EIGHT HOURS.

The Movement Approved of by the National House.

It Considers the Demand Reasonable and Just.

Philadelphia Boss Carpenters Yielding to the Strikers' Demands—Situation Unchanged in Detroit—How Herr Most Spent May Day—He Talks of the Eight Hour Movement—Labor News.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the house Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution reciting the eight-hour law, of June, 1868, declaring that the mechanics, workingmen and laborers, composing as they do the bulk of our patriotic citizens, are, on this, the first day of May, 1890, agitating and demanding that hereafter eight hours shall constitute a day's work, "and resolving" that it is the sense of this house that this demand is reasonable and just, and that it is our belief that the inauguration of said system of eight hours for a day's work would be conductive of the public weal, and calculated to advance the industrial, commercial, intellectual and moral welfare of the people. Referred.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Nearly Three Thousand Carpenters Out. Bosses Yielding.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The second day of the carpenters' strike opened with nearly 3,000 men refusing to work unless their demand for an an advance of five cents an hour was acceded to.

There are nearly 7,000 carpenters in the city, and nearly all of them are identified with the three organizations. These are the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, and the Carpenters' Protective association.

Aided by the Bricklayers.

One of the biggest victories which the strikers have so far gained was won, when the journeymen bricklayers came into line and issued orders that none of its members should set the door or window frames on any job of which the boss had refused to pay the advanced rate.

From time to time reports were received from the various committees showing that the bosses were gradually coming to terms.

IN DETROIT.

Situation in the Carpenters' Strike Practically Unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., May 4.—The carpenters' strike situation here is unchanged, save that a few small contractors have conceded the eight-hour day and the scale of wages demanded by the strikers. It is reported that the planing mill owners employing carpenters will compromise by conceding the demands of the men, if they will boycott machine mill products made outside the city.

IN CHICAGO.

Iron-Molders and Their Helpers Strike for Eight Hours.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The iron molders and their helpers in most of the large manufacturing establishments of the city, including the McCormick harvesting machine works on the "Black Road," the scene of so much turbulence and rioting four years ago, are out on a strike for the eight-hour day and a uniform rate of wages. The strikers have posted pickets about the different works and say that any attempt to put non-union men at work will be met by a determined resistance.

The Illinois Steel company granted its 900 molders the eight-hour day and averted a strike.

The Fairbank Canning company has refused the demands of its 500 employes for the eight-hour day, and a strike will be inaugurated Monday. Eighty coopers in this establishment are out.

All the employes in the planing mill establishments of the Southwest side have also struck for the eight-hour day and eight hours pay. Before night, the strikers claim, every planing mill employe in the city, numbering all the way from 20,000 to 30,000 men, will strike.

Three hundred strikers started for W. S. Beahle's planing mill Friday, where some non-union men were at work with the intention of "cleaning out the establishment," as they termed it, but a patrol wagon full of policemen prevented the prospective trouble.

Four hundred employes in C. J. L. Meyer & Sons sash, door and blind factory have struck for a nine-hour day and it is reported that the employes of a number of other sash factories have also struck, making the same demand as the employes of the Meyer factory. There will be a meeting between the employers and the sash workers this afternoon and there is a prospective of their agreeing upon a settlement.

JOHN MOST.

The Noted Anarchist's Opinion of the Eight-Hour Movement.

NEW YORK, May 4.—John Most was at work all May Day in the freight office, and took no part in any of the labor demonstrations. Before him upon a desk at which he labored, were two gallowses, reminders of Chicago. He said he would not attend the meeting in Union square.

"This is a scheme of capitalists entirely, this whole eight hour business," Most said. "I never thought much of it. Some labor organizations want eight hours, and they ask for it. Pretty soon some of the agitators take up the subject, politicians get on to the racket, and then in a little while there is heard in the capitalistic press a great deal about agitation for eight hours. It is all stuff and nonsense.

"Politicians only are anxious for a work-day of eight hours, because they believe they can get the workingmen's votes if they preach eight-hours. Of what matter is it that a few capitalists and politicians sympathize with the workingmen for personal reasons? will that bring on the social revolution? What signifies it to mankind that a man who has been working nine hours now works eight, or that one who has been working ten hours now works nine? All this is nonsense.

"It is not so much a question of hours as it is the overturning of the present condition of society. No makeshifts will do. The whole thing has got to go. No half-way methods will be permitted when the Anarchists begin work. Most workingmen complain that they have not enough work. Yet a few agitators want to decrease the little they have. Anyone can see the nonsense of all this. It is only a scheme of capitalists to defer the day of the social revolution."

Nothing New.

At the Federation of Labor bureau Friday morning Secretary Evans stated that there was no new developments in the eight-hour labor question, beyond the fact that a few more bosses in the city had expressed a willingness to accede to the demands of the strikers.

Iowa Quarrymen Strike.

ANAMOSA, Iowa, May 4.—About fifty employes of the Gold Hill stone quarries at Stone City, four miles west of here, owned by Brown & Erickson, have struck for $1.70 a day. It is feared that unless their demands are conceded the men employed in the other quarries at that place to the number of several hundred will also go out, which would be a serious affair, as all the quarries have large contracts on their hands. The men will make a stubborn fight.

Louisville Carpenters.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—One thousand carpenters went out on a strike here Friday morning, demanding eight hours as a day's work with no reduction in wages. Twenty boss carpenters have conceded the strikers' demands and the trouble will probably be amicably settled soon.

Bosses Given a Week to Decide.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4.—The district council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters met and decided to give the mill bosses a week to decide upon their answer to the demands of the mill hands for a nine-hour day. If it is not granted the men will strike.

Strike for Nine Hours.

SALEM, Mass., May 4.—The carpenters who have been working ten hours a day quit at 5 p. m. Thursday instead of 6 o'clock. The bosses will hold a meeting to decide what action to take. If they decide to reduce the rate of pay a strike will result.

Want an Advance.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., May 4.—The men laying the pipes for the water works here have struck for $1.25 for eight hours or $1.50 for ten hours' work. They have been getting $1.25 for ten hours.

Buffalo Bakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4.—The bakers' strike in this city is practically at an end. All but nine boss bakers acceded to the demands of employes.

May Day in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—There was no labor parade here May 1. A good many workmen took a holiday.

MAY DAY AT MARSEILLES.

Very Orderly During Day—Rioting at Night.

MARSEILLES, May 4.—Not less than 30,000 workingmen participated in the celebration of May Day in this city. The streets were filled with noisy demonstrative crowds, but no actual outbreak occurred.

A great meeting of demonstrators was held at which the presidents of forty trades unions, together with 3,000 affiliated workmen, were appointed a delegation to present a petition to the prefect in favor of the eight-hour day.

The delegation thus constituted and instructed proceeded in a body to the prefecture, where the prefect refused to hear them unless they would present themselves in groups. This the deputation declined to do, as they had been instructed to act as a whole. They then returned in procession and marched back to the Ledier Exchange, where their meeting was still in session. On the arrival of the delegates the meeting dispersed in an orderly manner.

At midnight last night, large and disorderly crowds collected on the Cours Belgetone and created a tumult. The mob successfully resisted the police and was only dispersed by the bayonets of the infantry. In other parts of the city demonstrative groups were repeatedly charged by the cavalry patrols. An oil mill was looted by a mob of foreigners, mostly Italians, and thirty rioters of that nationality were captured by the troops and police. In all 100 arrests were made in Marseilles, as the result of the May Day demonstration.

IN ROME.

Troops Patrol the Streets—Thirty Arrests Made.

ROME, May 4.—In two instances Friday the military detachments engaged in patrolling and clearing the streets have been resisted by ugly-tempered groups of citizens. In these affairs the soldiers seized thirty prisoners, among whom were a number of Anarchists.

The king and queen, upon appearing in the streets as usual for their daily carriage drive, were given an ovation by the people who lined the route along which they drove. A man who addressed an offensive epithet to their majesties was promptly seized by the onlookers and handed over to the custody of the officers.

GERMAN IRON-WORKERS.

But a Very Small Percentage Left Their Labors on May Day.

BERLIN, May 4.—A record kept by the iron foundries and machine factories union shows that out of 18,818 men employed in sixty factories only 2,595 were absent from work May Day.

Sixteen thousand workmen absented themselves in Hamburg. They spent the day picknicking in the suburbs, and no disorder occurred.

In Saxony the time-keepers of 139 establishments state that out of 30,818 workmen only three were absent from their places without permission May Day.

An International Question.

At a meeting at Prague a speaker declared that the eight-hour question was an international one, and also demanded universal suffrage. Before dispersing the workmen gave cheers for the director of police.

IN FRANCE.

Rioting at Turcoing, on the Belgian Frontier—Troops to the Rescue.

PARIS, May 4.—Information has just reached here that a critical condition of affairs exists in the department of the north.

The striking workmen of Turcoing, on the Belgian frontier, who are rioting and resisting the troops, have been joined by 5,000 strikers, who have marched from Roulaix to their assistance. Reinforcements of troops were summoned, and hurried forward as rapidly as possible.

Censured by an Archbishop.

DUBLIN, May 4.—Archbishop Walsh in addressing a meeting of the striking railway employes, reproached them for having abandoned their posts without serving fair notice upon their employers. It was unjust to both the public and the railway company.

The archbishop then proposed that he should preside over a ballot on the question of the men returning to work and in regard to the submission of their grievances to arbitration. The proposition for the taking of such ballots was adopted.

Great Meeting at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—A great Socialist meeting was held in a suburb of this city May Day. There were fully 20,000 men present, and fifty organizations were represented by delegates. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a normal work day. The speaker was a member of the rigsdag, who declared that a normal work day could only be obtained in a Socialist state.

ALBANY'S TREASURER

Skips Out, Leaving Creditors to Get Their Money as Best They Can.

ALBANY, Ga., May 3.—Gary Pittman, city treasurer of Albany, has left for parts unknown. The unfortunate man was the victim of a boom. About three months ago he was drawn into the boom of the new town of Nottingham, Ala. He was elected cashier of the Bank of Nottingham, opened a brick yard with orders for two million brick, two stores, built a handsome residence, and commenced the erection of numerous tenement houses. All he could control was invested in Nottingham.

At the great land sale which occurred about three weeks ago, he expected to reap a golden harvest, and reimburse his creditors. Everything he had was mortgaged—even to his furniture. The land sale was a failure. Pittman saw that he was ruined. He told his wife that if he could not raise eight thousand dollars in Chattanooga, he would have to leave the country. He said he would send her to her parents, or she could go with him. She decided to cling to him. He drew a check for $1,800 in Chattanooga, on the Nottingham bank, telegraphed her, and, heart-broken, she joined him, and together they fled. His shortage with the city is about $7,000. Pittman was more foolish than guilty. He placed his entire hopes upon the Nottingham boom, and that failing all was lost. His business here was badly managed, while vascillating between the two towns, and his hopes of rapid fortune caused him to neglect the petty details of business. A great deal of sympathy is expressed for the family.

A GREAT REVIVAL.

More Than Fifteen Hundred People Have Been Converted.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 3.—Rev. Sam Jones has closed his eight days' meetings here. He was assisted by Rev. G. R. Stuart, of Tennessee, and this has been one of the most wonderful meetings in the history of the evangelist. In the eight days Mr. Jones and his assistant have preached to no less than 175,000 people, and all western North Carolina has been stirred by the words of the famous Georgia preacher. More than 1,500 persons have been converted, and thousands greatly aroused. Mr. Jones made up $7,400 for the Charlotte Young Men's Christian association, and he himself was presented with a check by the citizens of Charlotte for $2,200. Quite a sum of money was also voluntarily handed Mr. Jones for his orphanage. All the city pastors arose and thanked Mr. Jones for coming here, and the good work he has accomplished. The closing scenes were affecting, and hundreds clung around Mr. Jones until he pushed his way out of the building and went to the hotel.

Allaying Sectional Feeling.

MACON, Ga., May 3.—There will be an innovation in the exercises of decorating the graves on soldier's graves at Andersonville this month. The E. S. Jones post, G. A. R., of Macon, which has the official charge and care of the National cemetery at Andersonville, has requested the Hon. Hugh V. Washington, a sterling young democratic southern lawyer of this city, to make the annual memorial address. Mr. Washington has accepted. The post has also invited the Southern Confederate democratic organization to attend, and fire a salute over the graves of the men who wore the blue. The colored military companies of Macon have usually performed this service. It seems that the E. S. Jones post is doing what it can to allay sectional feeling.

Stealing a Ride to Death.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 3.—As the Charlotte found train on the Air-Line road slowed up at Cowpens, a young white boy who had been stealing a ride on the postal car, jumped off. He tripped and fell, striking his head on one of the rails of a side track. He turned over with his feet toward the passenger train, and the whole train's load was crushed in. He lingered for several hours, when death came to his relief. He got on the train at Clifton, and rode to Cowpens. He [illegible] he learned.

[illegible], Ga., May 3.—William M. Bowden, who killed Stewart Reynolds on the 25th of December last, was sentenced by Judge G. F. Gober to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. Bowden was drunk, as shown by the evidence, at Presley's grocery, near Tate, and ordered those in the house to get out, and as Reynolds made an effort toward moving out, Bowden fired, killing him.

Southern Methodist Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 3.—The Southern Methodists will hold an important convention in this city, beginning on the 9th inst. How long it will take to complete the work of the convention is not known. It is believed that the conference will be in session several weeks.

Factory Burned.

TURNERSVILLE, N. C., May 3.—Turner's factory, at this place, owned by G. W. Turner & Sons, a finely equipped milling concern, burned down. The origin of the fire is thought to have been accidental. The loss [illegible], on which there was [illegible].

The Gitta [illegible] of Lals of Cowdenly [illegible] withdrawn from the [illegible] surrendered its charter and secret work.

WOMAN'S WEAR.

Many new basques are edged with welting cord.

Buttons are slowly but surely returning to favor.

There seems to be a developing fancy for rolling linen collars edged with lace.

Suede gloves in old rose shades are worn at the theatre and upon other dressy occasions.

Some of the handsomest woolen gowns have square yokes of velvet and velvet mutton leg sleeves.

Iron grenadines are revived this spring, and may be had plain or with alternating stripes of satin.

Gray and black striped gloria will be a favorite material for summer traveling gowns and cloaks.

Riding boots in tan suede or patent leather are exceptionally well cut and extremely comfortable.

The deep pointed lace, a revived feature of the Stuart days, still continues the fashionable garniture.

Lawns of white ground with wide black stripes, edged with open lace patterns, are made for mourning wear.

The silver girdles introduced by Bernhardt in "Theodora" are now utilized to loop the lace front of the tea gown.

Mixtures of black and gold in nets and laces are likely to be popular the coming summer; also silver or gold embroidery, with white net. Red net is also wrought with gold.

Demi-season toilets are in beige and otter velvet, and walking dresses are in woolen material, trimmed with black braid; the cloth jacket worn with the dress fits the figure, the basques have buttons.

Its Excellent Qualities

Commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye, and to the taste and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

Gratitude is probably more sincere to the deliverer from stubborn physical ailments than to any other human being. It is the knocking off the chains that enslave as well as gall. W. L. Whitfield, of Monroe, Union county, N. C., is one of those set free by Mrs. Joe Person's remedy from a bondage of eight years to a painful blood or skin eruption.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER

On the Present Financial Condition of Farmers.

His Speech Before the Butler Club of Boston.

The Farmers' Alliance; if Successful, Will Destroy Both the Great Political Parties—The Stupendous Mortgage Debts of Western Farmers—Predicts a "Financial Cyclone."

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

BOSTON, May 5.—At the annual dinner of the Butler club, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler made a long after-dinner speech which was devoted almost entirely to the subject of the present deplorable financial condition of the farmers of the country.

The Farmers' Alliance.

He referred to the Farmers' Alliance, with its formidable proportions, which, if held together will be irresistible. It claims to be non-political, but if it is successful it will destroy both political parties, and become a political party itself. The general contrasted the condition of the farmer as a workingman with that of a carpenter showing that while the farmer's profits would be $112.50 for his crop, the carpenter for a less expenditure of time and energy, would get $600, figuring upon the basis of the present value of corn within twenty-four hours ride of Chicago.

Farm Mortgages.

Referring to the enormous mortgage debts of the farmers, Gen. Butler said that taking simply the agricultural lands of the western states, the mortgages amount to the stupendous sum of $8,400,000,000, the interest upon which is at rates averaging from 7 to 9 per cent. The payment of these mortgages is impossible and they never will be paid, for the simple reason that, as all statistics prove, the average profits on farming industries are only between 4 and 5 per cent.

"Financial Cyclone" Predicted.

The general presented some other startling facts showing the hopeless condition of the farmers and predicted a "financial cyclone" among them before many years. He ridiculed the project of the government building storehouses and loaning the farmer money on his garnered crops. The storage certificates given by the government would be bought up by speculators who would thus control the market for the grain as they do now.

When the bill was introduced into the senate that the government loan the farmers $5,000,000 to relieve them from their financial difficulties, he calculated that the full amount would only pay two-thirds of a mill on each dollar of western farm mortgage debts alone, or, in other words, would only pay the interest on those mortgages for five days.

The Silver Bill.

The silver bill now pending in congress, will not remedy the matter. It would take all the silver that the mints can coin, at the rate of four and a half millions a month, and all the silver that the mines can produce in that time to pay one year's interest on these mortgages, supposing that no more money is borrowed. The general had no remedy to propose, and seemed to think the case of the farmers hopeless.

CONFIDENCE MEN

Fleece a Wealthy Kentucky Farmer Out of $5,000 in Short Order.

NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., May 4.—The newest victim of the boom fever is Fountain Land, one of the largest landowners of this county, who has been was duped out of $5,000 in cash by two confidence men, who worked him so smoothly and successfully that several hours elapsed before he could regain his self-possession and let his friends know the facts.

A well dressed stranger visited Mr. Land at his residence nearly Hanley and proposed to turn his valuable farm into a fortune by erecting a fine college which would pay him a guarantee of $2,500 a year interest on $5,000. The lots would bring fabulous prices, and both parties, while aiding the cause of education, would be enriched. Land fell into the trip and came to the Farmers' National bank and drew out $2,500, the usufruct of his farm, telling the cashier that a check would not do, as he feared the party with whom he would invest it would back out.

He then went to Noland, Wilmore & Sears' bank, where he drew out $2,500. With the $5,000 in his pocket he drove home, where he was met and relieved of the money. During his absence in town the slick operator was reinforced by a confederate, who held the money while the papers were drawn securely. He left abruptly, and the first party told Mr. Land that they had both been robbed, and to pursue the rascal would be at the risk of their lives. Land was left on the turnpike, and soon found his partner in the boom gone to join the boosdle-holder.

The pair passed through here at 5 o'clock, and drove in a buggy to Lexington. Land is a successful farmer of 65, who accumulated 1,000 acres of land by hard work. He treats the whole subject lightly, while his sons are working the wires in every direction.

Iron Mills Sold to a Syndicate.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 4.—The reports that the Ætna and Standard sheet iron mills across the river from this city are about to be sold to an English syndicate, has been confirmed. The Standard mill is about to be sold for $900,000. The capital stock is $150,000. The mill cleared about $80,000 last year and employes about 400 hands. The syndicate offers $750,000 for the Ætna and all the stockholders except two in the Standard have signed the agreement to sell.

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(IN EFFECT March 23)
75th Meridian time used when not otherwise indicated.

EASTBOUND.	No. 51 Daily.	No. 53 Daily.
Lv. Knoxville, (90th mer.)	2 50pm	8 05am
" Asheville,	12 35am	2 02pm
Ar. Salisbury,	5 53am	6 42pm
" Danville,	9 32am	10 20pm
" Richmond,	3 30pm	5 15am
" Raleigh,	1 05pm	7 30am
" Goldsboro,	3 10pm	12 50pm
" Wilmington	6 00pm	
" Lynchburg,	12 20pm	12 55am
" Washington	7 10pm	6 55am
" Baltimore,	8 50pm	8 25am
" Phila.,	11 20pm	10 47am
" New York,	6 20am	1 20pm

WESTBOUND.	No. 50 Daily.	No. 52 Daily.
Lv. New York,	12 15am	4 30pm
" Phila.,	7 20am	6 57pm
" Baltimore,	9 45am	9 30pm
" Washingt'n	11 24am	11 00pm
" Lynchburg,	5 40pm	5 07am
" Richmond,	3 00pm	2 30am
" Danville,	8 40pm	8 05am
" Wilmingt'n	9 00am	
" Goldsboro,	2 30pm	5 00pm
" Raleigh,	4 46pm	1 00am
" Salisbury,	12 45am	11 25am
Ar. Asheville,	7 22am	4 22pm
" Knoxville, (90th mer.)	12 15pm	8 25pm

No. 55 Daily.	A. & S. R. R.	No. 54 Daily.
8 00 am	Lv. Hot Springs, Arr	8 40 p m
9 15 am	Arr Asheville, Arr.	7 00 p m
10 00 am	Ar. Hendersonville, "	6 07 p m
12 42 pm	" Spartanburg, Lv.	3 40 p m

MURPHY BRANCH.

No. 18 (Daily except Sunday.)			No. 17
9 10 a m	Lv.	Asheville, Ar.	3 55 p m
11 10 a m	Ar.	Waynesville, "	1 55 p m
2 54 p m	"	Bryson City, "	9 45 a m
6 45 p m	"	Westfield, Lv.	6 10 a m

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