

promise, said there was nothing to arbitrate or compromise.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 25.—Two freight trains were moved today on the Philadelphia & Reading road. The crews were hooted by boys, but no other demonstrations were made. A small number of conductors and brakemen will report for duty tomorrow, and many engineers signify their intention to resume work when called upon, claiming they are not Knights of Labor. It is believed the miners will strike if called upon, although a number of them are not in sympathy with the movement. The Union Coal Company, the Lennox Coal Company, and several individual collieries will be the only mines in operation in the region, should the Reading miners go out. The strike is generally condemned in

BUSINESS CIRCLES.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 26.—Three freight trains were moved east on the Reading road today. It is understood the men will go to work tomorrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The executive committee of the Reading Railroad employees assembly early this morning, after a secret session which lasted several hours, decided to lift the

GREAT STRIKE

on the Reading system pending arbitration with the company. The five crews over whom the trouble originated are to be supported in the meantime by financial aid from the employees. This decision was reached after conference with Supt. Sweigart at his office last night. The committee then returned to their meeting place in Port Richmond, and after several hours' discussion, decided to submit their case to arbitration.

In the afternoon a motion had been carried to propose arbitration to the officials. Mr. Sweigart met the committee graciously and assured them that such a plan would be entirely agreeable to the railroad. There were fourteen members of the committee, representing all sections of the road. The decision of the knights is Reading yesterday not to strike is supposed to have had some influence upon the action of the board.

ALL TRAINS MOVING.

All trains are moving on the Reading Railroad this morning and no further trouble is anticipated. Nearly all the employees reported for duty promptly at seven o'clock at the various depot and freight yards, as well as those employed at the coal wharves at Port Richmond. The work of moving coal trains and transferring from the cars to the vessels at the wharf was at once begun and there was very little evidence of the great strike which for the past few days has threatened to paralyze the business of the entire Reading Railroad system. Quite a number of employees in various branches failed to report, but the officials state that these have been celebrating Christmas too enthusiastically and their places will be kept open for them a few days.

SUPT. SWEIGART

this morning denied the statement that he had agreed with the knights to submit the disputed questions to arbitrators. He said the company would not take back the men who were discharged for refusing to deliver the cars to Taylor's elevator.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The *Fremdenblatt* attributes the present comparative calm to the moderation and love of peace of those cabinets which the *Invalide Russe*, the war organ in St. Petersburg, would induce its readers to believe are treacherously preparing for war.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—*Figaro's* Munich correspondent states that workmen belonging to the Austrian reserves have been ordered to rejoin their regiments forthwith.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 27.—The Austrian consul here has intimated that Austrian subjects in Romania should be ready to rejoin their regiments.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 27.—Rand & Co.'s powder mill at Pittsford near this city was blown up this morning with a terrific noise. The workmen were at breakfast at the time and no one was injured. The loss of property is considerable.

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 27.—A fierce hurricane from the west accompanied by a severe snowstorm prevailed over the whole of Greece last night. Twenty-five vessels were driven ashore and wrecked in the Gulf of Patras.

GAUDILLA, Dec. 27.—A small part of Porto Rico suffered from a

HIGH WAVE

which was caused by a norther. Fifty-three houses were swept away. The wave destroyed the solid masonry of a cemetery and eleven bodies were washed out to sea and lost. Many vessels were storm bound.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A dozen persons were injured and two passenger cars wrecked by a collision between two passenger trains on the Long Island Railroad in Brooklyn this morning.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., December 27.—McKinnon, of the schooner *Ada M. Hall*, from the Grand Bank, to-day reported that on December 26 he boarded the schooner *Cordelia*, dismantled, water-logged and

ABANDONED.

By aid of a boat hook, one man was fished from the cabin in a decomposed state. She is supposed to belong to Shelbury, South Carolina, as a vessel

from that place and by that name was lost on the Grand Bank during a gale in August last, with all her crew.

ALBANY, December 27.—Soon after the death of ex-Secretary Manning was announced on Saturday, Mayor Thatcher issued a proclamation to the citizens of Albany. He requested that their places of business be closed and that they cease from their usual employment during the funeral exercises, which occurred at 3 p. m. today from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Manning was a member. The flags were hung at half-mast and on Sunday prayers for the family were offered in all the churches of the city.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

and members of his cabinet arrived at the West Shore depot at 8 o'clock this forenoon. They were met by Colonel Rice, Governor Hill's private secretary; Mayor Thatcher, Erastus Corning and Col. E. L. Judson, and driven in sleighs to the executive mansion, where they had breakfast. Secretary Whitney was detained in New York and was expected to arrive on the fast train. Secretary Endicott, who was called to Boston on private business, was also expected later in the day.

President Cleveland this morning sent a message to Mrs. Manning asking for the privilege of making a brief call, accompanied by his cabinet officers and Governor Hill before the private and public funeral ceremonies, and at 12:30 o'clock the party visited the house and viewed the remains of their former

FRIEND AND ASSOCIATE.

All day long until the hour of the funeral, trains brought large delegations from every part of the state. Senators, assemblymen, congressmen, judges, citizens, all came to pay their tribute of respect to the dead. The body of the dead statesman, enclosed in black covered casket, was in the parlor of the residence of his son, James H. Manning. At the foot of the casket was a profusion of carnations and white roses. The silver plate bore this inscription: "Born August 16, 1831, Daniel Manning, died Dec. 24, 1887." From 9 until 11 o'clock the personal friends of Manning were permitted to look upon the face of the dead, which looked its original self, save for the impress left by the ravages of the

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

he had undergone. Shortly before 1:30 o'clock Rev. Dr. Reese offered a prayer at the house, only members of the family being present. The lid was closed and the coffin was borne to the house by the following stalwart foremen of the *Argus* establishment: Jas. J. Wall, Sim J. McNulty, M. J. Nolan, George S. Rice, John Gray and David H. Wade.

The pall bearers were the following: Charles J. Canda, of New York, vice-president of the Western National Bank, of which Manning was president; Sidney Webster, of New York, one of the ex-secretary's most intimate friends while at Washington; United States Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland; C. N. Jordan, of the Western National Bank, New York; Congressmen Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia; Manton Marble; Judge Rufus W. Peckham; Simon W. Rosendale, from the board of directors of the Commercial Bank; Erastus Corning, president of the City National Bank; and John H. Van Antwerp, first vice-president of the City National Bank; ex-Senator

ROSCOE CONKLING

and Pascal P. Pratt, president of the Manufacturers and Traders Bank, of Buffalo.

The funeral procession took its way down the street to St. Paul's church. A good portion of the church was held in reserve for the family, pall bearers, representatives of organizations and others.

At 1:30 o'clock as the people began to arrive the organist sounded the opening chords of Chopin's "Marche Funebre" and then followed a choice programme of appropriate music. As the last strains of Gounod's march were concluded, the cortege reached the church and the main doors were opened. The coffin was borne from the hearse being met at the entrance by the rector, Rev. J. Livingston Reese; Bishop Doane; Rev. Mr. Pramble; Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, of Hobart College, Geneva, New York; Rev. Dr. Battershall; Canon Robbins; Canon Fulcher; Rev. Mr. Swarts; Mr. Woodman, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Gray, Mr. Chapman and Mr. Selkirk.

THE COFFIN

was placed upon a bier, which was covered with evergreens and palms and the bearers, mourners and those that followed took their places, the pews having been arranged as follows: Middle aisle at the left, pall bearers, President and Cabinet, Governor and state officers, judiciary and prominent out-of-town mourners; at the right the family and very intimate friends, directors of the Western National Bank, the left aisle at the right, mayor and city officers; at the left the *Argus* representatives; right aisle at right, personal friends from the city and delegates from Temple Lodge, No. 14, E. and A. M.; representatives of Typographical Union No. 4 and other organizations and editors and reporters from each city paper. After Dr. Reese had read the usual lesson from the first epistle of St. Paul to the Cor-

inthians; "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that sleep," the anthem, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven" was rendered.

THE BISHOP

pronounced words of benediction and the choir sang "Asleep in Jesus." The casket was again taken to the house and then to the cemetery, being followed by many carriages. A bell in the city was tolled during the entire time the exercises lasted, and added greatly to the solemnity of the occasion.

At the mortuary chapel the committal was read by Rev. Dr. Reese, and the remains at once conveyed to the vault, where they will rest until spring, when they will be interred in the family lot. President Cleveland and party left for Washington at 5:30 this evening.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Gladstone arrived at Dover today on his way to the continent. A small crowd assembled at the depot. Gladstone was greeted with hoots. A number of roughs outside the depot threw snowballs at him, none of which, however, struck him. A delegation of Kentish liberals waited upon him at the town hall and presented him with an address.

MR. GLADSTONE,

replying to the address presented to him at Dover by the liberal delegations, referred to the uncertain character of Lord Salisbury's declarations in reference to free trade, and said that they indicated as far as the majority in Parliament is concerned that free trade is insecure. He relied upon the masses of the people to oppose the return to protection. The coming session did not promise well for the country. If it were true that the great measure of the session, a local government bill, would not be introduced till April, the government would inflict an undisguised mockery on the country. The last was a dark session, but this would be made darker unless something was done to alleviate the situation in Ireland. The darkest blot upon Parliament was the act now in operation. The

IRISH LIBERALS

were charged with interfering with the administration of the law. What he was really trying to do was to retard the government's destructive policy. It was well for them that they were on the right side of the channel. If a Christian Knowledge Society, in seeking to promote justice, mercy and truth, were publishing in Ireland a book applying those principles to that unhappy country, they would be subject to criminal prosecution. Lord Salisbury talked about the consolidation of the empire, while pursuing a policy of national disruption. How, the speaker asked, could that be a policy of consolidation which disregarded centuries of national tradition and opposed the will of four millions out of five millions of people. Ireland only continued within the bounds of moderation because she knew that she had the sympathy of friends in England. So long as her moderation continued, so long would the sympathy be continued.

NOT LONG

could any government face a unanimous people. With the single exception of the Belfast council, all election authorities sided with home rule. If the foreign imported government stood alone, the liberals' term of minority in Parliament would cease at the first election. Their appeal lay with the country. The party had never inscribed on its banner the name of a cause without carrying it through. Having taken up the cause of Ireland, the cause would assuredly triumph. [Cheers.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—General Manager McLeod, of Philadelphia, this afternoon said the report that the Reading Company had agreed to arbitrate is absolutely false. There is nothing to discuss, much less to arbitrate. The men discharged were not and will not be taken back. The new men employed when the old ones went out will not be discharged to make room for the old ones, and all the latter have been notified that if they desire to retain their places they must return to work immediately and unconditionally, and all have returned under that order so far as places were left for them. Besides the leaders at Port Richmond, who brought on the strike, have been discharged and will not be allowed again in the company's service.

A CIRCULAR

was issued from the general office of

the Reading Company this afternoon addressed by General Manager McLeod, setting forth that the strike had developed the fact that many old and faithful employees have been compelled by others to join the organization known as the Knights of Labor. The circular further says: "While the Reading Railroad Company has never objected to its employees voluntarily connecting themselves with any labor organization they may see fit to join, it will protect them at any cost from being forced into any union where their own wish would be to remain free, and any employee guilty of using any undue or improper influence to force men to join any organization against their free will, will, upon proof furnished, be dismissed from the service and never allowed to return to it."

A SPECIAL

from Reading says: "The strike has developed the existence of an unpleasant sentiment between the Knights of Labor and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The latter, it is reliably stated, offered to furnish all the men that might be needed to take out trains. There are 175 engineers in this city and vicinity, all brotherhood men, who were discharged by the former president of the Reading Railroad, Franklin B. Gowen. Their places were taken by non-union men, who now belong to the Knights of Labor. The latter were then known as 'scabs,' and for a long time there was a bitter feeling in the community against them, especially as the riots during the strike of 1877 in this city resulted in

AN ATTACK

by the Fourth Regiment of the State National Guards in which about a dozen men were killed and seventy-five or eighty wounded. The families which suffered and their sympathizers have never forgotten the men who took the place of the Brotherhood of Engineers. All engineers employed on the Reading Railroad prior to the trouble of 1877 are being heard from. They desired to return to their 'first love' and were anxious for revenge.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 27.—The Reading strikers at this point refused to return to work today, because the company would not re-employ dispatcher Huntley, Master Workman of the Assembly, and several laborers of the coal docks, who have been discharged. It is

NOT POSSIBLE

to move coal or local freight traffic under the present circumstances, and therefore the collieries will not be worked tomorrow. Considerable ill-feeling is manifested.

READING, Pa., Dec. 26.—So promptly were the coal cars taken on to Port Richmond and unloaded that tonight the first empty coal trains passed through Reading bound for the coal regions. The most exciting scenes of the strike were witnessed this afternoon when about twenty-five old Brotherhood engineers, who were obliged to leave the company's employ in 1877, were given engines and permanent positions. They took the places of engineers who either failed to report because they live too far away, or had refused to take their engines and were

PEREMPTORILY DISCHARGED.

Every man who had during the past week refused to obey orders or had left his post because of the orders of the Knights of Labor was refused employment. There were quite a number of these, and some of the appeals made to get back were pitiful to be heard. Non-union men, ready to take the strikers' places, flocked into Reading today from the neighboring towns by the hundreds.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 27.—From some cause the order to the Reading strikers at this point to return to work, did not reach here until the middle of the forenoon, and when the crews belonging to the Palo Alto terminals reported for duty, they found several trains had been sent out with new crews, and they were informed that under the orders of Manager McLeod, they could not be taken on. A meeting of Assembly No. 7689 was called. The assembly was declared

LOCKED OUT.

The Post Richmond Assembly was called on to stand by them, and an appeal was made to Superintendent Sweigart to counteract the action of the Palo Alto dispatcher. The committee sent to Philadelphia to confer with Superintendent Sweigart in reference to the resumption of the strikers, returned this evening and reported

that Sweigart had insisted upon the peremptory discharge of the committee who first waited upon him with reference to the Port Richmond trouble, together with the five crews who refused to handle flour cars.

The commission consented and then asked a guarantee that the other strikers would be re-employed. This Superintendent Sweigart refused and the conference abruptly terminated. This report greatly incensed the meeting and as a result, the commission left here tonight.

FOR ALL POINTS

south as far as Philadelphia and north to Tamayua, Shamokin and Mahanoy, to appeal to local assemblies to stand by the discharged strikers, and is expected that a general tie-up along the whole line will be inaugurated tomorrow.

The meeting of the Reading employees' convention, composed of representatives of the railroad employees and miners at the Reading Coal and Iron Company's collieries, will assemble in Reading on Thursday, at which it is intimated by leading Knights of Labor that unless a settlement is reached, the miners will be ordered to strike and the passenger train crews called out. Intense interest is felt in the developments of tomorrow morning.

INFANTILE SKIN DISEASES

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of the back down to his knees, was one solid mass, ugly, painful, blotched, and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

Geo. B. Smith, Att'y at Law and Ex-Prov. Att'y, Ashland, O. REFERENCE: J. G. West, Druggist, Ashland, O.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN

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A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, with a little CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, are often sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease, and point to a speedy and permanent cure.

Hence, no mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance, a skin without a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood, should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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\$1000 NEW \$ for n-m-n will cure as had a case of Itching Ulcerated and Bleeding Piles as will one fifty-cent box of Dr. E-mail's Magic Balm of Healing Ointment. It acts as a soothing lubricator, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching as once as nothing else will. No pile cure ever acquired so large a sale in so short a time. Sold at every drug store, or sent by mail. Address Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, as Cleveland, Ohio, January 21, 1887.—Send me five gross E-mail's Magic Balm as soon as possible. This will make nearly one hundred and fifty dozen I have bought since July 15, 1884. I now sell more of your Balm, or Ointment, at retail over my counter than of all other balms and ointments combined. It sells better than any medicine I have in my store.—S. P. Churchill, 30 Euclid Avenue. d&w (3)

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