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EXTRA

LAST EDITION.

CLOSE AT NOON!

The Produce Exchange and The Saturday Half Holiday.

Little Sympathy With a Scheme to Nullify the Law.

Some Room-Traders and Scalpers in the Wheat Pit Would Like to Speculate All Day, but the General Opinion Is Said to Be in Favor of Complying with the Law—The Recreation a Benefit to Employers and Employees Alike.

A proposed amendment to the by-laws of the Produce Exchange, which will virtually nullify the Saturday Half-Holiday law, is now exciting a great deal of discussion among the members of that institution. When the Half-Holiday law was first passed by the Legislature the Exchange, which obtained its charter from the State, at once decided to close on Saturdays at noon, and it has been working under this system ever since.

The law has been unpopular with some room-traders and scalpers in the wheat pit, and the present attempt to make the law null and void had its origin among this class of members.

The proposed amended rule, which is to be voted upon Monday, June 4, and has been approved by the Board of Managers of the Exchange, reads as follows, the amending clause which is inserted being printed in italics:

SEC. 52. The Exchange shall be open for business daily, except Sundays and legal holidays, *when the holiday consists of the whole day*, during such hours and under such rules as the Board of Managers may establish; but the Exchange may be closed for one day at any time when the Board of Managers shall direct a vote of the members to be taken thereon by ballot, of which at least twenty-four hours' notice shall be given by the President, provided two-thirds of all the votes cast shall be in favor of such closing.

To carry the amendment requires a majority of two-thirds. The movers propose, if successful, to extend the time of closing on Saturday to 2 o'clock, thus requiring a full day's work not only from the clerks in the offices of all the brokers and merchants, but from all the employees of the Exchange. The amendment would also compel the attendance at the Exchange up to the hour of closing of all the active members, both in the speculative and cash departments of the flour and grain trade, no matter whether they were opposed to the change or not.

At a rough estimate it would affect not fewer than ten thousand persons, the great majority of whom are employees of the merchants of the Exchange and have salaried positions.

That the proposition to keep open until 2 o'clock on Saturdays is very unpopular, especially among the younger men on the floor, who generally represent the larger houses, and are working on salaries, is very evident. Most of them, however, are unwilling to express any opinion in the matter, for fear that it may be used against them, and, as a matter of fact, not a few of them who apparently favor the change will certainly vote against it when it comes to balloting.

A thorough canvass of the active members of the Exchange who are to be counted upon to cast their votes in such a controversy has been made by reporters of THE EVENING WORLD. The prevailing sentiment is strongly against any change in the present arrangement so long as the Half-Holiday law continues to exist.

Nearly all the established grain and flour houses are opposed to the amendment. This is also true of most of the clerks on the floor, who also hold membership certificates, and not a few of the speculators in the pit, where the principal backing of the amendment is to be found.

Among those who favor its adoption are Henry S. Kneeland and Franklin D. Edson, of the grain trade, and E. B. Cottrell, of the speculative department. Their argument is that Chicago keeps open and they must follow suit to protect themselves.

On the other side, those who favor the existing system hold that so long as the law says Saturday is a half holiday it ought to be observed; the merchants, brokers and employees need a rest after the exhausting work of the week, and especially in the summer ought to be allowed to get out of town for Sunday, or get recreation in other ways; that keeping open until 2 o'clock would be a violation of the charter granted by the State, and that if necessary all the work of Saturday could easily be done in the morning hours, and that there is no sense in knuckling down to Chicago.

In regard to the number of those who stay after hours Saturday and trade on the curb, they say that it is comparatively small, and most of the business done is only of a scalping nature and does not in any way affect the general business of the Exchange.

Those who are opposed to the amendment all feel very confident that it will be rejected by a large majority, while many of those who favor it express very grave doubts as to their ability to carry it.

Here are some of the views expressed by members of the Exchange representing all departments of trade in opposition to the amendment:

H. L. Wardwell, of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell, grain—It will promote the business of the Exchange if we close at noon on Saturday, because it will make the trade better prepared to do business if they take more rest. Besides this, they have no right to keep open on a legal holiday or half holiday. The charter forbids it. The members of the Exchange will lose nothing by observing the law of the State.

Fred Goldsmith, one of the best-known brokers in the wheat pit—You can put me down as strongly in favor of the rule as it stands. I don't belong to the army of kickers. As long as it is the law to close at noon it is proper to observe it. I shall vote against the amendment.

J. P. Bennett, grain broker—I am in favor of working fewer hours not only for the members of the Exchange, but for their clerks and employees. I am not prepared to say, however, that keeping open till 2 o'clock on Saturday would not be a good thing for the trade.

Clarkson Cowl, a prominent trader—I am

(Continued on Second page.)

MAHLER'S MARITAL MISCHANCES.

A New York Wife, a Jersey City Betrothed, and a Lonely Cell.

Last October Fred Mahler and Bertha Rush were both boarders at the home of Bertha's sister, Mrs. Martha Moretz, 38 Sussex street, Jersey City. They fell in love, became engaged and set June 10 as the date of their marriage. Mahler then went South for the winter and Miss Rush journeyed to Germany to visit relatives.

In April both returned to Jersey City and the house in Sussex street. Mahler bought furniture and fitted up rooms preparatory to the wedding. A jeweller's services were sought, rings fitted and everything arranged happily.

Yesterday afternoon Frederick started for a walk and met two friends. They told him that Margaret Mayer, a young woman living at 245 West One Hundredth and Twenty-fifth street, New York, one of his former sweethearts, had been told of the approaching nuptials and was at that moment in Justice Geiger's office on Washington street obtaining a warrant for his arrest.

Fright and beer worked so strongly on Frederick's mind that he rushed to the Justice's office, met Miss Mayer, and offered to marry her then and there.

She accepted, and the Justice tied the knot.

An hour later the prospective bride in Sussex street heard the news. She rushed off to Justice Weed's office, and, tearfully telling her story, asked that Mahler be arrested, as he had betrayed her also under his promise of marriage.

In an hour Mahler was in the toils, with his new wife weeping at the home of a friend on Washington street and the deserted girl just as demonstrative in court. He is held for trial, and seems thoroughly disgusted with his marital experiences.

THE STANDARD OIL MONOPOLY.

Its Application to Establish Storage Oil Tanks Denied This Morning.

The application of the Standard Oil monopoly for permission to store explosive oils in their tanks in East One Hundred and Fifteenth street was denied by the Fire Commissioners this morning.

Commissioner Croker, who had the matter in hand, reported that in conferring with the Board of Fire Underwriters the unanimous opinion was that the hazard of transporting the oil through the harbor and the additional danger of storing it in the tanks was too great.

Prof. Henry Morton, of the Hoboken Institute of Technology, also rendered a report, in which he states that the company would need at least 13,500 gallons of naphtha per day for their works, and that vessels would have to be continually passing to and fro in the harbor to keep up the supply.

THE NEW GERMAN MINISTER.

Count Arco Arrives in New York on His Way to Washington.

Herr Graf Arco Valley, recently appointed German Minister at Washington, arrived here this morning on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton.

Count Arco is one of the most distinguished men of the German Empire, and his appointment is considered as another manifestation of Germany's friendly disposition towards this country. He is a Bavarian, and head of one of the great Bavarian families.

In German diplomatic circles he is held in high esteem, both for his high character and great ability. He was Secretary to the German Legation at Washington in 1871, and has held similar positions in all the European capitals.

BOARD OF WORKS COMMISSION INDICTED.

A Presentment by the Hudson County Grand Jury—Malfeasance in Office.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

HUDSON CITY, N. J., June 1.—The Hudson County Grand Jury, at 11.45 this A. M., presented an indictment against the Board of Works Commissioners Kern, Hilliard, Watt and Reynolds for malfeasance in office.

None of the four indicted Commissioners were present. They will probably be arrested this afternoon on capiases from the District-Attorney's office and placed under heavy bonds to appear for trial.

The State's majority on the vote for indictment was but one. The efforts on the part of the "Big Four" to reverse the majority have been mighty, but ineffectual.

ONE OF SHERIDAN'S COMMANDERS DEAD.

Gen. Henry W. Birge Succumbs to a Paralytic Stroke in This City.

Gen. Henry W. Birge, one of Sheridan's famous division commanders of the Army of the Shenandoah, was stricken with paralysis on the evening of Memorial Day and died at 6 o'clock this morning at the Gedney House.

His nurse was the only person present when he breathed his last. He was fifty-eight years old and a native of Norwich, Conn. His wife died some years ago.

A sister of Gen. Birge lives in Milwaukee. She has been telegraphed to give directions as to the funeral.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

DETROIT, June 1.—A special from Wyandotte says a boiler exploded in the Eureka Iron Mills this morning wrecking the plate mill, killing George Green, Patrick Finn and Terry McCoy and wounding several others.

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Canada Southern	48½	48½	48¼
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	46	46	46
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	112¼	112¼	111
Chicago & Northwest	108¼	108⅝	108¼
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	65½	66⅞	65¾
Chic., Mil. & St Paul pfd	107⅞	108	107⅞
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific	106	106	106
Del., Lack. & Western	127¾	128	127⅝
Delaware & Hudson	108½	108¾	108¼
E. Tenn., Va. & Georgia	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Ft. Worth & Denver City	28	28	26¾
Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	53¼	52⅜
Lake Shore	91½	91½	90⅞
L. E. W. & Western pfd	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
Missouri Pacific	70	70⅛	69⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜
Nashville Chatta. & St. Louis	75	75	75
New York Central	105¾	105¾	105
N. Y. & New England	36	36⅞	33⅝
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western, pfd	55	55	55
Norfolk & Western pfd	46	46	45¾
Northern Pacific pfd	49⅝	49¾	49⅝
Oregon Transcontinental	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜
Oregon Improvement	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
Pacific Mail	32⅝	32⅝	32¼
Philadelphia & Reading	59¼	58⅝	59⅛
Rich. & West Point Ter.	22⅞	23	22⅜
St. Paul & Omaha	35¼	35¼	35⅜
Texas Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Union Pacific	54	54	53¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific pfd	21¾	21⅛	21⅜
Western Union Telegraph	75⅜	75⅛	74⅝

COLORED lithographed portraits of all the leading base-ball players, jockeys, actors, Police Inspectors and Captains, in full uniform and costume, packed in GOLD COIN CHEWING TOBACCO, the best 5c. paper. ***

A DELICIOUS aroma peculiar to itself is imparted in smoking TURKISH CROSS-CUT CIGARETTES. ***

THE BREWERYMEN'S DIVIDED COUNSELS.

Unwilling to Raise the Boycott, but Wanting to Go Back to Work.

The brewerymen's lockout is causing considerable controversy among the labor leaders, a portion of whom want the boycott raised, while a majority of them do not. Central Labor Union delegates say that an out-and-out boycott has never been put on the pool brewers, but a resolution was adopted requesting all union men to patronize only the product of brewers designated by the Journeymen Brewers' Union and printed in a pamphlet issued by the Forbush & McQuade Publishing Company. It has been suggested that all the pool brewers be added to the list, and thus remove all semblance of a boycott. The anti-boycotters want the embargo on pool beer raised, so that the locked-out men may go back to work.

Secretary Seifert, of the Brewers' Exchange, says that all the men will no doubt find employment when the boycott is taken off, but not until then. Some of the locked-out men have been re-engaged and the others are trying to get back in spite of the action of their opponents.

The funds for the support of the men out are low, and soon money will not be forthcoming, a fact which the opponents of the boycott say will bring the obtuse heads of the Central Labor Union to their better senses.

Secretary Herbrandt having gone to Europe to attend to some private affairs, his place as Secretary of the National Brewerymen's Union is filled by Louis Riege, who has been endeavoring to get the boycott raised by the Central Labor Union.

SUBWAY LABORERS ORGANIZE.

They Want to Begin Work Without Delay and at Standard Wages.

Four hundred subway laborers and mechanics met last night in Clarendon Hall and formed the Subway Workmen's Association. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. A. A. Carsey; Vice-President, Joseph Daley; Secretary, John Brady; Treasurer, N. W. F. O'Brien; Sergeant-at-Arms, David Dunne.

A committee composed of Messrs. Daley, O'Brien, Larkin, Farrell and Dunne was appointed, to call on Mayor Hewitt, the Board of Aldermen and the Subway Commissioners, and request them to push the work on the subways, so that the men may obtain employment, and also to enable them to receive the same rates of wages paid by private contractors.

Several speeches were made, in which it was pointed out that the pavers on the subways receive $3 a day, while private individuals pay $4 and $4.50 per day. Laborers now receiving $1.50 should, it was claimed, have $1.75 and $2.

The meeting protested against the employment of foreigners on important State works.

Gleanings in the Labor Field.

The furniture workers report a lack of work in their trade.

It is not likely that the bakers will join the Knights of Labor.

To-night the Building Trades Section will meet at 145 Eighth street. Matters of great interest will be discussed.

The Central Labor Union will meet at 145 East Eighth street Sunday evening to debate the question: Would the land tax benefit the workingman?

The building trades, owing to the continued wet weather, have been very dull. The Varnishers' unions report that it has been even duller than during the midwinter season.

To-morrow afternoon the Carpet-Workers' Union, which contains as many merry-makers as any organization in the city, will hold its annual picnic and festival at Lion Park.

The course of educational lectures at the Labor Lyceum, 25 East Fourth street, will be opened at 8 o'clock Friday evening, by Mr. W. Frau. Schaider. His subject will be "Our Destiny." The lecture will be followed by a free discussion.

The Plumbers' Union has adopted a resolution debarring any but members in good standing from taking part in its games at the annual picnic, to be held at Brommer's Park, June 19. All contestants must show that they have paid the last quarter's dues. Delinquents must now pay six months' dues instead of a quarter's, as heretofore.

MISS HAIGHT'S ABDUCTORS.

The Hectors Arraigned Before Police Justice O'Reilly This Morning.

Detective Powers, of the Thirteenth street station, arrested Della Hector, the wife of Theodore A. Hector, the alleged abductor of Miss Carrie Haight, at 1.30 o'clock this morning, as she was entering her house at 147 West Sixteenth street with a fashionably dressed young man. The latter was induced to relinquish the woman, who was taken to the station and locked up with her husband.

This morning the Hecters were arraigned before Justice O'Reilly at Jefferson Market Police Court on the charge of abduction, and were held by him in $1,000 bail each for examination this afternoon.

Miss Haight, who is a handsome brunette, said that she had not come from Ramsay, as stated in the papers, but from Jersey City, where she had been living for some time in furnished rooms. She was born in Corning, N. Y., and had known the Hectors for only a few days before she went to live with them, about two weeks ago.

She repeated her story of the attempt of Hector to offer her violence and her detention in the house by removing her clothes, and said she had been rescued by H. H. Shannon, a friend, to whom she had written in her distress.

FIRED TWO SHOTS AT COL. WHITNEY.

Banker Rawson's Wife Wounds Her Husband's Lawyer in Court.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.]

CHICAGO, June 1.—A sensation was created in Judge Jamison's court this morning when Mrs. Rawson, wife of the banker, fired twice at her husband's lawyer, Col. Whitney Both shots took effect and the lawyer is seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded.

This occurrence recalls the sensational shooting that occurred last winter, when Ralph Lee, a nephew of Mrs. Rawson, shot five bullets into Banker Rawson as he was leaving Third Presbyterian Church after Sunday morning services.

Rawson still has the five bullets in his body, escaping death by almost a miracle.

Lee is now serving a brief jail sentence for the crime

Thanks from an Emperor.

Alois Locher, the sculptor, of 121 East Seventeenth street, has received from the Emperor of Austria in acknowledgement of his services with Prof. Von Turnbusch, whose first assistant Mr. Locher was on the recently unveiled monument to Maria Theresia.

Remarkable Surgery.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times that the most intricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as pneumotony, that is to say, the removal of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so slight, that it is seldom resorted to. The safest plan in consumptive cases is to use DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages, thoroughly arresting the ravages of the terrible malady by removing its cause and healing the lungs. ***

QUINN'S VICTORY.

Mr. Powderly Decides in His Favor in the 49 Fight.

The District Court Violated the Rules of the Order.

The Warring Factions Exhorted to Make Peace at Once.

Labor's Malcontents to be Brought to Trial and Disciplined.

Forty-Nine Commanded to Acknowledge Quinn as Master Workman Until an Appeal Is Taken—A Meeting Convened for To-Night, with Quinn in the Chair—The General Master Workman's Powerful Plea for Harmony.

Great interest, bordering on excitement, has been manifested among the Knights of Labor and in organized labor circles in the decision of General Master Workman Powderly in the case of Master Workman Quinn, of District Assembly No. 49.

This decision THE EVENING WORLD is enabled to lay before its readers in advance of its delivery to District Assembly No. 49. It is adverse to the District Court, and sustains Mr. Quinn in his position until the matter is finally decided on appeal to the General Executive Board. The decision is accompanied by the following emphatic letter from Mr. Powderly, addressed to the Secretary of D. A. 49:

SCRANTON, Pa., May 31, 1888.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Inclosed find my decision in the case now pending between the Court of D. A. 49 and the District Master Workman, James E. Quinn, and others. You will read this letter to the District Assembly before reading the decision.

As both parties in this controversy agreed in my presence last Sunday to abide by my decision until the General Executive Board met, on June 11, I decide that until the inclosed decision is read and acted on the regular District Master Workman, James E. Quinn, shall preside and conduct the affairs of the meeting. He shall, after this is read, call the District Assembly to order and open in regular form; he shall allow no other business to be transacted until the accompanying document has been read to the District Assembly, when that portion of it given on page 11, beginning with the fourth and ending with the fourteenth lines, shall be acted upon.

I trust that during the reading of the documents absolute quiet and order shall prevail. While present at the meeting last Sunday I saw how feeling ran higher than the principles of true Knighthood. If, during the meeting of the District at which this is read, such actions as those which marked the meeting of Sunday last should be repeated it will be the duty of the D. A. Court to take the names of all offenders and summon them to prompt and impartial trial for conduct unbecoming delegates to a District Assembly.

I know that my decision will not give satisfaction to all parties; indeed, I do not hope that it will be received with favor by a majority of the delegates; but it is based upon the laws of the Order of the Knights of Labor as they exist. It is not partial to either side, but deals fairly and justly by both sides, and whether it is correct or not both have signified their willingness to abide by it until the G. E. B. meets, when everything in connection with this affair can be thoroughly tested and examined by that body.

In any event, the time of the D. A. should not be wasted on the quarrels of its prominent members. The District meets to transact the business of the toilers of New York, and upon it rests a solemn responsibility, before which these internal troubles and struggles should fade away. Ten minutes after reading the contents of this letter the whole affair can be settled so far as to allow the legitimate work of the D. A. to proceed.

I saw but too plainly that the D. A. had taken sides, and that nothing short of the extermination of one faction would please the other. In any event, one side is sure to be disappointed and dissatisfied, and the best thing that can happen the D. A. is to remove from office and power every officer who cannot smother his own individuality long enough so work for the common good.

I have reason to believe that there is a conspiracy on foot to destroy District Assembly 49, and when this case comes before the General Executive Board I shall state my reasons. Until that time arrives I shall continue to gather evidence.

The day has gone by when D. A. 49 can be continued as a power for good unless the rank and file of the D. A. assert their right to take charge of the practical affairs of the D. A. The officers cannot save it, for they do not agree with each other and will not agree to bury their differences. Such being the case, a strict adherence to law and a vigilant guard over the deliberations of each session by each and every member of D. A. 49 is an absolute necessity.

With the most sincere wishes for the welfare of the D. A., which to-night is being watched by the whole order and the outside world, being prayed for by some and anathematized by others, I remain as one who prays for the triumphant deliverance of the D. A. from the evils of contention and malice. Sincerely and fraternally, T. V. POWDERLY.

Then comes the General Master Workman's decision, which is here given:

IN THE CASE OF THE D. A. COURT VS. JAMES A. QUINN.

To District Assembly 49, Greeting:

From what appears upon the surface it seems that charges were preferred by L. A. 3,356, on behalf of a member, against L. A. 2,234 for refusing to admit to the sanctuary a member who came to the vestibule with a travelling card seeking admittance as a visiting member.

These charges were placed in the hands of the Court of the D. A., to which L. A. 2,234 is attached, and were being tried in the regular way. One of the witnesses summoned to appear before the D. A. Court and give testimony was James E. Quinn, who holds the position of Master Workman of D. A. 49, the D. A. to which L. A. 2,234 is attached. Quinn is a member of L. A. 2,234, and when called before the Court as a witness refused to testify, claiming that the D. A. Court had no jurisdiction in cases where the general laws of the order were violated, and that the laws of the D. A. were the only ones over which the D. A. Court held legal jurisdiction. For failure to testify the D. A. Court passed sentence of suspension on James E. Quinn and others who are members of the same Assembly to which Quinn belongs. Quinn, in refusing to testify, gives as a reason that as D. M. W. he is the highest authority on points of law within the jurisdiction of the D. A. over which he presides. The Court holds that, being summoned as a witness, merely to give testimony, he was not acting as or before the Court in his official capacity of D. M. W.

Quinn further alleges that he did not refuse to give testimony, but that he simply refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the D. A. Court.

The D. A. Court, in passing sentence of suspension on Quinn did not suspend him as D. M. W., but as a member of the order, and for the term of one month. In fixing the term of suspension, the D. A. Court did not fix the date on which the sentence was to go into effect. If so, it does not appear in the testimony submitted. The authority conferred upon the D. A. Court to suspend is given in Section 116 of the Constitution of the Knights of Labor, as passed upon and enacted into law at the session of the General Assembly held in Minneapolis, Minn., October, 1887. Said section reads as follows:

Any D. A. Court may impose a penalty of fine or suspension for contempt of Court of any summons or process lawfully issued, and may impose a like penalty for refusing to testify. Any penalty so imposed shall be certified by the Court to the Local of which the accused is a member, and the Local shall execute the penalty.

Quinn in denying the authority of the D. A. Court to try the case cites section 345, which reads as follows:

Any local, district, State or national trade assembly wilfully or knowingly violating the laws of the order shall, on conviction by the General Executive Board, be suspended or have its charter removed by the General Master Workman.

Upon the proper interpretation of these two sections of the constitution depends the adjudication of the case now on appeal. Other sections and laws of the Order of the Knights of Labor will be brought to bear, but in doing so they will be referred to in explanation of the two above quoted. The only interpretation that can justly be given to section 345 is that, should a Local Assembly violate the laws of the order, it is justly subject to the Court of the D. A. to which it is attached and under the jurisdiction of which it exists as a Local Assembly of the Knights of Labor. The right of D. A. courts to hold trial and determine cases of violation of the laws of the order by local assemblies is established by law and precedent. The law which gives to a District Assembly Court the right to try local assemblies for infractions of law will be found on page 25 of the "Decisions of the G. M. W., Edition of 1887," as follows:

124. An assembly may and should be dealt with for any infraction of fundamental law by the court of the higher assembly to which it belongs, or by the General Executive Board.

This decision was made during the year 1878 and was approved at the session of the General Assembly held in St. Louis, Mo., January, 1879. Since then it has not been altered or amended and stands as originally rendered. Decision 134 gives to the District Assembly Court the right to try local assemblies for violations of law, and the plea made by Quinn that the District Assembly Court had no jurisdiction over cases of violation of general law is not tenable. It is furthermore held by Quinn that should he testify before the District Assembly Court on this particular case it would be regarded as a recognition of the authority of the Court, that it would be sanctioning the action of the Court and that in recognizing and sanctioning he would be weakening his appeal should he take one to the General Executive Board.

In this view of the case Quinn is not sustained by law or precedent. He might state his objections to the Court and give his reasons for objecting, and if they were overruled by the Court it was his duty to testify under protest, at the same time serving notice of his intention to take an appeal to a higher tribunal. His interpretation of section 345 is wrong. It does not follow that because the section classes local, district, State or national trade assemblies as equals in their right to trial by the General Executive Board, the same mode of procedure shall be valid in all cases.

To illustrate: If a State or National Trade Assembly shall violate the law the case must go direct to the General Executive Board as the first court of record. If a District Assembly attached to a State Assembly or a Local Assembly attached to a District Assembly shall violate the law the charges must first be subject to trial before the court of that body to which the District or Local Assembly is attached before being tried by the General Executive Board; said District or Local Assembly shall for "wilfully or knowingly violating the law of the order on conviction by the General Executive Board be suspended or have its charter revoked by the General Master Workman."

It does not appear that in summoning Quinn before the D. A. Court he was summoned as D. M. W., but it is clearly stated that he was summoned as a member of the Order of the Knights of Labor. When an officer of the Knights of Labor, whether District, State, National, Trade or General Master Workman, is summoned and appears before a Court of the order as a member, he stands there vested with no power other than that which may be exercised by the member of the Local Assembly who holds no office in the order. If, during trial, he is questioned in such a way as to elicit information which would injure him in the community in which he lives, or in the order of which he is a member, he is accorded such privileges as are allowed the witness before the civil courts of the land.

The plea that a D. A. Court cannot try cases of violation of the general laws of the order will not stand, for all laws within the covers of the Constitution adopted at the General Assembly, together with the A. K., constitute the general law of the order, the only difference being that certain portions of the general law apply to different subdivisions of the order. All law passed by the General Assembly is general law. Insomuch as the testimony which I have been able to gather relates to the position taken by Quinn, it shows that he erred:

First—In not giving his testimony, even though he did it under protest.

Second—In basing his action on an interpretation of Section 345 to which it is not entitled.

Third—In believing that the powers conferred upon the D. M. W. gives him the right to decide cases in the hands of the D. A. Court.

Of the latter I am not positive and do not know that such opinion is held by Quinn.

The functions of the D. M. W. are the same with regard to the D. A. and the D. A. Court as those held by the General Master Workman in relation to the general order and the General Executive Board. The functions of the D. M. W. are executive. He executes the law and decides points of law as they come to him properly signed and sealed by the assemblies, through their regular officers. If a dispute arises concerning the meaning of a term in law, or if an assembly wilfully violates the law in such a way as to leave no doubt as to guilt, it is his duty to decide. The D. M. W. decides points of law, but does not decide cases placed in the hands of the D. A. Court and on which charges are properly drawn. Where witnesses are required to give evidence as to how the law was violated the D. M. W. has no jurisdiction nor right to sit and hear evidence, for that would interfere with the functions of the Court, which are judicial in their nature.

The D. M. W. may interpret law, but he cannot enact law. The enacting of law for the D. A. rests with the District Assembly, which is legislative in its character and is neither executive nor judicial. It therefore follows that when standing in the presence of the D. A. Court as a witness he was not acting as D. M. W. and had no right to decide as to the legality of the Court or its right to question witnesses as to their knowledge of the case before the Court.

CONCERNING THE COURT.

When the Court of D. A. 49 suspended James E. Quinn, a member of L. A. 2,234, for the period of one month, it had the right to certify that fact to the said Local Assembly 2,234, in writing. Having notified L. A. 2,234 that it had passed sentence of suspension upon Quinn, the Court of D. A. 49 had no further right to interfere in the case until the Local to which Quinn belonged had acted on the notice of suspension. In the matter of suspending a member on direction of a D. A. Court the Local Assembly has no right to refuse to comply with the mandate of the said Court. The law, as given in Section 116, says: "The Local shall execute the penalty." If a reasonable doubt as to the justice of the decision of the D. A. Court exists in the Local Assembly, that body may take an appeal to a higher court and notify the D. A. Court of the fact at the time the appeal is taken. The right of appeal shall not be denied, and until the appeal is decided by the higher Court, the sentence shall be stayed. If the sentence is carried out pending an appeal, it will not be dealing equitably by the accused, for it may be that the higher Court shall reverse the decision of the D. A. Court. In that case no action that can be taken by any tribunal can undo the wrong done to the defendant in inflicting a penalty during the time an appeal against it is pending before the Court of last resort.

While the L. A. is in duty bound to carry out the sentence imposed by the D. A. Court, it does not follow that it shall be done immediately on notification received from the regular officer of the D. A. Court. If an appeal to a higher court is in contemplation, a reasonable time shall be allowed the local assembly to prepare its appeal. Undue haste must not be exercised in carrying out the sentence. If the L. A., instead of giving notice of an appeal, shall ignore the decision of the D. A. Court, and refuse to inflict the penalty or give notice of an appeal, it shall then be the duty of the D. A. Court to meet and take action on the Local Assembly, which shall then be suspended for insubordination. When the D. A. Court shall suspend a Local Assembly for any cause it shall certify its findings to the District Assembly and the District Assembly shall execute the penalty by recording the Local Assembly as being under the ban of suspension.

The District Assembly Court erred in reporting its findings to the District Assembly in the case of James E. Quinn. The testimony shows that the meeting of the D. A. Court at which Quinn appeared, and at which he refused to testify, was held on May 18. On that same date L. A. 2,234 was in session and was notified of the action of the D. A. Court, but did not take action on the notice, either in the direction of complying with the mandate of the Court or of taking an appeal to the General Executive Board.

Pending action at the hands of L. A. 2,234, the Court of the D. A., at a meeting of that body held on Sunday, May 20, two days after the finding of the Court and before Quinn was officially notified of the action that had been taken, certified to District Assembly 49, in open session, that Quinn had been suspended from active membership for one month. In taking such action the D. A. Court exceeded its authority and encroached upon the prerogatives of the local assembly, which had its delegates upon the floor to report what the action of the L. A. would be. Before hearing the report of the delegates of L. A. 2,234 the District Assembly heard the report of the D. A. Court, which should not have been made to the D. A. until final action had been taken by the assembly.

The Court knew that it had passed sentence of suspension on Quinn, and that it had certified that fact to L. A. 2,234, but it did not know whether an appeal was to be taken or whether the L. A. would ignore the mandate of the D. A. Court and incur the penalty due for insubordination.

The action of the District Assembly Court on Sunday, May 20, was illegal and the consequent proceedings of that day in the District Assembly were not such as should be conducted in a District Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

What is meant by a reasonable time? If the L. A. was in session at the time the D. A. Court reached its determination to suspend Quinn, it should be allowed to conduct the business of that meeting free from interference with the matter.

This is in justice to the Local Assembly and the order, for it might transpire that the full membership of the L. A. would not be present at the first meeting, and if a minority should take action, and incur the penalty due for insubordination, it might be disposed of far differently at a meeting at which all members would have an opportunity to be present and act intelligently on the decree of the D. A. Court. It therefore follows, and precedent has established the rule, that at least two meetings are allowed to the Local Assembly for the discussion of important business.

QUINN'S RIGHT TO PRESIDE.

The Local Assembly had not acted. It had not notified the D. A. Court of its intention to take an appeal to the General Executive Board or its intention to ignore the order of the D. A. Court; therefore James E. Quinn had an unquestioned right to preside over the deliberations of D. A. 49 until the legal and proper steps had been taken, all of which could and should have been done prior to the meeting of District Assembly 49 held on May 27, 1888.

If two meetings of the Local Assembly should be held and no notice taken of the order of the D. A. Court, or if a vote was passed by the L. A. to ignore the said order, and the D. A. Court not served with a notice of any kind or a notice that the order of the D. A. Court was to be ignored, then the duty of the D. A. Court is to certify the facts to the D. A. in session, and the Local Assembly shall be denied the right to representation in the D. A., and all members upon the floor of the District Assembly must retire beyond the limits of the D. A. If, at the meeting at which this will be read, Friday, June 1, notice from L. A. 2,234 shall be received by the D. A. Court, that body shall declare said L. A. suspended, and certify the fact to the D. A. If the D. A. Court has received notice that L. A. 2,234 intends to take an appeal to the General Executive Board against the decree of suspension passed upon one of its members, James E. Quinn, then that member shall continue to exercise the rights and privileges conferred upon him when elected as District Master Workman.

It devolves upon the L. A. to carry out the sentence, and until it does so or refuses to do so the D. A. Court has no legal right to certify its findings to the District Assembly. The time allowed to a L. A. to act on the finding of the D. A. Court should always allow the holding of two regular meetings.

The case, briefly summed up, shows that James E. Quinn erred in withholding his testimony before the District Assembly Court. He erred in deciding that the District Assembly Court did not have jurisdiction in the matter. He erred in citing section 345 as his authority for withholding his testimony.

He is sustained in acting as D. M. W. until such time as the local to which he is attached either declines to accept the decree of the D. A. Court or takes an appeal to the General Executive Board, and until the fact is certified to the D. A. by the Court of the same.

The Court of D. A. 49 is sustained in holding trial in the case of L. A. 3,356 vs. 2,234, for it had full but not final jurisdiction.

The Court of D. A. 49 is sustained in certifying the result of its finding in the case of the suspension of James E. Quinn and others to the said L. A. 2,234.

The court of D. A. 49 is sustained in suspending James E. Quinn for refusing to testify.

The Court of D. A. 49 erred, and is not sustained in certifying to the district assembly before the L. A. had given proper notice that it had taken action on the order of the D. A. Court. As no business of a district assembly can be properly transacted until the D. A. is regularly opened by the regular officers whose seats have not been declared vacant, such action as may be taken on this decision must be taken in full meeting of District Assembly 49. Fraternally submitted,

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

SEABREEZE WON THE OAKS.

Rada Was Second and Belle Mahone Third—The Winner's Record.

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[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.]

LONDON, June 1.—This was the last day of the Epsom summer races. The attraction was the famous Oaks Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, run over the Derby course. Conditions and results as follows:

The Oaks Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, at £50 each, half forfeit, the owner of the second to receive £300 and the third £150 out of the stakes; to carry 122 lb. each; closed July 13, 1886, with 132 subscribers; about a mile and a half.

Lord Calthorpe's ch. f. Seabreeze, by Isonomy, dam St. Marguerite ... 1
Lord Falmouth's b. f. Rada, by Speculum, dam Nellie Macgregor ... 2
Mr. C. Perkins's b. f. Belle Mahone, by Uncas, dam Jenny Howlet ... 3

Seabreeze, the winner as above, ran second to Briar-Root for the 1,000 guineas, with Belle Mahone third. As a two-year-old Seabreeze won five out of ten races.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

John Howard Arrested for Burglary Two Hours After His Marriage.

John Howard, thirty-six years old, a silver-polisher by trade, who at one time resided at 825 Dean street, Brooklyn, was awaiting the departure of the Syracuse train from the Grand Central Depot, in New York, last night when Detectives Curran and Reynolds, of the Tenth Precinct police, Brooklyn, arrested him on the charge of burglarizing the apartments of Henry Poulton, at 833 Dean street, May 22.

Howard was accompanied, when arrested, by a pretty little woman whom he had married two hours before.

Brooklyn Brevities.

J. Delaney's bakery, at 261 Bridge street, was robbed of a money-drawer containing $25.

Public School No. 61, on Fulton avenue, was entered by thieves and robbed of a large number of books.

Mamie Litchfield, a thirteen-year-old schoolgirl, was arrested in the act of destroying flowers in a private garden on St. Mark's avenue.

Last night while a party was in progress at 11 Lewis avenue Andrew Hofdesang walked out of a second-story window and fell from the veranda roof. His skull was fractured.

The Newsboy Baseball.

THE EVENING WORLD newsboys will play the Flyaways at the Polo Grounds to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. The team will report directly at the grounds.

The game with the Brooklyn WORLD team, postponed from yesterday, will be played at Washington Park, Monday next, at 2 P. M. THE EVENING WORLD team will report at this office promptly at noon of that day.

Local News Condensed.

The body of a newly born female child was found in an ash barrel in the rear yard at 176 Madison street this morning.

Stopping at the Morton House are W. N. Falke, of Albany; George Wagner, of Bridgeport, and E. Cholemeley Jones, of Peekskill.

An unusually heavy fog seriously delayed ferry-boats and other travel on the North River this morning, and several collisions were narrowly averted.

A shot from an unknown source spoiled the little finger of the left hand of Abraham Shafer, of 43 Forsyth street, at Grand and Forsyth streets last night.

Registered at the Hotel Dam are A. H. Morse, of Brooklyn; Thomas Henderson, of Chicago; D. N. Williams, of Stockbridge, Mass., and J. J. Janey, of Baltimore.

At the Union Square Hotel are J. K. Taylor, of Baltimore; Henry Harrison, of New Haven; T. W. Harrington, of Boston; G. E. Carr, of Baltimore; William Lowe, of Fitchburg.

Our Governors.

The latest and most beautiful colored pictures ever produced, containing complete collection of our living Governors, Yacht Colors, illustrations of leading features, maps, history and statistics respectively of every State in the Union. These rare and costly pictures, together with certificate, are inclosed in every package of "TURKISH CROSS-CUT" CIGARETTES.

Seventy-five of these certificates entitle you to an Album of the Governors—also a new series of Illuminated Cards of our Great Americans. Consumers can take their choice. Ask for "TURKISH CROSS-CUT," the best cigarette, and see that you get Certificates for Album. ***

Piper-Heidsieck Sec.

Intensely dry. For sale everywhere. ***

EXTRA

LAST EDITION.

A FAINT HOPE.

Gen. Sheridan Slightly Better this Morning.

He Fights Off Another Serious Attack of Coughing.

The Physicians Administer Oxygen, Digitalis and Whiskey—The Patient Rallies Slowly Under Their Influence—Constantly Crying Out in Pain—Death from Strangulation for a While Seemed Imminent—Bulletins Meagre and Unsatisfactory.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Gen. Sheridan's condition has not materially changed since daybreak, though he is steadily growing weaker. The following is the 8.30 A. M. bulletin:

Gen. Sheridan has held his own through the night. There has been no recurrence of imminent danger, but his general condition still justifies the gravest anxiety.

Dr. Pepper, of Philadelphia, reached the residence of Gen. Sheridan at 6 o'clock this morning. His diagnosis of the case gives no encouragement; in fact, it increases the alarm.

There had been no change in the General's condition at noon.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—Dr. Wm. Pepper was the first man to step off the Washington express, which arrived here at 12.35 to-day. He went to the Capital last night in response to a call from the corps of physicians attendant upon Gen. Sheridan.

To THE EVENING WORLD correspondent he said: "The General's condition is grave but not hopeless. He is desperately ill and another attack of heart failure, such as that of yesterday, might prove fatal. It was the worst he has had thus far. The bulletin issued this morning states the case very clearly and had my full approval.

"The physicians he has are able and they are battling manfully to save him again. If there is anything to be gained by the patient's fortitude it will be gained, for the General is very courageous and is himself aiding the doctors in every way in his power."

The House has passed the Senate bill to revive the rank of General of the army for the benefit of Gen. Sheridan.

DELEGATES ARRIVING AT ST. LOUIS.

Will S. M. White or P. A. Collins Be Temporary Chairman—Second Place.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The Oregon delegation, part of which accompanied the California delegation yesterday, will arrive at 5.20 this afternoon. The California men under the leadership of National Committeeman Tarpey, have decided to play hosts for the other delegation from the slope.

Mr. Wm. H. Terry, holding the Utah proxy in the National Committee, arrived this morning and was taken in charge by Committeeman Tarpey. Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Arizona will share the Californian's headquarters.

The delegates from the Golden Gate are working hard to secure the honor of temporary Chairman for Lieut.-Gov. Stephen M. White, who is the choice of all the committeemen already in attendance. He may be selected in preference to Hon. P. A. Collins, of Mass., unless some good reason is shown for giving the Massachusetts man the compliment.

Secretary F. O. Prince and Treasurer Conda, of the National Convention, arrived this morning in a special train on the Vandalia.

Among the delegates now here the Vice Presidency is the all-absorbing topic, there being but one name heard, or even thought of for the head of the ticket.

The situation in regard to second place as summed up by the *Republic* this morning, is as follows:

Thurman can have the nomination if he will take it; Black will have a very flattering following, especially from the South; Morrison will be a favorite of the true blues; if Thurman positively declines Gray will have an immense following, accompanied by bitter opposition from Indiana. Roger Q. Mills will receive a nice complimentary vote and Hearst, of California, is a very promising dark horse.

This afternoon forty Washington correspondents arrived.

The National Committee will meet at the headquarters at the Southern on Monday to make preliminary arrangements.

Jersey City Jottings.

The dead body of Charles Calvert, of 316 Railroad avenue, the consumptive who wandered from his deathbed in delirium Monday, was found floating in the Morris Canal last night.

James Bannon, of New York, was held for trial by Justice Stilsing this morning on a charge of brutally assaulting a little girl named Maggie Becker, of 339 Wayne street, and stealing a nickel from her pocket.

Andrew Wesling, the coal-heaver who was shot through the body at the Bergen Point docks last night by James Rogers during a quarrel over a woman, is lying at St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City, where it is stated that he wont recover. He said this morning that Rogers was the aggressor, and that the use of his pistol was unwarranted.

Cooler; Fair Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—*Weather Indications:*

For Connecticut—Northeasterly winds, with light rains, followed by light to fresh westerly winds, cooler, fair weather.

For Eastern New York—Fresh northeasterly winds; cooler, fair weather.