

DEBATING HOME RULE.

MEMBERS CROWD THE HOUSE TO LISTEN TO CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTACK.

THE BILL, HE SAYS, WOULD PROVE ONLY A TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT—A GREAT DANGER FOR A SMALL GAIN—JUSTICE M'CARNEY, SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN AND OTHERS REPLY.

London, April 10.—There was a thin attendance in the House of Commons to-day when discussion was resumed on the motion for the second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill. The first speaker was Herbert W. Paul, Liberal member for South Edinburgh. Mr. Paul's remarks did not fill the benches, and it was not until Joseph Chamberlain arose that the members hurried in and the House assumed an aspect of interest and attention.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the bill proposed to establish a brand-new constitution for Ireland. The Prime Minister asked them when the controversy would be settled if the measure should be rejected. The whole question really was, Would the bill settle the controversy? Was not Mr. Gladstone in too great a hurry, and was he not too impatient to deal with the Irish difficulty? A new era had opened for Ireland with the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Then the agrarian question had been partly settled. Time ought to be given to allow for the beneficial operation of those measures, but the Prime Minister said that Ireland was still discontented, and that no progress toward conciliation had been made. If such was the case, then the predictions of the Prime Minister regarding the measures he had already promoted for Ireland had proven fallacious, and three dissenting opinions in regard to the present measure giving a separate Legislature to Ireland.

Probably, added Mr. Chamberlain, the people of England would accept the bill if they believed that it would enable them to get rid of the Irish question ("Hear! Hear!"), but he feared it would do nothing of the kind. Mr. Gladstone had disregarded the rights of the minority and treated the most influential and prosperous section of the Irish people with contempt. He proposed to subject that portion of the Irish people to such legislative conditions as would wreck their industries and expose the whole country to financial ruin. Not Ireland alone but England would have reason to dread the results of the measure.

The whole of the property class, whatever their religion, were opposed to the bill. Had the Prime Minister, he asked, ever known any State so snubbed when the Government was opposed by a majority of the classes owning property? Even the Nationalists, in accepting the measure, did not admit that it was a finality. He challenged the Irish leaders to say whether they accepted the principles of the bill affirming the veto of the Crown on advice of the British Ministry and preventing the Irish Parliament from dealing with the external trade. Were these taken as final, or were the financial clauses rendering Ireland liable to increased taxation for war and other purposes connected with Imperial policy accepted as final? There was absolutely nothing final about the bill. As soon as an Irish Parliament should be formed they would require it to be patched up again. ("Hear! Hear!") Did anybody consider the so-called safeguards in the bill worth anything if the Irish majority decided to have the provisions of the bill repealed? True, the British Parliament could enforce them by civil war, but not otherwise.

Conservative cheerers. The only safeguard the Government had, contained in Mr. Chamberlain's was the good feeling and the generosity of the Irish leaders and people, and if the Government had the courage of their convictions they ought to sweep away the so-called safeguards in the bill. But probably Mr. Gladstone still suspected the good intentions of the men to whom he was manoeuvring to give the government of Ireland. These were the men about whom he formerly said that they preached the gospel of plunder, and were marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the Empire. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer had denounced them as preaching the doctrines of treason and murder. The present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had said that if the police should be placed in the hands of an entire body of the landholders might whistle for their rents, and he glad if they escaped with a whole skin; and the present Secretary for Scotland had once declared that he would rather remain a private citizen throughout his life than consent to confide the lives and liberties of a law-abiding population to a Parliament composed of such men. These were the utterances of four Ministers who now led the way in proposing to establish such a Parliament. (Conservative cheerers.)

He would not say that Ireland, if England should be engaged in war, would take sides against England, but it was possible that the sympathy of the Irish might be with England's opponent, thereby exposing England to the risk of a simultaneous civil and foreign war. Mr. Gladstone now professed boundless faith in the Irish people, but it was a faith of recent growth. They were asked to stake the honor and dignity and life of the Nation on the assurance that a miracle would be wrought, changing the hearts of men and altering the springs of human action. The danger was too great, and the possible gain too small. If the bill should pass, and they escaped disaster and disgrace, the Government would still fail to find a plausible reason for risking so much with so little corresponding advantage. (Cheerers.)

Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's prophecies of disaster. The Irish people, he said, hailed the bill as a pledge that their aspirations would be satisfied. They would accept it as a message of lasting peace. Predictions that they would mistaking peace to foment discord and disloyalty could be made honestly only by those mistaking the present mood of the Irish Nation. It could not say that the Irish party were quailed by the financial clauses of the bill generally as an honest settlement of the question. (Cheers.) As far as the Irish party could foresee, it might prove a final settlement. If the bill were carried the Prime Minister would win the undying gratitude of millions of men. (Prolonged cheerers.)

William Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, said that the bill had been discussed sufficiently by the House. Nothing was to be gained by prolonging the debate, and a division was now needed to give effect to the wishes expressed by the Nation at its last general election. Mr. Redmond ridiculed the idea that Ulster had anything to fear from Catholic Ireland. If disturbances in Ireland should follow the passage of the bill, they would be due to the conduct of the Opposition leaders, who had not hesitated to excite the worst passions of both Catholics and Protestants. ("Hear! Hear!")

Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, who followed Mr. Redmond, made an elaborate defence of the bill. He commended Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain for their frankness "in at least admitting the necessity of settling the Irish question by some measure of local self-government." Both of the weightiest opponents of the bill, he said, had, in fact, admitted that, had the bill contained a guarantee of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, they would have accepted it. But all guarantees formerly asked by the Opposition had been contended, Westminister, which was demanded so insistently in 1889. Sir George taunted Mr. Chamberlain with inconsistency in this matter and charged the Conservative party with practising now all the arts

of abstraction which they had found so obnoxious when used by the Nationalists.

After answering in detail the arguments of the Opposition against specific provisions of the bill he denounced strongly the Ulster programme. The leading Conservative statesman, he said, was indulging prospective justification of civil war in Ireland. He, for his part, did not fear civil war. The men who were talking so loudly of fighting were not of the fighting kind. Such intemperate speeches as were made daily with the approval of Opposition leaders could not fail, however, to produce violent displays of fanaticism. It had been said that a majority of forty was too small to grant Home Rule. How large a majority, he would like to know, would be required to induce Ireland to acquiesce in the refusal of Home Rule? The relations of England could never be the same as they were before the last general election. Every year that passed without the settlement of the question was a year lost in a vain attempt to avert the measure, which would surely be passed under one Government or another—perhaps by a coalition Government, free-trade, free-finance and household suffrage were passed, by Governments which had previously refused to pass them.

Assembled Bartlett, Conservative, for the Electoral Division of Northampton, remarked that the Secretary for Scotland had shown the boundless and burning zeal of a convert. Seven years ago the right honorable gentleman had declared that he never would consent to Home Rule; moreover, he had been a member of a Government which had passed a drastic Coercion bill. Mr. Bartlett denied that the general election was contested on the Home Rule issue. The country had been divided, he said, by the Nervous System. In closing Mr. Bartlett prophesied that the present bill would be rejected, as was its predecessor. The House adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. Bartlett's speech.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT'S PRECAUTIONS.

Dublin, April 10.—Baron Houghton, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has issued an order limiting the importation of arms and ammunition to Ireland. They must be imported only at certain ports, and all consignees, before consigning, obtain a permit for the importation from the customs officers giving particulars of the arms consigned. The customs officers are authorized to open packages suspected of containing arms or ammunition imported contrary to the order.

TURPIN PARDONED BY M. CARNOT.

THE INVENTOR OF MELNITE TO BE RELEASED FROM IMPRISONMENT.

Paris, April 10.—President Carnot has signed an order for the release of M. Turpin, the inventor of melnite, convicted of betraying secrets in connection with the manufacture of melnite, an explosive, the secret of which was owned by the Government of France. Some sensation has been caused recently by the charge that exemption from punishment had been offered to Turpin by M. de Freycinet, Minister of War at the time, on conditions that Turpin would not accept.

"SQUIRE ABINGDON'S" REQUEST TO MRS. LANGTRY.

London, April 10.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that the property of George Abingdon, Baird, or "Squire Abingdon," will not go intact to his family, as has been stated. A will made by Baird on board the steamer Majestic during his trip to the United States has been found among his effects. It is said, and under its provisions Mrs. Langtry will receive a large property.

MALTEASMENT OF ARMENIAN CHRISTIANS.

London, April 10.—Advices from Constantinople show that the British consuls at Smyrna, Trebizond and other places in Anatolia have sent to the British Embassy in Constantinople lists containing the names of 1,500 Armenians who are imprisoned on various charges in the several consular jurisdictions. The question of the treatment of the Armenian Christians by the Turks is again assuming importance, and it is reported that Great Britain will propose the holding of a conference by the European Powers to consider Turkish misdeeds in Armenia. It is charged that it is a common occurrence for Turks to kidnap Christian girls and dispose of them to the owners of harems. If their relatives and friends attempt to regain them they are met with the statement that the girls have embraced Mahomedanism, and this, as a rule, ends the matter so far as the Armenians are concerned. The Christians are ridiculed and subjected to gross outrages, and if they object to their treatment they find themselves arrested on trumped-up charges and are always found guilty. It is hoped in London that the British Government will intervene to bring about a change in the treatment of the Christians.

TO BE EXTRADITED FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, April 10.—The extradition of Montgomery H. Lewis, charged with forgery by the Lombard Investment Company, of Kansas, has finally been granted by the Mexican Government and will be sent from Nuevo Laredo to Kansas City for trial.

MINISTER LINCOLN'S DEPARTURE FIXED.

London, April 10.—Robert T. Lincoln, the American Minister, will sail for the United States on April 22, leaving Secretary Williams in charge of the Legation until the arrival of Mr. Bayard.

A RAID BY OSMAN DIGNA REPULSED.

Cairo, April 10.—Osman Digna, the Devil's leader, has made another raid on Upper Egypt. He directed his incursion toward Fidar, and was met and repulsed by the Egyptian cavalry. The cavalry pursued Digna's forces and killed twelve desperadoes.

SPRINGING REVOLT IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

London, April 10.—A dispatch to the Brazilian Legation here from Rio Grande states that the insurrection in the province of Rio Grande do Sul is being suppressed, and that the rebels are everywhere being closely pursued by the Government forces, and have been driven close to the Uruguayan frontier.

A STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES AND THE BALLOT.

Bonnels, April 10.—Five thousand coal miners in the Bonnage District, Province of Hainaut, have resolved upon a general strike, partly for higher wages and partly for universal suffrage.

A SLAVE DHOW UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG SEIZED.

Zanzibar, April 10.—A British cruiser has seized a dhow sailing under a French colors and having on board sixty children, French and Arab, and a number of Arabs intended to be disposed of as slaves. The dhow was used to enforce the protest of the British against the capture of the French flag by the British in permitting the use of the French flag by the Arabs in kidnapping both slave and free children, thus making the French flag a cover for the slave traffic.

EXTENT OF THE UNDAUNTED'S INJURIES.

Malta, April 10.—The experts who have been examining the injuries to the British war vessel "Undaunted," captured on March 22, at Alexandria, Egypt, and was taken to Malta for examination and repairs, reports that twenty feet of ammunition and ordnance has bulged and must be replaced by the keel plates are damaged. The vessel is a twin-screw vessel of 5,000 tons and 8,500 horse-power, and

BALLOON AND AERONAUTS FELL INTO THE SEA.

Brunswick, April 10.—The dispatch sent last night concerning a balloon accident was wrong in stating

THE NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE PREPARING IN HAMPTON ROADS.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER RUSSIAN CRUISER—THE AMERICAN FLEET, EXCEPT THE FLAGSHIP, TO EXECUTE ADDITIONAL MANOEUVRES AT SEA—GAIETY AT THE HYGEIA.

Old Point Comfort, Va., April 10.—In spite of the eleventh-hour character of most of the preparations, a character made inevitable by the tardy and grudging action of the last House of Representatives, the Naval rendezvous appointed here in anticipation of the review to be held on April 27 in New-York Harbor, promises already to be a success. The early evening of the great maritime anniversary, which it is to be a local and preliminary celebration, although the limit set for the expiration of the rendezvous is still two weeks distant, there are indications on every side, in the martial appearance of the Roads, the gaiety and excitement on shore, and the expectant interest which prevails the fleet, the hotel and the fort, that no doubt is left in the minds of all who have to do with the management of the assembling here and of the subsequent review at New-York as to the unequalled merit of both the displays in celebration, after 40 years, of what the world must still consider the greatest of all maritime triumphs, Columbus' first voyage of discovery.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF KING CARLOS.

SHOT AT WHILE TAKING A DRIVE—THE ASSAILANT IN PRISON.

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that while King Carlos was driving yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to assassinate him. A young man ran toward the carriage brandishing a revolver, and before the police could seize him, fired a shot which passed several feet above the King's head. The young man was arrested and imprisoned. The attempt at assassination was kept as quiet as possible, reports the dispatch, in the circulation of a report that the young man merely ran with his cane raised toward the carriage.

THE CHOLERA ON THE CONTINENT.

TEN MORE DEATHS AT LORIENT—SIXTEEN CASES REPORTED IN GALICIA.

Paris, April 10.—Ten persons died of cholera yesterday in Lorient, in the Department of Morbihan, France, where the disease has caused many deaths recently.

HUNDREDS DYING FROM FAMINE.

DREAFFLE SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR IN RUSSIA—PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS GIVE THE ONLY RELIEF.

Moscow, April 10.—The famine in the European part of the Government of Perm is worse than ever before. The poor are dying by hundreds. In the smaller villages the people have been compelled to bury all the bodies, and in the larger towns to bury all the bodies lying on the roofs of the houses. Despite the severity of the law against secret societies and prohibition of the collection of funds save through the officials, private associations are forming to secure food and clothes for the sufferers. These associations, although quite inadequate, are the only relief which peasants can obtain. The State Committee has been dissolved, and the provincial authorities have taken no steps to reorganize it.

THE PRIMATE OF HUNGARY ATTACKED.

A PANATIC ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HIM IN THE STREETS OF VIENNA.

Vienna, April 10.—Great excitement has been caused by an attempt to assassinate Cardinal Vaszary, the Primate of Hungary. The Cardinal was walking with his secretary when a well-dressed young man rushed up and made desperate attempts to stab the Cardinal with a dagger. The Cardinal, who was in the act of saying the Mass, was unharmed, and the assailant was arrested. The young man, who was named as the Primate of Hungary, was a member of the radical party. The fact is also reported that in December last Cardinal Vaszary, who was then Prince-Bishop, but not promoted to be a Cardinal, was attacked by a young man with a revolver. The young man, who was named as the Primate of Hungary, was a member of the radical party. The fact is also reported that in December last Cardinal Vaszary, who was then Prince-Bishop, but not promoted to be a Cardinal, was attacked by a young man with a revolver. The young man, who was named as the Primate of Hungary, was a member of the radical party.

NO MORE DISORDER AT HULL.

NON-UNION MEN UNMOLESTED—SYMPATHY FROM THE MEN OF GRIMSBY.

Hull, April 10.—Everything is quiet to-day so far as the strike of the dock laborers is concerned, and no disorderly demonstrations have been reported. The non-union laborers are actively engaged in loading a number of vessels without interference by the strikers.

HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS WRECKED—VILLAGERS FLY FOR THEIR LIVES.

Belgrade, April 10.—An earthquake shook most of the districts in Serbia early this morning. In Western Serbia the shock was especially severe. Near Stambolitz and along the Morava River villages were devastated, and the people suffered from their beds to the roofs of the houses. Round Chaprin and Scaharitz in Eastern Serbia great losses were torn in the earth. From Livadia similar phenomena are reported. Large streams of warm water and yellow mud still flow from the fissures.

THE NEW-YORK CANNOT APPEAR AFTER ALL.

Philadelphia, April 10.—The cruiser New-York will not take part in the naval review. This, the Camps announced this afternoon, has been definitely decided because of the unimpaired condition of the ship. Secretary of the Navy Herbert and the General, who was anxious that the foreign fleet should see the New-York, but the latter has decided to get her into present form. The review has caused all plans to be abandoned.

THE NEBRASKA IMPEACHMENT CASES.

Lincoln, Neb., April 10.—The judges of the Supreme Court of Nebraska met in a court of impeachment this afternoon. The first formal hearing of State officers by the Legislature, each of the defendants was offered counsel and there appeared as prosecutors the Legislative committee and three attorneys who assisted in preparing the articles of impeachment. Ex-Treasurer Hill and ex-Auditor Tanton announced that they would question the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that it was unconstitutional to bring impeachment proceedings against ex-officials, but ex-Prosecutor General Leese declared himself ready for trial. After some discussion the court issued a rule requiring the attorneys for Hill and Benton to appear in person in attendance next Monday, which will be heard a week from next Friday. The general Leese will answer by next Monday and the other two weeks from to-day. The hearing of the cases on their merits will occur three weeks from to-day.

NO EVIDENCE OF A COPPER TRUST.

Houghton, Mich., April 10 (Special).—Diligent inquiry fails to bring forward any evidence of the existence of the copper trust which a New-York paper calls an Attorney-General Olney to annihilate, such a combination existed eight years ago for a few months, but was dissolved owing to radical differences of opinion between members of the pool.

MARIA PRESCOTT TO LEAVE THE STAGE.

Lexington, Ky., April 10 (Special).—Marie Prescott has retired from the theatrical world. She and her husband, R. D. McLean, arrived here to-day for the purpose of purchasing fine horses with which to equip a breeding establishment which will be started in Virginia.

PERU OFFERS REPARATION.

THE CONSULAR OUTRAGE WAS IN MOLLENDO, LENDO.

WILLIAM R. GRIFFITH WAS THE AGENT ATTACKED—THE APOLOGY SATISFACTORY.

Washington, April 10.—The Peruvian Government has taken the initiative steps toward complying with the demands of the United States that reparation be made for the outrage committed on one of its consular agencies in Peru. It was not until this morning that the name of the place attacked, which was omitted in the first dispatch from Minister Hicks informing Secretary Grosvenor of the affair, was made known to the State Department.

The information was contained in a cable dispatch from Minister Hicks. It states that the consular agency attacked is at Molledo, Peru, and that in answer to the demand for satisfaction made by the Administration the Government of Peru immediately removed the sub-prefect of the Department in which Molledo is situated, and promised to provide suitable reparation, and, furthermore, that the Government has expressed its regrets for the occurrence.

This information is entirely satisfactory to the United States Government. The name of the consular agent at Molledo, which is omitted from the dispatches received from Minister Hicks, is William R. Griffith. He was appointed from Pennsylvania March 30, 1889. No news has been received by Secretary Grosvenor concerning the reported outrage against a United States Consulate in Bolivia.

IS THIS REVENGE ON THOMAS BASSETT?

HIS SKULL CRUSHED IN HIS HOME SET ON FIRE AND HIS PAPERS STOLEN IN MILLVILLE, N. J.

Millville, N. J., April 10.—The house of Thomas Bassett, near South Vinland, was discovered to be on fire by neighbors arrived at the scene they found Mr. Bassett lying on the ground near the burning building with his skull crushed in. Bassett was one of the witnesses in the case of James P. Trynor, who was found dead under suspicious circumstances Saturday. The physician found a bullet hole in Bassett's head. The ball had entered over the right eye and came out over the left. His head is covered with bruises made by some blunt instrument.

At 8 o'clock this morning Bassett became conscious and made a short statement. He said that at about 4 o'clock this morning he found himself lying on the floor of his bedroom, which was filled with smoke. The house was only one story and he crawled with difficulty to the window and got out. This was all he was able to say, and he again became unconscious.

This afternoon Bassett had regained consciousness and was able and willing to talk to the officials. The State Attorney had a long talk with him, but refuses to make public the result of his conversation. The physicians say Bassett will recover unless some complication arises. Bassett's trunk was found lying near the burned house. It had been broken open and filled of valuable papers. The house was burned to the ground, and in the ruins to-day was a pile of covered and with mold, which has been turned over to the coroner. Members of the Italian family who formerly lived with Trynor, who was found dead on Saturday, it is reported, visited Bassett yesterday. Warrants have been issued for their arrest. The greatest excitement prevails.

FILE PROTECTION FOR THE HOSPITAL.

GOV. FLOWER EXPLAINS HIS VETO OF THE ITEM OF \$10,000 FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Albany, April 10.—Governor Flower was asked to-day what the dispatch from Poughkeepsie meant which stated that he vetoed an appropriation last year for the protection for the Hudson River State Hospital. He replied: "The trustees last year asked for an appropriation in the annual supply bill for deficiency of maintenance of \$5,000 and \$10,000 for fire protection. The State Finance Commission reported that \$25,000 would be ample for the deficiency if the institution were economically managed. The trustees secured, however, in spite of the protests of the Commission, \$40,000 for deficiency and the balance to be expended in the annual supply bill for fire protection. I was obliged to let the whole item of \$45,000 stand or else deprive the institution of the sum actually needed as recommended by the Commission, thus giving the institution \$20,000 which could be used for fire protection or any other necessary purposes. Moreover, the buildings for which the appropriation for fire protection was asked were isolated and the fire protection in the annual supply bill for was at least twice as much as could have been properly used for that purpose. Further, this hospital has received appropriations for deficiencies in maintenance from time to time largely in excess of any of the other State hospitals, which have amounted to more than \$150,000 since 1870 over and above its receipts from counties and private parties."

A CONVICT'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Providence, R. I., April 10.—James Ryan, serving a ten-year sentence in the Rhode Island State Prison for highway robbery, is endeavoring to escape attempt to break jail early this morning.

For various misdeeds Ryan was confined in the dark cell or dungeon, where he succeeded in obtaining possession of a file, with which he had severed three of the iron bars of the cell door, and through a space scarcely twelve inches wide gained his exit. About 2 a. m. the night watchman, Armstrong, proceeded to the dungeon on the first floor of the prison, where he is in the habit of changing his apparel as morning approaches. He had laid his revolver and keys upon a chair, and was in the act of taking off his coat when he received a violent blow on the head, which partially stunned him. The assailant, Ryan, who had escaped from the dungeon and followed the watchman up stairs, secured the revolver and keys and made his way to the front yard of the prison entrance. Armstrong recovered directly, and, obtaining another revolver, gave chase. He overtook the fleeing convict in the yard, and as the latter failed to comply with the request to give himself up fired two shots, both of which took effect. The man, who had been in the cell for several years, was wounded in the chest and arm. He was taken to the hospital, and several prison officers responded to the alarm of the watchman. The man was exchanged, three of which took effect on Ryan and another grazed the hand of the watchman. Ryan was secured and safely lodged in a cell. He has one bullet wound above the heart, one bullet lodged in the upper jaw near the nose, and the third flattened against the skull. None of the wounds is regarded as fatal.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING \$194,000.

San Francisco, April 10 (Special).—James W. Flood, who was forced to resign last week as cashier of the Donohue & Kelly bank, because of irregularities in his accounts, was arrested to-night on a warrant charging him with embezzling \$194,000 of the bank's funds. When Flood was first retired his friends said he could make good his shortage, which would amount to over \$200,000, and which was caused by overdraws by one of his assistants. Flood transferred his real-estate to the bank, but since then it has been found his shortage was heavy. It is said that he spent the whole amount in a single year. He was twenty-seven years with the bank, and his employers are said to work at once, and that the persons who have not signed the new scale to resume work.

A LARGE SALE OF NEW-JERSEY LAND.

Camden, N. J., April 10.—A deed was recorded in the County Clerk's office at this place this morning, conveying 30,000 acres of land from Richard J. Brynes, as trustee, to Joseph Wharton, for \$125,000. The land is in Burlington, Camden and Atlantic Counties.

A BIG PURCHASE NEARING COMPLETION.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 10 (Special).—The scheme of New-York capitalists to secure all the rolling mills and furnaces in the Mahoning Valley for \$7,000,000, which has been in the hands of John A. Logan, Jr., for some time, will be closed up in New-York to-morrow. The purchasers will organize a company and operate all the plants under one management.

WORLD'S FAIR STRIKE OFF.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL AND EXPOSITION MANAGERS REACH AN AGREEMENT.

THE LABOR LEADERS ABANDON THEIR DEMAND FOR DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NON-UNION MEN—A LARGE PART OF THE 4,000 STRIKERS TO RETURN TO WORK TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, April 10.—The strike begun at the World's Fair grounds this morning was amicably settled to-night at a meeting of the Council of Administration with the executive committee of the Building Trades Council. The whole trouble is settled so far as the Exposition Company is concerned; but there are several contractors on the grounds who must sign the agreement before their men will return to work. There are 2,000 men who will not return to work in the morning on this account. A committee will be at work early endeavoring to get these contractors to sign the agreement, which will put these men at work and enable the great enterprise to be pushed to an early completion.

The movement was not one which appealed to public sympathy in any feature. The highest wages have been paid and, while a large number of union men have found employment here, they have worked along without complaint and in apparent good-fellowship with those craftsmen who have preferred to toil independently of trade organizations. The Exposition officials at the beginning of the work assumed the attitude that the undertaking being National in its character, there must be no discrimination between the workmen employed with respect to membership or non-membership in trades-unions. The stand was taken also, at the same time, that only actual citizens of the United States should be engaged; and this principle has also prevailed without serious criticism anywhere.

Meanwhile there has been considerable agitation in union circles, and excuses have been sought for organizing a movement which should emphasize the hostility of union toward non-union men, and result in driving the latter out altogether. This excuse was found in the proposed revision of time and rate schedules under the control of the Building Trades Council. Attached to the demands made in behalf of the Carpenter's Union was a requirement that all non-union men should be dismissed. It is alleged by some of the union officials that the Fair managers have not lived up to their agreements in the matter of adjusting difficulties by arbitration, but specific instances of failure in this direction are not indicated thus far.

Eight o'clock this morning was the hour fixed for the opening of the strike, and promptly on time the walking delegates appeared among the groups of workmen. There was evident reluctance on the part of many to obey the orders of the Building Trades Council, but gradually the ranks of the strikers were swollen, until by 2 o'clock about 4,000 had quit work. The men retired peacefully from the grounds, and no disturbances of a serious character were reported. A few single encounters were noted here and there, in cases where some union man, more conservative than his fellows, hesitated to obey the orders of the union chiefs.

A meeting of representatives of each of the building trades identified with the strike and included in the council was followed by a conference between a committee of the labor leaders and the Council of Administration on behalf of the Exposition authorities.

The session of the two committees this afternoon was a long one, and both sides of the trouble were thoroughly discussed. Director of Works Burman proved to President Russell, of the Building Trades Council, that the building trades had agreed when work on the Fair was begun, that union and non-union men should work together without discrimination. President Russell finally acknowledged that in that one particular the building trades were in the wrong.

The following document was then drawn up by George V. Massey, and was signed by the Executive Committee of the Building Trades: Whereas, in a conference held this day between the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Council and the Council of Administration of the World's Columbian Exposition, it was alleged and suggested that, in the employment of workmen in the several trades represented by said Executive Committee for work under the direct charge and supervision of said Exposition Company, discrimination had been made against representatives of organized labor; and

Whereas, such allegations (if well founded) suggest a condition contrary to the views and purposes of this Council, and its Director of Works, and in order that its views and policy in this respect be clearly declared and definitely understood, it is by said Council Resolved, That in the employment of workmen or artisans in the several trades represented by said Executive Committee, for the performance of work under the direct charge and supervision of the Exposition Company, no discrimination shall be made against representatives of organized labor; and

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