

to the strikers upon the railways, will be accepted and that the strikers will be declared off in a few days. The general board met in executive session yesterday and in the afternoon were in communication with the citizen's committee. Their willingness to end the strike, provided assurance could be had that the agreement of '85 between the railroads and its employees would be observed, was expressed by both the general board and the joint executive committees. The proposition made by the citizens was discussed until an early hour this morning and an answer to it will be returned to-day.

St. Louis, 30.—The Congressional Labor Investigation Committee on Trade began an executive session which lasted the greater part of the morning. Immediately upon adjourning, Chairman Curtin handed a list of names of the most prominent men of St. Louis to Sergeant-at-Arms, Combs and requested him to secure their attendance at a meeting to be held this afternoon when the taking of testimony will begin.

CHICAGO, 30.—The freight handlers on the Burlington & Alton roads have stopped work owing to the refusal to accede to their demands for eight hours. As soon as the freight now on hand is cleared up the houses will be closed. At 3 o'clock this afternoon 350 employees of the Union Brass Manufacturing Co. quit work. They demanded eight hours work and eight hours pay which the company refused. All the plumbing shops in the city have conceded eight hours work at nine hours pay.

PITTSBURG, 30.—A general strike of the cabinet makers for an advance of twenty per cent. in wages and a reduction of working hours from ten to eight hours has been ordered for tomorrow by the Allegheny County Union, which embraces 300 in number, in the two cities. The manufacturers are unanimous in their refusal to grant the increase and prefer to close their factories.

The carpenters of Allegheny county will strike Monday for nine hours as a day's work and ten per cent. advance in wages. At the meeting last night it was announced that the master of the carpenters rejected the offer and it was decided to call out the carpenters in the county Monday.

The movement of the Labor Unions in this city for a reduction in the working hours is confined almost exclusively to the building trades and the largest lock industries, the coal and glass trades not being disturbed by the demand. Those trades which have demanded a reduction in hours generally show a disposition to compromise on nine hours. No extended or general strike to-morrow is anticipated. Plumbers, bricklayers, hod-carriers, plasterers, stone-cutters and stone-masons have already settled with their employers on a nine-hour basis and will continue at work as usual.

Strikes will be inaugurated to-morrow or Monday by the carpenters and cabinet-makers. The former want ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, and the latter demand an advance of twenty per cent in wages and a reduction to eight hours. The employers have refused the demands.

At a meeting of bakers to be held to-morrow a demand for a reduction in hours will be made, and if not granted the men will refuse to go to work on Monday.

The Commercial Gazette will publish to-morrow a circular which, it is claimed, has been sent to the leaders of the various labor organizations throughout the country. It is signed by P. J. McGuire, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; A. Strasser, President of the Cigar Makers' International Union; Josiah Dyer, General Secretary of the Granite Makers' International Union; T. J. Fitzpatrick, President of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America; and W. H. Foster, Secretary of the Federation of Trades of North America. The circular is dated April 26th, and calls for a conference at an early date suggesting May 18th, at Philadelphia, of the Executive officers of all National and International Trades Unions in the country, and says: "The object of the conference is to devise ways and means to protect our respective organizations from the malicious work of an element who openly boast that Trades Unions must be destroyed. This element urges our local Unions to disband, and it is doing incalculable mischief by arousing antagonism and dissension in the labor movement. Under cover of the Knights of Labor, and as far as we can learn, without authority from that body, this element pursues its evil work. 'Rats,' 'Scabs,' and unfair employers are backed up by this evil element. Suspended and expelled members of Trades Unions are welcomed into their ranks and this element uses the Knights of Labor as an instrument through which to vent their spite against Trades Unions. That that has been the case can be amply demonstrated by the Cigar Makers' and Typographical International Unions. Other Trades Unions have been more or less affected.

The circular adds that some plan should be agreed on to prevail upon the general officers of the Knights of Labor to cease their hostility to Trades Unions.

The document is sent to the leading officers of general organizations of printers, spinners, iron and steel workers, bricklayers, batters, glass-workers, telegraphers, cabinet makers, tailors, miners and other metal workers.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon 350 employees of the Union Brass Manu-

facturing Company quit work. They demanded eight hours' work and ten hours' pay, which the company refused.

All the plumbing shops in the city have conceded eight hours' work at nine hours' pay.

The Chicago & Alton freight handlers did not, as last reported, strike to-day. The men decided this evening to join the eight hour movement should the company not comply with their petition to-morrow morning. They will make no move towards going to work in the morning until they hear from the company.

The St. Paul men continued at their work to-day, and at 4 o'clock were informed by the local agent that the company would unqualifiedly refuse to accede to their demand. It is not known yet whether the men will return to work in the morning or not.

The Northwestern freight handlers have yet had no reply, but expect one to-morrow. There seems to be but little doubt that it will be in the shape of a refusal.

The Grand Trunk freight handlers have made a demand for eight hours and no reduction of wages. They are promised an answer at noon to-morrow.

The proprietors of every one of the 93 lumber yards in Chicago received to-day a circular from the Lumbermen's Association, demanding substantially 8 hours' work, commencing on May 3d. A meeting was at once called, at which there were 84 firms represented. All of them have been taken by surprise, not having had any intimation of the movement. A committee was appointed to meet the demand and endeavor to settle the problem by mutual concessions. According to a statement made by the chairman of the committee, a general strike in the lumber yards would involve at least 20,000 men.

The employees of R. E. Pohle and Wm. Giffert, 115 men in all, struck to-day for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay.

One hundred and forty sewing machine makers of the June Manufacturing Company also struck on a similar demand.

The Excelsior Iron Works and Link Belt Manufacturing Company, employing 300 men, will shut down to-morrow indefinitely, owing to the condition of the labor situation.

Washington, 30.—The strike for eight hours work a day will probably be inaugurated here on Monday by workmen in all branches of the building trades. Several meetings of employers and employees have been held during the past week and both sides are determined to push the fight. The workmen several months ago notified the bosses that on and after May 3d they would not work more than eight hours a day, and since that notification was received the employers have formed an association determined to resist the demand. Should there not be an agreement before Monday, about 10,000 men will strike.

Baltimore, 30.—The carpenters employed on the building being erected for the Baltimore Sun have been notified that they will not be required to work more than eight hours after to-morrow.

Syracuse, N.Y., 30.—Last January the bricklayers of this city notified the contractors that the hours of labor would be reduced on May 1st to nine, in accordance with the terms of the International Union. To-morrow the workmen will quit work at 5 o'clock, and say that they will strike unless the demands are complied with.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—Shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the basement of L. & E. Emanuel's furniture establishment on Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, and rapidly spread to A. L. Bancroft & Co's stationery and publishing establishment, in the same building. Inside of an hour the building, which is five stories high, was gutted, and the entire contents consumed.

The fire spread to the adjoining smaller buildings, a number of which, with their contents were also destroyed. The total losses are placed at three-quarters of a million dollars.

A. L. Bancroft & Co's building was valued at \$120,000; insurance, \$70,000. Stock and plant valued at \$400,000; insurance, \$120,000.

L. & E. Emanuel's stock was valued at \$120,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Losses on surrounding buildings and contents, \$60,000; very little insurance on the latter.

Polk Beatty was killed by a falling wall of Bancroft's building, while endeavoring to escape from an adjoining trunk factory, in which he was an employee. A number of others are reported killed and several seriously injured.

BALTIMORE, 30.—The most disastrous fire that has taken place in this city for many years broke out shortly after 7 o'clock in the five-story warehouse at No. 518 West Baltimore Street, occupied by S. W. Floss & Co., wholesale dealers in notions and white goods. The flames spread with remarkable rapidity and the entire fire department was called upon, but a brisk wind carried the fire to the adjoining buildings and they were badly damaged before the water could exert any influence. The losses are: Floss & Co., \$150,000; insurance \$80,000. Estate of Jacob Trust, on building \$75,000; insured. Levy & Sons, string goods, \$65,000; fully insured. M. Ring & Co., clothing, \$60,000; insurance \$30,000. M. Ring, on building \$60,000; insured. Cross & Dunbrack, furniture,

\$70,000; insured. Inwald & Herring, \$35,000; insurance \$20,000; and a number of minor losses, making the total loss \$600,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ATLANTA, 30.—The two special cars that left Montgomery yesterday to bring Jefferson Davis to Atlanta arrived this afternoon. An immense crowd greeted him at the depot. The whole city is beautifully decorated. At every station along the route from Montgomery, Mr. Davis was met by tremendous delegations, who shouted and cheered from the moment the train came in sight until it was out of hearing. The party, amid uproarious cheering, were driven out to the residence of Mrs. B. H. Hill, whose guest Mr. Davis will be. The children of the city, numbering not less than 8,000, were in line all the way from the depot to Mrs. Hill's residence, a distance of over a mile, and scattered flowers before the ex-President's carriage. Two thousand ex-Confederate veterans followed the carriage to Mrs. Hill's residence. Davis was accompanied by his daughter and Gen. Gordon and his wife and daughter. The city is wild with enthusiasm. No other man ever received such a reception from the Georgia people.

NEW YORK, 30.—The grand jury of the court of general sessions was discharged to-day, but not until Foreman Brown had handed Recorder Smyth a presentment condemning boycotting. The presentment severely condemns Police Justice Welde, who, when a number of the boycotters were brought before him for annoying Cavanagh, Sanford & Company, tailors, promptly discharged them on the ground that they had not violated the law. Police Captains Williams, McCullough and Copeland had confessed that they were powerless to relieve the boycotted firms from the nuisance so long as the police justices failed to commit the prisoners. In conclusion the presentment states: "It appears evident to the grand jury, representing as they do the law-abiding citizens of this county, that great dereliction of duty and great ignorance of law were manifested on the part of this recognized legal authority of our police, otherwise we claim that our city would not have been disgraced, after those decisions of Justice Welde had been given, by this nefarious conspiracy against the people. The grand jury regrets to reflect upon any officer of justice, and, notwithstanding the opinion of Justice Welde, a thorough examination convinces them that the so-called boycott is an accused exotic, and they urge every effort of our Legislature, bench and bar, the press of the land and every American citizen, to be taken to aid in exterminating the hydra-headed monster that is dragging its loathsome length along this continent, sucking the very life-blood from our trade and commerce; equally baneful to the employer and employed."

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., 30.—Lee Schellenberger, a substantial farmer and his wife were arrested this evening for the murder of the former's child, and the step-child of the woman. The child was found in the cellar under their house with its throat cut from ear to ear. It was a bright golden-haired girl of eleven. The evidence shows previous brutality and general hatred, especially on the part of the woman. They claim she killed herself. This is pronounced impossible by physicians. The parties are in jail. There are strong threats of lynching and there is great excitement in the city. All circumstantial evidence points to the guilt of the accused. The child being heir to valuable property, which reverts to the father, is given as the direct motive.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—The Allison Car Works have shut down and locked out 900 employees. The men a week ago demanded an increase of wages and the company granted the increase—from 6 to 16 per cent. The men to-day notified the company that the increase was not satisfactory. The company immediately shut down its works.

DENVER, Col., 30.—A Leadville special to the Republican says: This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a freight train on the Denver & Rio Grande, on rounding the curve near Birds-eye, encountered a fallen tree lying across the track. Engineer Gough stuck to the engine, but the fireman, DeWitt, jumped from the cab, striking against a snow bank and fell back under the train wheels which severed his head from his body as clean as if performed by a guillotine, and breaking almost every bone in his body. The engine pushed the obstruction from the track. No damage resulted to the train.

CHICAGO, 1.—Five hundred striking railroad freight handlers met at Harrison Street Viaduct, near the West Side Union Passenger depot at 8 o'clock this morning. Speeches were made by two or three leaders declaring that it was the duty of the freight handlers of all Chicago roads to enforce their demands now for shorter hours, while the working men in the departments were doing so, and upon the suggestion of some one in the crowd the men started for the Wabash freight yards to urge the men employed there to stop work.

THE CROWD INCREASING IN SIZE AS IT MOVED,

entered the Wabash yards, when the men there at once began quitting work. From there, the crowds increasing in size, visited the yards of the Lake Shore, Rock Island, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago and Michigan Central roads, where nearly all of the men stopped. In the Michigan Central 0 men refused to quit work, and po-

lice arriving the crowd was driven from the yard. The freight house men of the Fort Wayne road this morning made a demand for eight hours, and

WILL STOP AT NOON

unless it is conceded. The drivers and conductors of the Blue Island Avenue lines of the Western Division Car Co. demand a reduction of their trips from seven to six, continuing the working day to eleven hours without decrease in pay. The company acceded without parleying. One hundred men, employed by the same company in the extension of their lines, struck for eight hours. The freight handlers on the Milwaukee & St. Paul road stopped at 10 o'clock of their own accord. A crowd of three or

FOUR HUNDRED MEN MARCHING IN A BODY TOWARD M'CORMICK'S WORKS,

on the southwestern outskirts with a red flag at the head of their columns. The works are idle to-day. The men have been given a holiday. All the lumber yards, box factories and planing mills in the city are closed down. The owners will take joint action to-night. The large packing houses at the stock yards are all running. No shut down is expected before Monday.

St. Louis, 1.—Several hundred carpenters decided that, beginning to-day, they would go to work at 8 o'clock in the morning, take an hour for dinner, and quit at five in the afternoon, thus being in service for eight hours. No strike is expected to grow out of this action, as the bosses have agreed to the proposition and the men demand pay for but eight hours' work.

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

Boston, 1.—In this city the Trades Union of Carpenters, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners' and Plumbers' Union,

FIVE THOUSAND MEN IN ALL,

have resolved to demand eight hours on Monday, and will strike if their demand is refused. The Masters' Building Association, 200 strong, unanimously condemn the action of the workmen, laying the whole blame on the labor unions, and declaring that the demand cannot be complied with without disaster to business and the workmen both, and they will close up business rather than submit to any interference.

Concord, N. H., 1.—The proprietor of the woolen mills in Penacook has made oath that he believes

HIS PROPERTY IS THREATENED BY MOB VIOLENCE,

and has notified Selectman Boscawen that he shall hold the town responsible for its protection. Special police have been appointed who will be on duty day and night until the danger has passed, and the selectmen have notified officers of the Knights of Labor, who ordered the strike in these mills, that they will be held answerable in the courts for any damage suffered by the town.

Philadelphia, 1.—All the employees of Betz & Sons' extensive brewery in this city struck this morning.

NEW YORK, 1.—Michael Stroth, bartender, Hans Holdri, musician, and Paul Witzig, waiter, all members of the same club, recently engaged in the systematic boycotting of a concert saloon, were arrested to-day on bench warrants charging them with extortion. They were indicted by the grand jury yesterday. They not only boycotted the concert saloon, but also imposed a fine of \$100 on its proprietor, which he paid. The maximum penalty for the offense is five years in prison.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., 2.—Heavy rains fell everywhere 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 overlowed its banks, flooding many residences.

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, 15 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.

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, nor for a moment. Nor is it the intent of the signers. Nothing would afford the enemies of organized labor more pleasure than to see the Trades Unions and the Knights of Labor precipitated into open hostilities, or engaged in an internecine 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 recurrence 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, anarchical 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 exist, 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."

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.

Dr. Morse, physician at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., found Red Star Cough Cure a harmless and most effective remedy in the cure of coughs. He recommends it especially for children, who are irritable and obstinate, as pleasant to take and prompt in its effect. Price 25 cents.