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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

PROGRESS OF HOME RULE.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS ON MR. GLADSTONE'S SIDE—HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION AT EDINBURGH—FRENCH DIPLOMACY—THE ACADEMY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, May 1.—If the leading Ministerial organ may be taken as authority, Mr. Gladstone is now prepared either to abandon or to modify every provision of the Home Rule bill except one. The first clause of the bill established in Ireland a legislature consisting of the Queen and an Irish legislative body. This, says *The Daily News*, is the principle of the measure; all the rest is arrangement and detail. It seems all but incredible that Mr. Gladstone, one of the proudest men living, should consent to see his bill so dealt with; but this story harmonizes with private accounts. The strength of the opposition to Home Rule in the present form has convinced the Prime Minister of the extreme difficulty of securing a majority without very large concessions. His present mood is, therefore, to bend all his energies to induce the Commons to affirm the principle of Home Rule by the second reading of the bill, with whatever amendments may be necessary to conciliate Liberal opponents.

The Parliamentary recess is practically over. The course of events during the fortnight has disappointed the more sanguine expectations of both sides. There has been no overwhelming manifestation of popular opinion for or against Home Rule, though the current runs strongly one way. Large numbers of Liberal associations have declared themselves in favor of accepting Mr. Gladstone's measures as the basis for settlement of the Irish question. Large numbers desire modifications, or have declined to express a positive opinion, or have refrained from holding meetings. A definite yea or nay is seldom heard from these associations. The National Liberal Federation of Scotland perhaps goes as far as any important body in approving of Mr. Gladstone's measures in principle, remitting the details to future discussion. Mr. Gladstone probably regards, and rightly regards, these expressions of approval of his policy as demonstrations of personal and party loyalty.

With respect to public oratory the weight of the argument in immense preponderance is on the other side. Mr. Gladstone himself has kept silent for obvious reasons. He is doubtful what decision he may have ultimately to take on several disputed points. He has no desire to commit himself further.

The only really able and helpful speeches on behalf of the Home Rule bill have been Mr. Morley's and Lord Spencer's. Nearly every leading Liberal in England and Scotland has decided that he himself in one way or another is hostile to these bills. Mr. Gladstone's colleagues in the Cabinet, with these two exceptions, have given him no help, and have little or none to give. The only other Minister with the power of influencing opinion by public speech is Lord Rosebery, and he has had his hands full with the Greek question and other foreign affairs. It is Mr. Gladstone *contra mundum*.

Mr. Morley's speech last night at Glasgow lends some confirmation to the view that almost unlimited concession is the policy of the hour at Hawarden. The audience was largely Irish and enthusiasm abounded, but Mr. Morley has seldom made a less confident speech. He insists that those who favor a statutory Parliament for Ireland and no more may and should vote for the second reading of this bill. That from Mr. Morley is almost equivalent to a pledge enforced, as he goes on to describe the plan as elastic and of great flexibility.

Meanwhile, on the same night, in Edinburgh the note of resolute opposition was again heard from Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, who made remarkable speeches to a meeting still more remarkable. The meeting was exclusively composed of Liberals and filled the largest hall in the city, an overflow meeting being held in another hall. The Earl of Stair presided, whose last public appearance was as president of the great Gladstone meeting at the Corn Exchange in Edinburgh. Every member for Edinburgh except Mr. Childers was on the platform with representatives from twenty-four cities and boroughs. A resolution declaring both of Mr. Gladstone's bills highly detrimental to the interests of Ireland, Great Britain and the Empire was passed unanimously after declarations of the most uncompromising character from both Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen. The latter, amid loud cheers from his constituents, declared that he would never accept these impossible bills as the solution of impossible demands. All this in the heart of Midlothian may well give rise to reflections at Hawarden.

Elsewhere criticism of a most destructive kind is daily heard. Mr. Courtney at Liscard, and Earl Grey and Sir James Stephen in *The Times* examine the bill clause by clause. No answer is anywhere attempted with anything like equal authority or equal ability. The opinion grows among the most faithful Gladstonians that the only possible answer is to abandon the clauses as hopelessly discredited. Lord Monck collected into a single phrase some of the strongest of these objections when he described Mr. Gladstone's constitution as degrading Ireland from an integral part of the United Kingdom to a tributary province.

Delyannis's reply to the ultimatum of Europe is simply one more attempt at equivocation. He still hopes to ride off on M. de Freycinet's shoulders. He insists that his assurance that he will not disturb peace is a sufficient pledge of his intention to disarm. He now adds that he will generally reduce the present effective army. Europe will stand no more of this nonsense. Delyannis has been plainly told that his answer is not satisfactory. The fleet will remain till he submits.

M. de Freycinet has issued a long explanation in the usual form of a Havas Agency note, attributing the action of Europe to personal irritation against Delyannis, urging various excuses for French intervention, and vainly seeking to disguise the complete failure of the French Foreign Office's exceedingly sharp practice. This imposes on nobody nor do the suggestions of disturbances at Athens alarm even the Stock Exchange. Greece must yield.

There was a private view at the Academy yesterday. By common consent there has seldom been an exhibition as a whole so weak and seldom have there been more admirable exceptions to the general mediocrity. Sir John Millais contributes but a single portrait; Mr. Alma Tadema two small jewels; Sir Frederick Leighton chiefly decorative work for Mr. Marquand's ceilings. Mr. Orchardson continues his clever and sensational treatment of the marriage question. Mr. Burne Jones's marvellous mermaid loses something by bad hanging. Mr. Hook, Mr. Leader and Mr. Parsons all send lovely landscapes. Mr. Holl's strong portrait of Mr. Chamberlain promises to be one of the attractions of the Academy. America is brilliantly represented by Mr. Sargent, whose portraits are among the most original and effective of the Prince of Wales ever exhibited.

G. W. S.

IMPRISONED FOR PUBLISHING GOSSIP.

ASSERTING THAT A DIAMOND WAS STOLEN FROM A COUNTESS BY A COUNTESS.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Countess Schwanenfeld is the name of the woman hinted at by the *Tageblatt* in the scandalous narrative cabled to the United States on March 6. This story related that at the ball given in Berlin a countess dazzled everybody present by her display of diamonds, especially of a large diamond dove worn in her headdress. This was lost unnoticed by the owner, toward the close of the entertainment. The loss was extensively advertised. One day a gossip reported to the police that her mistress, a rival countess, possessed a dove like the one lost and a detective secured its return by threatening to publish what he had learned, namely, that the second countess had stolen the jewel from her rival's head. This was the story published, with many hints, but no names. The authorities were goaded to prosecute Herr Perl, the Editor of the *Tageblatt*, and Herr Wolff, the reporter who wrote the story, and during the trial, which has just been closed, it was developed that the inspiration for the prosecution came from the personal friends of Countess Schwanenfeld.

Solicitor Hentig testified that Detective Rausmer had related a story similar to that published in the *Tageblatt* and that his (Hentig's) colleagues, some of whom had heard it, told a second or third hand, had discussed it and he himself had believed the story true. From him Wolff had heard it.

Detective Rausmer testified that he was entirely unaware of any diamond story like that published until he saw it in print. He had never heard that the story meant to implicate the Countess Schwanenfeld in the diamond theft.

The Public Prosecutor denounced the publication of gossip affecting character. Such use of scandals, he contended, endangered morality and the general social interest of the country.

The judgment given decreed three days' imprisonment against Herr Perl and fourteen days' imprisonment against Herr Wolff.

DENIALS OF PREMIER DELYANNIS.

PARIS, May 1.—Dispatches received here from Athens state that Premier Delyannis in an interview with Count de Mouy, the French Minister, protested against the language attributed to him in the reports sent abroad of his reply to the Athenian deputation and in his circular to the Greek prefects, in both of which he is reported to have based Greece's hesitation to comply with the mandate of the Powers upon a previous and continued understanding with France. M. Delyannis pointed out that these declarations were not only unwarranted but were liable to misinterpretations which might have serious consequences and denied that on either occasion referred to he had made any mention of French mediation or of any undertakings by France in the interest of Greece. M. Delyannis confirmed the announced determination of his Government to disarm in a short time. As soon as the whole difficulty with Turkey was removed, added the Premier, Greece would also dismiss the reserves, having taken measures to avoid the disorder which might arise therefrom.

Other dispatches state that the foreign Ministers at Athens expect the Powers will receive Greece's reply to the ultimatum favorably. The German and Italian Ministers are, however, said to be less sanguine about this than the representatives of the other Powers.

ATHENS, May 1.—The Russian Government has informed its representatives here that the reply of Greece to the ultimatum of the Powers is unsatisfactory.

PROTESTING AGAINST SUPPRESSING A PAPER.

PANAMA, April 21.—Consul General Adamson has protested against the suppression of the *Panama Star and Herald* on the ground that the edict of General Santo Domingo Vila suppressing it is a violation of the right of American corporations in Colombia as guaranteed by the treaty between Colombia and the United States.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, May 1.

ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.—At the banquet of the Royal Academy this evening Sir Frederick Leighton, the president, received 200 guests, including the Prince of Wales and his son, Prince Albert; the Dukes of Cambridge and Connaught, and Prince Teck.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S VISIT.—The Prince of Wales met his sister, the Crown Princess of Germany, upon her arrival at the station here to-day. The Princess subsequently proceeded to Windsor.

PRUSSIA AND THE POPE.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Minister of Worship has officially informed the Lower House of the Russian Diet of the Government's agreement to revise the May laws and of the Pope's assent to the proposal that the Government be told of all appointments made by the Vatican.

OPPOSING THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, May 1.—An anti-Home Rule meeting was held at Wrotham to-day, at which William Cornwallis West, member of Parliament for West Denbighshire, Liberal, presided.

The Earl of Leicester, Liberal, presided at a similar meeting at Norwich.

Mr. Goschen, in a speech at Paisley to-night, asserted that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill would never obtain the royal assent.

"CLITO" ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

LONDON, May 1.—Messrs. Sydney Grundy and Wilson Barrett's original tragedy "Clito" was produced at the Princess's Theatre to-night. The scene of the play, which is splendidly mounted, is laid in Athens. The work is somewhat on the lines of "Claudian." It met with an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Barrett and Miss Eastlake were at their best.

AN EX-MAYOR'S DIVORCE SUIT.

NEW-HAVEN, May 1 (*Special*).—Ex-Mayor Greene Kendrick, of Waterbury, was arrested in this city to-day for refusing to support his wife. He is suing the latter for divorce, and the matter is now before the Superior Court. Mr. Kendrick was taken before Judge Deming in the Police Court immediately. He filed a plea in abatement, alleging that the court had no jurisdiction as he is a resident of Waterbury. The Judge continued the case until May 25, and Mr. Kendrick was released on bonds. His wife is now living in this city. He claims to have been fraudulently married to her, but says that he is willing to support her in Waterbury until he is legally separated.

STATE POLITICS IN MAINE.

BOSTON, May 1 (*Special*).—A somewhat extraordinary condition of affairs exists in Maine in regard to the Republican nomination for Governor. There are only two candidates named, Joseph R. Bodwell, of Hallowell, and Dr. A. C. Hamlin, of Bangor. The Republican papers of the State, so far as they expressed a preference, are unanimous for Mr. Bodwell. The Democratic papers at the same time are taking a lively interest for Dr. Hamlin. *The Portland Argus* and *Bangor Commercial*, the two Democratic dailies of the State, have espoused his cause warmly.

PAYING TAXES WITH COUPONS.

RICHMOND, Va., May 1 (*Special*).—The liquor dealers of Fredericksburg to-day sent to this city for coupons with which to pay their taxes under the decision of the United States Supreme Court. Petersburg merchants are also paying their taxes in coupons, and this morning a number of Richmond merchants did the same. The question of revenue with which to carry on the State Government will soon be uppermost.

TO CHOOSE AN ASSISTANT TO BISHOP STEVENS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (*Special*).—There is large interest in the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which meets on Tuesday. It will elect the assistant bishop who has been requested by Bishop Stevens. The latter will deliver the address in the morning, and the sermon will be preached by R. W. Alsop, rector-elect of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

STORM ON THE COAST.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 1.—A heavy northeast gale is blowing here. All the land surrounding the city is overflowed and property along the coast is damaged considerably. Much greater damage is anticipated at the next high water unless the wind should change.

CASE OF EX-CHIEF OF POLICE FITZGERALD.

TRENTON, May 1.—The Supreme Court to-day refused the application of John Fitzgerald asking for a writ of certiorari reviewing his dismissal from the office of chief of police of New-Brunswick. This settles the case. Fitzgerald's counsel asked that his client be not compelled to pay costs. The request was denied.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR KNOBLOCK RESIGNS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1.—Lieutenant-Governor Clay Knoblock has resigned. Judge R. C. Davy being President pro tem. of the Senate becomes acting Lieutenant-Governor.

AUFDEMORTE AND SHEPHARD SENTENCED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 1.—John H. Aufdemorte and Erasmus Shephard, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government, were to-day sentenced by Judge Billings, who imposed the maximum penalty, a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years.

THE FIRST RACE FOR MYERS.

HE BEATS GEORGE AT THE GARDEN.

THE RACE WON IN 2:23 2-5—GREAT EXCITEMENT AND INTERESTING MINOR RACES.

The first of the Myers-George races for the middle distance championship of the world came off at Madison Square Garden last night. The Garden was filled with people, the crowd being one of intense respectability on the north side and gradually losing tone as it swept around the building until it ended in the small boy at the southwest corner. A number of races and dashes of an amateur nature preceded the great race of the evening. The pickle-dishes, water-pitchers and sugar-bowls, for which the amateurs raced, were displayed on a little table near the starting point, and young men in tights of various designs lounged about with mystic symbols and cabalistic letters worked on their shirt fronts. On the south side of the Garden a band of music was stationed, but it could not keep pace with the flying footsteps of the contestants.

The first race was a 70-yards handicap run. It was won by J. Lorillard, jr., of Westchester, in 7 2-5 seconds. Next came an 880-yards handicap run, in which there were a large number of contestants. It was won by J. J. Archer, of the Olympic Athletic Club, in 2 minutes and 4 2-5 seconds. A walk of one mile came after this, and was won by H. Dimse in 7 minutes and 35 2-5 seconds. The contestants were then started in the 250-yard handicap run. It was won by W. H. Struse in 27 3-5 seconds. An eighty-yard hurdle race was won by A. T. Copeland in 10 2-5 seconds, and a two-mile run by J. D. Lloyd in 10 minutes and 8 4-5 seconds. In the latter race E. C. Carter, who started from the scratch, covered the ground in 10 minutes and 10 2-5 seconds, thereby beating the record.

All the preliminary contests being over, there came a pause in the proceedings, and the crowds waited impatiently for the appearance of the great runners, while the band played and a man trundled a roller around the track to get it in good condition. Suddenly there was a shout at the further end of the garden, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." George and Myers came walking down the track. George was looking in excellent condition, but Myers was sallow, nervous and apparently suffering from overtraining. They were to race 1,000 yards, and that was rather Myers's distance than George's, but it looked hardly possible that the unhealthy-looking shadow, which Myers appeared to be, would be able to beat the stalwart Englishman. The starting signal was given. Both men were off like the wind, but George at once took the lead, and opened a gap of three or four yards between himself and Myers. Neither of the men seemed to be exerting himself to his utmost and they flew round and round the track, the gap between them hardly ever varying. Once, indeed, Myers drew close up to the Englishman, but George sprang forward with his long, swinging strides and opened up the gap again. Finally the bell rang as a signal that the next lap was the last one. As soon as the sound of the bell reached his ears Myers sprang forward as if endowed with a new and sudden strength and fleetness. He went by George like an arrow from a bow, and the Englishman's greatest efforts could not overtake him. The spectators were wild with enthusiasm, and amid a perfect storm of applause and grand pandemonium of shouts Myers came in a winner in 2 minutes and 23 2-5 seconds. George's time was 2 minutes and 24¼ seconds.

SEVERAL FIREMEN INJURED.

A BLAZE IN FORTIETH-ST. THAT CAUSED ALARM IN TENEMENTS AND SHANTIES.

Fire was discovered at 12:30 this morning in the engine-room of Ferguson Brothers' sash, blind and moulding factory, Nos. 552 and 554 West Fortieth-st. It burned rapidly on account of the inflammable nature of the contents of the building. Three alarms were sent out. In ten or fifteen minutes the whole building was on fire and the roof fell. The west wall also fell, crushing a one and a half story tenement house, occupied by H. Kohwedder, his wife and two children. The children were partly suffocated by smoke, but were soon revived. Three firemen got their hose caught in the building, and when the wall fell they had hardly time to escape from the falling bricks. Louis Sigmund, assistant foreman of Engine No. 2, had his leg caught in the hose and broken. Firemen Roach and Delany of Truck No. 4 were injured by falling bricks. An ambulance was called from the Roosevelt Hospital and conveyed Sigmund thither. It is thought that he is also injured internally.

From the five-story tenement house, No. 556, the people were removed early. Some were partly suffocated by the smoke and ran, leaving their bundles of clothing and household effects in the halls. Partly in the rear of the burning building were six or eight shanties. Two of these were crushed by the falling wall. Michael McGinnis was in one of them, and a man named Duffy in the other. They barely escaped with their lives. It was rumored that one person perished in a shanty.

In three tenement-houses in the rear of the burning building in West Thirty-ninth-st. the people were warned early of their danger, and promptly began to throw what property they had out of the windows.

The damage to the factory is estimated at $15,000, and to the stock and machinery at $50,000.

A FACTORY DESTROYED AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Flames were discovered at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the upper story of the large frame building in New-Rochelle owned by E. O. Clark, manufacturer of ladies' underwear. The principal portion of the building had been recently erected and fitted up with new and improved machinery. About one hundred persons were employed in Mr. Clark's business on the upper floor. The main floor was occupied by W. S. Spencer, dealer in dry goods who had a large stock on hand. The flames spread rapidly, and although the firemen worked energetically they were unable to extinguish the fire until the entire building, with the contents of the two upper floors and most of Mr. Spencer's stock of goods, had been destroyed. The fire engines soon pumped the fire cisterns dry, and were no longer of any use. The firemen, however, succeeded in saving a number of frame buildings in the neighborhood. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Clark being in Washington, no definite information in regard to insurance could be obtained, the policies being locked up in the safe, which was buried in the burning ruins. The total loss is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000.

THE LOSSES AT BALTIMORE OVERESTIMATED.

Advices from Baltimore to the insurance companies of this city, concerning the fire at No. 318 West Baltimore-st., state that the loss was much overestimated by yesterday's press dispatches. They say the loss will not be more than $300,000. Little of this loss will be sustained by the companies of New-York. The most of it will fall on the Hartford companies.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—The Advance Elevator, Mintor Brothers proprietors, was burned to the ground at midnight. The loss will reach $100,000. Forty thousand bushels of wheat and 17,000 bushels of corn were destroyed. The insurance on the building is $17,000; that on the grain is unknown.

CANAJOHARIE, May 1 (*Special*).—A fire which started in Gould's Hotel, at Mayfield, Fulton County, this morning, destroyed that and ten other houses, including the store of Close & Cristie. Loss, $15,000.

ALBANY, May 1.—Knowersville was visited last night by the most disastrous fire it has ever known. Seven buildings, including one Good Templars lodge and one Masonic lodge, were destroyed. The loss is $20,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 1.—A fire at Parish to-day destroyed R. C. Robertson's two stores, Le Clair & Butler's store, B. C. Purington & Son's hardware store, W. G. Baxter's dwelling house, Dr. Harter's dwelling house, Baxter & Son's cigar factory, W. H. Harter's furniture store, the Good Templars Hall and Hubbs's meat market. The loss is $25,000.

SHOT AT BY A HORSEMAN.

BOSTON, May 1 (*Special*).—A dispatch to *The Journal* says: "In London, N. H., near East Concord, on Thursday, Mrs. Thomas A. Sears was standing at a window of her house when some young men rode by on horseback. Just as they got opposite the house one of them drew a revolver, pointed it toward the house and fired. The report and the crashing of glass came so unexpectedly that the woman swooned from fright. When found a few moments later by her husband she could hardly tell what had happened. An examination showed that the ball passed through a window next to the one where she was standing, struck a hardwood beam on the opposite side of the room and fell on the floor. The affair has caused a sensation in London. It is believed that the young men were students of St. Paul School, at Melville.

DISORDERS IN CHICAGO.

STRIKERS INVADING FREIGHT HOUSES.

ANARCHISTS DISPLAYING THE RED FLAG—ONLY ONE RAILROAD ESCAPES THE BLOCKADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 1.—Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the Chicago labor troubles, this will probably pass into local history as the great strike day. There is no exaggeration in the statement that scarcely an industry in the city has escaped being seriously affected, if not crippled, by the demands of employes for a working day of eight hours. More than two-thirds of all the manufacturing establishments in the city were closed for the day at least. This has thrown many thousands on the streets. The scenes of the forenoon forboded serious trouble.

The incidents of the day emphasized the fact that the railway companies are face to face with a great strike, and that their discontented employes are bent upon forcing a blockade on all the roads. After the strike of the Burlington men yesterday afternoon, a call was issued for a mass-meeting of all the railroad freight handlers in the city at the Harrison-st. viaduct at 8 o'clock this morning. A number of strikers, reinforced by a considerable body of sympathizers and idlers, gathered before that hour. There were one or two speeches, but they were brief, the first speaker simply pointing to the fact that it was the duty of the men to enforce their demand now for shorter hours while the movement had a strong headway. Another speaker said that the Wabash had kept its men at work till midnight last night loading and unloading freight in violation of an understanding that they would not require work over hours. He advised that they visit the Wabash depot first and urge the men to strike and if they did not do it to pull them out. This was received with cheers and the crowd immediately formed four abreast and started for the Wabash depot in Twelfth-st., near Clarke. The marchers gathered numbers as they went, idle men and boys falling into line as they moved along until they numbered more than 500 by the time the Wabash depot was reached. Here one of the leaders made a speech to the freight handlers who were at work, urging them to strike at once for shorter hours and more pay. This the Wabash men refused to do, but no effort was made to molest them. The crowd then went to the depot of the Eastern Illinois, where the sixty men at work were easily persuaded to quit. This action was greeted with cheers and the crowd returned to the Wabash depot to make another effort to induce the men to quit. After the procession had moved past the Lake Shore freight house on the supposition that it was closed and that no men were at work, something evidently aroused suspicion. The mob returned to the house at Polk-st. and Pacific-ave. One of the crowd crawled through a small window and saw men at work checking and trucking freight. There was a shout and at once the entire crowd started in through the windows. At least 800 of the crowd crawled in and began hustling the men at work. Two police officers appeared and tried to get the invaders out. It was impossible. The crowd claimed that it was doing no damage. Then Captain Buckley appeared with nine officers. He at once attempted to clear the house, using no clubs, but simply pushing the men. Great excitement prevailed. The officials promised that no more work would be attempted and, taking the Lake Shore men along with them, the mob went toward the Fort Wayne house.

In the meantime the 300 men on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road stopped work at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and the freight houses of the company were at once closed and notices sent out that no more freight would be received. The throng of strikers increasing in size every moment and growing somewhat more boisterous, visited in turn the yards of the Rock Island, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago and Michigan Central roads where a practically complete stoppage of work was effected and the freight houses closed. The Chicago and Alton closed down early in the forenoon with the exception of the Northwestern, the blockade was complete upon every western and southwestern road. The officials made no attempt to obtain new men to-day, but will wait until next week when protection will be demanded, and if the old men refuse to return to their places new men will be engaged and an attempt will be made to raise the blockade. A serious fight is deemed inevitable before the question has been decided, as the railway officials declare their determination not to concede the demand for shorter hours.

The most serious feature in the early happenings of the day was the attempt of the foreign-speaking anarchists of the city to provoke disorder. They began early to collect crowds in the lumber regions in the southwest portion of the city and a mass meeting was called to be held at Centre-ave. and Twenty-second-st. Speeches were made in German and English, in which the usual threats of violence occurred. The meeting was finally organized into a procession with a band of music at its head. Two red flags and two United States flags were carried. After creating great excitement and attracting thousands of spectators to the street, the procession moved down Blue Island-ave. to the McCormick Reaper Factory, where some of the non-union men employed were found, although the works were closed for the day. The non-unionists left their posts and fled. The procession then counter-marched in Blue Island-ave. to Twenty-second-st., and thence to Centre-ave. and Eighteenth-st., where another mass-meeting was held, the crowd being considerably augmented. The conduct of the anarchists caused one of the evening papers to print the following, although until now the papers have ignored the mutterings of the two men named:

There are two dangerous ruffians at large in this city, two sneaking cowards who are trying to create trouble. One of them is Parsons, the other Spies. Should trouble come they will be the first to skulk away from the scene of danger, the first to attempt to shield their worthless carcasses from harm, the first to shirk responsibility. These two fellows have been at work fomenting disorder in the city for the last ten years. They should have been driven out of Chicago long ago. They would not be tolerated in any other community on earth. Parsons and Spies have been engaged during the last six months in perfecting arrangements for precipitating a riot to-day. They have taken advantage of the excitement attending the eight-hour movement to bring about a series of strikes and work injury to capital and honest labor in every possible way. They have no love for the eight-hour movement and are doing all they can to hamper it and prevent its success. These fellows do not want any reasonable concession. They are looking for riot and plunder. They haven't got one honest aim or one honorable end in view. Mark them to-day, keep them in view, hold them personally responsible for any trouble that occurs. Make an example of them if trouble does occur.

The police kept these men in view all day, and it is known that orders were issued for their instant arrest in the event of any disorder. A volunteer guard has been on duty at all the city military armories during the day, but no orders were issued for the formal assembling of the city troops. The entire police force of the city was on street duty or held in reserve at the different police stations.

The office of August Spies, in Fifth-ave., the chief agitator among the German-speaking anarchists, who is considered by the police one of the most dangerous men of his class in the city, was crowded during the day by foreign-speaking members of the Commune, who came and went apparently under orders. Two red flags waved from the windows of his office during the progress of the crowd of men which had collected in the lumber district. Red flags were displayed from liquor stores. At Blue Island-ave. and Nineteenth-st., and in Twenty-second-st., at the corner of Centre-ave. and Eighteenth-st., speakers harangued the crowd in Bohemian, German, Polish and English. One speaker advocated the burning of every yard the proprietor of which refused to concede the demands of the men. There were a number of intoxicated men, and this sort of oratory seemed only to inflame them and prepare them for deeds of madness.

After leaving the Lake Shore depot, the procession of down-town railroad strikers crossed over Van Buren-st. to the Fort Wayne freight house. The freight-handlers had given notice that they would wait until noon before striking, but the procession proved too much for the men at work. They caught the spirit and quit in a body. There were 150 of them.

The extensive soap factory of James S. Kirk & Co. in North Water-st. closed to-day owing to the notices from the Western roads that they were not accepting any freight. The road employs 1,000 men. The works will be opened when traffic is again resumed on the roads.

Unless the trouble is settled by Monday the tobacco firm of Spaulding & Merrick will close down.

This afternoon fully 5,000 strikers, including railroad freight handlers, furniture workers, moulders and lumber workers collected in West Lake-st., near Desplaines-st., in the vicinity of the communistic headquarters. Red flags were hung out from this building and from two or three liquor stores. Speeches were made to the crowd and several threats were uttered, but after remaining for an hour, the crowd gradually melted away, and had thoroughly dissolved by 4 p. m. The drinking places were filled until late in the evening, but no serious disturbances occurred. The only railroads where the employes remained on duty throughout the day were the Baltimore and Ohio, Illinois Central and Northwestern. A few men remained at the Wabash yards, and the men on that road are expected to return to their work on Monday if assured protection. The Michigan Central employes sent word this evening that they would return on Monday provided they were given an advance of twenty-five cents a day. It is expected that this will be granted to them. The officials of the Lake Shore, Fort Wayne and Rock Island express the belief that their men would have remained on duty but for the presence of the mob in the yards.

The combined lumber interest, which is the greatest one yet invaded, decided to-night to inform the men on Monday that their demand for eight hours would not be granted and that they can only return to work on the basis of ten hours and for ten hours' pay. Twelve thousand men are employed by the lumber dealers, and as they are almost all foreigners, they are under the influence of the socialist leaders. Detectives were among them all day and the threats were open and frequent that they would fire the yards if the owners did not acquiesce in their demands. A strong force of police will be placed in the lumber district on Monday. The decision of the packers will also be made known on Monday. The 400 employes of the Adams and Westlake Manufacturing Company decided this afternoon to recede from their demand for eight hours. They will return to work on Monday. This is deemed an important victory for the company, as it employs the largest number of skilled iron and brass workmen in the city.

BORDER LAW FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

PEOPLE OF EASTERN KANSAS ORGANIZING TO PUNISH DISORDERLY STRIKERS.

WYANDOTTE, Kan., May 1.—The following is the text of the resolutions adopted yesterday by the Law and Order League of Wyandotte:

Whereas, The present condition of affairs in the cities of Wyandotte, Kansas City, Kansas and Armourdale brought about by the so-called strike upon the Gould system of railroads in the Southwest has recently provoked the commission of wilful and deliberate murder in our city, leaving wives and children of unsuspecting parties so cruelly murdered to the mercies of the world, cold and uncharitable as it is, and fearing a repetition of said or like violence by certain irresponsible parties incited thereto by the teachings received in various communistic associations throughout the country, now be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned citizens of the said cities, do hereby enroll ourselves as members of the Law and Order League and do hereby subscribe ourselves and our sacred honors at all times to respond to the chairman of said committee or any committee raised by this committee for the purpose of preventing a recurrence of the outrage committed on the morning of April 26, 1886. We further pledge ourselves to encourage organized or unorganized labor in all lawful methods to obtain just compensation and fair treatment from their employers; but where secret organizations endeavor to destroy free and independent labor, or engage in the destruction of property whether that of corporations or individuals, or commit acts that place the lives of innocent men, in danger, the entire strength of this league, using all the means within its power, will be thrown against any and all such attempts, and we pledge ourselves and each and every one of us to cause the members in the communistic element of the Knights of Labor or other organizations to understand that in the event of a recurrence of an outrage in the nature of that above set forth, or an attempt to commit the same that this committee will hold the leaders of said elements, whoever they may be, personally responsible and that reprisals will be made, if necessary, to repress lawlessness by visiting summary punishment upon all law-breakers and those that encourage and sustain them, and this we do with a full responsibility attached to our signing this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That we will protect and assist each other in carrying into effect the above resolution and to avenge all wrong done either of us by reason of our observance of the above.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CURTIN COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—The members of the Congressional Investigating Committee determined to examine the business men of the city to-day. E. C. Remmons, the first hardware dealer testified that the strike had prostrated the business of St. Louis for three or four weeks. The season started in with favorable prospects, more favorable than had been known for the last five or six years, and everything indicated an unusually successful and useful spring trade.

Eugene F. Williams, of the Hamilton Brown Boot and Shoe Company, testified that business had been interrupted; that in order to fill present orders they were compelled to get their stock from the East by express and pay the difference in freight themselves. Their business fell off at least 25 per cent in March. It was also stated by Mr. Williams that the strike affected inter-State commerce.

PLENTY OF MEN IN THE SHOPS AT MARSHALL.

MARSHALL, Tex., May 1 (*Special*).—Upon inspection of the Texas and Pacific shops this afternoon, everything was found to be working smoothly. In the car department are 144 men, and in the motive power department 182.

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES.

ONE HOUR LESS IN THE WORKING DAY—ORGANIZING KNIGHTS OF LABOR—NOTES.

BOSTON, May 1 (*Special*).—The master carpenters and the representatives of the journeymen carpenters of Salem were in session until 1 o'clock this morning, trying to agree upon a schedule of prices. Some time ago the carpenters applied for an increase of pay, and at a meeting of the master carpenters it was voted to grant in increase of 25 cents a day. But three grades of workmen were made. This was not satisfactory to the men and they demanded $3 a day. The master workmen could not agree to this, and the conference last night was the result. After a prolonged discussion an agreement was signed by both parties that the journeymen should work nine hours a day, and that the old rates of pay should continue. This agreement is to be in force for one year. This is a reduction of one hour a day in the day's labor, which the men say is equivalent to the increase they desired. On the other hand the master carpenters profess to be equally well satisfied as to the result.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 (*Special*).—The street-car companies have under consideration the employment of colored conductors and drivers, and should there be a strike they will most probably take that course.

There was a strike at J. F. Betz & Son's brewery to-day. The 320 employes waited on the foreman, who had dismissed three of their number for incompetency, and demanded that the discharged men should be immediately reinstated. This afternoon several of the strikers returned and asked to be taken back. Mr. Betz states that he will resume operations at once, despite the strikers.

The 260 hands of Hale & Kilburn, furniture manufacturers, waited on the firm to-day and demanded eight hours for a day's work. The demand was refused. The firm is filling the places of the strikers with non-union men as fast as they apply for work, and the factory will continue to run.

The Clothing Exchange to-day submitted its answer to the board of arbitration of the workmen in the various wholesale establishments who demanded eight hours for a full day's work. The reply states: "If by your resolution that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor, is meant pay for eight hours upon the present basis of wages, we are content so to agree. If, however, you mean that the present rate of wages shall continue for eight hours' labor per day, we must respectfully submit that we cannot agree thereto."

AKRON, May 1 (*Special*).—The new eight-hour law which went into effect throughout Ohio to-day has caused great excitement here. Business is much depressed and a feeling of uncertainty prevails that is disastrous. All brick and stone masons to-day demanded of contractors that nine hours constitute a day's work, and the plasterers struck for an increase of from 25 to 33 per cent in wages. Manufacturers in general have been busy trying to make contracts with their men that ten hours shall continue to be a working day. In a majority of cases where employes have objected to ten hours, they have been hired by the hour instead of by the day as heretofore. The Diamond Match Works, F. Schumaker Milling Co., and Portage Strawboard Works, employing about 1,000 hands, posted notices that all who continue in their employ must consent to perform the full number of hours of work, varrying from ten to twelve a day, at the usual prices.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Six thousand workingmen paraded the streets here this afternoon. The demonstration was an impressive one, but was intended merely as an anniversary celebration, and a show of strength and a movement toward closer union among laboring men. The parade was orderly and well arranged, and was not an eight-hour demonstration. The parade ended at the National Park, where addresses were made. In response to a demand for the adoption of the eight-hour system the Furniture Exchange to-day decided to close its works, unless employes would accept pay for eight hours' work.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—A Youngstown, Ohio, dispatch says: "The coal operators of the Mahoning Valley have refused to grant the miners' demands for an advance of ten cents per ton, and a strike will probably be ordered. Nearly 3,000 miners are employed in the mines represented."

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

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—All the plumbers in this city, 200 in number, quit work this morning. They made a demand yesterday of the bosses that they adopt the eight-hour system without decreasing their wages, beginning to-day.

STRIKING IN SPITE OF LEADERS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Despite the assurance given by the various trades unions and labor assemblies that no organized attempt to force an acceptance of the short-day system would be made, and that even if demands to that effect should be made, a refusal of the employers to accede would not be the signal for strikes, serious complications have already arisen and strikes are reported in various parts of the city.

The furniture manufacturers formed an association last night and unanimously resolved to operate their factories on the eight hour system at eight hours' pay.

Two hundred men employed on the water works in East St. Louis to-day demanded that eight hours be a working day, ten hours' wages. The city refused to grant the demand and will endeavor to procure new men.

Jerome Hill, president of the Cotton Exchange, testified that the cotton trade was much damaged by the strike because cotton could not be shipped.

W. H. Swift testified that the building interests had been seriously affected from the lack of confidence caused by the strike, and that there had been a great falling off in the amount of material wanted for building.

Ex-Governor Stanard, extensive miller; C. C. Rainwater, extensive merchant; and Gerard B. Allen, large manufacturer, testified that the strike had seriously affected their business. Other business men made similar statements.

JAY GOULD HANGED IN EFFIGY.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—A large labor meeting in the interest of the eight-hour movement and held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union convened in Lucas Market space to-night. It is estimated that 7,000 persons, mostly foreigners, were present. The notable features of the evening were two or three red flags and an effigy of Jay Gould suspended from the gallows.

TWO THOUSAND CARPENTERS ON STRIKE.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Two thousand house carpenters in this city to-night informed their employers that they would not return to work until they were guaranteed $2 a day for eight hours' work until August 1, and $2 50 a day thereafter. The builders say they have contracts on