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XLIX CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Findlay, of Maryland, from the committee on civil service reform, submitted a report on the resolution offered by Taulbee, of Kentucky, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House by what authority the practice of permitting employees in his department to appoint substitutes is allowed.

The committee in its report says there can be no reason for questioning the good faith of the statement made by the Acting-Secretary of the Treasury, that the substitution is allowed when permanent employes are absent on account of sickness. Accepting this as a valid reason for the temporary appointment of substitutes, the committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Taulbee thought the statement of the acting Secretary of the Treasury could not be construed so as to mean that substitutes were appointed only when permanent employes were absent on account of sickness. Such a statement to his personal knowledge would be unwarranted. The practice was an abuse of public power and an abuse of civil service law. That law is a part of the hypocrisy. It had been conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. But, while it was a bad law, the government was committed to it; and while it could not be repealed, it should be respected and lived up to. In the matter of appointments at the time of the passage of the law, there were inequalities, and the law itself prohibited a correction of these inequalities. The District of Columbia, out of 1,000 appointments since the passage of the act had been entitled to two and received twenty-four. The State of Kentucky which had been entitled to thirty-three received only seventeen. This was not fair.

Millard, of New York inquired whether the gentleman held that the President and Secretary of the Treasury had not enforced the law.

Taulbee replied he believed the President and Secretary were earnestly trying to enforce it, but that the lieutenants under them so misled and imposed upon them as to make it absolutely impossible for them to give a faithful execution to the law.

Cannon of Illinois—Is there anything in the civil service law that prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury or the President from removing the chief clerks and every head of the bureau in that department?

Taulbee—There is not; but when the Democrats took possession of the Executive branch of the Government, the President announced his policy that while the civil service law should be carried out in its letter, its spirit should apply to all the offices. The President may have differed with some of the most zealous leaders of the Democratic party on that point, yet it was his policy and with a few exceptions he had carried it out—carried it out more fully than any of his Republican predecessors.

Cannon—You are satisfied these abuses arise from the heads of the bureaus. If this be true, is the President incompetent or knavish in refusing to remove them.

Taulbee—Neither. The President has been occupied for the last three or four months in trying to hold the Senate in check to keep them from besmirching his character wrongfully, because he exercises a discretion the Constitution confers upon him.

Cannon—As I understand the controversy the gentleman refers to, it is a controversy between the Senate and the President as to whether the President shall profess to do one thing to please one portion of his party and then turn around and do another to please gentlemen like my friend from Kentucky.

"Are you in good health?" queried Taulbee. "I think something must be the matter with you."

"I leave it to the country to say whether the gentleman is sick or well," replied Cannon.

Taubee did not wish to be understood as making an assault on the President or Secretary of the Treasury, because they had enough to contend with in their controversy with the Senate, but these abuses ought to be corrected. The democratic party with its doctrines and practices stood as far above the republican party as the stars above the deep caverns of the ocean. But if his party did wrong and the abuses grew upon the democratic administration he would call attention to them.

Findlay moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The vote upon this motion was so close that some excitement and interest was manifested as the clerk proceeded to call the roll, and at the conclusion of the call several changes were made, thus reversing the results a number of times. As finally announced the vote stood ayes 114, nays 113. So the resolution was tabled.

Cox, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill amendatory of the Chinese immigration act also providing an indemnity to certain Chinese for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. Referred to the committee of the whole.

McAdoo, of New Jersey, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill authorizing the construction of dry docks at certain navy yards. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The Oklahoma bill was called up and the provisions explained by Hill of Ohio.

Baker of New York argued against the Bill, and pending further discussion Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, submitted a report providing that after May 10th the House shall meet at 11 a. m. and adjourn at 5 p. m., and making it in order when general pension bills are under consideration, to amend the same so as to provide by taxation for the payment thereof. Laid over under the rules.

The House then adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the reduction during April to be $10,965,387.

The joint commission of Congress on the organization of scientific bureaus of the government has been in session all day. The members have been unable to reach any conclusion regarding the several matters which has been under consideration, and it has been determined that two or more reports shall be made. The commission is only divided with respect to the proposition to make the Weather Bureau a branch of the civil service, and three will report for and three against the proposition. Four members of the commission will recommend that the coast survey be retained as an independent bureau, and to favor its transfer to the hydrographic office of the navy department.

The Commission has also decided to recommend a modification of the bill introduced last week in the House by Mr. Herbert, relating to the printing of reports from the geological survey and requiring a sale of its laboratories.

The following recapitulation of the debt statement was issued to-day:

Interest bearing debt, principal and interest	$1,339,845,459
Since maturity principal and interest	6,023,840
Debt bearing no interest	540,656,444
Total debt principal and interest	$1,786,365,553
Total debt less available cash items	$1,484,057,847
Net cash in Treasury	77,690,999
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1886	$1,407,026,848
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1886	$1,417,992,235
Decrease of debt during month	10,965,387
Cash in Treasury available for reduction of public debt	292,307,706
Total cash in Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	402,462,510

The Eight-Hour Movement.

NEW YORK, 1.—The police are making great preparations for the labor mass meeting on Union Square to-night. A large reserve of men will be kept in readiness for any emergency that may arise.

Twelve thousand people, with banners, flags and transparencies, assembled in Union Square this evening and lifted up their voices in no gentle manner in behalf of the eight-hour movement. They were workingmen from the factories, shops and warehouses of the city, summoned out by their respective trades' organizations. It was a good-natured crowd and the 600 policemen had little to do. The men hurrahed a good deal—in fact, shouting themselves hoarse applauding the sentiments expressed by the speakers, and that was all. There seemed to be no end to the number of organizations which came pouring into the Square at 6 o'clock. Here are the names of a few of them: Farriers' Union, Fur Cap Makers, Waiters and German Shoemakers' Union, Typographical Union, Woodworkers Union, Cabinet Makers Union, Bakers Union, Nos. 1 and 2 Cigar Makers Union, Silk Weavers Union, Progressive Painters Union. Brush Makers Protective Union, Steam Fitters, Carl Salem Club, Social Labor Club, International Cigar Makers Union and the Dress and Cloak Makers Union. All sorts of transparencies were borne in the procession. Some waraed the public not to buy "scab" cigars or ride upon the Third Avenue railroad, and others bore the legend, "Eight hours shall constitute a day's labor." Some clubs lighted the pathway with flaming torches, roman candles and electric lights. Two stands had been erected for speakers. When the organizations got through marching around the square the speakers climbed up into the stands and proceeded to harangue the crowd. The stand near Broadway was given over to the German speakers and the one near Fourth Avenue to the English.

John McMakin, a painter, on taking the stand, said:

We have suffered quietly, peaceably, but to-day we have resolved to be quiet no longer. We desire liberty for labor, shorter hours, better pay, and we have here in New York a District Attorney who seems to find delight in arresting laboring men and throwing them into prison. [Hisses.] We do not want to stir up strife in this city, but we do want our rights and are bound to have them and the workingmen will not be turned away from seeking their rights by threats from the grand jury, and we tell the officers of the law here to-night that boycotting shall go on. [Cheers.] The foreman of the grand jury who declared the movement an exotic one has not read faithfully the history of his country. Such men might as well try to stop the tide with pitchfork as to try to cripple the movement by such utterances. We don't mean to violate the law, but we may be driven to it by our merciless employers.

James B. Archibald said the magnitude of this demonstration will strike terror to the hearts of the monopolists. We need no terrorizing grand juries. It had been demonstrated that the workingmen can get redress from the legislature of our State. The laws enacted for our benefit have been turned against us. Capital is falling into the slough of despond.

Edward King defended the boycott and declared it an American institution called into requisition by the exigencies of the times. He called for the boycott of all newspapers that underpaid their efficient men.

John Swinton was received with an outburst of applause. He said: We have given satisfactory reasons for demanding shorter hours which no newspaper has been able to answer. This town is now under a reign of terror by a prostitute judiciary and a rotten monopoly. They are dragging the citizens, car drivers, bakers and tailors to prison by the wholesale. I warn the this judiciary the time will come when their own feet shall pave the way to prison.

Thomas Ford was heartily cheered. He said: In 1872 the bosses taught us to boycott and now we are giving them their own coin. I am glad there has been no bloodshed and no anarchy, for the bosses see in our peaceful demonstration all the more cause for alarm.

Robert Beissert, a leader, said: Be peaceful, but be watchful and ready to meet the enemy at any time. Nineteen years ago I was arrested in England I left there blessing the last glimpse of an enslaved land, and hoping for liberty in America.

The enthusiasm among the Germans Poles, Swedes and Italians around the west stand was great. The speakers here S. Schwitz, editor of the *Volks Zeitung*, G. Black of the Bakers' National Union, Captain McCollum, one of the striking Third Avenue drivers and J. F. McKeebnie, Secretary of the Central Labor Union.

Baltimore, 1.—Two thousand house carpenters in this city to-night notified their employers that they would not return to work until they were guaranteed $2 per day for eight hours' work until August 1st, and $2.50 per day thereafter. The builders say their contracts wont admit of this and have offered to compromise at nine hours and from $2.25 per day up, according to the skill of the workmen, but the men refuse to compromise.

Cincinnati, 1.—Five hundred employes of the furniture manufactories and a hundred employes of the Brunswick & Balke billiard manufacturers are out in consequence of the refusal to grant ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. In other branches of industry, while there is a general feeling in favor of eight hours a day, nothing has been done toward enforcing the system.

Milwaukee, 1.—As anticipated last night, all brewers and maltsters in the city struck to-day. Not less than 3,000 men are affected.

Detroit, Mich., 1.—The Journeymen Brewers, numbering between 250 and 300, struck this morning. They demand for a nine-hour day ten hours' pay. They were refused by all the brewers except five, who granted the demands of the men unconditionally.

East St. Louis, Ill., 1.—Two hundred men employed on the water works in East St. Louis struck to-day for eight hours' work and ten hours' wages. The city refused to grant the demand, and will endeavor to procure new men to fill the strikers' places.

The employes at the Glendale Zinc Works struck this morning for the adoption of the short hour system and a more equal scale of wages. Two hundred and fifty men are out.

The employes of the numerous planing mills throughout the city made a demand upon their employers last night that the eight hour system be adopted by them to-day, and notices were posted in the mills that those who desired to work eight hours for eight hours pay could do so, but the machinery would be kept in motion for ten hours, thus enabling those who wished to work a longer time to do so. The men are dissatisfied and will strike on Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, 1.—All the employes of the Betz & Sons extensive brewery in this city struck this morning.

PITTSBURG, 1.—The furniture manufacturers having refused to grant their employes their demands for a reduction in a day's labor from ten to eight hours, a general strike was inaugurated to-day. Nearly every furniture factory in Pittsburg and Allegheny is closed and over 600 men are idle.

The stone-cutters in the two cities are also out for nine hours a day, but will return to work Monday, the employes generally conceeding their demands.

The Statue of Senator Hill.

ATLANTA, 1.—To-day is a May Day which will long be remembered by the people of Atlanta. The day opened bright and fair and before the sun was an hour high scores of humanity began to pour into the city from every direction, but the thousands who came by rail didn't seem to compare with those who came from the surrounding country in ever conceivable kind of vehicle. The decorations which yesterday seemed profuse were this morning greatly added to, and so well did the decorators perform the work that by 9 o'clock the route selected for the procession was ablaze with tricolors charmingly arranged. Davis, escorted by Hon. J. C. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, took his seat in a carriage which was nearly filled with flowers and the wheels of which were covered with red, white and blue cloth. Amid the loud cheering from the throng, to which Davis responded by lifting his hat and bowing to the right and to the left, the procession moved, being joined in Beach-Tree Street by the Gate City Guard, which headed the parade. Then amid loud cheers the great procession passed down Marriette Street to Broad and from Broad to Peach Tree. When the procession reached the statue the veterans opened their ranks and the military and carriages passed through. There was the wildest excitement over Mr. Davis, and the people swarmed around the platform. The stage was handsomely decorated with flowers and banners.

H. W. Grady opened the ceremonies. Dr. Spaulding, in a brief address, presented the statue to Governor McDaniels for the people of Georgia. He gave a history of the committee's work and alluded in touching words to Senator Hill's life. Then turning to Captain Burke he said: "Will you unveil the statute?" As Captain Burke released the cloth covering the statue, revealing the familiar form and features, a great shout arose from the immense crowd. Governor McDaniel, on behalf of the people, received the statue in an eloquent address.

The oration was delivered by Hon. J. C. Black and was received with great enthusiasm. After the unveiling ceremonies, Davis returned to the residence of Mr. Hill, where he remains till to-morrow, when he will go to Savannah.

Heavy Rains in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., 2.—Heavy rains fell every where between this city and the Rio Grande, westward, covering a vast grazing country where no rains of consequence have fallen for 18 months. In this city the downpour was something extraordinary. The main plaza became a lake, and the stores were flooded. Several business places sustained heavy damages to their stock. The San Pedro overflowed its banks, flooding many residences.

A Continuous Ovation to Jefferson Davis.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 2.—Davis' trip from Atlanta to Savannah was a continuous ovation. At every station crowds collected, and wherever the train stopped Mr. Davis was called for and was obliged either to bow or speak. Enthusiasm everywhere was unbounded. At the depot in this city, in military companies and an immense concourse of people awaited the train's arrival. It was 8 o'clock when the train arrived and darkness had fallen, which made it impossible for the throng to distinguish Davis' features, but as he was recognized the crowd everywhere broke into loud cheers, and his ride in a carriage drawn by four horses was a veritable triumph. Gov McDaniel and Gen. Gordon, who accompanied him, were also loudly cheered. Upon his arrival at Commerce House, Mr. Davis, in response to repeated cheers of the crowd made the following speech in acknowledgement: "I want to thank you from my heart for this manifestation of your kindness which convinces me that

OUR CAUSE IS NOT LOST,

but lives eternal in the hearts of the sons of 1776. We are now at peace with all the world, and I sincerely hope that this may remain so, but this does not involve the abandonment of principle or denial of truth. In this sense I receive this manifestation and for this I am heartily thankful." He was again loudly cheered as he retired. While feeling all the fatigue natural to so eventful a trip, Mr. Davis is in good health and spirits. Mr. Davis will probably remain here throughout the week. To-morrow he will assist Wm. McDaniel in the military review incidental to the opening of the Chatham Artillery Centennial Encampment.

The Knights and the Trades Unions.

CLEVELAND, 2.—McGuire, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose name heads the list of signatures to the secret circular made public yesterday in Pittsburg, was interviewed to-day regarding his objection to the Trades Unions. Being asked who was the author of the circular, Mr. McGuire said: "Now that the matter has been brought into print I will not hesitate to say that I am author of the call for the proposed conference of the chief officers of all the National and International Trades Unions. The conference will be held at Philadelphia on the 18th of this month, and since its issue many hearty responses favorable to the call have been received at my office. I proposed the circular after due consultation in various cities with many prominent labor men, alike Trades Unions and Knights of Labor. Had it been a matter of public concern I would most gladly have given the circular to the newspapers. From all indications, some indiscreet or misguided person in Pittsburg furnished the circular to a certain daily in that city, and since then I have been besieged with letters and telegrams concerning it. There is no cause for any undue alarm and fear less food for a sensational announcement of a labor war or bitter struggle between the Trades Unions and Knights of Labor. No such thought ever entered my mind, not for a moment. Nor is it the intent of the signers. Nothing would afford the enemies of organized labor more pleasure that to see the Trades Unions and the Knights of Labor precipitated into open hostilities, or engaged in an interneeine quarrel, which it is needless to say would be mutually hurtful, if not largely suicidal."

"What is the object of the conference?"

"As I understand it the object proposed by the Trades Union conference (and it is distinctly stated in the call,) is to devise a plan for a labor alliance and submit the same to the general officers of the Knights of Labor for their adoption. It is hoped that in this way both orders can enter into a reciprocal agreement or understanding to work together in parallel lines without any collision or antagonism, and without encroaching on each other's legitimate work. For want of this, difficulties have cropped up in a number of instances, and unless something is done, there is every likelihood of their occurrence in the future. There is a certain raw, impatient and inexperienced element that has recently floated into this labor movement. This element is hostile to the patient, conservative methods of the Trades' Unions, and, as is said in the call for the Trades' Union Conference, "Under the cover of the Knights of Labor, and as far as we can learn, without authority from that body, this element pursues its evil work." Now it is with a view to checking this strife breeding, anarchial element and to arrive at a harmonious understanding with the Knights of Labor that the call is issued. Between the Knights of Labor and the Trades' Unions we desire to establish the closest terms of fraternity, the complete solidity of the interests, and in this I speak of the members of both organizations, and like myself most of the Trades Unions officials are Knights of Labor. Were there any difficulty between the two orders, it would not be likely that the Trades Unions would have done so much to nurture the Knights of Labor and aid them, as they did, notably in the telegraphers strike. On that occasion in New York and the large cities, most of the funds for the relief of the strikers were subscribed or donated by the Trades Unions. You can rest assured that whatever differences exists, they will be finally remedied without engaging in any family jars. If our object was hostile to the Knights of Labor, we would not have called a conference at Philadelphia, the headquarters of the Knights of Labor. But we understand the General Executive Board meets there May 18th, and we propose to have a committee wait upon them so as to have the subject brought to the attention of the special General Assembly which meets in this city May 25th.

One Thousand Strikers.

PITTSBURG, 2.—At the meeting of the stone masons of Pittsburg and Allegheny to-night it was decided to strike to-morrow for $3.25 per day of nine hours' work. They have been receiving $3.30 for ten hours' and the employers are willing to concede them a decrease in hours, but say they cannot afford to pay more than 33 cents an hour. About 1,000 men will be thrown out by the strike.

Fire At Oberlin, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, 2.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the rear of August Strauss' clothing store at Oberlin, Ohio, and before the flames were subdued, a dozen or more wooden buildings were destroyed. About twenty business places were burned.

Twelve Hundred Painters Strike.

BOSTON, 2.—About twenty of the largest carpenter firms of the city have yielded to the demand for eight hours, and 50 other firms have offered to accede to the extent that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, but the offer has been refused. Twelve hundred painters held a meeting to-day. They expect no concessions and will strike.

Ten Thousand More Strikers.

WASHINGTON, 2.—From the present indications 10,000 in this city will strike to-morrow for eight hours as a day's work. Various assemblies of Knights of Labor and building trades held meetings to-day, at which arrangements for conducting the inevitable lockout were made. They have ordered their members to present themselves to the employers to-morrow morning as usual and inform them that they will work but eight hours a day, and if the proposition is not accepted to refuse to go to work. They have also ordered them to keep away from saloons and not to congregate on street corners. The police authorities have perfected arrangements for preserving peace.

FOREIGN.

Preparing for Trouble in Germany.

BERLIN, 2.—The Prussian government, fearing strikes impending, has issued a decree ordering the police to interfere in case strikers intimidate workingmen. Extra vigilance is ordered against strikers connected with the social democratic organization, the leaders of which make use of the strike for higher wages to widen the breach between employees and employer in order to increase the workmen's hatred against the existing political and social order, and thus to bring about a great rupture between the laboring classes and their employers. Socialist meetings and publications will be put under energetic surveilance. District governors are authorized to demand troops if necessary for the enforcement of these measures.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Charles Franklin Robertson, bishop of the diocese of Missouri, died in St. Louis this morning.

At a conference between Archbishop Croke and the priests of his parish a memorial was unanimously signed expressing deep gratitude to Gladstone for his past service to Ireland, and lauding him for his heroic fortitude, utter forgetfulness of self, and fearless devotion in initiating his present Irish measures.

It is stated that John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech to be delivered at Glasgow, will announce that the government has decided to abandon that feature of the home rule bill which excludes Irish representatives from Westminster.

At Belfast yesterday two Anti-Home Rule meetings were held, at one of which 6,000 persons were present. Both Liberals and Conservatives attended. At both meetings resolutions condemning Mr. Gladstone's scheme and Mr. Morley's "threats" were unanimously adopted.

The Dublin *Nation*, the organ of the Lord Mayor, denies that the Irish-American dynamiters will continue to worry England unless an absolute separation of Ireland and Great Britain is attained. Gladstone's measures, says the *Nation*, mean peace to the Irish throughout the world.

A petition asking Congress to allow the Union Pacific certain concessions in order that the road may be enabled to build 600 miles of branch line in Nebraska and Wyoming, is being extensively circulated and signed in this city. The road wants to be permitted to pledge the credit of the main line to secure funds for branch lines, a thing which it is not permitted to do under the Thurman Act. It claims that this will only be putting it on an equal footing with other roads that are now invading its Territory.

Emperor William is at present enjoying robust health. He reviewed the guards at Potsdam to-day.

It is now admitted that the illness from which Count Herbert Bismarck is suffering was so serious for several days that his life was despaired of. He is now safely past the crisis and his recovery is all but assured. His father the Chancellor, is jubilant over his improved condition.

Bismarck has introduced a bill into the Bundesrath to increase the duties on spirits.

The law to suppress "Polandism" abolishes the Polish regiments in the German army. Under its provisions Polish recruits will hereafter be drafted into different Prussian regiments, the idea being that it will be easier to Germanize their Polish soldiers by this method than if they are permitted to remain an organization by themselves. This is the course followed in the case of the Alsatian recruits and it has proved successful.

The deficit in the revenue of the Prussian State Railways for the past fiscal year is 23,000,000 marks under the estimates, owing to the general commercial depression. It is expected that the deficiency for 1886 will be even greater.

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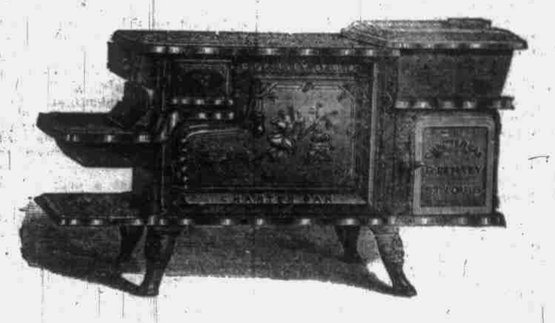

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