out ever leaving France, he does not hope to complete the book before the end of next year.

CARLOTTA LECLERCQ'S EARLY ACTING.

In none of the paragraphs evoked by the death of Carlotta Leclercq have I seen a reference to her acting in the original adaptation of "The Corsican Brothers" at the Princess's. It was a small part, that of a ballet girl, but she was elevated into prominence by the admirable abandon with which she played it. Her burlesque of the oath we swear, taken in solemn pose, with brimming champagne glass duly elevated, was a feature in the play. Margaret Leclercq, Lotty's mother, was a good melodramatic actress whom I recollect at the Eagle and afterward at the Grecian, in City Road.

EXPORTING BLOODED CATTLE.

A large number of shorthorns have just been exported to South America, including animals bred by the Queen at Windsor, by the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, by Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny, by Lord Lathom at Lathom House, by Lord Polwarth at Mertoun, and by Lord Lovat at Beaufort Castle.

WHERE GOOD SHOOTING IS TO BE HAD.

By far the heaviest bags of the season have been obtained by Lord Ripon, Lord De Grey and a party from Studley Royal on the famous Dallowgill Moors, in West Riding. On Monday and Tuesday six guns killed nearly 1,100 brace of grouse by driving. EDMUND YATES.

THE RAJAI IS IMPROVING HIS TIME

HE HAS ONLY TWO MORE DAYS OF NEW-YORK'S DELIGHTS—A PRACTICAL PROOF THAT HE IS A BIMETALLIST.

The Rajai Rajagan of Kapurthala is putting in a few days of solid enjoyment in this city before sailing for Europe on the Fuerst Bismarck on Thursday. The Rajai likes New-York, and Coney Island is to him a Garden of Eden. The Rajai is also interested in the roof gardens, and some of the drinks which are served there tickle his palate immensely. He is a Hindoo, and is not, therefore, like the Nawab of Rampur and other Mahometans, required by his religion to abstain from alcoholic beverages. The Rajai has sampled many kinds of American mixed drinks, but is said to find chief delight in the gin fizz. The further West he got, the more fearful and wonderful he found the concoctions.

If Mian Azit Baksch, the Rajai's secretary, is to be believed, and of course he is, His Highness likes this city better than Chicago. "Chicago is too dirty and too smoky," said Dr. Baksch yesterday. "New-York is clean and nice. But His Highness had a splendid reception there, and he likes the people very much. He put on his native costume for them."

The Rajai spent yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Club, which has extended its privileges to him. In the evening he went to see "The Black Crook" at the Academy of Music.

If the Rajai were not going to sail on Thursday he might be invited to sit on the platform at the bimetallic meeting in Cooper Union on that evening. His Highness has not expressed his views on finance since he has been in this country, but his turban bears evidence that he is a bimetallist. It is of silver cloth with a broad band of gold.

STANLEY'S ALLEGED CRUELTY TO HIS MEN

DR. CARL PETERS SAYS THAT HE THINKS THE EXPLORER USED HIS FOLLOWERS BADLY—TALES OF HARSH TREATMENT.

Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, said yesterday that he wished to correct a statement which had been attributed to him in the interview published on his arrival from Europe on Friday.

"Some papers have quoted me as saying that Stanley travelled like a gentleman, while I travelled like a brigand," said Dr. Peters. "Now, I do not think that Stanley travelled like a gentleman, and I did not say so. From all that I could learn, travelling through the same country that he did, I would say that he did not travel like a gentleman, for he did not treat his European companions as gentlemen. Stanley lived on good food himself, and allowed his men to live as the negroes did. The French missionaries told me that they visited Stanley's camp at Usambiri, and saw Stanley sitting at the head of the table, eating European diet and drinking claret, while Emin Pacha, Mr. Mackay and the members of Stanley's party ate negro diet and drank water. I was told that some of the white men of Stanley's party had to abandon their tents and sleep in the open air, so that Stanley's boxes of wine could be taken along. I was also told by one of the missionaries that when one of Stanley's companions had the fever, and was not able to go on, Stanley took a horsewhip and flogged him, saying, 'If my white men fall down, what will the negroes do?'

"That was on Stanley's first trip, and I was told that he had a white man flogged on his last trip. Another thing. Stanley in his books and lectures excites the pity of his readers by stories of his men starving. Now, I never lost a man from starvation. I always drove cattle when I was in doubt as to the country ahead of me. When men suffer for want of food it is due to carelessness. The rivers of Africa contain plenty of fish, and there is plenty of game if other supplies fail. Stanley got plenty of glory and fame out of his travels, and I admire him for it, but I do not admire the way he treated his men."

"Is there any trouble between Stanley and you?" was asked.

"No, none at all. I stood up for Emin Pacha when Stanley was against him, but that is all. I have no feeling against Stanley, but think the truth should be told.

"I wish you would say that it is impossible for me to answer all the letters that are sent to me. People write to ask if I know positively that Emin Pacha is alive, and to ask for my autograph, and to offer to go with me on my next trip to Africa. I have news of Emin Pacha since the report of his death, but do not know if he is still alive, but I think he is."

AN IMMIGRANT DIES FROM PNEUMONIA.

The passengers of the Karamania who have been undergoing inspection and examination at Hoffman Island will be transferred to Ellis Island to-day. The transfer was not made yesterday on account of the high seas in the Lower Bay. All the baggage of the immigrants has been disinfected and repacked. It will be transferred in a covered barge, which will be towed to Ellis Island to-day. A card will be given to each passenger, which will bear the immigrant's name, the time of his detention, and a certificate to the effect that his baggage is free from infection. There was a death from pneumonia yesterday at Hoffman Island.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Ex-Congressman W. E. Simonds, of Connecticut. FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts. GILSEY—General Austin Lathrop, of Corning, N. Y. HOLLAND—Governor Nathan O. Murphy, of Arizona, and Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis.

SILVER IN CONGRESS.

SENATOR VEST'S PLAN WOULD NOT DO.

From The Boston Journal.

The terms of the Vest alternative proposition in the Senate show that the free silver men are disposed to accept the ratio of 20 to 1. Yet a dollar coined at that ratio would come no nearer containing 100 cents' worth of value than the present dollar did a few months ago.

IT WOULD BE SILVER MONOMETALLISM.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

It is clear that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, or any ratio less than the market, undertaken by ourselves, would be the worst form of monometallism—that of silver—and the worst because it would be a "change" that would cause disorder and inflict financial disasters beyond all example.

A BURDENSOME PROPOSITION.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Secretary Carlisle's figures are unanswerable. They strip the free coinage contingent in Congress of the last shred of consistency. What the members committed to silver propose, instead of benefiting the country, would contribute enormously to the weight of burdens already grown intolerable.

FIGURES THAT MUST HAVE WEIGHT.

From The Mail and Express.

While Secretary Carlisle's figures are open to question in some respects, as, for instance, his statement that the recoinage of subsidiary silver would be necessary under the new law, still he presents an argument that cannot be lost sight of in the silver discussion.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

From The Springfield Republican.

Ex-Governor Ames favors free silver coinage at a ratio of 24 to 1. Gold monometallism means ruin for this country, he says. But that is substantially what the country has had for twenty years, and it isn't ruined yet. Bimetallism and the buying of silver in terms of a single gold standard are two different things.

NEWS THAT WILL ADD CONFIDENCE.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

The mere announcement that the Senate Committee has finally broken the deadlock and is now ready for action, and that the measure proposed both repeals the silver purchase clause and pledges the Government to a system of sound bimetallism, will add general confidence to the financial situation.

MGR. SATOLLI'S VISIT ENDED.

WILL HIS PRESENCE BE NEEDED AGAIN?

THE ANONYMOUS ATTACKS RENEWED ON THE MORNING OF HIS DEPARTURE—DID HE MEET BISHOP WIGGER IN JERSEY CITY?

The visit of Monsignor Satolli to Archbishop Corrigan ended yesterday. The general opinion is that he came to this city to give the Archbishop an opportunity to declare his allegiance to the Pope and himself. The fact that the head of this archdiocese never publicly discountenanced the attacks on Monsignor Satolli until he came here is and must be considered significant. The end has not come. Monsignor Satolli may have to pay another visit to the head of the archdiocese of New-York. The Apostolic Delegate went away yesterday, and yesterday the anonymous attacks began again. The attack yesterday was not on Monsignor Satolli himself, but on Dr. McGlynn, Dr. Burtsell and Monsignor Ducey, who have said and done all they could to defend the personal character and the mission of the Apostolic Delegate.

The Apostolic Delegate and his secretary left the Archbishop's house yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, accompanied by Monsignor de Concilio, of Jersey City. The party went directly to Monsignor de Concilio's house. Shortly before noon dinner was eaten. The Apostolic Delegate and his secretary then started for Washington on the 1:30 p. m. train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

There seems to be a mystery connected with Monsignor Satolli's visit to Monsignor de Concilio. It was said yesterday that he went to Jersey City to meet Bishop Wigger. Although Monsignor de Concilio denied this, it may have been so, for it does not seem likely that Monsignor Satolli would delay his departure from 8 o'clock until 1:30 o'clock to eat dinner in Jersey City and be obliging.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Archbishop Corrigan went to St. Joseph's Seminary, at Troy, to begin his retreat.

THE POPE'S APPROVAL OF SATOLLI.

Rome, Aug. 21.—Within the last few days the Pope sent an important letter to Monsignor Satolli, the Papal Legate in the United States, encouraging him in the work he is performing in that country.

The Pope will send Cardinal Gibbons a present on the occasion of the Cardinal's celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop.

FATHER DENT MUST FILE HIS RESCRIPT.

Father Dent moved yesterday, in his suit against the Order of St. Francis for $50,000 damages for expulsion from that society, to vacate the order requiring him to file the rescript, on the ground that the defendant had failed to pay the costs. Father Dent said: "I am accused of having forged the rescript. It sent it to Rome to be compared with the original in the Sacred College, but my agent was refused access to the records, and I directed him to bring an action against the Church in the Italian courts." Mr. Schley, in opposition, said that no such rescript ever existed. Judge Cullen said it was improper for Father Dent to send his rescript to Rome, and that he must send for it and file it and serve a copy on the opposing attorney. The case was postponed until Monday next on the promise of the defendant to pay the $250.

A TAX ON THEATRICAL BENEFITS.

HOW THE ACTORS' FUND WILL TRY TO RAISE MONEY FROM THOSE WHOM ACTORS HELP.

The Actors' Fund of America is planning a new scheme for adding to its income, which, with the constant broadening of its field of charitable work, is growing constantly less adequate to its needs. It is the aim to make a greater gain from benefits. Actors are constantly asked to give their services for benefits, in the objects of which they have no personal interest, for a charity which has no connection with theatres or actors, for a lodge of a secret society, for a business manager who is securing a good salary. Those who are interested in the Actors' Fund have felt that these occasions should be made to benefit the actors themselves in some way, directly or indirectly, and it has therefore been suggested that they refuse to give their services for them unless the fund be allowed to share in the profit.

For this purpose the following pledge has been framed: "I, — —, hereby agree that I will not give my services, free of charge, for any benefit or entertainment, in aid of any person, lodge, society, club or any other object, except in cases of National calamity or local public disaster, unless the recipients of said benefit shall first agree to turn over 25 per cent of the profits thereof to the Actors' Fund of America. That is to say, 75 per cent of the profits of entertainments for which I volunteer my services shall go to the named beneficiaries of the same, while 25 per cent shall always go to the Actors' Fund, which I hold to be the broad charity of those who give their services in aid of all benefits free of charge. The Board of Trustees representing the Actors' Fund can by vote waive their moiety of these benefit profits in cases of extraordinary theatrical charity."

This form of pledge was adopted by the trustees of the fund yesterday afternoon. It is the intention to induce actors, managers and all sorts of people connected with theatres to sign it, and guide themselves by its provisions. It will be seen that it is aimed at those benefits which in no way help actors or relieve positive need. In other cases it can be set aside.

ITS FINANCIAL TROUBLE ENDED.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ORANGE, N. J., TAKEN BY THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.

The complication in the finances of the city of Orange has come to an end in a most gratifying and unexpected manner. At the meeting of the Common Council last evening the chairman of the finance committee reported that through the efforts of Mayor Fell the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America had agreed to take the $57,000 bonds at six per cent par and accrued interest. Mayor Fell said that he had previously made application to the Prudential Company without success, but that yesterday morning John F. Dryden, the president of the company, sent for him and said that he had seen in the papers the financial trouble that Orange was in, and that he could not allow a neighboring town to be in such a fix. He therefore agreed to take the loan on the terms named.

HE DIED QUICKLY, WITHOUT MEDICAL AID.

On a cot in the Bowery lodging-house known as the National Hotel last night lay dead a homeless vagrant, whose name is supposed to be Rappa. Rappa entered the hotel on Saturday morning and asked for a cot. He paid 15 cents and went promptly to bed. From that time he was constantly ill, suffering apparently from a severe attack of dysentery. Occasionally he was seized with severe vomiting, the attacks increasing in frequency and intensity all through Sunday and yesterday. No one cared to call in a physician, and it was not until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the man was comatose, that the hotel clerk tried to get outside assistance. Policeman Koch no sooner set eyes on Rappa than he hurried off for a physician. When he returned the man was dead.

Koch reported the case to the Health Department, and late last night a diagnostician attached to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases visited the hotel and, after an examination of the body, decided that the symptoms in this case did not resemble those of cholera. The authorities would not, however, definitely tell the cause of death. Up to midnight Rappa's body had not been removed.

KING HUMBERT TALKS WITH CAPTAIN POHLE.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company yesterday received a cable message saying that the company's steamer Werra, on her arrival at Genoa, docked opposite the yacht Savoia, which had King Humbert on board. He was awaiting the arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia. The German Consul-General introduced the Werra's officers to the King, who conversed with Captain Pohle for some time, and watched the landing of the Werra's Italian steerage passengers, who cheered their King enthusiastically.

SENATOR HILL'S CONDITION BETTER.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Senator Hill, of New-York, who has been ill at his hotel here, the Normandie, for several days, was reported to be considerably better this afternoon. On Saturday he was feverish and was unable to leave his bed. His ailment is an outgrowth of a stomach trouble, which was made worse by the failure of the Senator to diet himself properly. He is now able to be up and about, although the physicians forbid his leaving the house for several days yet.

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL.

Four blocks from the World's Fair; offers superior accommodations at popular prices—$4 per day and upward, according to location, American plan. Rooms also on the European plan, will be kept in the same liberal manner as heretofore.

WARREN F. LELAND, Manager.

WILD TALK IN UNION SQUARE

Continued from First Page.

of the leaders read to them a manifesto a yard long issued yesterday afternoon by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The manifesto or appeal was signed by Gompers, "Chris" Evans, Andrew J. Smith, Thomas Walsh, Henry Weismann, Joseph Barondess and Henry White. It was addressed "To the people of the United States." It began by saying that 100,000 men, women and children were near to starvation in the metropolis of the United States. This condition was to be followed by the desperate cry for bread. "In this hour of distress," Mr. Gompers continued, "we call upon all citizens of all religions and political parties to give their careful consideration." The desired change in the present state of affairs was to be brought about by the slow process of revolutionary development. Trades unions were declared to be the safest way out of the difficulty by constantly raising wages, thus "eliminating classes." The city was declared to be a "co-

CROWDING IN FOR FREE MEALS.

operative organization," and, therefore, no one had the right to live in luxury while others suffered. Following these statements were the demands of those who signed the manifesto and appeal. A demand is first made that the "Mayor and Board of Aldermen be convened in special session" to give aid. This, it was urged, was in line with established precedents, such as the granting of bonuses by towns to new enterprises. The manifesto closed as follows:

The confidence of the people in the peaceful methods of agitation, organization and action is worth more to the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the people and for the protection of property than the confidence of bankers in any financial system. We entreat you to listen to the cry of labor for bread and for work. As patriotic citizens, we proclaim that those who control the industries and the finance of the United States are responsible for the employment and non-employment of labor, and we demand of them immediate relief for the victims.

A QUIET MARCH TO THE SQUARE.

The reading of this manifesto was received with cheers. The march to Union Square was quiet. There were about 150 policemen, in uniform and out, in the parade. When the parade arrived at Union Square the men found a large crowd there and 100 park policemen under acting Captain Dillon. Inspectors McAvoy and McLaughlin were there, too. They had with them at least 200 policemen and detectives. Some of the policemen were in citizens' clothes.

At 8 o'clock almost every available foot of standing room in the plaza was occupied. David Levi called the meeting to order from the platform of the cottage. Other chairmen presided on two trucks, one near Fourth-ave. and the other near Broadway. Dr. T. R. Knight was the first speaker at the cottage. He is an old man. He cannot live many years longer. Yet he calmly declared himself an Anarchist. "I am an Anarchist," was the principal part of his speech.

"Emma Goldman, Emma Goldman! We want to hear her," was frequently heard above the murmur of the crowd. It was a restless crowd. Most of them were young married men. There were a few hundred women. The crowd swayed to and fro, and shouted approbation to the speakers on the trucks and on the platform of the cottage. A young man named Timmerman was the next speaker at the cottage. He spoke in German. Timmerman was a chum of Berkman, the young Anarchist who shot H. C. Frick a little more than a year ago. Timmerman is now a close friend of Emma Goldman. He looks like a bad man. He is uncouth and ugly looking, his eyes being set close together and restless. "You must have bread," he shouted. "If the capitalists don't give you bread, take it. We produce everything; we don't own anything. Prepare yourselves for revolution. It is coming, coming surely. Force against force. I tell you it will become still worse in this country. We will be killed on the streets. You have built the palaces. Go ask for bread; demand it, and then, failing to get it, use force. Long live Anarchy!"

The police took a lively interest in Mr. Timmerman's remarks, which were loudly cheered.

READING A FEROCIOUS POEM.

Arthur Morton read a German poem called "The Last Strike." It was ferocious and stirring. A man named Herscholfen then spoke in the German-Hebrew jargon. He was followed by "Ike" Levine in the same dialect.

"I ask you," shouted Levine, "if we shall go begging after working thirty years? We must keep quiet, but how shall we keep quiet if we have no bread?"

"They call us Anarchists," shouted Bernard Brav in German, "because we demand bread. They send out police when we call for bread. If they arrest one of us let them arrest us all. Let them arrest our families. Let them lock up our children, our babies, our mothers; we are all hungry. If they want to arrest me they might as well do so now, for this is my last night in my home; to-morrow I am evicted. I can't be worse off in prison."

CRIES FOR EMMA GOLDMAN.

During all these speeches there were cries for Emma Goldman. She was walking up and down the platform intensely excited. She now spoke. Her head was uncovered and her hair was brushed straight back from her forehead. She began in English, speaking very rapidly:

Do you not believe that Thomas Jefferson, John Brown and Wendell Phillips would be ashamed to-day if they could see thousands here in this city asking for bread? While you have nothing to eat the rich are living here in great luxury. You are really black slaves. The slave-owners paid for their slaves. To-day the slave-owners here pay a little for your muscle—that is all. The manufacturers and the rich men take your muscle. When it is worn out or impaired they cast you out like dogs. And what is your privilege? Why you are only paltry citizens. These times are not because of the Silver bill. (Laughter and hisses and applause.) You want bread. You are hungry. Well, go and ask the rich. They won't give it to you? Then take it, take it by force if you can't get it peaceably.

Here the wild young woman switched off into the German-Hebrew dialect, which she spoke with an astonishing rapidity about as follows:

Don't believe the promises you hear. They are lies, lies, lies! Depend upon your own strength. The capitalistic class has armed the police.

Here she repeated her advice to get food by force, and closed by shouting: "Go out into the coming social revolution!"

Emma Goldman reeled away from the rail against which she had leaned. The nervous excitement told on her. Her friends pressed forward with coffee for her, and until the close of the meeting she sat on the steps wiping the perspiration from her brow and talking excitedly in her own language, Russian, to some of her companions. There was another speaker, and the demonstration was at an end.

PREPARATIONS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Early in the day the police at headquarters, acting under the direction of Acting Superintendent Conlin, had perfected their arrangements for the control of the meeting. Long before the crowd began to assemble in front of the park sub-station in Union Square, Inspector McLaughlin, with about ten detectives, was on guard. In view of the fact that most of the speeches would be in German, care had been taken to select only those detectives who were familiar with that language. Accordingly Detective Sergeants Krauch, Heidelberg, Trainor, Von Gerichten and Jacobs were particularly prominent at all stages of the proceedings. Evidently the Anarchists had been prepared for this movement on the part of the police and determined to checkmate it. Just as the detectives had settled themselves comfortably to listen to the speeches, the Anarchist who was speaking at the time switched off into a mixed jargon of Polish and Hebrew which no one but the open-mouthed listeners in front of the main stand could comprehend. In this plight Krauch was the sole reliance of the detectives, but even he was unable to get anything like an intelligent abstract of the addresses. Some of the orators opened their speeches in English, switched off into German, and finished in Hebrew. The police had determined to take careful note of the language used by the speakers and to promptly put the curb on any incitement to violence by immediate arrests.

ANARCHISTS ANXIOUS TO BE ARRESTED.

Now, if the police really needed any occasion for action the Anarchists, probably in the hope of winning new notoriety, were anxious to provide it. Every address delivered literally bristled with invitations more or less direct to go out into the streets and get by force that which could not be obtained by peaceable means. Timmerman, the friend of Berkman and, it is said, the present companion of Emma Goldman, was the first man on whom the detectives cast a scrutinizing eye. In one part of his address he suggested that, as the crowd had built up the mansions of the great by the labor of their hands, those hands might now well be employed in tearing the mansions down. For a long time Inspector McLaughlin and his men pondered on the advisability of arresting Timmerman, who, with his light hair combed pompadour fashion, his heavy, lumpy, square jaw and his blue eyes glinting fiercely behind a pair of spectacles, looks the very model of the East Side agitator who "hates work and hates them as likes it." But although glaring defiantly at the detectives, and sitting on the edge of the balcony looking down at the crowd and apparently waiting to be arrested, the police declined to oblige him, and he finally went away unmolested.

All this time Emma Goldman with head bent and arms folded, had been striding up and down the porch back of the speakers, passing and repassing the detectives, although apparently unconscious of their existence, and looking like a she-wolf imperfectly tamed. At last came her call, and she edged to the front of the porch. For nearly twenty minutes she shrieked to the mob in broken English, alternated with layers of German. Never had her language been so virulent. Certain expressions formed a direct incitement to riot in the meaning of the act, as, for instance, when she said: "You are starving. Your children cry for bread. You have tried peaceable means of redress and failed. Now join your fellow-sufferers, go out into the street and take by force that which you cannot get by peace."

EMMA GOLDMAN ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Still the police ruminated, consulted, talked and did nothing. When the meeting had ended Emma Goldman, accompanied by two friends, started to go away, and struck out a course across the park. But the crowd had seen her and followed. Right at her heels came the crowd numbering many hundreds, and comprising a choice collection of the lowest, vilest ruffians in the city. Shouting, hooting, cheering, yelling and whistling they ran after her, driving against her from time to time and irresistibly impelling her forward as on the crest of a wave. Once she staggered and fell and her friends dragged her from under the heels of the mob. Twice her hat was knocked off, and at last she walked or ran, bareheaded, dodging and twisting like a hare, for a means of escape. At last an uptown car came in sight. On it she jumped and rode away, the baffled crowd uttering a parting hoot of defiance.

All through the speeches Inspector McEvoy, with a force of about 400 men, gathered from every precinct in the city, stood in readiness to charge upon the mob on the slightest appearance of disorder. In Sixteenth-st., between Union Square and Third-ave., was drawn up in line a force of about 200 men with drawn clubs, awaiting the order to advance. But the order never came.

A call was issued last evening by L. Wolters, C. N. Adler, George W. Middleton, Joseph Barondess and James G. Doyle, well-known labor leaders, for another conference to consider ways and means of relieving the unemployed. The call was addressed to the different trades unions, each of which was asked to send three delegates to the meeting, which is to be held at the International Labor Exchange, at No. 257 East Tenth-st., on Sunday afternoon.

BLACK FLAGS AT NEWARK.

THE PARADE AND MEETING WERE FAILURES—MAYOR HAYNES ORDERS THAT THE PIRATICAL EMBLEMS BE REMOVED.

The parade of the "unemployed" at Newark yesterday proved a failure. About 200 men and boys, all foreigners, marched through the streets and were unmercifully chaffed by groups of men, mostly workingmen, who were standing on the sidewalks. It was reported that one of the "destitute" paraders was robbed of a gold watch worth $125, and another of $19.50 in money. Nearly all the men in the parade were smoking cigarettes or cigars, and in the vicinity of Caledonian Park, where a meeting was held, plenty of beer was drunk. When the meeting broke up the majority of the "unemployed" boarded horse cars for their homes. All the speeches were in foreign languages, one of the speakers being Emma Goldman, from New-York. Between 300 and 400 persons attended the meeting. Two black flags and two black banners were carried in the parade. There was no American flag. One banner said: "We suffer in the midst of plenty," and the other, "A sign of the time; I am starving because he is fat." As the procession passed the City Hall Mayor Haynes, who stood on the steps, saw the black flags, and, filled with anger, he walked into the street and shouted:

"Who and what are these men? What does this mean? Down with those black flags! Away with them, officers! Take them away!"

Then turning to the men who held the flags the Mayor said sternly: "If you want to march through the streets of the city of Newark you may do so, but it must be under the Stars and Stripes, and never under a black flag of piracy."

By this time a large crowd had collected and pressed upon the Mayor, and an enthusiastic cheer was raised by men whose hands were itching to seize the sombre emblems. A lieutenant of police took the flags from the unresisting hands of the bearers. The procession broke up, and formed in gesticulating groups talking in several foreign languages. Then the procession was reformed and marched off with its escort of forty policemen, under command of Captain Charles Glorl, of the Tenth Precinct. At Caledonian Park Emma Goldman advised her hearers not to recognize a landlord's writ of ejectment, no matter by whom served. Resolutions were adopted asking the Mayor to give bread to the unemployed, and that landlords be refused permission to serve writs of ejectment on poor tenants for non-payment of rent.

THE ANTI-CHINESE FEVER IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Excitement in the San Joaquin Valley over the Chinese still continues, but there have been no explosions of violence, such as were feared last night. Most of the places have no telegraph service after 6 o'clock in the evening, so it is impossible to say whether the threats made at Bakersfield and other places have been carried out. Bakersfield is patrolled by armed guards, and any attempt at violence would end in bloodshed. At Fresno a force of deputy sheriffs prevents trouble, but the mob of 600 unemployed will surely make trouble, as it includes many vicious tramps. All the Chinese have been driven from Selma and only a handful remain at Tulare.

A CALL TO THE ANARCHISTS OF THE WORLD.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—A proclamation addressed to the Anarchists of the world has been issued, signed by William Holmes, who claims to be secretary of a committee of Anarchists. It sets forth that the time has come to assemble together in conference for the purpose of collectively proclaiming to the world the great principle of human liberty, to suggest plans for strengthening the movement and to compare views of sociological theories. An international conference of Anarchists is therefore called for September 16. Transcripts of this proclamation have been sent to leaders of thought in this country and Europe, among them Professors Brice, Huxley and Goldwin Smith, Camille Flammarion, Leopold Mertz, professor of philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, Prince Krapotkine, the Nihilist, now living in Zurich. It is said, will attend the conference as a foreign delegate.

MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Carpenter's Hall was filled to-day with unemployed men, who assembled to discuss the present hard times, and to suggest means to relieve the situation. The meeting was an orderly one, few radical remarks being made. Politicians and capitalists were scored, of course, and alleged labor leaders were in some cases severely criticised. It seemed the general sentiment of the meeting that the city and county ought to do something to afford labor for idle men. J. S. Gallagher was chairman of the meeting. "If the Drainage Board should put 10,000 men to work within the next six weeks," he said, "it will have done only its duty." The speaker favored the creation of a floating debt by the city in order to afford a means of employing men.

PICK OF THE STABLES.

INTEREST IN THE LIVE STOCK SHOW AT THE FAIR.

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE WATCH THE FIERY ARABIANS, THE SLY KENTUCKY MULE AND THE HORSES FROM THE STABLES OF THE CZAR AND THE KAISER.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Horses, proud-stepping and high-spirited, selected from the choice stables of the world, pranced around the arena in the big live stock pavilion in the presence of 20,000 people from all parts of the earth at the World's Fair to-day. There were ponderous stallions of shaggy mane that almost made the earth tremble as they moved, and along with them came the fiery-eyed, fleet-footed Arabian and Kentucky steeds with shiny, satin-like coats. There were horses from every State in the Union of every grade and variety. It was the opening of the live stock show at the White City, and it is said to be the largest and most complete show of its kind ever held on the American continent.

Horses were not the only animals shown in the big arena. There was a collection of cattle quite as great and varied as that of the horses. The exhibition of live stock opened to-day and will close October 28, and each day in the mean time there will be a grand display of horses and cattle in the live stock pavilion. The attendance at the opening to-day was all that the management could have desired. It shows that the live stock feature of the Fair is a popular one. Besides the 1,205 head of cattle and 1,017 horses there will be over 1,800 head of sheep and 1,500 hogs. In the south end of the grounds are forty stables each 200 feet long and forty-two feet wide, equipped with everything to make a comfortable habitation for the aristocratic competitors. With their stalls occupied by the choicest possessions of stock-raisers, the live stock stables promise to become the centre of attraction. Every morning a cavalcade will proceed to the live stock pavilion where the judges will make the awards. This was what the pavilion was built for, and Chief Buchanan expects every seat of the vast amphitheatre to be filled every morning. There will be leaping and hurdle contests and the southern mule will be in for honors against the Western jack. The mule question was a serious one for a time. Judge Jones, of Columbia, Tenn., wanted the great Southern product entered under a separate classification, and he wrote to every Southern Congressman asking him to stir up Chief Buchanan to give the mule a chance. Finally, that animal was placed in a separate class, and Judge Jones felt happy.

The Czar of Russia has sent twenty-one horses to the Fair. Some of them have pedigrees that run back 125 years, and there are stallions in the group that $100,000 cannot buy. A guard captain of cavalry, F. M. Imalloff, was sent as a special delegate to look after the horses, which were from the stables of His Highness, the Grand Duke Dimitri. The horses are classed as standard Orloff trotters, heavy and light types; Orloff half-bred saddle or weight carriers for heavy cavalry service. A great feature of attraction at the Exposition will be the parade of these stables, and also those of the imperial stables of Germany.

Ninety-two newspaper men from South Carolina were doing the Fair to-day.

Commissioner Massey, of Delaware, will have a carload of peaches from his State here for Delaware Day, Wednesday. They are the contribution for the occasion by the growers of Delaware. Governor Robinson, of Delaware, with his staff, and a delegation of Congressmen and Senators are expected to be on hand to glorify their State.

Illinois Day, Thursday, is being repeatedly announced by those who are working to make it great in the history of the Fair. In special features it will eclipse all previous programmes. There will be fun and entertainment for everybody from early morning until late at night. Enthusiasts say there will be half a million people on the grounds that day.

All the park north of the Art Building will be brilliantly illuminated Tuesday night. The State buildings will endeavor to rival one another in brilliancy and hospitality. There will be dancing in the pavilions and on the lawns, and refreshments will be served on balconies and under trees. There will be fine music, here, there and everywhere. All the bands on the grounds will be in service. It will be West Point Cadet night, and a gala one.

Chairman Thacher, of the Executive Committee on Awards, is investigating a report that serious irregularities exist in the Austrian judging. The charge is made that Alfred Taussig, son of the Vienna perfumer, has been judging perfumery in place of his father, who was appointed a juror in the Department of Manufactures on the nomination of the Imperial Austrian Commission. Alfred Taussig, jr., is also accused of opening negotiations for the sale of a medal to A. Welmer, of Vienna, who exhibits enamelled ware.

The paid admissions at the World's Fair to-day were 129,619.

TO SUE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

A NEW-JERSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY LAYS OFF ITS HANDS AND CHARGES BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Only thirteen out of a regular force of 125 men are at work in the factory of the Alvin Manufacturing Company, of Irvington, N. J. The firm gives as a reason the stringency of the money market, but one member said that the firm had large sums due it which could not be collected at present. The Alvin Company has also been disappointed in the demand for souvenir spoons for the World's Fair. It had a contract to supply 180,000 spoons, and expected that this order would be increased. The capacity of the works is 7,000 spoons a day. Only 60,000 spoons have been called for. The Alvin people have discovered that, although the World's Fair Commissioners demanded from the contractors, B. F. Norris, Alliston & Co., a certified check for $35,000 as a guarantee of good faith, and pledged themselves that no other spoons should be sold on the grounds, other manufacturers are supplying that market. Some of these goods are only silver washed, and the inference is that there is a greater profit to the Commissioners from these goods.

The Alvin Manufacturing Company, jointly with B. F. Norris, Alliston & Co., will sue the World's Fair Commissioners for breach of contract.

CORINTHIAN YACHT RACE POSTPONED

THE PILGRIM WILL START IN THE ASTOR CUP RACE TO-DAY.

Newport, Aug. 21 (Special).—A howling storm of wind and rain raged along the Rhode Island shores to-day, and prevented the race of the Corinthian Club, of New-York, from being sailed. The yachts would have put out and sailed the race in spite of the storm had it not been for the thick weather, which rendered it impossible to see marks, boats or floats on the ocean. The Corinthian race has been postponed to Thursday.

The second of the series of the Astor cup races will be sailed to-morrow. By request of Captain J. J. Astor the Pilgrim will be allowed to start in the race. This will make the contest between her and the Vigilant, as the Colonia goes to Providence to-morrow to have her keel deepened. It is said that four tons of extra ballast was put on board the Vigilant yesterday.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$22,936 25
Litchfield, Conn.	10 00
Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, Titusville, Penn.	10 00
"M. E. A."	5 00
To celebrate the launch of the Scuddee	3 00
"Three Little Mc's."	2 00
W. D. Barbour (Special)	5 00
Emil Kohn, Treas. (Special)	24 84
W. D. B.	5 00
Contribution by the guests of the "Kent House," Greenwich, Conn.	100 00
"Friends of Little Children"	20 00
Grateful	1 00
Total August 21, 1893	$23,122 09

A BRILLIANT BALL AT NEWPORT.

Newport, Aug. 21 (Special).—The biggest ball of the season took place to-night. It was given by Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, at their new "Fair Lawn" villa, which they purchased a few years ago from Levi P. Morton. The Burdens were prevented from giving any entertainments last season on account of sickness in the family, which came to the front after the announcement of what would have been one of the principal events of the season of 1892 had been made. The villa was ablaze with electric lights, and the perfume of flowers filled the house. Supper was served in the new dining-room. The ball was given in honor of Miss Evelyn Burden. Mrs. Burden received her guests in the white and green parlor, which is furnished in the style of the Louis XV period. The ballroom presented a fairy scene, its walls being covered with mammoth plate glass mirrors and paintings. The floral display was unusually elaborate.

There were sixty couples in the german, which was led by Elisha Dyer, jr., with Miss Burden. All the favors were purchased by Mrs. Burden in Paris. There were five figures in the german. All the leading cottagers, the belles of the season and the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

REPRESENTATIVE SHELL INJURED.

HE IS THE THIRD CONGRESSMAN STRUCK BY A CABLE CAR IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The cable line here claimed its third victim from among the members of Congress to-night. Representative George W. Shell of South Carolina was knocked down and trundled along by the fender of a cable car for some distance. He was badly cut about the head and bruised.

Mr. Shell did not lose consciousness, and at 9:30 to-night was resting comfortably. His most serious injury is concussion of the chest, which has been considerably relieved. Mr. Shell's physician is now hopeful of his speedy recovery.

A few months ago Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, was thrown from a cable car and injured so seriously that he was confined to a hospital for many weeks. About ten days ago Representative Oates, of Alabama, was similarly injured and is still suffering from concussion of the brain.

From the tone of the comment among the Representatives to-night it would appear that some legislation is likely to follow to require the cable road to observe proper precautions to preserve life and limb.

THE EXERCISES AT CHAUTAUQUA.

A TALK FROM DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON AND A LECTURE BY THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 21 (Special).—A bustle of preparation is in the air. Recognition Day draws near. It is shadowed by the gathering of the classes, by the holding of mysterious class-meetings, by the display