New-York Tribune.

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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

TISZA SPEAKING FOR KALNOKY — IRISH AFFAIRS.

GENERAL KAULBARS'S CHANGE OF TONE—EUROPEAN PEACE ASSURED BY TISZA'S FIRM TONE—MR. O'CONNOR'S PACIFIC COUNSEL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The face of European politics has been changed by Herr Tisza's speech in the Hungarian Parliament. Perfectly decorous in form since he has nothing of fear about him, the Hungarian Prime Minister's declarations were in substance sufficiently menacing to send down stocks on all the bourses of Europe. The speech is a notification to Russia that she will not be allowed to occupy Bulgaria, and that Austria-Hungary will prevent the establishment of a Russian protectorate or the permanent influence of any single Power. Russia is not named, but Russia so well understands the significance of this statement that the bear is already loosening his grip.

General Kaulbers, who has succeeded in making himself within a week an odious figure to Europe, has been told from St. Petersburg to moderate his tone. Heretofore he has spoken to Bulgaria, an independent nation, as to a community of serfs. His circular is without precedent among diplomatic documents. The placarding of it, as an English journal well remarks, is an offence which any European Power would resent by expulsion. Since his entry into Sophia General Kaulbers's conduct and language have been the conduct and language of a man wishing to provoke resistance, which he knows he can suppress by armed force. The rumor went that he had authority to set in motion the Russian forces in Bessarabia.

Herr Tisza's speech, though it has disquieted stockjobbers, really makes for peace. The Czar now understands that if a Russian soldier stirs he will have Austria to deal with. Herr Tisza though President of the Hungarian Council only, is known to have spoken for Count Kalnoky. He could not have spoken on such a subject without concert with the Foreign Minister for the whole Monarchy. Europe has responded with hearty applause. The English press, with an inconsiderable exception (*The Pall Mall Gazette*, which still holds the Russian brief), rejoices in Austria's new attitude. English Liberals sympathize with Bulgarian struggles for freedom. English Tories have forgotten Lord Beaconsfield's policy. Their chief organ calls on Lord Randolph Churchill, who speaks to-day, to support Herr Tisza. Even Berlin approves, for Berlin, whatever concessions Prince Bismarck may think it politic to make to Russia, has no desire to see Russia domineering at once over Bulgaria and Western Europe.

To-day's dispatches from Sophia give conflicting accounts of what is actually passing between General Kaulbers and the Bulgarian Regency. One correspondent asserts that submission is the order of the day. Another, usually accurate, says that the Regency, while avoiding a point-blank refusal, maintain their original determination unbroken. There has not yet been time for Herr Tisza's speech to take full effect.

Proofs of the pacific spirit already noticed among the Parnellite leaders multiply. Mr. Dillon's declaration is echoed by a colleague, who is supposed to be much deeper in Mr. Parnell's secrets, T. P. O'Connor. He affirms explicitly that the no-rent policy has been abandoned and that reasonable landlords will find reasonable tenants. He defines "reasonable landlords" as meaning landlords who meet the tenantry in the same spirit as English landlords, who voluntarily reduce rents where tenants are unable to pay them. Mr. O'Connor predicts a winter without crime in Ireland unless the Government encourage landlords in enforcing excessive rents by evictions. That is not a policy which any influential Minister is disposed to adopt. Mr. O'Conner's announcement strikes me as important, not only on account of his relations with Mr. Parnell, but because as the chief Irish election agent in England he is in close communication with the Liberal managers, and it is not likely that any decisive step will be taken or a new policy adopted by Mr. Parnell or his lieutenants against their advice; and their advice is for peace.

Possibly Mr. Parnell has another reason for caution. Various letters and other pieces of evidence appear in the English papers intended to show a spirit of revolt among the Irish against the discipline of the League. Never before was the League so well organized, but the extreme stringency of the control it exercises tends in some cases to produce resistance or discontent. A Limerick letter to *The Daily Telegraph* puts these assertions in a striking form. It tells some curious stories, necessarily without names, and infers that Mr. Parnell is likely to find the winter troublesome from a spirit of mutiny in his own party. This writer had been talking mainly with tradesmen, whose customers have been driven away by the League, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, one of the most advanced among Liberal Home Rulers, declares in the October *Nineteenth Century* that the landlords in Ireland are as anxious to clear out of the country as their bitterest enemies are to get rid of them. Mr. Lefevre makes the singular admission that the proposal of the present Government to extend indefinitely Lord Ashbourne's act and to substitute a universal system of peasant proprietors for the dual ownership of the land now existing in Ireland, has made it far easier to approach the question of Home Rule. Mr. Parnell will not thank Mr. Lefevre for that. He naturally wishes to approach Home Rule in his own way.

Mr. Gladstone has followed up his Home Rule letter for Wales by another for Scotland. The National Liberal Federation of Scotland, rather Radical than Liberal, had already seized on the hints in Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets, issued a manifesto complaining that characteristically Scotch business gets scant justice at Westminster, that Scotch private bills put large fees into the pockets of English lawyers, and that Scotch social reforms are smothered by English conservatism. The true remedy, in their opinion, lies in allowing the Scotch to manage their own affairs.

The gun controversy has entered on a new phase. Colonel Hope seems practically to have disappeared or to have been put on the defensive. Sir William Armstrong, too impatient to wait till the long vacation is over and the courts resume, has appealed from his accusers to the public. His denial of illicit relations with the Ordnance Department is express. His explanation of his own presence and that of Captain Noble, his partner, on the Ordnance Committees is accepted as satisfactory. Other questions remain, but it is remarkable that every word Sir William Armstrong says in defence of the Elswick guns is practically an accusation against the Government factory at Woolwich. The incapacity of the Woolwich officials comes out strongly enough to raise a probability against their corruption. "Nobody," says one writer, "can bribe these distinguished persons into their slowness, their density and their impenetrability to ideas." The committee over which Mr. Justice Stephen presides has plenty of work before it, and nobody is more competent than he to get at the truth. The public will wait for the details, but it has already made up its mind that the Woolwich system must give way to one possibly more honest and certainly more efficient.

Police reform again comes to the surface. Mr. Childers's committee, appointed on account of the riots last February, has made a report which is pretty generally condemned as inadequate. It suggests no important change in the existing system. The truth is that the committee prefers to give Sir Charles Warren time for experiment, though he himself considers the force insufficient.

The story is current that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's visit has given rise to a small tempest in the Congregational Church. The Rev. John Hunter, of Hull, one of his friends, airs the scandal, which is to the effect that the committee of the Congregational Union, which meets next week at Norwich, refused to invite Mr. Beecher to speak before that body on the ground that his religious views were not orthodox. The Rev. Edward White, chairman, declared himself ready to resign rather than to receive Mr. Beecher on the platform. This is the most marked result the Plymouth Church pastor has received in England.

The Library Association has wound up its work and adjourned. One feature of the congress has been the part taken by the directors of free public libraries, many of whom contributed able papers.

As yet the free library system is still in its infancy, the whole number of free libraries in the United Kingdom being only 114, and the pay of librarians is generally too small to attract first-rate men. Even Edinburgh, which calls itself "the Athens of the North," was content to be without a public library until Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of $250,000 stimulated action. A meeting was held there yesterday, the Lord Provost presiding, which favored acceptance of the offer, but a popular vote must decide whether the city shall tax itself under the Free Libraries act. The Library Association resolved to apply to Parliament for power of further permissive taxation by municipalities, which is now limited to a penny in the pound.

Dr. Garnett, assistant librarian of the British Museum, read an interesting paper on library work at the Museum. The number of books there has been increased during eight years by 250,000, and the printed catalogue is likely to be completed in sixteen years.

The October Reviews are chiefly remarkable for their dulness. Mr. Harris does not yet bring *The Fortnightly* up to Mr. Escott's mark, much less to Mr. Morley's. Mr. Knowles seems to have entrusted *The Nineteenth Century* to a substitute who has failed to secure the usual supply of celebrities as contributors. *The Contemporary* has an article on "Bunyan and Puritanism" by Professor Goldwin Smith, but can find no better exponent of the Royal Academy controversy than Mr. Quilter, who was long since christened "'Arry" by Mr. Whistler.

Professor Goldwin Smith's article, "England Revisited," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, brings down on him *The Daily News* which describes his counsels as the warnings of self-satisfied pedantry, and accuses him of bad taste, bad logic, bad breeding, obtuseness, indecency and meanness. Mr. Gladstone has been criticised by Professor Smith; "but Mr. Gladstone," remarks this elegant essayist of *The News*, "is too much absorbed in great labors to deal out retributive justice to every fly."

Mr. Henry James's "Princess Casamassima" is now completed as a serial and has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan in the orthodox, but to the author generally unprofitable, three volumes.

The Athenaeum, reviewing Mr. Edgar Fawcett's "Romance and Revery," describes him as undoubtedly one of the most promising of the younger school of American poets. It thinks the most important poem in the present collection, "The Magic Flower," is an excellent piece of narration, containing passages of genuine imagination, while the other poems are chiefly noticeable for grace of feeling and are wanting in sincere passion. "Mr. Fawcett seems to have concentrated his energies," concludes this critic, "on his Magic Flower, an achievement with which he may well rest content."

G. W. S.

CHURCHILL ON IRISH OBSTRUCTION.

WHAT IRELAND MAY EXPECT—ENGLAND OUGHT TO SUPPORT AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Dartford to-night, said that the House of Commons was the slave of the caprice of the Radical and Parnellite, and it was imperative to provide simple and effective means of closing debates. If Ireland followed the advice of agitators such action would lead to further repression; but Irish commerce had begun to improve and with the present good harvest, the people of Ireland might anticipate brighter times. With regard to affairs in Bulgaria he said it was impossible to foreshadow the outcome, but he still hoped that a peaceful settlement would be effected. England, he said, ought to support Austria in her difficulty.

FLAMES ENDANGER A FRENCH TOWN.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—A conflagration is raging in the town of Thenon, in the department of Dorlogne. Ten houses have already been burned and unless the fire is soon controlled the entire town will be destroyed.

THE STATE OF SIEGE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 2.—The state of siege which has been maintained in Russia since the assassination of the Czar Alexander II. has, by an Imperial decree, been continued in ten provinces, including St. Petersburg, Moscow, five districts of Taurida, Saratoff, Rostoff, Odessa, Taganrog, Kertch, Sebastopol and Nicolaieff.

BULGARIA ACCEPTS THE CZAR'S TERMS.

SOPHIA, Oct. 2.—The reply of Bulgaria to Russia's demands has been delivered. In it Bulgaria accepts the Czar's terms, provided the independence of Bulgaria is formally guaranteed.

NEWS NOTES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

MISSION HOUSE BURNED.—The Mission House of the Cowley Fathers at Oxford was destroyed by fire today.

TO WATCH SUSPECTS.—In accordance with the advice of General Buller and with the full approval of the Home Office, General Warren, Chief Inspector of Police, has largely withdrawn the special police protection from the public buildings in London, in order to liberate at least 1,000 policemen, to be henceforth employed in watching suspects.

STRINGENT MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has returned to London. It is stated that his experience in Ireland has convinced him that exceptional measures will be necessary to maintain order in the country before 1887. It is further said that the Conservative members of Parliament will be informed that their presence at the November session of Parliament will be necessary in view of the recommendations to be made by the Government respecting Ireland.

EARTHQUAKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Violent earthquake shocks have occurred throughout Thuringia and other parts of Central Germany.

SPANISH REBELS CONDEMNED.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—The courts condemned to death the fourteen rebel prisoners, including General Villacampa, three officers, five sergeants, three corporals and two civilians. It is believed that only seven of the convicted men will be shot.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Oct. 2.—On Wednesday in a heavy gale, the captain of the steamer City of Owen Sound, while lying beside Pie Island for shelter, saw a vessel go down with all hands. He could not make out what kind of craft it was, and supposed it came from Verde Island.

WRECKED IN THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived to-day from Sydney and Honolulu, brings news of the loss on July 15 of the British ship Dunottar Castle on Ocean Island, 1,200 miles from Honolulu. The Dunottar Castle left Sydney, on July 9 for Wilmington, Cal. All the crew reached shore in safety, but as the island is barren seven of them started in an open boat for Sandwich Island, which they reached after a perilous voyage of fifty-two days. A relief steamer left Honolulu on September 14 to succor the remainder of the crew, consisting of twenty-two persons.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The ethnological collections made by Dr. Schweinfurth, the German explorer, are to be placed in a body in the Museum at Berlin.

MADRAS, Oct. 2. Floods are devastating the Godavery district. Some villagers tried to cut a dam to relieve their own village of water at the expense of other villages. A fierce fight ensued, in which 100 natives were killed.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—General Korber has been appointed to the command of the First Artillery Brigade of the German Army, with headquarters at Berlin. The appointment has made a sensation, because General Korber is on the retired list.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Fire was discovered this morning in the two-story frame building, No. 90 East Chicago-ave., owned by John Johnson. In the basement Miss Julia Hogan kept a restaurant. The first floor was occupied by Roos & Stenbergh as a liquor store, and the second floor by John Johnson and family. The inmates narrowly escaped death from suffocation, being asleep at the time the fire broke out.

WAREHAM, Mass., Oct. 2.—A fire at South Wareham this morning entirely destroyed the grocery store and outbuildings of Owen Sullivan. The loss is $5,000; insured.

RADICAL OPINION.

MR. GLADSTONE EXPECTING AN EARLY RETURN TO POWER.

BELIEF THAT TROUBLES IN IRELAND WILL CAUSE A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Oct. 2.—Some followers of Mr. Gladstone are exhibiting much uneasiness as to the political situation, which is not shared by their chief. A member of his late Cabinet informed THE TRIBUNE representative to-day, confidently, that Mr. Gladstone expects to return to power within a few months.

"He has, in fact, written to that effect," said the ex-Minister, "to a friend on the Continent. Mr. Gladstone counts on the impression which he fancies will be produced on the public mind in England by the scenes of distress and disturbance which he expects to follow in Ireland the execution of the Land law without any stay of proceedings or protection for the impoverished tenants, such as was intended to have been provided for by Mr. Parnell. He expects such action in the direction of coercion on the part of the Tory Government as will arouse strong feelings and sympathies in England.

"I don't myself see any foundation for these anticipations. I think that Mr. Gladstone fully understands the advantage which the Tories possess in the actual control not only of the Government in Ireland, but of the organization which exists there among the landlords. Those who are called Irish Loyalists have issued during the past week, for private circulation, circulars addressed to all landlords, in which they are strongly recommended to keep the control of the organizations and are requested to inform the senders of the circular of their actual position with regard to their tenants and of all measures proposed to be taken in securing their rents. The object of this circular is evidently to prevent any violent or extravagant enforcement of the rights of the landlords in cases where such enforcement might cause obvious and undeniable distress and give occasion for exciting the sympathies of which Mr. Gladstone speaks. So long as this can be prevented any violence and outrage in Ireland on the part of the Nationalists or of tenants will strengthen rather than shake the hold of the Government upon English public opinion.

"Unfortunately for us, too much attention was exclusively given during our late tenure of office to Irish questions in the House at the expense of many measures deeply interesting to the Radical and Liberal masses. The truth is that the body of the English people are extremely ignorant of Irish affairs and in the main are comparatively indifferent to them, so that there is great danger of their becoming irritated by the way in which Irish affairs are constantly thrust upon them. I don't think some of our friends are well advised who now insist (*The Daily News*, for example) upon the necessity of dealing with the Irish question to the exclusion of all others. Instead of helping the Irish question this may have exactly the opposite effect.

"Of course if those foreign complications lead the Tories into any rash and dangerous action we may take advantage of that and make a flank attack upon them which may be effective. Of late, however, our foreign policy under Lord Rosebery has become complicated and identified with the policy of Lord Salisbury in such a degree that it may not amount to much in the way of a revulsion, and hence may not be worth much to us. While, therefore, I give you for what it is worth the fact that anticipations of Mr. Gladstone of an early, and a very early, return to power are undoubtedly sanguine, I feel bound from my own point of view to say that I do not share in them. We are out in the cold and for ought I know, in so far as I can see at present, we are likely to be out for some time."

TROUBLES OF LABORING MEN.

IS SUPERINTENDENT MARTIN UNFAIR?

A committee from the Empire Protective Association yesterday called on Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn, in regard to the discharge of Patrick Murphy, a Bridge policeman, by Superintendent Martin. The committee were accompanied by Terrence F. Donovan, Commissioner of State Labor Arbitration. Murphy, the committee said, was largely instrumental in getting the Bridge employes to join the Knights of Labor and because of this he was dismissed last week. The committee said that if Superintendent Martin was not checked he would clear out every man on the Bridge whom he thought belonged to any labor organization. "It is bad enough," added James Waters, "to be persecuted by private corporations for belonging to protective associations without being attacked by officers in the employ of the city."

The cause assigned by Mr. Martin for Murphy's discharge was that he talked to two conductors on a car platform. This the Mayor thought was a slight excuse for dismissing him and told the committee so. He also stated that he would ask a Bridge trustee examine the matter and do his best to remedy the trouble. The committee then called on Controller Brinkerhoff, who is also a trustee, of the Bridge.

CONTROVERSIES OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (*Special*).—General Master Workman Powderly has changed his mind in the matter of again sending an arbitration committee to the heads of the principal industries in this State, but has issued an order which will compel all miners to strike at noon on Wednesday. In the order sent to Master Workman McGarney, who will order the strike, is the remark: "It is a just cause and must be won if it takes all winter." The strike is in consequence of the refusal of the employers to restore the 10 per cent reduction made in January, 1885.

The Aid Committee of the Manufacturers' Association has decided to close all the mills in Frankford, the owners of which are members of the association, on Thursday unless the weavers now on strike at the Winnehocking Gingham Mill, of William P. Troth, jr., & Co., return to work before that time. It is intimated that over 2,000 looms will be stopped and 3,000 hands thrown out of work by the proposed lockout.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 2 (*Special*)—The Lynn District Knights of Labor Executive Board poured out another large sum of money in aid of the Salem and Peabody tannery strikers. The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has inspired new confidence in the men.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 2 (*Special*).—All the freight brakemen of the Fall Brook Railroad, extending from Lyons, N. Y., to Williamsport, Penn., begs a strike this morning. Their grievance is the recent order of Superintendent Brown that at least one of each crew shall be on top of the cars in the middle of the afternoon during the whole trip. Several attempts to start trains to-day were frustrated, the men drawing coupling-pins and putting on the brakes. The sheriff arrived at noon, and with fifty special deputies succeeded in starting one train tonight. Three men were arrested for interference. The passenger trains were not molested.

The employes of J. Hoare & Co.'s glass cutting shop resumed work this morning.

COHOES, Oct. 2 (*Special*).—Unless the strikers return to work on or before October 9 the Executive Board of the National Association of Knit Goods Manufacturers recommend that the members of the National Association support the Amsterdam Association by closing their mills against Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The last detachment of delegates to the Richmond Convention of the Knights of Labor, numbering fifty, started to-day. Of these Minnesota will furnish fifteen; Wisconsin, twenty-two; Iowa, eight, and Illinois the remainder. The sentiment among the delegates who has arrived in town last night was that the present system of government in the order would be materially altered. It was believed that the districts would either be done away with entirely, or subordinated in a large degree to the State assemblies. The order has within the last year so completely outgrown its old system that a change of some sort was deemed absolutely necessary. The proposed change will greatly lessen the importance of district assemblies, and in cases like that of District Assembly No. 49 in New-York City, where a great Socialist machine has been built up, will tend to take away most of their power. It is also claimed that another Martin Irons strike will be impossible under the new system and the matter will go into the hands of the State Assembly or its Executive Board at once and not be left in the control of a few hot-heads in the Executive Board of the district assembly directly interested.

NO STRIKE INTENDED ON THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD

The officers of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company about two weeks ago issued a new schedule governing the pay of the engineers on the road. The new schedule was unsatisfactory to some of the men and they drew up a schedule which they submitted to the company. The company refused to accept the schedule o the men and Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was called upon to endeavor to arrange the matter satisfactorily to both the company and the men. Mr. Arthur held a conference with the officers and a schedule agreeable to both sides was adopted. The engineers deny that they ever threatened to strike or entertained any such intention.

ECHOES OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2.—There have been no shocks to-day. At Summerville last night there were several reverberations, but no perceptible earth tremors. The weather here to-day is cool and slightly cloudy with a fresh northeasterly breeze. The thermometer at 1 o'clock registered sixty-four degrees. Everybody is busy and business is improving every day. The community generally regard the disturbances at an end.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD LITIGATION.

The order of Judge Landon denying the motion of the city to change the place of trial of the action brought by the Attorney-General to settle the affairs of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, has been reversed by the General Term. Corporation Counsel Lacombe said yesterday that the result of this reversal would be to secure the trial of the action in this city. It will probably not be tried, however, before the first week in November, because the Attorney-General has expressed a wish to appeal to the Court of Appeals.

NO BUYING OF STEAMSHIPS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD RUMORS.

THE AMERICA, ALASKA AND ARIZONA NOT SOLD—POSSIBLE NEW INMAN LINE ARRANGEMENTS.

"No truth in reported sale of the Alaska and Arizona," was the cable dispatch received by A. M. Underhill & Co., the New-York agents of the Guion Line, from their principals in Liverpool yesterday. But before this was received there was considerable interest in steamship circles over the dispatch from Philadelphia stating that it was believed that Vice-President Thomson and Director Griscom, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had purchased the America of the National Line, and the Alaska and Arizona, of the Guion Line, to run in connection with the Inman Steamship Line, for the last two years practically under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. There was also much apprehension felt among those directly interested that the report might be true, as well as among other steamship people, for the rumors have been repeated heretofore, and THE TRIBUNE was the first paper to give the real facts of the change in the agency of the Inman Line to Peter Wright & Sons, or its transfer to the Pennsylvania Railroad's interest.

About the first thing done by A. M. Underhill yesterday morning upon arriving at his office, No. 29 Broadway, was to cable the principals of the Guion Line at Liverpool as follows: "Press dispatch announces sale of Arizona and Alaska to Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is necessary to confirm or refute the report at once." To this the reply came: "No truth in the reported sale of the Arizona and Alaska." The branch of the Wrights here telegraphed to Philadelphia: "I must either confirm or deny the report of purchase of vessels. What shall I do?" "No truth in it," was the reply.

From information gathered from various persons interested in the steamship business, there seems to be some foundation for the report that the railway officials mentioned had purchased the rights and franchises of the Inman Line, the equipments thereof to be merged with that of the International Navigation Line, to make a fast ocean service for both passenger and freight business. One of those referred to, said: "I do not know what Mr. Thomson and Mr. Griscom have accomplished during their absence in Europe, but I don't believe they have purchased the three ships mentioned. You stated in THE TRIBUNE two years ago, when the Inman agency was transferred, and again about six months ago, what may be of interest to repeat in part here. Mr. Griscom is a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad; manager of the National Transit Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company; and vice-president of the International Navigation Company. His relations with these three companies and the very great interest he has taken in the transatlantic steamship business have given rise to reports that the Standard Oil Company was interested with the railroads in controlling a transatlantic steamship line. I won't say how far that may be true."

"Is not Mr. Griscom financially interested in the Inman Line? Does he not hold some of their debenture bonds?"

"Yes, I believe he holds about £100,000 of the Inman Line debentures. The company was a little crowded for finances about two years ago and Mr. Griscom came into the breach and took up these bonds. At about the same time the agency of the Inman Line was transferred to Peter Wright & Sons, agents of the Red Star Line to Antwerp."

"Are not Peter Wright & Sons agents of the American Steamship Line, running between Philadelphia and Liverpool?"

"They are agents for the International Navigation Company, which is the same thing. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which wanted a steamship line to Europe to get control of the freight business, bought the American Line, but it was hardly satisfactory, as shippers thought the steamers were not fast enough. The vessels were the Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and these were transferred to the International Navigation Company, which continues to run them in connection with the Lord Gorgin, Lord Clyde, British Crown, and British King, of the British Shipowners' Company. Yes, they carry the Pennsylvania Railroad's freight to a large extent and so also do the Inman Line steamers, but the railroad company does not own the steamers."

"Has not Mr. Griscom's and Mr. Thomson's visit in Europe some significance in connection with the transatlantic steamship business?"

"I know nothing definite as to what was their business."

"But have you not heard that it was in connection with the Inman Line's debenture bonds?"

"Well, when Mr. Griscom sailed for Europe several weeks ago there were some whisperings about £100,000 of the Inman Line's debenture bonds about to fall due; and that either the money would have to be raised or the ships transferred. These are the City of Chicago, City of Richmond, City of Chester, City of Berlin, and City of Montreal. The latter is now laid up and the Baltic, of the White Star Line, is chartered to run in its place. Oh, I suppose the fine steamers and the franchises of the company might be bought for £200,000; in which case the Pennsylvania Railroad would have one of the established steamship lines between New-York and Liverpool. When James A. Wright arrived there, it was reported that the matter was surely settled. Then when Mr. Thomson met them in Liverpool, the Philadelphia papers reported that the transfer was certainly accomplished."

"What do you think of the rumor of the purchase of the Arizona, Alaska and America?"

"It has no stock in it. In the first place, what would they want the America for? True, she is one of the fastest vessels afloat, and cost about $1,200,000, and while she has fine passenger accommodations she has no room for freight. She has never paid expenses; in fact, so far as money making is concerned she has proved a failure. The Arizona was the fleetest of the fast vessels—that is, the seven-day ships—built and is a good ship to-day, but only pays expenses and cost only about one-half what the America did. The Alaska, the second of the fast vessels built, cost about $800,000, but I doubt think she has paid expenses of running. These large ships are white elephants with the owners. No, if anything was done it was the transfer of the Inman steamships, but I don't believe that has yet been done. Mr. Griscom is probably in possession of all the facts, for the matters were no doubt settled before he left Liverpool."

At the office of the National Line, to which the America belongs, nothing was known about the reported sale of that vessel.

Samuel Carpenter, general eastern passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that he knew nothing of the reported purchase of steamships by his road. His only information was received from the newspapers.

Oliver J. Geer, general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that he knew absolutely nothing of the rumored intention of the company to establish an independent ocean steamship line. When asked what he thought of the probability of the truth of the report he replied: "I do not think it is at all probable. I think the Pennsylvania Railroad has enough to attend to without going into the steamship business. Yes, we are now enjoying all the privileges and benefits of an independent line in the competition of all the companies. We own no steamships and have no interest in any line, and I should be surprised if we should go into the business now. I suppose the foundation of the story may be in the recent leasing of our piers in Jersey City by the Inman Line and the making of Peter Wright & Sons, of the International Navigation Company, agents of the Inman Line at the same time."

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AT CORNELL.

ITHACA, Oct. 2 (*Special*).—The Faculty of Cornell University made an award of the mathematical scholarships at their meeting last night. These scholarships are thrown open to competition at the entrance examinations of the university and are valued at $200 a year and are good for four years, provided the student maintains throughout his course the same high standing with which he enters. There were fifty competitors this year, and the contest was sharp and severe. The following are the names of the winners: J. H. Root, Port Byron; F. C. Caldwell, Ithaca; F. L. Robinson, West Burlington; J. E. Greenawalt, Silver Springs, Penn.; Miss A. H. Palmer, Brooklyn; Miss Lila M. Hill, Brooklyn.

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 2.—The Association of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons has closed its tenth annual session in this city and will meet next year at Lakeville, Conn. Dr. William B. Fish, of Illinois, was elected president; Dr. George Knight, of Lakeville, Conn., vice-president, and Dr. J. N. Kerlin, of Elwyn, Penn., secretary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 2.—E. Roe went out coon hunting last night. His dogs got into a quarrel and he endeavored to hit one of them with the butt end of his gun. The trigger of the gun hit a tree and was discharged, killing him.

BUFFALO, Oct. 2.—Judge Coxe, of the United States Court, has decided the case of Daniel J. Brown, of Erie, Penn., whose release was asked on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Coxe refuses to interfere on the ground that only stratagem, not physical force, was used to get Brown within the jurisdiction of the United States. This sustains the action of Governor Hoyt granting the requisition, and Brown will be taken back to Erie.

THE DEATH OF EMERY A. STORRS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (*Special*).—The story telegraphed from St. Paul last night to the effect that Emery A. Storrs had been drugged and poisoned and that his death was the result of a conspiracy is utterly discredited here. The narrative was that Storrs had been killed because he had become the possessor of too many of "Joe" Mackin's secrets, whom he was defending in the Supreme Court to prevent his imprisonment for being implicated in the Chicago election frauds.

COAL AND TRUNK LINE POOLS.

LEGAL STEPS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST THEM.

GOVERNOR PATTISON DECLARES THAT THE COMBINATIONS ARE UNLAWFUL.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 2.—Governor Pattison has addressed a letter to Attorney-General Cassidy, on the action of the anthracite pool, and requesting him to move against it in court. In the course of his letter the Governor says:

My attention has been directed to the fact within the past fortnight. Certain corporations chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania acting in concert have ordered two advances in prices of anthracite coal. It has been ascertained upon inquiry that these corporations comprise what is known as the Anthracite Coal Combination, which was created in its present form at a meeting held in New-York City on December 31, 1884, when there were present representatives of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. At the meeting an agreement was entered into by which six of these corporations were in effect pledged in writing to regulate and regulate the production of coal and to maintain and advance its price. An apportionment of the total production was then allotted to each company for the year 1885, and on January 1, 1883, a new allotment went into operation, based on an annual production of 33,500,000 tons.

After referring to the advances of 30 cents per ton in the price of coal since July 2, 1886, the Governor says:

Recently through the offices of a syndicate of capitalists, there has been a strengthening of the anthracite coal combination and the claim is now made by some of its members that they can mark up coal prices to any figure they please, thereby subjecting the public to their mercy, injuriously and unwarrantably taxing every fireside and imposing upon coal consumers the financial burdens which the speculations of some of these companies have engendered. Although the state constitution declares that "No corporated company doing the business of common carrier shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works," yet all or nearly all of the common carriers represented in the anthracite coal combination are engaged directly or indirectly in the mining of coal. The anthracite regions of the State are practically under the control of this combination. For long periods it has kept the mines running on "three-quarter time" thus putting nearly 100,000 workers on what amounted to "three-quarter" pay. By hindering competition it has restricted the development of our mineral wealth. It has advanced or depressed the price of coal as best suited its purpose. It has maintained the prices of coal supplied to line and to city trade at figures ranging more than 91 per cent over and above the prices at which it sold the same article to consumers located further from the mines, but in territory that did not come within the terms of agreement. It has advanced the charges for transportation in face of the fact that the net earnings of the carrying companies belonging to the combination amounted to about 19 per cent per annum on the cost of the roads and their equipment, and of the further fact that charges are higher than they were twenty-six years ago, though the cost of transporting a ton of freight does not to-day amount to more than one-third of its cost at that time. By restricting production and by advancing prices it has crippled vast iron interests, decreasing the demand for anthracite coal in the reduction of iron ores, forcing iron furnaces out of blast and placing nearly all the industries of Eastern Pennsylvania at the mercy of the managers of these companies.

The Governor also called attention to the trunk line pool, which, he says, by its arbitrary power holds a perpetual menace over the material interests of the country. In closing, the Governor says:

Against such combinations the individual is helpless. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania in creating corporations that are members of the Anthracite Coal Combination and of the trunk line pool vested them with the right of eminent domain and other franchises of a public nature. They owe certain duties to their creator, and one of these is to avoid an infringement upon the rights of individuals or the general well-being of the State. Their interference with the natural current and condition of trade has been in violation of what is believed to be sound public policy and against the best interest of the State. It prejudices the public and oppresses individuals. It is a perversion of the purpose for which they were created. These facts, which have been reported to me and measurably authenticated, I deem of sufficient importance to refer you to for your consideration and for such action as the circumstances may warrant.

It is understood that Attorney-General Cassidy will at once proceed against the coal pool, but in what manner he has not yet decided. This is considered one of the most important steps yet taken by the State Administration, and was not decided upon until after careful consideration.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day issued a circular of October prices for coal delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond for shipment beyond the capes and at Elizabethport, N. J. An increase of 5 cents on broken, 10 cents on egg and chestnut, and 20 cents on stove is made at Port Richmond, and the same advance, except 25 cents increase on stove, is made at Elizabethport. The new rates at Port Richmond for hard white ash coal are $5 for lump, steamboat and egg; $3 55 for broken; $3 80 for egg; $3 45 for chestnut and $2 for pea.

TRYING TO AVOID FORECLOSURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (*Special*).—In the United States Circuit Court on Monday all counsel interested in the foreclosure of Reading will be present to attend the argument in the case. An effort is to be made to avoid foreclosure. Counsel will ask for a decree in foreclosure, but at the same time ask for a stay of proceedings for same. The idea of this is to effect reorganization if such a thing is possible, but at the same time be armed with the decree of foreclosure so as to be able to press it in the event of the junior holders of the company not being willing to accept such terms as will enable the syndicate to reorganize the property without resorting to foreclosure. The committee of Reorganization Trustees state that with it in view they are making an examination of the leases of Reading property and hope to be able to make a report to the reorganization trustees on Saturday night next, when the best terms they can offer to the juniors will be named, and if they are not accepted then foreclosure will be pressed; although it is admitted on all hands that reorganization without foreclosure would save the company millions of do lars.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 2 (*Special*).—The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway from January 1 to August 31 were $6,080,824; expenses $3,948,955, leaving net profits of $2,131,869, being an increase of $19,935 over same period last year.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 2, via Galveston.—A basis of agreement has been signed between the banking-house of Matheson & Co., of London, and W. J. Palmer, providing for the settlement of all controversies and the reorganization of the Mexican National Road with a view to its completion. Mr Smithers, representing the London house, is here, as is also President Palmer of the railway.

KNIGHTS STARTING FOR RICHMOND.

ALL THE NEW-YORK DELEGATES WILL BE THERE TO-NIGHT—MR. POWDERLY A FAVORITE.

There is a scarcity of prominent Knights of Labor in this region just at present. All of the leaders of the various district assemblies have started for Richmond, to attend the General Assembly of the order. James E. Quinn, one of the auxiliary members of the General Executive Board and a leading member of District Assembly No. 49, had charge of the arrangements for the seventy delegates from that district. He engaged nearly all the staterooms on the Old Dominion Line steamer which sailed yesterday and succeeded in getting much reduced rates for his charges. These delegates have all been instructed to vote as a unit on all questions that come up in Richmond. Among them is Frank Ferrell, a colored man. It was intended to have the delegation stop at Captain Murphy's hotel in Richmond, but when it was heard that Ferrell was in the delegation he was barred out and the whole delegation made arrangements to stop in colored boarding-houses and a committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements. They did so. The delegates of "49" all got off by the steamer at 3 p. m. yesterday and expect to arrive in Richmond to-night, in time to hold a caucus before the meeting to-morrow. They all favor the re-election of Mr. Powderly for General Master Workman and are favorable also to the re-election of Frederick Turner as General Secretary-Treasurer.

There are a number of other trade districts in the city, and as none of them are on friendly terms with District No. 49 they did not go with that district. District Assembly No. 75, street-car employes, sent seven delegates off on Thursday by the steamer. The