THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1886. NUMBER 211.

A MONSTER LABOR UPHEAVAL

Plans of the Knights Developing in a Multiplicity of Strikes.

THE GOULD SYSTEM TIED UP.

Studebaker's Wagonmakers Strike—The Mallory Boycott—Ten Thousand Miners Go Out To-Day—Trouble Everywhere.

The Secret of the Movement.

CHICAGO, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The secret of the widespread character of the present labor troubles is authoritatively explained here to-day. Persistent investigation has resulted in discovering that all of the existing mammoth strikes and the aggressive course just inaugurated are the result of certain exceedingly confidential committees recently sent out by the national executive committee of the Knights of Labor, instructing all district assemblies that had the smallest or most trival grievance that had not been presented for adjustment to press the same to an immediate settlement irrespective of the desires of the local assemblies. The exact object of this general upheaval from New York to the Gulf of Mexico was not explicitly set forth in these orders, but it was intimated therein that the time had arrived for the organization to make itself felt from one end of the country to the other. It was further stated that this general movement was to prove remedial only in cases of ordinary grievances and for the achievement of such higher wages as might ordinarily be demanded in such cases. The circular vaguely hinted that no extraordinary demands should be made at this time, as the order of knights had in view plans for a general advance of wages of every description at a future day and other demands of an extraordinary character. These secret instructions to the officials furnish the key to the troubles on the Gould system as well as those in Chicago and elsewhere. It is the general opinion in this city that it will be miraculous if bloodshed and riot do not closely follow in the wake of this mighty upheaval.

ON THE GOULD SYSTEM.

Three Thousand Out, With a Chance for Nine Thousand.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—All Knights of Labor, to the number of 100, employed by the Gould system, went out here this morning, and it is understood that all the Knights upon the entire system will follow their example this evening.

Advices from Sedalia, where the headquarters of the Knights of Labor, District Assembly No. 101, are located, are to the effect that 700 of the Gould employes at that place have gone out, and this will confirm the expectation that the strike would become general. Officers of the Missouri Pacific railroad are reticent and positively decline to make any statement, further than that they do not anticipate a possibility of supplying the places of the strikers.

At 10 o'clock this morning an order was issued by the executive board of the Knights of Labor, District Assembly No. 101, in session at Marshall, Texas, ordering a strike of machine shopmen employed on the Missouri Pacific or Gould southwestern system of railroads. In compliance with the order the men struck at Sedalia, DeSoto and St. Louis, and it is expected that like action will follow at various other points. Seven hundred men quit work at the Sedalia shops, 340 at the works at DeSoto, and between 200 and 300 at the shops in this city. The running force of the Gould system, including shopmen, trackmen and train men, is 13,000. Of these 9,000 are claimed to be Knights of Labor, but up to this afternoon only those employed in the machine shops had struck. It is estimated that at the present time from 2,500 to 3,000 men have gone out, but it is thought probable that if the managers do not accede promptly to the demands of the strikers all remaining Knights on the system will be ordered out. The cause of the strike has been very difficult to get at, but the following statement is as comprehensive and perhaps accurate as has yet been made:

On the 17th of last month District Assembly 101 of the Knights of Labor had a general business convention at Marshall, Tex. Among the delegates to that meeting was C. A. Hall, foreman of woodworkers of the Texas Pacific car shops at Marshall. He had secured, it is alleged, leave of absence for the purpose of attending the convention from his immediate superior, J. A. Crosby, master car builder. This permission, it is said, was witnessed by J. J. McGeary of St. Louis and John Thornburg of De Soto, Mo., visiting knights. The convention, with Mr. Hall as a delegate, sat four days, and on the 19th adjourned. At noon on that day Hall resumed work as usual. On quitting his duty in the evening he received a note from Cosby stating that his services were no longer required, and, it is said, assigning as the cause for his discharge that he had been absent from his business without leave. The local grievance committee of the Knights at once considered the matter. His reinstatement was demanded, and either refused or neglected. A strike was then ordered by this local committee, and upon the failure of the men to obey the order, a meeting of the executive board of knights was called. The executive board ratified the action of the local committee and issued a general order, upon which the men quit work at Fort Worth, Marshall and Dallas. This action of the executive board, it is claimed, was not so much in the interest of the man Hall as the strike for the principle involved. One year ago there was an agreement made between the knights and the managers of the system that no man should be discharged without due notice and investigation. This contract, the Knights contend, has been violated in this instance of Hall's discharge. The Texas Pacific railway is one of five roads in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, which comprise the Southwestern Gould system. The Knights of Labor employed on these five roads are under the immediate direction of District Assembly 101. When the local strike in Texas failed of the desired result the executive board of the Knights of this Southwestern system was in session at Marshall, and in communication with Receiver Brown and other officers of the Texas Pacific railroad since March 1. When the first lot of men walked out the board asked for an adjustment of the trouble, including therein the reinstatement of Hall and some others who were subsequently discharged. With this request the board gave notice that a refusal to comply would be followed by a strike on the Gould system. The railroad refused to do as desired, and to-day the executive board gave word for a general strike.

When Master Mechanic Bartlett was informed by a committee of the order that had been issued, and that the men in his shop would go out immediately, he asked them if the men were dissatisfied with anything or if they had any grievance, but they would only reply, "We have been ordered to quit work and leave the shops," and they obeyed the order at once. About 200 men were employed in the shop.

At the office of the yard superintendent it was ascertained that some trouble was anticipated in the handling of engines. Locomotives are fired and made ready for the road by shopmen, and are not touched by the engineers and firemen until ready to go out. It is thought probably if the strike continued the engines would have to be run into the roundhouses of other roads, as was done during the last strike on the Gould system, and have them got ready for work in that way.

A special from Sedalia (Mo.) to the Post-Dispatch states that an order for a general strike upon the Gould southwest system reached that place at 10:30 this morning, and every man in the Missouri Pacific shops put up his tools and walked out. The employes there numbered about 700. The men are determined to support to the end the demands of the Texas strikers. Everything is quiet and no trouble of a violent nature is anticipated. The trains are running on time and no effort has been made to interfere with them except to carry out the boycott instituted against the Texas Pacific, the cars of which are side-tracked as soon as they reach this place.

At Denison, Tex.

DENISON, Tex., March 6.—At 10 o'clock his morning a prolonged blast of whistles was heard at the Missouri Pacific railroad machine shops, which proved to be the signal for a general strike. All laborers, mechanics, car repairers, carpenters and painters put away their tools and took their departure. This being a railroad centre a strike of this character is something enormous. The Knights of Labor are non-communicative, hence very little can be learned as to their intentions. The strike has now reached all points on the Gould system in Texas. There are about 250 cars of freight in the yards, and as fast as engines come in they are "killed" and sent to the round house. Not a car wheel is moving except passenger trains.

At Palestine, Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 6.—A Palestine special says 250 employes in the shops of the International & Great Northern railway quit work this morning. The strike is inaugurated to sustain the Knights on the Texas Pacific in their strike. The Palestine workmen have no local grievances, the same having been satisfactorily adjusted last Saturday.

At Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 6.—The situation in connection with the strikers is worse here. The executive board of District No. 78, in session from 2 o'clock till night, ordered a strike of all Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific and International & Great Northern roads. At 4 o'clock the strike went into effect. The Texas Pacific yards here are now nearly blocked. Twenty-one locomotives and over 400 cars of freight are side tracked.

At Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 6.—The trouble with the operatives of the Texas Pacific railroad has extended to Little Rock. This morning all workmen in the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad machine shops, over 300 in all, stopped work, and business is at a standstill. The men are quiet and good order prevails.

At Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 6.—The men in the Missouri Pacific freight yard quit work to-day, stopping business in the yards. About forty men have gone out. There is no trouble in the Wabash yards.

Ignorance at New York.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The officers of the Missouri Pacific railroad company in this city state they have no news in regard to the strike on the Gould Southwestern system further than that contained in the Associated press dispatches.

At Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—There is as yet no movement toward the going out of the Knights of Labor at the Wabash shops in this city, and none is anticipated by the authorities in charge.

The General Situation Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—The strikers have been very quiet, most of them attending secret meetings at their headquarters. Nothing is known of the proceedings and their leaders will not talk beyond saying they are out to stay until C. A. Hall is re-instated at Marshall, Texas, and all their other grievances are redressed. Affairs in the Missouri Pacific yards have been at a standstill all day. No attempt has been made to move freight to-day, and as all the yardmen are out much difficulty has attended the making up of passenger trains. A train which left for the west to-night had to be made up by the officials of the road.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 7.—The labor troubles throughout Texas remain in statu quo. There are assurances that both sides will attempt a coup d' etat to-morrow. At this point twelve local assemblies of the Knights of Labor held prolonged meetings to-day. Sherman advices say orders have been received from the Texas Pacific management to hire all laborers obtainable who are not members of the Knights of Labor, and to furnish them transportation to other points. At Denison the strikers held a long secret session to-day and show no signs of weakening.

SPOKE MAKERS OUT.

One Thousand Men Quit Work At the Studebaker Wagon Works.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 7.—About 800 to 1,000 men employed in the Studebaker carriage works laid down their tools and quit work at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. They had asked for an increase of wages two weeks ago, and as it was not granted, all marched quietly down to the Knights of Labor hall, where they are now in secret session.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Referring to the strike yesterday of over 1,000 men employed by Studebaker Bros., wagon manufacturers at South Bend, Ind., P. E. Studebaker said to an Associated press reporter this evening: "When our men discharge themselves, they do what we never did by them. Our works have been in operation for thirty-four years, and have never shut down except on legal holidays and for repairs. We have never asked our men to work half time, always having believed it a better policy to pay $1.50 for a day's work than to pay $1 for a half a day's work. We do not anticipate any serious trouble. A few of the men have decided to demand an advance of 25 per cent, and have succeeded in inducing those inclined to be satisfied to go out with them. They held a meeting last night and may conclude to return on Monday morning." The employes sent a committee to the firm last Monday asking the demand mentioned. The firm declined to grant the demand, but promised to review the situation personally with their superintendents and endeavor to adjust the matter satisfactorily.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 7.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, by preconcerted arrangement, 1,000 men employed in the wagon and carriage factories of the Studebaker Bros. laid down their tools and left the shops. The men sent a committee to the president of the factory three weeks ago asking an advance of 25 per cent in the wages of all men. This could not be done, but an arrangement was made to have the committee go through the shops and regulate wages. This has been progressing for several days. Saturday morning it was expected that the shops would be closed on Tuesday, and on the strength of this report the men concluded to go out. Those who belonged to the Knights of Labor marched down together to their hall and went in secret session. Nothing can be learned of what transpired there. The feeling of the men who went out is that matters may be immediately adjusted. They are all quiet and conducting themselves with moderation. They declare there shall be no violence and will themselves prevent it should any be attempted.

THE CAR DRIVERS.

An Agreement Reached On the Cross Town Line Differences.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The strike of the Bleecker street and Twenty-third street cross town railroad employes continued yesterday morning, the situation being unchanged. Knots of men stood on the corner of Tenth avenue and in the vicinity of the Bleecker street station and discussed the situation. Most of the men concerned were stationed in the hall in West Thirty-fourth street. They said that the employes of the Bleecker street stables were not able to present their claims at the hearing before Commissioner O'Donnell Friday. Some of the men, it is said, work fifteen and sixteen hours per day, and others have been discharged without any apparent cause. If a driver wants to take his lunch and is one minute late another man is put on his car and the driver or conductor who is late has to run as a tripper. It frequently occurs that in this way a man does not make more than 60 cents per day. The demand of the men is for $2.25 per day of twelve consecutive hours, sufficient reason for discharge, forty-five minutes for dinner, and those who receive $1.37 per day to be paid $2 per day.

Another general tie-up was threatened by the Empire Protective association unless the company complied with their requests before 2 o'clock. The strikers say they had given the company the privilege of running a car on every route in order to retain its charter, but this the company denied. Police were stationed at the stables.

Police Superintendent Murray had a conference with the police inspectors and captains, and he ordered a detail of 500 men to be concentrated at the Twenty-third street railroad station. About 2 o'clock the superintendent, with Police Inspector Steers and President French of the police board, started for the depot in a coach.

A car was started from the stables to meet charter requirements, and without event of moment arrived at the stables at 4 p. m. Then both sides again went into conference and at last an agreement was reached. The men will receive $2 per day for twelve hours work, with forty minutes for dinner. Other differences were referred to arbitration, and the running of cars was resumed last night.

Trouble in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—The proposition of ex-Governor Bowie, president of the city passenger railway, Friday, sixteen hours a day for $2.50 per day, with two days a week off, has been rejected by the drivers and conductors. At a meeting it was determined by the drivers and conductors that they wanted $2 a day and twelve hours to constitute a day's work. Governor Bowie claims that to put on a double set of men, which the twelve hour system would necessitate, would bankrupt any street railway in Baltimore. The men have the sympathy of the public, and meetings are being held at which prominent citizens are inviting ministers of the gospel to participate. The men will endeavor to settle the difficulty without resorting to a strike.

Reduced the Hours.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The People's Passenger Railway company of this city yesterday afternoon decided to reduce the hours of labor of their employes to twelve and to fix the rate of pay at $1.75 per day, to apply uniformly to both conductors and drivers. This move of the People's, it is thought, will result in concessions on the part of all of the other street railway lines in the city.

THE MALLORY BOYCOTT.

A General Strike Expected on All the Texas Roads.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 6.—The Knights of Labor at the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe freight depot who refused to handle Mallory freight were displaced this morning by colored laborers. At the Missouri Pacific yards very few of the knights observed the boycott and none were discharged. Both companies have a number of colored men selected with the view of replacing the knights as fast as they drop out. Such changes will be permanent.

Rumors of an impending general strike of knights throughout Texas are current here and elsewhere in the state. Indications point to an understanding on the part of the knights to quit work generally Monday morning on all roads carrying Mallory freight. There is considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks of the local knights, especially those employed in the great compress establishments.

DALLAS, Tex., March 7.—District Master Workman Golden of Galveston, who was impeached yesterday by the assemblies composing District 78, Knights of Labor, was found on the street in the morning intoxicated, and was arrested and fined by the mayor. Golden was addicted to liquor some years ago but reformed. By his present conduct he loses the highest gift in the Texas Knights of Labor. It is learned that the Knights have formulated a circular asking the business men to sign an agreement not to buy or handle goods manufactured by Stetson & Co., and to allow the Knights of Labor to examine their stock of goods. Also, that all goods be shipped by other than the Mallory Steamship line. It is understood that this agreement will be presented to all the business houses here and elsewhere in Texas.

HOW THE BOYCOTT WORKS.

It Worries St. Louis Business Men to an Alarming Degree.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Grain receivers here are very much alarmed about the railroad situation and fear a shutting off of receipts that will paralyze business. Considerable corn has been purchased along the Gould lines for shipment this week, but the purchasers say they do not believe they will be able to move it. On the present urgent demand for export corn, they say this will make a hardship that cannot be estimated.

As a result of the boycott against non-union made cigars, the wholesale grocers and dealers of this city are receiving large lots of cigars returned from their customers with word that they cannot sell them. The retail dealers say that a very large number of their customers, on asking for cigars, lift the box and look on the bottom, and if they are not labeled they hand them back saying they will not smoke them. The jobbers say they cannot sell non-union cigars to the city trade, or on the railroads, and their only resource will be to dispose of them at interior points where the Knights of Labor do not penetrate.

MINOR TROUBLES.

New York Steam Heating Engineers Remain Firm.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The strike of the engineers of the New York Steam Heating company continues. Saturday morning the coal bins were nearly empty, and the company sent word to the United States officers and postoffice that they could not perform their contract to furnish heat to the various departments unless perfect protection was offered by the authorities. They were referred to Superintendent Murray, who ordered Captains Gastling and Berghold to furnish all necessary police. The company had five boat loads of coal at Pier 3, North river, which the longshoremen refused to handle. Police were placed along the route from the dock to the company's structure and a number of Swedes were employed to handle and cart the coal. The Brotherhood of Engineers have issued orders, it is understood, that no member shall haul coal for the steam heating company.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A conference was held to-night between a delegation of the Knights of Labor and C. E. Emery, representing the Steam Heating company. The labor delegates demanded the discharge of the day engineer the reinstatement of the night engineer, the re-employment of the men who struck, with full pay for the time they have been out. Emery declined to grant the demands and stated that he was animated only by a desire to stand by the men who had stood by him. He said the company had all the coal it needed stored in Jersey City, and if its unloading was interfered with there the governor of New Jersey would call out the militia.

Outbreak of Miners.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, March 7.—Gorernor Knott sent a message to the legislature yesterday saying 200 free miners, armed, had appeared before the state inspector in charge of convicts at work in the mines in Pulaski county, and given him two days in which to remove the men, saying they would burn the camp. The governor has ordered troops to the place.

Companies, A, C, D and E of the state guard left last night to protect the miners and convicts at Greenwood, Kentucky.

Governor Knott in the afternoon issued a proclamation commanding the people of Pulaski county to keep the peace, and ordering the mob to disperse. Two hundred convicts are employed in the mine. No trouble is expected before to-day, when the free miners swear they will destroy the convict camp. The convicts are at present guarded in their quarters. The Greenwood mines are six miles from the Cincinnati Southern road, and are owned by capitalists in London, Cincinnati, Lexington, and Danville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 7.—Five companies of the state militia sent by Governor Knott to protect the convicts and state property at Greenwood mines, near the Cincinnati Southern road in Pulaski county, Ky., arrived there early this morning and took the 200 free miners and citizens entirely by surprise. The free miners had ordered the lessees to remove the convicts, and were waiting for the expiration of the two days of grace granted before they resorted to threatened violence. The mob is orderly and not disposed to resort to violence, but they insist on the removal of the convicts.

Ten Thousand Miners Going Out.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 7.—The miners within the bounds of Federation No. 3 will strike to-morrow if their wages are not advanced. The Federation composes the miners in George's Creek region, Md., Elk Garden, W. Va., Pocohontas, Va., Salisbury and Clearfield, Pa. The strike will be for a 10 cents advance in the price of digging coal, and at least 10,000 miners will be affected by it. In general the strike affects the mines which ship coal to the east, and not those shipping west. In the Myersdale or Salisbury region there are about 4,500 miners, and it is rumored that one firm has granted the advance. If this be true it is likely that the remainder will follow this example. At Irwin's Station, Pa., the miners employed at the Penn Gas and Westmoreland companies' shafts will meet tomorrow, when it is expected sixty cents per ton will be demanded for digging. The present price is fifty-five cents per ton.

The Ministers With the Knights.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—Boycotting, socialism, and the Knights of Labor formed the subjects for able sermons to-day by three of the most prominent ministers of this city. Rev. E. R. Donahue, pastor of the Eighth Street Presbyterian church, discoursed on "Boycotting," Rev. W. R. Mackey, of St. Peter's Episcopal church, on "Socialism," and Rev. J. D. Sands, of the Seventh United Presbyterian church, on the "Knights of Labor." The sermons were all favorable to the workingmen. Rev. Donahue practically endorsed the boycott. Rev. Mackey wanted more tax on capital and less on labor. Rev. Sands condemned boycotting, but complimented the Knights of Labor very highly on their strong organization.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Lethargic, But Bonds Growing Active—Dressed Beef Shipments.

NEW YORK, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Clearly the market for stocks does not show the buoyancy which it exhibited last midsummer, or during the months of October and November. Nothing that has happened during the week has wrought much change in the character of stock exchange speculation, which is very much of a local and professional nature. Large holders of stocks appear as buyers whenever the declining movement looks at all threatening, and undoubtedly reduce the price of their holdings on each advance. In a word, the market is still largely a waiting one so far as an extensive movement is concerned. The market for railway bonds is broad and active, with prices as a rule tending higher. Low-priced issues are the favorites, and the trading in some of them has been unusually heavy. Bonds that are likely to pay interest in the near future, and those that are to be benefited by reorganization schemes, have been in good demand at advanced prices. Dealings in government bonds during the week have been unusually large and at the highest prices recorded for some issues, notably 4 per cents. The advance has invited some realizing, principally, it is said, by bankers.

The work of perfecting the details of the Reading syndicate appears to be going on steadily. Progress is slow, owing to the magnitude of the task. In the end it is not believed much difficulty will arise in completing the deal, for the reason that all the new securities will be sold to the holders of the old ones. The managers of the syndicate will simply stick those men who were already stuck. Herein is the secret of the so-called reorganization. Carl Schurz is having a very good thing in looking after the interests of German bondholders in this and that reorganizing scheme. To reorganize means simply to compel the bondholders to accept a rate of interest below the original contract.

Commissioner Fink sends to Bradstreets complete statistics of the movement of cattle and dressed beef eastward from Chicago by the trunk lines for the last six years. It is the only satisfactory statement of the sort I have seen. It is noticeable that, taking the whole field together, the dressed beef movement is now about equal to the shipments of cattle on the hoof. Development of the trade in New York has been much slower than elsewhere. In the New England states, oetside of Boston, the cattle business is quite at an end. Regarding the situation in Baltimore, a correspondent there writes: "Inquiry shows that the western dressed beef industry has decreased home slaughter at Baltimore in the past five years about one-half." Home butchers there claim to have lost in the past year trade to the extent of 200 head of live cattle per week.

CUPID IN THE PULPIT.

A Detroit Divine Marries a Rich Widow Who Might be His Mother.

DETROIT, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—All Detroit is agog this evening over a social sensation that is sure to outlive the traditional nine days. It is caused by the announcement of the marriage of Mrs. C. R. Mabley, widow of the Detroit merchant prince, who died suddenly last June, to Rev. W. J. Speirs, lately in charge of St. Joseph's chapel on Medbury avenue. Speirs is a man of about 30 years. Mrs. Mabley is the mother of thirteen children, several of whom are old enough to have become the minister's wife. Mr. Speirs came to Detroit from St. Louis not long ago, and by Bishop Harris was assigned to Medbury chapel. He was very popular with the small but exclusive congregation who worshiped at the æthetic little church, and stood high in the favor of the young women. Among the mamma he was looked upon as a desirable son-in-law. Until recently it had been understood that he was engaged to the young daughter of a prominent resident of Woodward avenue. A few weeks ago he gave up the ministry, telling his friends that he was going to New York to attend to some eastern business of his prospective father-in-law. Mrs. Mabley had preceded him and they were quietly married in the metropolis by Rev. J. B. Drysdale. Mrs. Mabley is very rich. Speirs is poor. She was not a regular attendant at his church, but her children were. Though not so youthful as her rivals, Mrs. Mabley possessed many claims which they did not. They finally so bewitched the young divine that he threw up his pastorate and followed his love to New York. None of Mrs. Mabley's children knew of the marriage till this evening.

Apaches on the War Path.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., March 7.—News was received here to-night that a band of thirty Apaches ten days ago attacked a party of travelers fifteen miles southwest of Nocosari, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican and an American named Zess. The Indians, who are believed to belong to Geronimo's band, then proceeded to William Brown's mine, where McKerton was killed last September, and killed Brown and his companion, James Moser. The band then started south, camped one mile south of San Pedro, where they stole eighty horses belonging to the settlers and then went in the direction of Sierre Madre mountains.

THE GRAND OLD MAN GOES ON

Hartington and James Decline to Lead the Opposition to Gladstone.

HOME RULE MATERIALIZING.

A Declaratory Resolution Favoring the Scheme the First Parliamentary Step—The Land Question—General Foreign Notes.

Politics in Great Britain.

LONDON, March 7.—[Special Cablegram.]—Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James have disappointed the whigs and tories alike. Their speeches the past week have been expected with eager interest in the belief they would consent to head the opposition to Gladstone. Both decline point blank. Neither will attempt to construct a cave. Hartington would not discuss projects yet to be revealed, but exhibited a dread of home rule and a mistrust of Gladstone. It is clear, however, he cannot sunder old ties since he made a vigorous onslaught on the tories for their treatment of the Irish question, and desired to exculpate Gladstone. He rejects all invitations to join Lord Salisbury, and will not lead an independent movement. The week has been full of rumors of cabinet schemes and consequent resignations. Many declare the government will collapse next week, but this is not the opinion of the cabinet themselves. Chamberlain however, is yet to be reckoned with. It appears Gladstone has definitely decided on a sweeping measure of home rule. This favors the notion that he leans to Morley rather than to Chamberlain, and hence there is a prospect of a difficulty. But the fact is neither has greatly influenced him. He has his own strong views and has drafted whatever there is with the help of Lord Spencer and Sir Robert Hamilton, consequently the scheme is sure to be thorough, but immediate legislation is unlikely. The probability is that a declaratory resolution in favor of giving an independent parliament to Ireland will be proposed. If the government keeps together the resolution will be carried and legislation postponed till next year.

Meanwhile the land question may be tackled. Gladstone does not see his way to the Giffens plan of wholesale appropriation. To add $200,000,000 to the debt is extremely repugnant to his financial conceptions, even if the country would stand the enormous yearly charge involved, which is very doubtful. This is the puzzle of the Irish question to the liberals when they think of their constituents. If Gladstone can satisfy them here he will get his majority in the commons in spite of Chamberlain's opposition. If that should come about, Jesse Collings declares Chamberlain will never consent to an Irish parliament. This shows Chamberlain is still cherishing the scheme of national councils, altogether exploded.

Parliamentary incidents are few, but important. Labouchere's motion for abolition of heriditary peerage was rejected by 36 votes only in a house of nearly 400 members—this, too, after a hostile speech from Gladstone. The premier admitted that a large reform of the house of lords was inevitable, but asserted this would not happen in his time, and pleaded that when it should be undertaken the hereditary principle should be preserved. He also suggested inclusion of the bishops, showing his old tenderness for the ecclesiastical profession. The radicals and Parnellites coalesced in the division. The Irish debate on Thursday was notable, mainly for the utter foolishness of the tory tactics and for Lord Randolph Churchill's confession, which the country now has from his own lips, that he had thought it was possible for the tories to cooperate with the Irish party. That confession does much damage to his political judgment also, as much as to his Manchester proposal for a union of the English members against the Scotch radicals and Irish separatists.

France is again hostile in Egypt. Its representative at Cairo is secretly basking in Mouktar Pasha's idiotic scheme for reorganization of the native army. This would disturb the budget and throw England back into all the old difficulties of two years ago.

Debating Bismarck's Spirit Bill.

BERLIN, March 7.—The progress of the debate on the spirit monopoly bill in the reichstag has disclosed the fact that there is no hope of the matter being passed unless it be materially amended. On the second day of the debate less interest was manifested by the public under the certainty that the bill would be referred to the committee and the belief that the government was prepared to accept its ultimate rejection. The committee in the upper house of the landtag having the church bill in charge has agreed to report the measure with the addition of eight amendments proposed by Bishop Copp. The reichstag yesterday referred the spirit monopoly bill to a committee composed of twenty-eight members of the house.

Humiliated to Death.

BERLIN, March 7.—A tragic occurrence is reported from Vienna. Captain Gerstal, of the Austrian army, was tried for court-martial in that city for a slight offense and was convicted. As a matter of form a light sentence was imposed upon him. He heard the sentence with composure and bowed respectfully to the court. Then, drawing a revolver and placing it to his head, he fired two shots and fell dead.

A Crazy Frenchman's Freak.

PARIS, March 6.—The name of the man who fired off his revolver in the Paris bourse yesterday is not Petrovitch, as at first reported, but Gallo. He is a native of Brittany and has been out of employment for some time. Formerly he was a chemist's assistant, and used to be well known in certain parts of the city as a frequent speaker at public meetings. In 1879 Gallo was convicted of coining and circulating counterfeit money.

The Turco-Bulgarian Treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—Roumelia has agreed to abolish duties on goods which have already paid customs tax on entering Turkey. Objection to this Roumelian duty was the reason assigned by France for withholding her adherence to the Turco-Bulgarian treaty appointing Prince Alexander military ruler of eastern Roumelia.

Spanish Royalty Wedding.

MADRID, March 7.—The Infanta Eulalae, sister of the late king, was yesterday married to Prince Antonio, son of Duc de Montpensier. The ceremony was performed in the palace chapel, and was witnessed by the royal family and a notable gathering of nobles and diplomats.

Decrease in Imports.

LONDON, March 7.—Returns issued by the board of trade show that the imports during the month of February decreased £2,590,000 as compared with those of the corresponding month last year, and that the exports decreased £470,000.

An Italian Shake.

ROME, March 7.—An earthquake has occurred at the city of Cosenza, in southern Italy. The shock was so severe that a number of houses were thrown down. One person was killed and several injured.

Elevator Burned.

PEORIA, Ill., March 6.—The grain elevator of D. Furrier, located at Easton, Ill., burned last night. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Great Conflagration Raging in Jersey City This Morning.

NEW YORK, March 7.—3 a. m.—An immense fire is raging on the Jersey City river front at the docks of the Monarch Line Steamship company.

The Erie passenger depot is in immediate proximity to the docks.

Particulars cannot be obtained until a late hour.

An Oat Meal Mill Burned.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive oatmeal mills of Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron, Ohio. These mills are the largest in the country, and consist of several immense buildings. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and were soon beyond control. The building first attacked was soon entirely enveloped. The fire next communicated with the dry house, which was also destroyed. A 20,000 bushel elevator next burned up, and at last reports another mill was threatened with destruction. The Universalist church, across the street, and the freight house of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road was on fire. The Windsor hotel, also owned by Schumacher, and valued at $70,000, was threatened. The loss will reach $300,000.

The fires in the immense mills of Schumacher is practically subdued. The fire started in the fourth story brick dry house on South Broadway. The dry house was filled with the best wheat and there were numerous dust shafts leading from the structure to the immense seven story brick fronting on Mill street. But before the fire department had responded to the alarm the flame swept through these flues and soon fire was issuing from the handsome structure. The water works were in good condition but in spite of this the firemen were unable to cope with the flames. They gradually increased in fierceness and in an hour the entire square seemed to be doomed to destruction. About 4 o'clock this morning calls for aid were sent to Cleveland, Canton and Kent, each responded with engines. By sharp and effective work the old mill on the southwest corner of the square and a small building were saved. The large elevator contained 150,000 bushels of wheat, which was destroyed. The fire spread from this structure to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio depot and entirely destroyed it, together with contents. Although nothing definite can be learned, the loss is estimated at $1,000,000. Schumacher carried an insurance of $150,000. The house owned by Ed Russell on South Broadway was crushed like a tinder box by the huge wall falling on it.

Three Southern Blazes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7.—A fire at Springfield, Mo., early yesterday morning, burned the auction house of Hirst & Hewey, and the dry goods store of B. T. King. Loss by Hirst & Hewey $16,000, insured for $12,000; B. T. King $32,000, insured for $23,750.

A fire at Murphysboro, Ill., Friday night, destroyed three business houses, involving a loss of $15,000, which were only partially insured.

A fire at Wickliffe, Ky., yesterday, burned property valued at $12,000; no insurance.

REVOLTING BRUTALITY.

A Hotbed of Corruption Unearthed in a Charitable Institution

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—The investigation of the Mount Joy soldiers' orphans' school by the state authorities yesterday resulted in some startling and revolting revelations, 273 pupils being compelled to sleep two and three in a bed calculated to hold a single person. Thirteen boys have sore eyes, eight camp itch, four tetter, and at least half a dozen chronic sores, yet ninety-four of them were required to bathe regardless of physical condition in three tubs made by sawing molasses barrels in two and water changed but thrice while bathing the entire lot. Several boys were found who had not had a change of shirts or stockings for two months, and one had not had a clean shirt given him since the 16th of December. A little boy with a fractured arm had nothing done to it since it was set four weeks ago. One hundred and twenty boys have been whipped in one day for trifling offenses, and several had their backs cut open with the strap. Meat had been given to the pupils not more than twice a week, and in pieces about two inches square. When the beans were served, a day ago, one boy was severely flogged for taking more than two tablespoonfuls. Other inhuman acts were related by the boys, including the throwing of a butcher knife at one by a cook for some trifling offense. The sanitary treatment of some boys, as related by them, moved the entire assembly to tears. The investigation will be resumed Monday when it is expected that the same story will be continued. Public indignation is at a high pitch since the inhuman treatment of these children has been made known.

A Cuban Bandit Killed.

HAVANA, March 7.—A bandit known as Juen Gonzales, Cristabald Diaz, El Patilluno, Long-Bearded, and many other aliases, has been killed by the civil guard stationed at Majagua. He had committed many murders, and it is reported that he was the person who received the ransoms paid for the release of Don Julie Cussi and child Riera after their abduction. In one of the bandit's pockets, there was found a list of fifteen rich and well known proprietors of sugar plantations, and it is believed that it was his intention to kidnap them and hold them for ransom.

Three Million For the Father.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The house committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi river have agreed to report favorably the bill to appropriate $3,000,000 to close gaps in and strengthen levees of the Mississippi river for the purpose of improving and giving safety to navigation and preventing destructive floods. The money is to be expended by the Mississippi river commission under control of the secretary of war.

The Clearance Score.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—The leading clearing houses in the United States report the total gross bank exchanges for the week ending March 6, were $900,935,541, an increase of 29.5 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. F. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." T. BARRINGTON, 139 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

CLEVELAND CAN'T RECALL IT

Commences His Second Year With a Serious Appointment Mistake.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Congressional Speech Making and Political Wind Duels—Forecast of This Week's Work—Washington Notes.

Fred Douglass' Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—[Special Telegram.]—President Cleveland, it is reported to-night, very much regrets having gone to Albany for a man to succeed Fred Douglass as recorder of deeds for this district after promising the position to the local democracy. It is said he so much regrets the mistake, which he finds to have been quite serious, that he would recall the appointment were it not he considers the high character of Matthews, the appointee. The entire local press sharply criticises the appointment, and without exception advise its withdrawal. It is universally pronounced a purely political move, and one intended to have a bearing upon the nomination in 1888.

A good deal of agitation is taking place among mechanics and builders over the announcement that the Knights of Labor of this district will demand that the eight-hour rule go into effect on May 1 next. It is generally believed that it will have a depressing effect upon many proposed building and manufacturing enterprises. It is already having a heavy bearing upon the building trade. Some builders are refusing orders from property owners, and are advising them to postpone building operations until another year, telling them that they then will be able to put up new buildings much cheaper than they can do it this year. Should the journeymen carry out the plans which they have formed, and of which they have given notice, the consequences will be far reaching and will have material influence upon the business interests of Washington during the coming year.

J. H. Scott of Omaha is at the Riggs, and W. W. Witmer of Des Moines is at the Ebbitt.

Politics and Wind Duels.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—[Special.]—The debate on the pension bill which took such a decidedly political turn in the house, developed one fact which it would be difficult to make one out of ten people believe. That was the fact that there is a marked and radical difference between the temperament of republicans as a class. This strange phenomenon was very emphatically portrayed in this case, and anyone who followed the debate would have to admit that the republicans won more by their good nature than they lost in the argument. Whenever Mr. Matson scored a point against the administration of the pension office during the campaign of 1884—and it must be admitted that he did this quite often—he received