NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

. A DIVISION ON MONDAY.

GLADSTONE NAMES A DAY FOR VICTORY OR DEFEAT.

CONTINUING THE HOME RULE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-SPEECHES BY MR. O'CONNOR AND MR. MORLEY-AN AD-

DRESS OF CONFIDENCE. LONDON, June 3. - In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach [Conservative] pressed Mr. Gladstone to fix a date for a division on the cond reading of the Home Rule bill,

Henry Labouchere [Radical] protested against the fixing of an early date, announcing that twenty-seven supporters of the measure desired to speak before the Charles Bradlaugh [Radical] supported Mr.

Labouchere's protest.

Mr. Giadstone fixed Monday as the date for a division. The debate on the bill was resumed by Mr. O'Connor. He said he thought that he was justified in saying that the argument of separation had vanished from the minds of all reasonable politicians. [Cries of dissent.] He contended that there was no country in the world whose history taught so eloquent a lesson against es-tablishments and endowments of religions as Ireland. He called attention to Mr. Bright's advice in his letter to the recent Chamberlain meeting, and held that members who voted against the bill would incur a serious responcibility and would run the risk of not being returned. He protested against imputations on Mr. Gladstone, contending that Mr. Chamberlain had insinuated that Mr. ladstone was capable of cheating the House, and asseried that so long as the five conditions laid down by Gladstone for carrying out the main principle of the bil were observed the House and Government would be free to accept any other plan. If the present bill were defeated a weak Tory Government, being revolutionary, would submit another Home Rule bill immediately.

Mr. O'Conner said that those who brought forward the separatist argument overlooked the fact that a peasant proprietary was a great obstacle to revolution. ere was not a single section of Catholics that would for a moment tolerate the endowment of a State church in Ireland. Mr. Bright's letter to Mr. Chamberlain ought to be published in order that the people might know whether he advised a vote calculated to precipitate a dissolution. In the last election he [O'Connor] tried to return a weak Conservative Government. If the Conservatives had been successful a Home Rule bill would have been introduced on the day the House met. Dur ing that election every branch of the National League in England was a Tory committee room. The Conserva-tive agents at Boiton paid for printing and circulating

Mr. Bridgeman [Conservative] member for Bolton, interposing, said he knew nothing about it.

Mr. O'Connor replied that Mr. Bridgeman was re-

ponsible for the acts of his agents, with whom he still had an account to settle. [Cries of "Oh!"] Continuing, Mr. O'Connor said that honerable considerations restrained him, otherwise he could startle the House by revelations concerning the Camberwell elec-

tion with reference to Mr. Blunt, the personal friend of Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Randolph Churchill, interposing, said he would take it as a favor if Mr. O'Connor relieved nimself from

restraint. [Conservative cheers.] Mr. O'Connor said that he would require Mr. Blunt's permission before complying with Lord Randolph's request. Mr. O'Conner quoted statements made by Tories to the effect that another election would result in favor of the Nationalists. In conclusion he said that the prin ciples and traditions of Liberalism required Liberals to support Mr. Gladstone, who had the opinion of the de world on his side.

Charles Bradlaugh supported the bill. He said that the objectors to the details of the measure, if they voted for a second reading, would have full opportunity to discuss the details in committee. The choice lay between

Morley referring to Sir Julian Goldsmid's prosal that an understanding be arrived at our to ultar to that adopted in the case of the Scats bill, said would not object to the adoption of such a contrahe would not object to the adoption of such a course it the conditions were favorable, out a cause and of opinion was first necessary. Ded sir Julian think that a modus circuit was possible with an opposition which was adventing twenty years of coercion i [Cucers and circs of "No no ?" "Withdraw."] "I will withdraw the remark," responded Mr. Moriey, "I if a single member on the opposite bench shall disavow.

If a single member on the opposite bench shall disavow of Salishuty's speech."

Eccarting the task of ostracism, Mr. Morley thought be supporters of the Government had the most right to inplain of threads in that direction after what had been idiately about the long purses with which they were be bought at the next election. Members tool the one Rule, and yet they had decided to oppose the bill, is defeating their own object. The crisis was a grave of the case lo-day was affected from that of O'Control to which Lord Hartington had referred great transfermation had occurred. No longer an en church was in the a-centainty. Landtords no age had the absolute position they formerly had. The opternal had been enfranchised and were no longer series.

people had been enfrancined and were no sectioners.]

There had been much talk of dismemberfice seas for many years was real dismemberneut. In recarl to local government which many
members were disposed to grant. Lord Satisbury,
speaking at Newport in 1885, argued that it was inpossible to tenore the advantage of a large central
authority over a merely local one. Regarding the suggestion to make Mr. Parnell secretary for irelant,
leither Mr. Parnell nor any of his colleagues would accent office. If they did they would soon lose their whole
industries with the existing stace of things. [frish cheers.]
What was wanted was to get hold of these having What was weared was to get hold of these having an interest in the system and desirous to carry on a regular and orderly method of government. It was his regular and orderly method of government. It was his regular and orderly method of government, it was his regular and order foreign countries ireland would have been a support instead of a taunt to England.

The Government had chosen to proceed with the country to the land of a resolution affirming the

which did not interfere with the principle of the bill nor substantially with the power it intended to coafer upon the new trest Legislaure.

To vote for the second reading of the bill, Mr. Morley Said, was to vote for the principle of automonous existants from for Ireland. The feverament tened that the vote could mean more than this, because the bill to be profined in the automa might contain modifications of certain general proposals, some Brigar's letter had been referred to, aut not published.

Mr. Chamberlaen here interposed with the remark that there was no objection to the publication of Mr. Bright's letter li he [Mr. bright] would consent to it.

Mr. Morley continuing said to thought that the letter had more lotes with Lord Hartington's meeting, because Lord H. rimston like Mr. Bright objected to the principle but objected to the plan. In conclusion he referred to Lord Sansbury's remark about not paying attention by what people said on their death-beds, and said it was well-known that sometimes men or their death-beds left their last will and testament. This only highly the registed as the last will and testament. This only the present Goverament. The division about to be taken would not be the cent. Even an electoral campaign might be the content, leans they driving the Government from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment from the stare the curtain would fall on the last ment for the fifth and final act of the frish question. If the House remeas that no other measure, w

worth, Liberal. It is probable that the Conservatives will to-mortow move it the ficuse of Commons that cloture be applied to the Home Rule debate, in order to scare a division on the second reading before Whitsundide. It is not likely that the Government will oppose the motion. One hundred non-conformist multiers of Derby and Nottingham have signed an address of confidence in Glassione's Irish policy.

EXPUISION OF THE PRINCES.

Paris, June 3 .- M. de Freyeinet maintains that the Government Expulsion bill should be passed as introduced, in the permissive form, and not in the amended mandatory form recommended by the comin charge, the Government to enforce immediately the bill against the direct Legitimist and Bonapartist pre-tenders and to use the power of expelling other mem-bers of Frence royal families whenever their exile be found expedient. mittee of the Chamber of Deputies having the measure

DR. HOLMES'S RECEPTION,

LONDON, June 3 .- Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mrs. Surgent gave a brilliant reception at Dr. Priestley's London house this evening. The clite of the world of fashion, literature and art were among the THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PERU.

LIMA, June, 3, via Galveston.-General Caceres took the oath of office this afternoon, His Cabi.

net is composed as follows: Minister of Government and President of the Council, Pedro Alejandrino Del Folar; Minister of Foreign Relations, Manuel Maria Rivas; Minister of War, Justiano Borgono; Minister of Justice, Juan Francisco Pasos; Minister of Finance, Luis Bergin

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. BERLIN, June 3.—It is reported that Count William Bismarck has been appointed President of Alsace-Lorraine.

PARIS, June 3.—International advices from Mada-paper, states that it has special advices from Mada-sacar that the Malagassys have refused to abide by the lerms of the treaty made with France and have revolted at Tananarivo and overthrown Premier Rasaromino, who was friendly to France.

BERLIN, June 3.—Rumors are current of the arrest of some subaltern officers in the south of Germany for high treason. It is stated that one has committed suicide in

SCULLING RACE ON THE THAMES. - The sculling race

THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

HYNDMAN ON THE SENTENCE OF MOST. HE BELIEVES THE TREATMENT OF THE ANARCHIST CONTRARY TO THE BEST TRADITIONS OF

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Copyright; 1886; North American (a)le News Co. London, June 3 .- the news of the sentence of Johann Most, the Anarchist, was cabled from New-York to-day, and created some comment here. The representative of THE TRIBUNE received to-night from Mr. Hyndman a communication on the subject that will be of interest to Americans. The letter in

full is given below:

The sentence of Most, pronounced against him for seditious language, seems to me to be contrary to the best traditions of the United States. When this Anarchist was condemned here, improperly, as most democrats thought, for applauding the assassination of the Czar, I ment. What is there to show that Most has done more taxons in place of emperors and kings surely makes no difference. I can say this without fear of being charged with pactiality, for as a social democrat I entire y condemn his silly tacties of violence and murder, and, moreover, 1 have been honored by his persistent vilification of my-

capitalist press in the United States that the comforta le classes have quite lost their heads over the recent agitaious and riots. They do not seem able to understand that the inevitable antagonism of labor and capital, of proletariat and bourgeoisie, is rapidly developing in the United States through economical causes. control the great labor organizations throughout the United States, not foreigners. Americans it is also who support the great labor press springing up in every State and city. Wit i the growing uncertainty of employment and a steady fall in the average rate of wages they cannot continue as they are relative to the standard of life, while the nation is growing enormously in wealth and the workers are becoming more educated day by day.

As to the reasons for their depressed condition merely flict ut less judgment and capacity are manifested by the lominant classes. Americans wont jut up with that kind of thing. The people stand it readily enough, unfortunately, in older countries and yet the capitalists, as President Cleveland says, are still more rapacious and houghtless there than they are here. The leaders of the Dea ocratic party have the greatest opportunity of pody of statesmen since Washington. It is in their power to check the frenzy of the rich and to take precautions against the frenzy of the poor, both of which threaten the well being of the great Republic. Those who uphold the absolute right of men of the Jay Goald type over their employes are to-day the worst enemies of that

Here in England, of course, the same problems con front us in a still more threatening shape, if that is possible, but our acquittal at the old Bailey and the evergrowing feeling that the demands of the working classes must be met by the community will, I trust, help toward a more peaceful social reorganization in the rear future M. H. HYNDMAN.

EXCITED OVER MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH. THE MAINE STATESMAN ASSAILED BY "THE LON-

DON TIMES"-WHAT MR. LECKY SAYS. LONDON, June 3 .- The Times, commenting on Mr. Blaine's speech, says: "Mr. Blaine may or may not eatch the Irish vote by performsuch as that of Tuesday's speech and so political grounds has been snatched from him once and ent opinion and reflection of the Americans. It is peculiarly absurd that he should pose as the advocate of a plan which he supposes, quite wrongly, of course, would place Ireland in the position of a State of the American Union. He has been conspicuous, for the same reasons which now make him a flatterer of the Irish, in the bloody shirt campaign against Southern State rights, and if any Southern State should now attempt to deprive of the central Government. His history is almost on a par with his reasoning, which deserves to be classed with Sir William Vernon Harcourt's latest contribution,

whereon Mr. Lecky has something to say." what Mr. Leeky has "to say" is contained in another solumn of *The Hines* in the form of a letter. This is a eritiels of of william's argument that the Home Rule measure groposed by Mr. Gladstone aimed at simply the revival of Henry Grattan's Irish Pariliament. Mr. Leeky says the argument is absurd. Grattan's Pariliament, he contends, piaced the Government of Iri-land in the hands of the Protes and gentry, who were, he says, bound to the English connection by the closest ties of interest and "They were," adds Mr. Leeky, "pre-eminently the representatives of property, whose pointest power it has

sertiment.

"They were," adds Mr. Lecky, "pre-eminently the representatives of property, whose partited power it has been Mr. Glad-tone's steady onject to destroy. The effect of his scheme would be to throw the Government of ireland into the hands of men intest of the avowed elemines of doth property and the Empire."

The St. James's Gozelle says it does not think that the sentiments intered by Mr. Blame express the genuine opinion of the Americans upon the Irish question. It adds that it is impossible to formulate a scheme of Home Role which would be satisfactory to the "extreme frish-Americans." Continuing, The Gozetle says: "Mr. Gladstone is enser to snatch every semblance of support, however physiciae and trinted, and does not hesitate to recognize the opinions of United Smies wirepuliers, thus giving the meddlesome throughout the world a locus stands in Emiland's politics. The securing of the Irish vote is the prime object of the Yankee office-seeker, and Mr. Blaine has made his bid."

A DENIAL FROM MR. BLAINE.

Augusta, Me., June 3 .- The Kennebee Joured this morning publishes a letter to the editor from he had applied the words "impudent," "in-elent" and 'brutal" to Lord Salisbury. Mr. Blame writes:

"brutai" to Lord Salisbury. Mr. Blame writes:

I was referring to his lordship's declaration that "the Irish might remain as tiny are now or emigrate," and I said interregatively: "Is not this an impudent proposition! Is it not insolent in its terms! Does it, indeed, stop short of being brutal in its crucily?" Its paritamentary to say that a statement is not true, but altogether unparisamentary to say that its author is guitty of falschood. The first describes the thing: the second assails the person. My characterization was almed at the proposition and not at Lord Salisbury personally.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

London, June 3 .- The Times publishes a etter from a correspondent at St. Louis who declares that it is a slander upon the American people to say that twenty or even ten millions of them are ready to back the Irish in the Home Rule fight with either their money or their influence. The writer asserts, "without fear of contradiction, that there are not 5,000 Americanborn efficients of the United States who have ever contributed a ceat to the Home Rule fund." He adds: "No Home Rule sympathy has been shown He adds: "No Home Rule sympathy has been shown from our greatest industrial class, the farmers. When you hear of public men donating to the Irish cause remember that they are either office-holders or office-seekers with large Irish consiliuencies to please. The sentiment of the purely Irish element in our clides must not be mistaken for the sentiment of the American people. Non-tenths of the leaders in the recent railway strikes in this country were Irish. A firm determination exists, if these labor aritations carried on by foreign-horn men continue, to form a party of native-horn Americans only to see that none but natives of this land obtain offices of trust or power."

PROMISING AID TO THE LOYALISTS.

ish North America, in session here, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the loyalty of the Orange Association in Canada to the British Crown and unity of em pire, and their determined opposition to the Gladstonian attempt to pander to the solicitations of Parnellites and other disloyal parties throughout Irairud.

The Free Press says it has been informed by the master of an Orange Lodge in the Eastern Ontario district Ulster by anti-Home Rule sympathizers in Canada. The article continues: "These arms were purchased in the United States and are Martini-Henry rifles. An effort was made to obtain them in Canada, but only Snider rifles could be got, and these were not suitable on ac-The arms were made up in small cases and forwarded to private parties in Ulster by the Allan line. Our informant thinks they have all been safely landed in the United Kingdom before now."

DUBLIN, June 3 .- The police to-day surprised two un-Armach and Portadown. The Orangemen make a drilling near Armach and Portadown. The Orangemen made no attempt to conceal their actions, which they believed to be lawful. The police took the names of all who were engaged in drilling.

The Council of Limerick has rejected a renewed appeal for an appropriation to defray, the cost of the average

between George Dubear, of England, and Christian Nelson, of Australia, was rowed to-day over the Thames of Parliament for Londonderry and Tyrone respect-championship course, and was won by Dubear by two lengths. The race was for £100 a side.

SAFETY OF THE OVERDUE SARDINIAN. MONTREAL, June 3.-The mail steamship Sardinia passed St. John, N. F., at noon to-day bound west. All well.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. LONDON, June 4 .- In the House of Commons last night the International Copyright bill was read a third time.

RAISING THE GREEK BLOCKADE. LONDON, June 4 .- The Standard this morn-

ing says that the English blockading fleet has been of dered to make ready to leave Greek waters. BELIEF THAT GAITANO WAS POISONED. Panama, June 3 .- The impression prevails

here that General Ricardo Gaitano, the revolutionist, who died in prison where he was serving a sentence for his connection with the recent revolutionary movements, was poisoned. More than one choleric revolu-tionist ans declared that blood will flow in consequence of the wrong done to the sead chief.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA. HAVANA, May 29.-In May 102 slaves were set tree at Union de R-yes, 110 at Cuevitas, and 153 at Alfonso XII. From May 8, 1880, to the beginning of May, 1886, 29,406 slaves were given their liberty in the province of Sauta Clars.

A CANADIAN VESSEL IN CUSTODY.

A CUSTOMS LAW OF THE UNITED STATES VIOLATED IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO, June 3.-The Canadian steam barge Nipigon arrived here to-day in a sinking condition and under circumstances possessing peculiar interest, in view of the clashing between American and Canadian maritime interests. Her crew were completely worn cior. She was overtaken by a severe northerly gale and hand pumps had to be worked to their fullest capacto get to Chicago with all possible haste, did not stop a Mackinaw or Cheboygan, as the law requires, to report the entrance of his vessel into American waters. The law says that a foreign vessel about to enter American waters must report the fact to the collector of the first United States port on her route and obtain from him permission to continue the trip. The penalty is nothing less than the forfeiture of vessel and cargo, and Captain Conian has had nimself table in this case. To-day he called upon Collector Seeberger, to whom he related the story of his vessel's condition and the necessity of reaching Chicago or some other port where there is a dry dock without delay. Collector Seeberger said that he could not do anything for Captain Conlan, as hiddly was simply to enforce the law, but he advised the captain to prepare a statement of the facts and forward it to the Treasury Department at Washington. This the captain did and the whole matter will soon be in the hands of Acting Secretary Fairchild. Until Collector Seeberger hears from Washington nothing will be done here, but the Nipigon will not be allowed to leave port. Mackinaw or Cheboygan, as the law requires, to report

A LOCOMOTIVE BLOWN TO PIECES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3 (Special) .- At Belaire, Ohio, this morning one of the immense "mogul" engines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was about to start with a train for the West, when the boiler exploded, tearing the engine to pieces and killing instantly the engineer, George Jonason; the fireman, John Van-

THE LAST SPEECH IN THE MAXWELL CASE. St. Louis, June 3 (Special) .- Mr. McDonald neluced his argument for the State and Mr. Martin concluded his argument for the defouce in the Maxwell ense to-day. The speakers thus far have occupied from ease to-day. The speakers thus far have occupied from
five to seven hours each. Mr. Martin consumed the
aitermoon in denouncing the action of the State's others
in sending a detective under a bogus charge into the jail
for the purpose of extracting a confession from the
prisoner. Judge Noonan, of the Court of Criminal Correction, believes that the case possesses so much interest
for lawyest that he is writing a book about it. The case
will be given to the jury to-morrow night.

HOW AGE AND YOUTH DISAGREED.

PITTSBURG, June 3 (Special) .- The suit of Mrs. Margaret Speer, of Chartier, against George W. peer, of the same place, for alimony and divorce, was created a sensation about two years ago, the bride being considerably over seventy while the bridegroom was considerably over several water the others bill of com-piaint, says that she used all manner of threats and persuasions to get his consent to the marriage. Among other things she declared that If he old not marry her she would commit suicide. There was a verdict for the libeliant this afternoon.

LOVELL FINED FOR BOOKMAKING. FREEHOLD, N. J., June 3 (Special).-William Loveil, the convicted bookmaker, was sentenced to-day to pay the costs of the prosecution and a fine of \$350. His counsel presented a writ of error granted by the State Supreme Court, returnable at Trenton next fues-day. Mr. Lovell gave himself as bondsman in the sum

CONGRESSMAN REED RENOMINATED. PORTLAND, Me., June 3 (Special) .- Congressman Reed, of Maine, was unanimously renominated this afternoon by the Republicans of the 1st District.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A FUND FOR AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jane 3.-J. P. Morgan, who recently made a handsome gift to Trinity College, has informed the managers of the Hartford Orphan Asylum of his intention to give them a fund of \$25,000 in 4 per cent bonds as a memorial of his mother, who was one of its managers.

cent bonds as a memorial of his mother, who was one of its managers.

FALLING FROM A BELL TOWER.

DENYER, June 3.—A dispatch from Aspen to The Republican says: "Last evening a party of yoing women climbed to the top of the fire bell tower, sixty teet high, to obtain a view of the city. Eppa Sigwart fell to the pavement. She was fataily hort.

A HOUSE BLOWN UP—FOUR PERSONS HURT.
DETROIT, June 3.—In Ecorse last night an explosion wrecked the store of Joseph Salintte and badly injured Miss Carrie Salintte, age eignteen years; Columbus Labodie, Salintte's sout-in-law, and Salintte and his wife. The house is a wreck. The loss is about \$4.000.

ILINESS OF BISHOP HENDRICKEN.
PROVIDENCE, June 3 (Special).—Bishop Thomas F. Hendricken is supposed to be fataily ill with typhoid pneumonia. The Bishop has been in feeble health for some years from a-tima, and this fact makes him more susceptible to the disease from which he is now suffering.

TRIP OF MASSACHUSETTS VETERANS.

TRIP OF MASSACHUSETTS VETERANS.

CARLISLE, Fenn., June 3 (special).—About 150 members of the 15th Massachusetts Veterans, heated by Senator floar, arrived here this afternoon from Gettysburg. They visited the Indian Training School and other places of interest, and left this evening for Antie-

iam, Md.

NEW TRIAL FOR FRANK PATTERSON.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 3.—The Supreme Court has granted a new trial in the case of Frank Patterson, the Asbury Park Opera House inanager, who was convicted last year on two charges of forgery.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT NORFOLK. and that the Government seemed determined to prove its impotence.

TO TRY TO OUST MESSES. HEALY AND O'BRIEN.

LONDON, June 3.—It is stated that the Conservatives are arranging to assist the Liberals and o't Virginia and North Carolina.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

LAST WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC, TO WORKMEN AND GRANGERS-MUTTERINGS OF DISCONTENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CLEVELAND, June 3.-The special session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor has finished its work and adjourned. So far as can be judged from the outside, the session has failed of the of checking the too rapid growth of the order. Mr. the session was a great success and that all that it was called to do has been done. As a matter of fact, the principal danger which was to be averted, the fight with the trades unions, has not been settled. The feeling of the trades unions is more bitter than it was before the firmly convinced that they will have to fight for their existence and a determination to do it. The General Assembly has issued an address to the trades unions pro that this has been rendered worthless by the selection

cotts in hand made a report which would have rendered it extremely difficult to begin unwise strikes and boyof the rule in cases of emergency practically renders of no effect the provision restraining strikes. The practical legislation of the session was the recalling of the comis to be appointed for each State, so that no improper persons may receive commissions, and the unhealthy growth of the order may be stopped. The General Executive Board has been increased by the addition of six auxillary members, thus relieving the officers and the old

The Assembly took up a number of outside matters. In the matter of temperance Mr. Powderly has made a radical change of position. He has acknowledged the right of members of the order to drink as much as they see fit. In entering the arena of politics the General Assembly has also made a decided change, which it is feared may lead to disruption. The victory of the Home Club has irritated conservative members of the order, one of whom said to-

Powderly leaves Cleveland a smaller man by 50 per cent than when he came here, and unless the order is rescued from the hands of the men who have manipulated this Assembly, I think its days for good effective work are numbered.

The same opinion is held by many of the delegates.
The assection has been made that Mr. Powderly

entered into an alliance with the Home Club, the most radical element in the order, for thepurpose of securing his re-election in October. He denies this, and says that this has been the most glorious ser sion of the order ever held, and that its good work has

nembers of the General Executive Board were enosen. David E. Gibbons, of Hamilton, Ont., was the first man elected. He is a brickly er and a Home Club man. The Home Club, having thus secured four of the six new men, men chosen were Joseph R. Buchanan, of Denver, and Ira D. Aylsworth, of Baltimore. This leaves the Executive Board on the trades-union matter and the Home Club as follows: Opposed to trades unions-Bailey.

Good of the Order was taken up, and after some disussion was adopted. It makes the following address to the trades unions:

Brothers in the cause of labor: We, the Knights of Labor, in General Assembly convened, extent our heardest greeting to all branches of homorable toil, welcoming them to the most friendly alliance in a common work. This organization emiraces within its folias all branches of homorable toiled and conditions of men, without respect to trade, occupation, eac, creed, color or nationanty. We seek to raise the level of wages and reduce the hours of labor; to protect men and women their occupations, in their lives and limbs, and in their rights as efficients. We seek also to secure such legislation as shall tend to prevent the upust accumulation of wealth, to estret the powers of monopolies and corporations, and to enact such was and beneficent legislation as shall promote equity and justice, looking forward to the day when cooperation shall supersed the wage system and the castes and classes that now divide men shall be forever abolished. We recognize the service rendered to humanity and the cause of labor by trades union or ganizations, but believe that the time has come, or is fast approaching, when all who earn their bread by the lorever abolished. We recognize the service rendered to humanity and the cause of labor by trades union organizations, but believe that the time has come, or is fast approaching, when all who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow shall be enroised under one general head, as we are controlled by one common naw—the law of our necessities; and we will ghadly welcome to our ranks, or to protection under our banner, any organizations as believe that their craftsmen are better protected under their present form of government, we piecke ourselves, as members of the sreat army of labor, to co-operate with them in every honerable effort to achieve the success which we are unitedly organized to obtain; and to this end we have appointed a special committee to confer with a like committee of any autional or international trades union which shall desire to confer with us on the settlement of any difficulties that may occur between the members of the several organizations. We have received a communication from a committee of the national officers of some of the national and international trades unions of the national and international trades that one questing certain special egislation at our hands, but, as we believe that the object sought and stated in the preamble to the communication above referred to can best be accomplished by a conference between a committee of the lassociation and a committee of any other organization, and as the propositions contained therein are inconsistent with our duty to our members, we therefore defer action upon said propositions until a conference of committees can be neid.

The basis upon which we believe an agreement can be

duty to our members, we therefore deter action upon said propositions until a conference of committees can be neid.

The basis upon which we believe an agreement can be reached would necessarily include the adoption of some plan by which all labor organizations could be protected from untair men, men expedied, suspended, under line, or guilty of taking the places of union men or Knights of Labor while on strike, or while locked out from work; and that, as far as possible, a uniform standard of hours of labor and wages smould be adopted, so that men of any trade curolied in our order and members of trades unious may not come in conflict because of the difference in wages or hours of labor. We also believe that a system of exchanging working cause should be adopted, so that members of any craft belonging to different organizations coult work in harmony together. The card of any member of this order admitting hun to work in any union shop, and the card of any union man admitting him to work in any Knight of Labor shop. We further believe that upon a demand for increase of wages, or shorter hours of labor, made by either organization, a conference should be held with the organized labor men employed in the establishment where the demand for increase of wages or reduction of hours is contemplated, action upon a proposed reduction of wases or other difficulty to be agreed upon in like manner, and that in the estiment of any difficulties between employers and employes the organizations represented in the establishment shall be parties to the terms of settlement. Trusting that the method proposed increfu will move forward and onward, in harmony of effort and of interest, we are yours fraternally.

The way this is viewed by the trades unionists is ex-

The way this is viewed by the trades untonists is ex-

am pretty sure that I voice the sentiment of the organization of which I am a member. The matter is not settled by the address and the cigarmakers will at once begin the warfare.

The General Assembly issued the following address to

the Grangers:

The General Assembly issued the following address to the Grangers:

To the cultivators of the soil: The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor sends fraternal greetings to the officers and members of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry and all kinds of organizations of agricultural workers. It respectfully reminds the producers of food that the slik loom and anvilare the natural alies of the sickle and scythe; that the workers in the milis, shops, miner, etc., are organized and homorably pleaked to work faithfully and harmoniously for deliverance from the transport of corrupt rings and wrong systems, by and through which wicked men in their hasts and greed, blinded by selfishiness can and to discreard and violate the rights of the deserving, industrious wealth producers with impunity; that the Knights of Labor need the help of the food-producing millions of Americans in its efforts to restore to the public domain all lands now wrongfully held by alien, non-resident owners and cattle syndicates; that it meds their help to obtain from Congress an American moretary system wisely devised, one that will dispense blessings, equitably to all the people and "the reci of mankind."

It needs their help to rescue the tollers from the grasp of the scilish, to destroy the powerful villof aggregated wealth, to terminate the corrupting reign of the almighty dollar and to eathrone the good old plough and so check all vested mossters on land and sea. Therefore it myless and relegate the intermediate class, whose interests are in conflict with congressions as will rense on the remaining the food producers interests are nother with congression and producers interests are nother than the congression as who as the congression of the shift of bear equitably all blessings, and in the most potential way in-pire all with a wholesome hatred for dishonesty and inflicitly to these principles. It believes as Thomas Jefferson did, that dependence begets subservience and venality, atfocates the general Assembly Knights of Labor moors

Many there be that you dails see
With sellish hollow prido.
Who the pioughman's for in his humble cot
With re-ential look derate.

With resential look dende.

Yes, we'd rather take, aye, a hearte shake
Proc his hand than to wealth we'd boor.
For the friendly close of his hand's rough grasp
Hath stood by the good old plough.

After this document had been read the convention adjourned. The delegates at once began to make preparations to go home. Many of them went to-night, but many more stayed over until to-morrow. In speaking of the harmony which the General Assembly officially states marked its sessions, one of the delegates said; states marked its sessions, one of the delegates said;
We saw that the Home Club wanted everything and had a first-rate chance of getting it, so that we, who favored a moderate conclinatory policy in the tradesunion matter, were forced resterday afternoon to cast blank votes in the election of members of the Executive Board, both as a protest against the high-handed proceedings of the Home Club faction and to cause a dead-lock. This deadlock was only broken this morning, when the Home Club withfrew their candidates for the last two places and Buchanan and Arisworth were elected. The harmony was of the monkey and parrot order.

Some of the Western delegates were dissatisfied because there is only one member of the board from west

cause there is only one member of the board from west of the Musissippi River.

of the Mississippi Rivor.

The General Executive Board will stay in town until to morrow. Then Hayes and Turner will go to Troy and in all likelihood to Yonkers. Barry on Monday will go to Milwaukee. Bailey will go to his home at Shawnee, Ohio. Powderly will start for home to-morrow, but will in all probability go by way of Pittsburg to take advantage of the invitation extended by the Amaigamated from and Steel Workers. The newly elected auxiliaries will go home.

CAR DRIVERS GIVE UP THE FIGHT. THEIR HEADQUARTERS DESERTED-END OF A COST-LY STRUGGLE.

Figure the Colors and the process and killing formation of the process of the control to process and killing formation and the formation of the process of the control to process of the control to the control to the process of the control to the process of the control to the control to the process of the control to the process of the control to the control to the process of the control to the process of the control to the control to the process of the control to the process of the control to the control to the process of the control to the control to the process of the control to the c

Tailors' Union, and several meetings have been head but nothing has been accompitised. At a meeting on Weatnesday the Manutacturers' Committee asked if both sides would agree to accept a basis of settlement decided inpon by the committee. They were answered in the affirmative and the following are the proposals decided

inon.

1.—No strikes ar lockouts to be permitted hereafter until
al disference have been submitted to a conference of the two
unions now arrayed against each other and all chores at aroitration bare falled.

2.—Blacarist- to be abolished.

3.—A regular pay day once a week,

4.—Ten bours actual work on the piecework system to
constitute a day's labor.

5.—Buttonhole makers to belong to neither union.

The bosses head a mass-meeting in Pythagoras Hall
and indorsed it fully, but the tailors in a meeting at
Everett Hall, in East Fourth-st, declined to return to
work on those grounds, leaving matters in about the
same shape as they were at the start.

NAILERS IN THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION. PITTSBURG, June 3 (Special) .- The proposition of the Koights of Lavor to absorb the Amalgamated Association does not meet with general approbation in the convention of iron workers. Secretary Martin said appreciate its advantages, but from the present indications it seems to me that the Amalgamated Association will still remain an independant organization." The puddiers and fluishers have concluded to drop the fluishers in the steel mills altogether. While every from mill in Pittsburg is represented at this convention, seven steel mills are not represented. The employees of five of these mills at one time belonged to the Amalkamated Association, but have since felerated with milk amated

of Labor.

The question of readmitting the nailers was debated for three hours in the Association, and resulted in an affirmative vote. W. N. Leuch, Stephen Ripley and J. R. Porter, of the Nailers' Association, were admitted to the convention and given the privilege of participating in the discussion. Welle the mailers have become a part of the Association again, their delegates will not likely be admitted to this convention, as they will not have time to qualify and take other steps necessary.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3 .- A lockout of planing mill employes and carpenters, 15,000 in all, is threatened. When the demand for eight hours was made by the planing mill employes. It was refuse I, and majority of the employers combined to uphold the old ten-hour system. The Phoenix Mill, howwith their employes on the basis of nine hours' work per day and an advance of ten per cent in wages. This was not satisfactory to the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades and a strike was ordered. The men refused to

bey the order, and the council boycotted the l'acenta

mill and its employes. This caused several of the master

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES.

utilders to abandon their work, and a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution that unless the boycott on the mil shall be raised before Monday next, on that day al building or business connected with it will be stopped. CLEVELAND, June 3 (Special).-The store manufact urers devoted the entire day to the discussion of prices, the commercial branch of the business and the labor question. The president, Mr. Smyser, of Louisville, auggested in his address the formation by the association of a more united organization, which would, it is thought enable the manufacturers more successfully to cope, with the labor question.

mational Union. He says:

The address consists of nothing but honeyed phrases, and shows that the General Assembly intends that nothing shall be done to redress past and present grievances as long as District 49 is permitted to iternish the white label for "scape" and tenement house cigars. I am opposed to giving the least consideration to the sweet pasted to giving the least consideration to the sweet bundred hands have been thrown out of employment by some conditions made in consequence of a former strike hands of the sweet we hundred and three hundred hands have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the works.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ELOPEMENT IN OYSTER BAY. A YOUNG LADY MARRIES AN OYSTERMAN.

HIS FATHER AND SISTER AT THE WEDDING-THE BRIDE'S FAMILY INDIGNANT.

Oyster Bay is not the biggest or most enterprising of elopement. There is no coachman in this one, All the other elements are present. The young lady, lately Miss Clara Mason, is described as handsome, highly connected and prospectively wealthy. Her age is twenty-four. William J. Underhill, the other party pation is that of an oysterman; when not engaged in this he digs wells, sings in the choir, drives a stage be tween Locust Valley and Oyster Bay and occasionally be on time. His bride is the daughter of Dr. James Mason, a wealthy New-Yorker, who settled in Oyster Bay many years ago. He died, leaving a widow and six children. The family moved in good society both in Oyster Bay and New-York, where they lived some times during the winter. The children were carefully brought up and had every opportunity for culture that wealth could procure. Miss Clara's education was particularly looked after by her mother and other relations. The three sens are now grown to manhood, and hold good positions in this and other cities. One of the daughters, the eldest, was lately married,

Miss Clara had an excellent musical training and for ome time has played the organ in Christ's Church, the only Protestant Episcopal church in Oyster Bay, Here she met Underhill two or three years ago. Their acquaintance, at first as formal as the difference in their social positions demanded, gradually ripened into intimacy. Her friends noticed this with more or less alarm, and one or two of her relatives spoke to her about it, She laughed and told them she considered what they said a good joke. Such a thing as caring for Underhill, she said, had never entered her mind. The remonstrances of her family had but a temporary effect upon her, and in a few weeks she was in Underhill's company as much as ever. Their metings were mostly in the church, where they both went to practice during the week. Last fall some one claimed to have overheard them discussing the question whether they should wed in Jane or wait until winter came again. This was told to her mother and more careful watch was kept upon the young lady's actions whenever she went out. But nothing was discovered to cause the family to think that she intended to be married as had been reported, and they had begun to think the report was only a bit of village gossip when on Wednesday afternoon the marriage took place,

Mrs. Meson was away from nome that day and her other daughter, Edi h, went out for a short time after noon, leaving Clara in the house alone, Miss Edith nad been gone but a few minutes when a trim-looking carry-all, drawn by a handsome feam and driven by Daniel Underhill, William's tather, stopped in front of the door. The curtains of the vehicle were clo ely drawn, but it was afterward learned that the occupants of the vehicle were William Underbill and his sister. The norses had scarcely halted when Miss Clara appeared on the doorstep attired in a travelling

clam-digger is a mystery to me."

As yet there has been no reconciliation and no attempt at one between Mrs. Underhill and her family. The vidagers—many of them at least—sympathize with the young woman and are enthusiastic over her action. Young Underhill has a rich baritone voice, and a jovial disposition that made him a favorite with the girls of the village to whom he paid great attention until he tell in love with Miss Mason.

"How did they happen to select Wednesday?" was asked of an old villager.

"Oh, because they wanted to have it take place on the same day as the President's, and they did beat Grover just a little."

Grover just a little."

The townspeople say that the affair has been expected for some time. Mrs. Underfull, it is claused is one of the heirs to several large estates now in litiga-

Last night the local brass bands serenaded the newly married couple and fireworks were set all and bouffred kindled in their honor.

TROUBLES OF THE YALE CREW.

ROBERT COOK WILL COACH THE OARSMEN FOR THE

NEW-LONDON BACKS. New-Haven, June 3 (Special) .- Robert Cook arrived here to day and will remain with the 'Varsity crow until the New-London races are over. Cook come at the earnest and repeated solicitation of Captain mittee. From his decision there will be no appeal. In the correspondence that preceded his arrival in this country, Chainey, the English coach, was made to understand that he was not employed to give instructions in the British style of rowing. It was the convic-tion of experienced persons here that in many points the American style was preferable. His service would be rather to take from the two systems what was goo in each in order to produce something better than either. This, it was expected, he would be able to do because of his supposed mastery of the British atyle, and because he was depended upon readily to comprehend the intricacies of the Yale style. He was moreover, to tig the boat and adapt it to the stroke determined upon and in other ways make himself useful to the crew. For this he was to receive \$25, a week. Cook and Cowies soon becan to say that Chain'y was incompetent, and the former alvised his discharge. At Mr. Cook's suggestion overtures were made to many oarsmen, Wallace Ross among the number, but none could be obtained, and now Mr. Cook says that he is here to pull the crew through if possible. He claims that secret society influence will have nothing to do with assigning places to the crew.

John C. Adams, of Oakisud, Cal., has resigned from the third senior society. This is the first resignation from a senior secret society that has occurred at Yale in some time. Nicolas Minor Goodlett, Jr., '86, Evansville, Ind., has also resigned from the same society. There is a big quarrel in the secret society, and, if common reports can be believed, it is over the 'Varsity craw. style, and because he was depended upon

TWO MORE SPANISH FISHERMEN ARRESTED. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 3 .- A Times-Union dispatch from Tampa says: "The revenue cutter Dix, Captain Fengar, brought into port to lay and turned over to Deputy Collector T. K. Spencer the Spanish schooners Isabel and Paco, captured off Clearwater, for the same offences for which the Clotide was recently

ROBBED OF DIAMONDS AND A WATCH. NEW-HAVEN, June 3 (Special) .- A thief entered the bouse of Wilbur F. Day, president of the New Haven National Bank, on Tuesday, and stole diamonds, watch and chain valued at \$1,000. The family was absent, but three servants were in the house at the time. The watch was the property of Mcs. Day and was presented to her by her father Major Osborne, formerly Editor of The Mes-Haren Kepister, and was engraved with her maiden name, Jennie Osborna

carried to Cedar Keys by the same cutter."