented from Captain J. N. Pharr, fusion candidate for governor, against the returns as tabulated. It was laid on the table and the count proceeded with, resulting in the declaration that the entire Democratic State ticket, headed by M. J. Foster for governor was elected.

The Beecher Trial Split Healed.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Manhattan and New York and Brooklyn conferences of the Congregational church have united after a separation of more than twenty years, occasioned by difficulties growing out of the Beecher trial.

Kentucky's Quintuplets All Dead.

MAYFIELD, Ky., May 16.—The quintuplets born in this city April 29 to Mrs. Oscar Lyons, are all dead. The doctors think death was the result of worry caused by the enormous visiting crowds.

THE GOLD PROBLEM.

Eleven Millions Decrease in Two Weeks—The President May Act Sharply.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—May 16 the gold reserve in the treasury stood at \$125,000,000; to-day it is a trifle over \$114,000,000. In twelve working days \$11,000,000 in gold has been taken from the treasury, and there is not, it is said, the slightest indication of any abatement in the export of the yellow metal. The last payments of the recent popular loan have been made, and the gold reserve can, therefore, expect no accretions other than those which will come to it in the ordinary way. While the withdrawals of gold are not enough to be a positive menace, they are causing anxiety to the treasury officials. If there is anything like a steady increase in the amount of withdrawals it is expected Mr. Cleveland will make an effort to secure legislation to check it. Congress expects to adjourn some time between June 2 and 10. There is a long stretch between that date and the first Monday in December, in which the president would have to act without the aid of Congress should the conditions of last fall be duplicated. The administration has for some time been considering the probability of just such a situation developing after the adjournment of Congress. Should the conditions warrant the measure, it is said the president will send a message to Congress on the eve of adjournment insisting that Congress furnish some measure of relief to the treasury before adjournment.

FOR A WORLD'S COINAGE.

The House Committee Acts on the Scheme of Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The House committee on coinage, weights and measures decided by a unanimous vote yesterday to authorize a favorable report on a resolution introduced by Representative Stone of Pennsylvania authorizing the president to invite an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial nations of the world as to the desirability and feasibility of the adoption of international coins to be current in all the countries adopting them at a uniform value, and be especially adopted for invoice purposes. If the expressions that are thus obtained from other nations are such as, in the judgment of the President, to render a conference desirable, he is authorized to invite at a time and place to be determined by him to confer and report a plan for the adoption and use of such coins composed of gold or silver or both. The President is authorized to appoint three representatives subject to confirmation by the Senate.

CONFEREES FAR APART.

Secularian Schools and Dawes Commission Causes in Dispute.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The action of the Senate in referring back to the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill all of the points heretofore agreed upon, means a prolongation of the struggle, which may last until the close of the session. This afternoon work in committee was resumed, but the differences between the two Houses are so distinctly outlined that it is merely a fight to see which will win. The House decided against any aid for secularian schools, while the Senate gave the Indian schools two years in which to prepare for the discontinuance of aid from the government. This is one of the points of difference over which the conferees can reach no agreement. There is also a marked difference of opinion over the failure to clothe with proper power the Dawes commission.

X RAYS AND DIPHTHERIA.

Successful Experiments With Guinea Pigs at Missouri State University.

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 16.—The experiments that have been going on at the electrical laboratory, testing the effect of the Roentgen rays upon diphtheria bacilli, all confirm the theory that the germs may be destroyed by the rays. The last experiment was made with a live guinea pig, probably the first experiment of the kind upon a living animal ever made in this country. Two guinea pigs were inoculated with a culture of diphtheria. One of the pigs was exposed to the Roentgen rays for four hours. After seventy-two hours this pig shows no signs of diphtheria, and is just as lively as before, whereas the pig which was not exposed to the rays died in twenty-eight hours after the injection and the post mortem showed that its death was due to the injection of diphtheria. Further investigations are being made on this and other germs.

MORE ARMOUR MEN OUT.

Discharge of Employees at the Big Plant Continues.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 16.—The Armour Packing company, which has been cutting down its forces of employees since the labor organizations declared a boycott against its products, laid off 100 more men to-day. This makes a total of about 1,000 Armour employees who have been thrown out of employment since Monday. The big packing house, however, is in operation with between 1,500 and 1,800 men and women at work. Nearly all of the men who have been laid off or discharged are union men. This fact has added a bitterness to the fight, and has given rise to the belief among the labor leaders that the company intends to non-unionize the entire house. Commissioner Lochren to Become a Federal Judge.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the name of Commissioner of Pensions William Lochren to be United States judge of the District of Minnesota. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Judge Rensselaer Nelson.

The president also nominated Dominick L. Murphy of Pennsylvania, now first deputy commissioner of pensions, to be commissioner of pensions, vice Mr. Lochren, and Napoleon J. T. Dana of New Hampshire to be first deputy commissioner of pensions, vice Mr. Murphy.

BAN TO BE REMOVED.

A. P. A. WILL NOT BOYCOTT M'KINLEY.

The Advisory Board to be Quietly Let Down—Meeting of the National Council in Evidence—Business Transacted Behind Closed Doors.

A. P. A. May Recant.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Kentucky delegates to the supreme council of the A. P. A. held a caucus Monday night and unanimously decided to oppose the McKinley black list. The Ohio and Missouri delegates are divided, with a majority in each favorable to McKinley. It is probable that the McKinley men will introduce a resolution to declare the action of the executive council null and void. This will be a quiet letting down of the committee and removal of the McKinley ban. Many of the delegates wear McKinley buttons, and those bearing the likeness of Congressman Linton of Michigan are worn by many others. Little talk of Linton for a Presidential candidate is heard, but there is a movement on foot to secure an endorsement of him by the Republicans for the Vice Presidency.

A new and apparently strong candidate for the supreme presidency of the A. P. A. has appeared in the person of J. W. Echols, an Atlanta, Ga., lawyer. To-day routine business was begun behind closed doors. It has been decided to hold only one session a day and to devote the afternoon to committee work. To-day's session was consumed in the reading of President Traynor's annual address and the reports of Supreme Secretary C. T. Beatty of Chicago and Supreme Treasurer C. Campbell of Minneapolis. Each was referred to a special committee and no publicity will be given them until the committee shall have passed upon them and decided what parts are suitable for general use and what should be kept secret. An effort was made by newspaper men who are delegates to secure admission to the meeting for members of the press, but the motion was lost.

SPAIN ACTED PROMPTLY.

All Preparations Made for Hanging Fillibusters.

HAVANA, May 14.—La Union, the inspired government newspaper, announces that the verdict of death, pronounced against all five of the Competitor captives, tried on Friday by naval court martial, was promptly confirmed by the admiral, and all preparations were being made to carry the sentence into effect when orders came to remit the papers to Madrid, though the prisoners had not been formally sentenced and had not as yet even been notified of the court's finding. The transfer of the case to Spain, the Marquis of Palmerola, the secretary general of the government, says, amounts to a virtual suspension of judgment. The Spanish authorities, the marquis says, have no desire to precipitate matters. If the superior military tribunal at Madrid should decide that Consul General Williams' protest was well based, the cases of any members of the party whose American citizenship was clear, might yet be transferred to the civil courts, Spain having no desire to evade treaty stipulations. The American people might rest assured that any justice would be carried out and that after due consideration of the diplomatic protests of the United States and careful revision of the evidence by the ablest jurists in the Spanish courts.

The prisoners are now being well cared for by Captain Eulate, chief of the arsenal where they are confined. It was Eulate who, when commanding the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan at La Guayra, during the last Venezuelan revolution, placed his vessel at the disposal of the United States minister at Caracas and landed marines to back up the latter's demands that General Pepper, who represented Medocsa's short lived dictatorship, should liberate the members of the foreign consular corps held prisoners. When Mr. Hanna requested Eulate's co-operation, Eulate replied: "My ship is at your service. Spain, as one of the first European powers to recognize your government, is ever ready to give new proofs of friendly feeling toward your people." The Spanish commander's prompt response enabled Mr. Hanna to save the consuls. Through his own government Eulate afterward received the thanks of the Washington authorities for his courtesy. The Competitor's crew themselves, except Laborde, acknowledged that they were not even handcuffed while aboard the Menzajera. When brought on shore en route to the prison, however, their hands were bound with cords as a precaution, and Laborde is believed to have the marks on his wrists as the result of endeavoring to withdraw them from the bands.

Charles Barnett and William Leavitt, brought from Bahai Honda by the Triton, are American citizens, and will be tried by the ordinary courts.

Oklahoma Bank Officers Indicted.

PERRY, Okla., May 14.—The grand jury of this county has returned an indictment against George S. Hartley, president of the First National bank of Arkansas City, Kan., for wrecking the First State bank of this place last fall, and against T. M. Richardson, sr., and T. M. Richardson, jr., president and cashier of the Oklahoma City First National bank, and Fred W. Farrar and Fred Gum of this place.

An Ironclad to Ave Strikers.

ROTTERDAM, May 14.—The serious condition of affairs caused by the strike of the dockers continues to-day. The police are still on duty and, in addition, the ironclad Kortenaau has arrived at the Meas anchorage to protect the shipping.

"Baby" McKee Seriously Sick.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., May 14.—Benjamin Harrison McKee, grandson of General Harrison, is seriously ill with what appears to be pneumonia.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A PLEA TO CONGRESS BEFORE IT ADJOURNS.

"Let the Name of God Be Written in the Constitution" He Says—God Will Settle the Silver Question in His Own Time and Way.

SENATORS in this text stand for law-makers. Joseph was the Lord Treasurer of the Egyptian government, and among other great things which he did, according to my text, was to teach his senators wisdom; and if any men on earth ought to be endowed with wisdom, it is senators, whether they stand in congresses, parliaments, or reichstags, or assemblies, or legislatures. By their decisions nations go up or down. Law-makers are sometimes so tempted by prejudices, by sectional preferences, by opportunity of personal advancement, and sometimes what is best to do is so doubtful that they ought to be prayed for and encouraged in every possible way, instead of severely criticized and blamed and excoriated, as is much of the time the case. Our public men are so often the target to be shot at, merely because they obtain eminence which other men wanted but could not reach, that more injustices are hurled at our national legislature than the people of the United States can possibly imagine. The wholesale bellying of our public men is simply damnable. By residence in Washington I have come to find out that many of our public men are persistently misrepresented, and some of the best of them, the purest in their lives and most faithful in the discharge of their duties, are the worst defamed. Some day I want to preach a sermon from the text in II. Peter: "They are not afraid to speak evil of dignities. Whereas angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not railing accusation against them before the Lord. But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things that they understand not." So constant and malignant is this depreciation and scandalization in regard to our public men that all over the land there are those who suppose that the city of Washington is the center of all corruption, while, what with its parks and its equestrian statuary, and its wide streets, and its architectural symmetries, and its lovely homes, it is not only the most beautiful city under the sun, but has the highest style of citizenship. I have seen but one intoxicated man in the more than six months of my residence, and I do not think any man can give similar testimony of any other city on the American continent.

The gavel of our two houses of national legislature will soon fall, and adjournment of two bodies of men as talented, as upright and as patriotic as ever graced the capitol, will take place. The two or three unfortunate outbreaks which you have noticed only make more conspicuous the dignity, the fraternity, the eloquence, the fidelity which have characterized those two bodies during all the long months of important and anxious deliberation. We put a halo around great men of the past because they were so rare in their time. Our senate and house of representatives have five such men where once they had one. But it will not be until after they are dead that they will get appreciated. The world finds it safer to praise the dead than the living, because the departed, having a heavy pile of marble above them, may not rise to become rivals. But, before the gavel of adjournment drop and the doors of Capitol Hill shut, there are one or two things that ought to be done, and let us pray God that they may be accomplished. More forcibly than ever before, congress has been implored to acknowledge God in our constitution. The Methodist church, a church that is always doing glorious things, has in its recent Wilmington conference requested our congress to amend the immortal document, which has been the foundation and wall and dome of our United States government, by inserting the words, "Trusting in Almighty God." If that amendment is made, it will not only please all the good people of the country, but will raise the heavens. It was only an oversight or a mental accident that the fathers who made the constitution did not insert a divinely worshipful sentence. They all, so far as they amounted to anything, believed in "God, the Father Almighty, the Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son." The constitution would have been a failure had it not been for the Divine interference. The members of the convention could agree on nothing until, in response to Benjamin Franklin's request that the meetings be opened by prayer, the Lord God was called on to interfere and help, and then the way was cleared, and the states signed a document; a historical fact that all the rat-terriers of modern infidelity cannot bark out of existence! I know that there was an exception to the fact that the prominent men of those good times were good men. Tom Paine, a libertine and a sot, did not believe in any thing good until he was dying, and then he shrieked out for God's mercy. And Ethan Allen, from one of those descendants I have received within a few days a confirmation of the incident I mentioned in a recent sermon, as saying to his dying daughter that she had better take her mother's christian religion than his own infidelity. The article sent me says: "The story has been denied by some of the Allen family, but the Bron-

son family, some of whom were with the dying girl, affirm that it is substantially true. In such a matter one confirmation is worth more than many denials." So says the article sent me. There is no doubt that Ethan Allen was the vulgarst sort of an infidel, for, sitting in a Presbyterian church, his admirers say he struck the pew in front of him and swore out loud, so as to disturb the meeting, and no gentleman would do that. I do not wonder that some of his descendants are ashamed of him; but of course they could not help it, and are not to blame. But of all the decent men of the revolution believed in God, and our American congress, now assembled, will only echo the sentiments of the fathers when they enthroned the name of God in the constitution. We have now reason for inserting that acknowledgement of divinity than our fathers had. Since then the continent has been peopled and great cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific built, and all in peace, showing that there must have been supernatural supervision. Since then the war of 1812, and ours the victory! Since then great financial prostrations, out of which we came to greater prosperity than anything that preceded. Since then sanguinary 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and notwithstanding the fact that all the foreign despots were planning for our demolition, we are a united people and tomorrow you will find in both houses of congress the men who fought for the north and the south, now sitting side by side, armed with no weapon except the pen, with which they write home to their constituents who want to be appointed postmasters. The man who cannot see God in our American history is as blind of soul as he would be blind of body if he could not at 12 o'clock of an unclouded noon see the sun in the heavens. As a matter of gratitude to Almighty God, gentlemen of the American congress, be pleased to insert the four words suggested by the Methodist conference: Not only because of the kindness of God to this nation in the past should such a reverential insertion be made, but because of the fact that we are going to want Divine interposition still further in our national history. This gold and silver question will never be settled until God settles it. This question of tariff and free trade will never be settled until God settles it. This question between the east and west, which is getting hotter and hotter and looks toward a republic of the Pacific, will not be settled until God settles it. We needed God in the one hundred and twenty years of our past national life, and we will need Him still more in the next one hundred and twenty years. Lift up your heads ye everlasting gates of our glorious constitution, and let the King of Glory come in! Make one line of that immortal document radiant with Omnipotence! Spell at least one word with Thrones! At the beginning, or at the close, or in the center, recognize him from whom as a nation we have received all the blessing of the past and upon whom we are dependent for the future. Print that word "God," or "Lord," or "Eternal Father," or "Ruler of Nations," somewhere between the first word and the last. The Great Expounder of the constitution sleeps at Marshfield, Massachusetts, the Atlantic ocean still humming near his pillow of dust its prolonged lullaby but is there not some one now living, who, in the white marble palace of the nation on yonder hill, not ten minutes away, will become the irradiator of the constitution by causing to be added the most tremendous word of our English vocabulary; the name of that being before whom all nations must bow or go into defeat and annihilation—"God?" Again before the approaching adjournment of our American congress, it ought to be decided and forever settled that no appropriations be made to sectarian schools, and that courtship between church and state in this country be forever broken up. That question already seems temporarily settled. I wish it might be completely and forever settled. All schools and all institutions, as well as all denominations, should stand on the same level before American law. Emperor Alexander of Russia, at his Peterhoff Palace, asked me how many denominations of religion there were in America, and I recited their names as well as I could. Then he asked me the difference between them, and there I broke down. But when I told him that no religious denomination in America had any privileges above the others, he could hardly understand it. The Greek church first in Russia. The Lutheran church first in Germany. The Episcopal church first in England. The Catholic church first in Rome. Mohammedanism first in Constantinople. The emperor wondered how it was possible that all the denominations in America could stand on the same platform. But so it is, and so let it ever be. Let there be no preference, no partiality, no attempt to help one sect an inch higher than another. Washington and Jefferson and all the early presidents, and all the great statesmen of the past, have lifted their voice against any such tendency. If a school or institution cannot stand without the prop of national appropriation, then let that school or that institution go down. On the other side of the sea the world has had plenty of illustration of church and state united. Let us have none of the hypocrisy and demoralization born of that relation on this side of the Atlantic. Let that domination come out ahead that do the most for the cause of God and humanity. Men, institutions, and religions getting what they achieve by their own right arm of usefulness, and not by the favoritism of government. As you regard the welfare and perpetuity of our institutions, keep politics out of religion. But now, that I am speaking of national affairs from a religious standpoint, I bethink myself of the fact that

two other gavel will soon lift and fall, the one at St. Louis and the other at Chicago, and before these national conventions adjourn, I ask that they acknowledge God in the platforms. The men who construct those platforms are here this morning or will read these words. Let no political party think it can do its duty unless it acknowledges that God who built this continent, and revealed it at the right time to the discoverer, and who has reared here a prosperity which has been given to no other people. "Oh!" says some one, "there are people in this country who do not believe in a God, and it would be an insult to them." Well, there are people in this country who do not believe in common decency, or common honesty, or any kind of government, preferring anarchy. Your very platform is an insult to them. You ought not to regard a man who does not believe in God any more than you should regard a man who refuses to believe in common decency. Your pocket-book is not safe a moment in the presence of an atheist. God is the only source of good government. Why not, then, say so, and let the chairman of the committee on resolutions in your national conventions take a pen full of ink and with bold hand head the document with one significant "Whereas," acknowledging the goodness of God in the past, and begging his kindness and protection for the future. Why, my friends, this country belongs to God, and we ought in every possible way to acknowledge it. From the moment that, on an October morning in 1492, Columbus looked over the side of the ship and saw the curved staff which made him think he was near an inhabited country, and saw also a thorn and a cluster of berries (type of our history ever since, piercing sorrows and cluster of national joys), until this hour our country has been bounded on the north, south, east and west by the goodness of God. The Huguenots took possession of the Carolinas, in the name of God. William Penn settled Philadelphia, in the name of God. The Hollanders took possession of New York, in the name of God. The Pilgrim Fathers settled New England, in the name of God. Preceding the first gun of Bunker Hill, at the voice of prayer all heads uncovered. In the war of 1812, an officer came to Gen. Andrew Jackson and said: "There is an unusual noise in the camp; it ought to be stopped." General Jackson said, "What is the noise?" The officer said, "It is the voice of prayer and praise." Then the General said, "God forbid that prayer and praise should be an unusual noise in the encampment. You had better go and join them." Prayer at Valley Forge. Prayer at Monmouth. Prayer at Atlanta. Prayer at South Mountain. Prayer at Gettysburg. "Oh!" says some infidel, "the northern people prayed on one side and the Southern people prayed on the other side, and so it did not amount to anything." And I have heard good Christian people confounded with the infidel statement, when it is as plain to me as my right hand. Yes; the Northern people prayed in one way, and the Southern people prayed in another way, and God answered in his own way, giving to the North the re-establishment of the government, and giving to the South larger opportunities, larger than she had ever anticipated, the harnessing of her rivers in great manufacturing interests, until the Mobile and the Tallapoosa and the Chattahoochee are Southern Merrimacs, and the unrolling of great Southern mines of coal and iron, of which the world knew nothing, and opening before her opportunities of wealth which will give ninety-nine per cent more of affluence than she ever possessed; and instead of the black hands of American slaves, there are the more industrious black hands of the coal and iron mines of the South which are achieving for her fabulous and unimaginable wealth. And there are domes of white blossoms where spread the white tents, and there are ploughs in the track where the war wagons went, and there are songs where they lifted up Rachel's lament.

LABOR NOTES.

Eight hundred Boston brewery workers have left the K. of L. and joined the A. F. of L.

The trades unionists of Los Angeles, Cal., are boycotting the Chinese and Japanese restaurants.

Switzerland a pure democratic form of government, has had but 306 strikes in thirty-five years, and of these ten were lockouts.

The hindery girls employed at the Roller printing office, Canton, O., went on a strike the past week for eight hours, and after much arbitration the girls won.

When they affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, last August, the American Agents' association had a membership of 800; now they have 12,000.

The American Federation of Labor was organized in 1881, and now has a membership of nearly 700,000, which is far above the high water mark of the K. of L.

The Central Labor union of Fort Wayne, Ind., declared in favor of a municipal electric plant, and the effect was that the lighting firm which now has the contract compelled its machinists to withdraw from the union.

The Upholsters' union, Indianapolis, is only one month old and has 125 members.

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