The Sun.

VOL. XLIX.--NO. 297. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DISORDER IN JERSEY CITY.

THE FREIGHT HANDLERS THERE INTIMIDATE THE NEW MEN.

No Trouble Anticipated in this City Until Next Week—The Parade of the Strikers Quietly Accomplished—St. John's Park Deserted—No Gain Elsewhere on Either Side.

The first disorder of a serious nature attending the freight handlers' strike was caused by the strikers in Jersey City yesterday. The transportation business of the different railroads terminating there was almost suspended. The freight accumulated in the depots until it became impossible for the green laborers to handle it. The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company set about seventy Italian immigrants at work. In the afternoon, however, a party of strikers on their way to this city to participate in the parade, invaded this company's yard in Pavonia avenue, and their appearance put the newcomers to flight. The new men were Italians. They were carried to New York on the tugboat Susan, and went to work on the company's piers in this city. Although no violence was used, the officials of the road were alarmed, and demanded protection from Mayor Furman. The Mayor had an interview with some of the officers of the road, who informed him of the rout of the Italians. President Bird of the Police Board called a special meeting to be held in the evening. This action was taken after Mayor Furman and the Chief had consulted Corporation Counsel Abbett as to their duty in the premises. In the mean time a number of the strikers took possession of the yard tracks of the Erie road. They marched up and down the rails and compelled or induced every employee of the company whom they encountered, including engineers, firemen, and switchmen, to stop work. Many switchmen joined in the movement, but the arrival of a squad of sixty policemen, under the command of Chief Murphy, caused the strikers to depart. After they left, the recruits whom they had persuaded to join them returned to their labors.

The handlers next visited the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, where their numbers were increased by large accessions from the freighters of that company.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the night men in the employ of the Erie Railroad went on duty. Numerous delegations from the strikers waited upon them and urged them to cease work. The switchmen and brakemen, after some discussion, decided to do so and left their posts. In consequence of this defection, freight traffic on the road ceased after 8 o'clock. The Police Board authorized the Chief to use the police force at his own discretion, and adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. to-day. Commissioner Meyer said they had decided not to call for special policemen, but would, in case of necessity, have recourse to the militia. It is understood that the officers of the Erie Railroad notified the Governor of their helplessness, and added that they might need militia aid at any moment.

In this city the strike was almost devoid of incidents yesterday. The main feature of the situation was the parade of the strikers, ornamented with a band and distinguished by a banner. The talk was everywhere just as it had been for a week. The merchants were desperate, the strikers were confident, the railroads were unconcerned. More eloquent than words, however, was the scene about town. In St. John's Park, for instance, where one hundred new men had struggled feebly in a wilderness of freight, only three men were at work yesterday. When the one hundred who had been employed on Thursday, and who were mainly Italians, went home at night, the hoodlums of the neighborhood, in sympathy with the strikers, hooted and howled at them. The men were under the charge of the police. A few were not ready to go with the main body, and strangled along behind. The hoodlums surrounded and pommelled them until the police came up and rescued them. They and the others were visited at their homes by those Italians who belong to the new strikers' union, and the truth of the situation was explained to them. Between blows and arguments, they were convinced that their position as workingmen in place of the strikers was an unpopular one. The consequence was that St. John's Park looked dead and forlorn yesterday. Everywhere, in rows and piles, in mountain ranges, and in palisades, the freight was standing. The two dozen men and boys who braved public opinion and prejudice by remaining were "not able," as a policeman said, "to phase on it all." The weighers and checkers excepting the few who are paid by the month had struck and gone, and the brakeman, who had just secured a demanded advance, and the switchmen, who were waiting for a reply to their demand, had nothing to do. The citizens had complained of the truckmen, who had made that neighborhood a Bedlam all night long, and orders were issued by the police that Laight and Varick streets should be kept clear. The only notable piece of business transacted was the removal by the porters of a produce firm of 5,000 cheeses that arrived in the morning out of a lot of 75,000 cheeses which the railroad had contracted to deliver on Thursday.

The policemen continued to shield the workers, and took pains to explain that they were in sympathy with the strikers. They said that all the subordinates in the building were biassed in the same way. They explained that the helplessness and stupidity of the new hands had discouraged even the railroad men, but that they understanding well that the strikers preferred to have things as they were, and to take no freight until the new advanced rates go into effect, on July 1. The Erie Railroad seemed as badly off. Its new hands had been driven out of Jersey City by a party of drunken strikers on the Lackawanna dock. The twenty doors of the bulkhead at the foot of Chambers street were not opened until 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, and on the piers only a modicum of freight was received. The disheartened checkers and receivers, who had struck and been refused, were at work half-heartedly, and a rope was stretched across the entrance to the piers to keep business within the bounds of the restricted facilities. This road was even worse off than the New York Central. After the Italians who had been driven from Jersey City were landed in New York they were put to work at receiving when the doors of the West street bulkhead were opened; but it was evident that this was only in deference to public opinion, for the piers were packed with empty bales and boxes, and there was a day's work for a large number of experienced handlers to be done before a package ought to be received. This was admitted by some of the men, while among the shippers the road was rated among the one all that were practically closed.

The merchants who circulated and signed a petition to the railroad companies on Thursday took no further steps yesterday. The majority of them said they had heard no more talk about a meeting or other form of protest, except in the mercantile Exchanges. The railroad officials took no notice of the petition. "Why should we?" an Erie official asked. "We are losing freight and doing business as fast as we can." There was no conference of railroad men yesterday, and it was said that there will be none unless war is proclaimed by the strikers against the new men. Although there was no concerted action among the merchants, the situation was worse than at any time since the strike began, and in every house at which the reporters made inquiry it was said that out-of-town business was at a deadlock.

"We are losing at least $100 a day," said Mr. Carpenter, of Messrs. Carpenter, Cornell & Co., the Jay street wholesale grocers. "Orders have been piling in, and we have been unable to keep our shipments up to the promise. For instance, I have orders for 150,000 cigars for the West for the Fourth of July trade, but I can't ship them. In short, you see that heap of papers on that desk? Well, those are all orders and all are awaiting shipment. To-day we have been able to get off a little stuff by the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, but the Erie is blocked, so is the Central, and so are all the Western special freight lines. You can see how business is affected when you know that this house ranks fourth or fifth in the line. We sell from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 a year, while the Thurbers do a trade of $18,000,000, and Francis H. Leggett & Co. and Austin, Nichols & Co. fall in between. We are losing $100 a day; but it is said that the Thurbers could almost afford to pay all the striking freight handlers what they ask rather than have the strike continue."

"It is just like this," said Mr. Nichols of Austin, Nichols & Co. "We have moved fifty truck loads or less to-day, whereas we ought to have moved about 200. To-morrow we will have something like twenty extra trucks to help us through. Under the present circumstances, a truck is quite likely not to take more than one load, and to be kept waiting with that all day. To be sure, the newspapers acquaint our customers all over the country with the fact that we are helpless, but while some are deterred from ordering, others order from other cities."

A number of merchants spoke of rumors that have been current for a day or two, to the effect that certain large houses are in the habit of losing the railroad employees for taking their goods without keeping them waiting. One rumor was to the effect that the Thurbers and Francis H. Leggett & Co. had raised a pool, by means of which they obtained favors from the employees of all the railroads. These rumors were denied at the depots and piers and at the establishments in question, and rival firms declared that there could be no truth in the reports, or they would have heard of the partiality from their drivers and clerks. On the other hand, there appear to have been isolated instances, at least, in which merchants have obtained favors by bribing the railroad employees. The practice was admitted by the shipping clerk of one large establishment.

At St. John's Park, Thirty-third street depot, and the Sixty-fifth street station of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the switchmen had demanded an advance, and were to get an answer from the company at the same time as the striking yard brakemen got their reply, which was to be last night at 6 o'clock. The brakemen were granted the advance, and it was expected the switchmen would succeed. No answer was given them, however, and they will wait at their posts until noon to-day, when it is said they will quit work unless they get from the company the reply they want.

On Pier 1, North River, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had 80 green hands at work, and it was claimed that they were becoming more skilled and freight was moving more rapidly. Nevertheless merchants were invited to handle their own goods at that pier. On Pier 2, the Lehigh Valley depot, there were only 12 green men in the places of 25 skilled hands, and business was very slow. Merchants were permitted to handle their own inbound freight. The railroad clerks said they were twenty hours behind hand. Yesterday, as on previous days, the best and the most work on the North River shore was done at the piers of the New Jersey Central Railroad and at John H. Starin's pier. The New Jersey Central has a picked crew of green but intelligent men, and they are not far behind with their work. Mr. Starin has his old men, and is doing more business than usual. He pays them one-half a cent more than the strikers got when they quitted, and it is said they have been promised a reward if they stand by him.

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad is paying 25 cents an hour to the new men on their piers, 50 and 51 East River. The situation there is otherwise peculiar. The company was paying its handlers $45 a month, allowing them all extra pay for extra work, acknowledging all the holidays, and granting time off for weddings, funerals, and such occasions. It is now said that nowhere in New York were men in that department of labor so well treated. Nevertheless, all but four of the handlers quit out of sympathy for the others. The company has now got a new crew, divided into a night gang and a day gang, selected from the able idle men of the Seventh Ward. All are paid 25 cents an hour except those who, one by one, as they show earnestness, ability, and intelligence, are invited to accept permanent work at $45 per month. The company will not employ any of those who joined the strikers.

On Pier 8, East River, the Erie Railroad has a small and sickly gang of Russian Hebrews, who refused the cheese and fought for the ham in a lot of sandwiches that, with coffee, was provided by the company at lunch time, in order to keep the men out of the reach of both the arguments and the blows of the strikers. A new obstacle came up during the day. The Hebrews wanted to keep Saturday holy, according to their faith. The railroad agents announced that any man who would not promise to work to-day must quit work at once. Only four persisted in their determination to take the day off.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also treated its new hands on Pier 5, North River, to dinner. West street being full of strikers and sympathetic longshoremen, it being deemed wisest to keep the men away from foreign influences. Baskets of beef and bread and pails of coffee were served out at noon. The men had done no work during the morning, and in the afternoon the movement of freight was very slow.

The strikers were to have paraded at 10 o'clock in the morning, but at that hour they were loitering in the shade of the trees in the Battery Park. The majority wore their best clothes—business suits, and costumes of plain blue or black—but a great many, presumably on account of the heat, were blue and white jumpers, and no coats or jackets. For more than three hours the men lounged in the park. They were waiting for the New Jersey men, and for the arrival of the banner and the band of music. When it was learned that there was not money enough for the employment of a band, the men objected to marching without one, and took up a ten cent subscription among themselves to pay for the music. In the mean time Inspector Thorne, Capts. Berghold and Gastlin, and Sergeants Willard, Towns, and Taylor arranged the policemen as advantageously as possible all along West street and throughout the district of which the Bowling Green was the centre. At half past 1 o'clock the procession started. In the van was a platoon of policemen, headed by Inspector Thorne and the two police Captains, and followed by the band. The banner at the head of the column of bare-handed laborers bore the words: "The Freight Handlers' Union—We Are Looking for our Rights, and we will Get them." A new broom was carried ahead of the banner. The line of march was up West street to Desbrosses street, to Hudson street, and around the St. John's Park Depot, then by way of Laight and Worth streets to Broadway, and down to the City Hall. The procession was reviewed in front of the City Hall by Mayor Grace, President Sauer of the Board of Aldermen, Aldermen Keenan, Brady, Levy, Fink, Fitzpatrick, and McAvoy, and several other city officials. As they passed the Mayor the men raised their hats and cheered. The throng that had assembled to see the parade mingled its cheers with those of the marching men, and the policemen who had been stationed in the City Hall and through the Park to prevent any outbreak, looked quietly on, surprised that there was nothing for them to do. The Mayor commented upon the appearance of the men as they passed him, saying that they seemed to be hard-working, peaceable citizens. The line passed down Nassau street and by way of Broad street into Wall street and Broadway. At Broad and Wall streets many more brokers than those who had poured out of the Stock Exchange lined the sidewalks and looked on. It is said that this is the first procession in many years that has failed to evoke cheers when it passed that point. The brokers were enthusiastic and ready to cheer, but the quiet, dogged, earnest appearance of the plainly clad, sober men had too solemn an effect, and nobody's voice was raised, though all waited until the procession passed Exchange Broadway corner and was out of sight. The men had been cheered in West street, Broadway, and very loudly and warmly in the dry goods district. At Battery place, where they dispersed, they called for and yielded three hearty cheers for Capt. Gastlin.

The strikers held a meeting last evening at Hudson and Desbrosses streets. The organization of the Freight Handlers' Union was completed by the election of the following officers: President, James Cooney of Pier 39; Vice-President, Patrick J. McMahon of Pier 20; Secretary, William Keenan of Pier 14; Treasurer, Cornelius O'Connor of St. John's Park; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Tracy of St. John's Park. The freight handlers chatted together outside the door of the hall.

"The switchboys got their demand quick enough," said one.

"Yes; but the hods may not amount to much, but they had the company," said another.

"Who are the switch boys?" questioned a SUN reporter.

"The little fellows on horseback who ride ahead of the trains in the city streets and keep the tracks clear. They have been getting $25 a month, but they struck to-day for $30, and the company paid it right down prompt. It would have taken a week to instruct new boys in their duties, and in the mean time the movement of trains between the different yards would be next to impossible."

"We are going to bounce out the men at Pier 39 to-morrow morning," said a red-faced man, who had evidently been drinking.

Lowering looks were turned upon him from a dozen men.

"You are doing the work of our enemies when you talk that kind of stuff," said a tall Irishman. "We turn out nobody."

"No," said a stout young fellow in a jumper, "we don't care to commit suicide. You'll do well if you turn yourself out to-morrow."

A middle-aged man, in a frock coat which had evidently seen wear, stood near. His chin beard was uneven and his face sharp cut. He smiled quietly, but said nothing to the speakers. Leaders of the strike approached him from time to time and talked earnestly, appealing to his judgment. He answered quietly, and appeared serious and thoughtful. None of the disputed questions appeared to disturb his serenity.

"There," said one of the most intelligent of the men from Thirtieth street, "is a man who deserves lots of credit. I don't agree with him by a long shot on some questions, but I'm prepared to say that if it hadn't been for him some hot-headed fellows would have made serious trouble for us all days ago. He always seems to turn up at just the right moment. He's not against the rest are excited, but when he does talk he's heard, no matter what's going on."

"Who is it?"

"Mac,' we call him. John McCauley, a tally man at St. John's Park. He was one of the last men to go on the strike, and only left the office when there was nothing for him to do. But he had reason enough to strike. He's had to work all hours, and only got $50 a month. I know he's often worked twenty-one hours at a stretch, and men under him have earned $55 and $60 for less time. After he quit work he got interested. We tried to make him Chairman, but he wouldn't have it until we got him in by a trick. He didn't suit us. Some thought he was too easy, and some thought he was too strict, but he managed to keep us down to business."

"How long has he been with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company?"

"Three or four years. He's been newsboy, truckman in the yards, and politician in a small way, but he's kept the politicians out of this strike for all that. One sent up word he wished to address us Tuesday night. He's a friend of 'Mac's,' too, but he says 'No; he wants one thing here and we want another. Tell him we can't hear him.' 'Mac' knows the policemen, too, and the Central Office men, and once or twice, when there was trouble aboard for us, he has got the men to go home. He's a square, honest man, who has taken hold of this thing to help the men, and I know he has no idea the company would take him back if the strike succeeded. I believe in giving him credit for what he's done."

At the opening of the Produce Exchange yesterday morning, ex-Alderman F. W. Phillips of Brooklyn and Mr. Henry Kolb of this city circulated the following petition, and before the close of 'Change it was signed by more than 1,800 members:

To the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other railroads terminating in the city of New York:

The undersigned, members of the New York Produce Exchange, feeling that the demand of twenty cents an hour made by the freight handlers is, under the present cost of provisions and other attendant circumstances, not an unreasonable one, urgently request that you will immediately take such action as shall relieve the very serious embarrassments now caused to our business, and which if prolonged will complicate and imperil the commercial interests of our city.

The Board of Trade and Transportation will hold a special meeting to-day at noon to consider the freight handlers' strike and the great advance in West-bound freights, to take effect July 1. The present rates to Chicago, all other points West being in proportion, are, for class 1, forty-five cents per hundred pounds; class 2, thirty-two cents; class 3, twenty-six cents; class 4, nineteen cents. After July 1 the rates will be, for the four classes of freight, sixty, fifty, forty, and thirty cents per hundred pounds. For a fifth, or special class, sugar and molasses only, twenty-five cents will be charged. Members of the Board say that the increased freight rates will probably have a depressing effect upon the whole fall trade of the city. They think there is no good reason for such a radical and arbitrary advance of more than twenty per cent. in rates on West-bound freight.

The strike has caused a noticeable decrease in the number of withdrawals of goods from the Custom House bonded warehouses, and has largely increased the number of entries of goods for immediate transportation at the Custom House.

In Washington Market the dealers in produce said that all vegetables raised on the truck farms in the neighborhood of the city had gone down in price because the strike prevented their shipment out of town. Beans and peas are the principal vegetables thus affected.

The truckmen all over the city are grumbling loudly. They have been overlooked in the general confusion, but they say that the majority of the men in their business have not earned enough to pay for their horse feed during the week.

A police official who has spent a week among the strikers told a SUN reporter yesterday that there will be no serious trouble in the city until Monday week. "The men are holding themselves on their good nature and dignity," said he, "and the flattery of public sympathy has been a great stimulus in keeping them in order. When Inspector Thorne, who had guaranteed their good behavior while on parade, asked them for God's sake to keep order, the leader replied: 'Every one in this city knows he's a policeman to-day, and the first man to make trouble will be bounced.' But all this will be changed on Monday. These men have been used to having money on Saturday. They will be in debt, discouraged, and angry. They will not like to see the immigrants taking their places by ship loads. If the railroads do not come to their senses by Monday, there will be war."

BETTER PAY TO ANTHRACITE MINERS.

A Voluntary Increase by the Companies—Chicago Brickmakers Successful.

SCRANTON, June 23.—Official notices have been posted at all the collieries in the Lackawanna, Luzerne, Lehigh, and Schuylkill coal valleys, announcing the gratifying news that on July 1 the wages of the miners will be advanced 10 per cent., and that outside laborers will receive an advance of 10 cents a day, and others in proportion. It is also stated, although not officially, that the miners will be worked full time for the next two or three months, as there is a good demand for anthracite at all the shipping centres, which will undoubtedly increase as soon as the news of the advance in wages becomes known. The buyers know that when the coal companies raise the wages of their workmen, they have the trade under such admirable control that they can readily afford to add to the price per ton about double the increase made in the pay of their employees, and a rush is expected for the next few weeks. The advance in wages was entirely voluntary. The men made no demand. They were so disheartened by half time, low wages, and poor fare, that they did not have the courage to do anything. The increase will add twenty to twenty-five cents a day to the wages of the miner, and from fifteen to sixteen cents to that of the inside laborer.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Italian laborers on the West Shore and Buffalo Railway, near here, demand wages due and increased pay. Headed by their leader and interpreter, Frank Cava, they have taken possession of the tools, chained the locomotive, and threatened the life of Contractor Cowles of Syracuse unless their demands are granted. They beat and drove away several Irish workmen. Sheriff Churchill, with a posse and a company of militia from Catskill, is here to make arrests and clear the road.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The brickmakers' strike has ended, the men having secured the advance.

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—There is nothing new in the iron situation to-day. Both sides continue firm, and express their intention of holding out. Affairs at the non-union mills are running smoothly and without disturbance.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor held two sessions at Frostburg this afternoon. It is rumored the companies' manifesto and a basis of compromise was the subject under discussion. Miners, however, deny this rumor and say that the meeting was called to perfect arrangements for the distribution of supplies to the strikers.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Fifteen hundred men in the employ of the Joliet, Ill., iron and steel rolling mills are out of work by the shutting down of the mills on account of dull times.

OBRIEGHT IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Why he Hired a Pugilist to Protect him—His Patent Drink Mixer.

Jerome Buck, as referee, began taking testimony yesterday as to the mental condition and manner of arrest of Samuel Obrieght, the Third avenue saloon keeper who was sent to the Middletown Insane Asylum by his relatives shortly after his marriage to Miss Mary Myers.

Mrs. Mary Obrieght was the first witness. She testified to her marriage to Obrieght by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, and to the alleged kidnapping. Cross-examined, she said she was introduced to Mr. Obrieght in his saloon by Charles Smith, whom she had known for a year. She was satisfied that the family was opposed to the wedding, because she is a Christian, while her husband and his relatives are Jews.

Samuel Obrieght was the next witness. He corroborated the story of his wife as to the manner of his arrest, or "kidnapping," as he termed it. He was positive that the men who put the handcuffs on him showed no paper. He declared that the saloon belonged to him; that he had given a chattel mortgage on it to his mother without consideration, and that, as soon as he was incarcerated, there was a sham sale of the property for $1,000, which was bid in by somebody for his relatives. He considered the property worth $8,000.

Mr. Fromme subjected the witness to a severe and protracted cross-examination touching his domestic relations, his quarrel with his brother, his business plans, his debts, his speculations, and other matters. Mr. Obrieght answered very fully on all these points, and frequently appealed to the referee for permission to make replies and explanations. He said he had employed John Cash, the pugilist, to go about with him and see that the "rascals" did not kidnap him again. He told the referee about his patent for the rapid production of mixed drinks, and his plans for building a summer garden, and engaging Emma Abbott and an opera troupe to play "Patience," with a twenty-five cent admission fee. He had estimated that Emma Abbott would stay for about $100 a week in the dull season, and be glad to get it. He admitted having thrown pennies to the children, but said he had done so to catch customs. In reply to a question as to the truth of one of his statements, he said, "When I am with gentlemen I talk as a gentleman, but when I am with liars, I have to talk to them as liars." Turning to his questioner he went on: "You know you lied to me when they were taking me to Middletown. You dare not deny now that you told me you believed I was sane." He admitted having presented the police of his precinct with club fans, and said it was an advertisement. He told of his former engagement to a young Jewess, and said he was convinced that if he married her he would have to be separated from her.

Labor Excitements of Other Days.

The stonecutters' strike against convict labor, Trouble between the Municipal and Metropolitan Police, The old native and Irish-American squabble. See to-morrow's *Sunday Mercury.*—*Adv.*

MR. DAVITT'S INDIGNATION.

HIS REPLY TO THE CHARGES OF MR. MATTHEW HARRIS.

He Makes an Accusation of Conspiracy Against Him—A Tribute to Parnell's Friendship—Not to Reply to Other Attacks.

Michael Davitt, who was introduced as "the unsubdued," spoke to a large audience in the Jersey City Catholic Institute last night. He replied to the charges and insinuations published by Mr. Matthew Harris in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, and said that if he were called upon again to reply to these charges he would resign from the Irish Land League, and return to Ireland and to that oblivion from which he emerged fifteen years ago.

Mr. Davitt began his speech with the explanation of the Irish boy, in Milbank penitentiary "because he was too honest; and if he'd been a bigger rogue he wouldn't have been caught." "If I had been a bigger rogue in reference to the Land League," he said, "I would not now be on my defence in America, to answer charges. But in every cause some one must be denounced and misrepresented, and in the interest of Ireland and the Land League I am glad now that I am the party."

He spoke of the criticisms of Mr. Matthew Harris in the *Freeman's Journal*, and quoted this from the New York *Herald:*

Mr. Davitt is not likely to receive Mr. Harris's criticisms in an angry spirit, knowing that Ireland has too much at stake just now for the champions of her cause to come to blows. But the letter will help to convince him that his present relations with the Land League are a source of alarm to many of the ablest of its members.

"I am thankful for that sentiment. I shall not come to blows with any man I believe to be honest in this Land League work. I am in duty bound, however, to reply to the charges of Mr. Harris. I am only sorry that he and others had not the manliness to attack me in Ireland, where I could defend myself. Says Mr. Harris:

"What I complain of is of Mr. Davitt's endeavoring to float his new project under false colors, knowing that the nationalization of the land means the denationalization of our country. He tries to get out of the difficulty by substituting for his old creed of free separate national independence an undefined system of home rule within the empire.

"Where are the false colors? Have I not been outspoken on both sides of the Atlantic? The last paragraph in that paragraph I think beneath my notice.

Here is Mr. Harris's opinion of me:

"When Mr. Davitt asserts that there is little difference between Mr. Parnell and himself he shows more ingenuity than candor.

"My answer is taken from Mr. Parnell's opinion of me. He says:

"I believe that Mr. Davitt is simply desirous of testing public opinion in Ireland with regard to this matter, and that when he finds, as I believe he will find, that a large majority of his own people are not inclined to depart from the old lines he will, with that public spirit, integrity, and desire for union which have so distinguished his career, will see that the interests of Ireland can best be served by continuing the policy of unity which we have been devoting our energies since the beginning of the war."

"Now, I prefer to take Mr. Parnell's own opinion of his feeling than to have Harris's interpretation of that opinion. Mr. Harris fires off another shot:

"However high Mr. Davitt's motives may be, his actions from the time he since his release are such as to cause discord and dissension throughout the whole Irish race.

"I will answer this deliberate falsehood in a few words. I arrived in London on May 6 with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon. A few hours afterward came the news of the cowardly and contemptible assassination of a friendly Englishman. I don't care who is the opinion of this crime here or on the other side of the Atlantic. I am no apologist of assassination. I felt it my duty to take upon myself again the harness of the Land League and not to flinch from danger or duty in that supreme hour. I proposed a manifesto to the Irish people denouncing the crime. I am responsible for every word of that manifesto. If I had it to do again, I would do it. I had then to face the attacks of the London papers, which wanted to bring its crime home to the Land League, when those who are now slandering me were not to be heard. Where were they? Crouching in fear hiding in Paris and elsewhere. Very well. I vindicated the Land League. Then it was rumored that there was a backdown in Ireland because Gladstone had been compelled by Parnell to make concession. I told the people of Ireland that if they thought the banner of the Land League would be lowered for this petty concession they deceived themselves. Had I remained silent, like Harris, or written letters, no slanders could have been heyed upon me. If I had not delivered that Manchester speech I would not to-day be a ticket-of-leave man, and Mr. Gladstone would have given me a full pardon. But I spurned any favor from the English Government which forced me to abandon the principle of my life. There was no question of dissensions. I was invited to come here and tell you that there was no dissension in the Land League or split between Parnell and myself. Since I landed here I have been telling you this. And this charge is made by a man who never made a platform in the interest of the Land League. Harris's final shot across the Atlantic was this:

Mr. Davitt launches forth in precisely the same manner. Mr. O'Connor Power, a man he has often denounced, had previously done, and he throws the brand of disunion and land on the Nationalist and other sections of Irishmen, between the advocates of peasant proprietary and all he can bring with him to the side of the newly discovered hobby, the extension of peasant proprietary. Disunion is sought to be created by this course. Mr. Davitt is pursuing will cause disunion; and, further, that he knows it will cause disunion.

"Is this really so? Have I ever betrayed the cause, and asked for office, as O'Connor Power has done? (Cries of "No, no.") Harris is a liar." (Cheers.) Dr. Malty, and their patriot Bishop, Dr. Multy, knew that even if I were not an Irish felon I would not enter the House of Commons, and yet this Harris, the next candidate from Galway, declares that I am going to follow in the footsteps of a traitor, as I stigmatize O'Connor Power to-night.

"Those attacks were made behind my back, while I was crossing the Atlantic on the mission which has brought me here. They are a plain and palpable evidence of a conspiracy to have me attacked by the Nationalists. I am proud to know that this conspiracy has failed, and that those who have entered it are about to be hoist by their own petard.

"I desire to exonerate Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell from any part whatever in all this anxious against me."

There were cheers for Mrs. Parnell, who sat upon the stage, and who bowed in acknowledgment.

"Whenever he has spoken of me," continued Mr. Davitt, "he has never, in Ireland or America, lost a single opportunity to defend me from the attacks of my enemies. I am confident even now that he is imposed upon, and that the real foe to union is as well known in Ireland today as he is to me. I will unmask the individual here to-night. If I find that I am again to be called upon to defend myself from insinuations, I shall feel it my duty to resign from the League. [Cries of "No, no."] My duty to myself is clear, and I shall not hesitate to act."

Mr. Davitt was cheered wildly. A delegate of the Irish Laborers' League of Jersey City presented him with an address. Afterward speeches were made by Mrs. Parnell, the Rev. Father McGlynn of St. Stephen's Church, New York, and Mr. Redmond, Mr. Davitt's secretary. The meeting throughout cheered every mention of the name of Parnell, and was cordial and enthusiastic toward Mr. Davitt.

Jay Hubbell's Challenge.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Representative Hubbell, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has addressed the following letter to Mr. George William Curtis:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, June 22.

SIR: I understand that a circular, signed by you, has been sent to large numbers of persons employed in the service of the United States advising them to refrain from complying with the request of the Republican Congressional Committee for a contribution to its campaign fund. In this circular you state that, "in the opinion of counsel, as the members of the Republican Congressional Committee are officers of the United States Government, all persons making contributions to such committee will render themselves liable under section 6, chapter 467, United States statutes."

If it be the law that persons paying become thereby liable to a penalty, I, being a member of Congress and the treasurer, am twice the payment, and also liable. I am willing to meet you on this question any where or at any time, and unite with you in requesting the President to submit the question to the attorney-general. If you desire any other form of action in any tribunal which can give an immediate consideration of the point, I will join you in testing the soundness of the circular, and I invite you to this mode of settlement as both more manly and more honorable than your attempt to confuse the action or alarm the minds of the employees affected.

The law is misstated in your circular and the alarm you seek to create is without justification in the law. Your counsel, to whom you vaguely allude, either misunderstands or perverts it. Disguise is sought to be left behind any cover. I, therefore, challenge you to the steps necessary to an immediate determination of the degree of responsibility which is attached to the fact and to the correctness of your circular, which I distinctly deny. Respectfully yours, J. A. HUBBELL,

Chairman and Treasurer Republican Congressional Committee.

To Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, New York,
President Civil Service Reform Association.

An Old-time Manhattan Beach!

The Manhattan Beach Bathing Company has enlarged its beach front by enclosing space east of its buildings. Patrons will now have an unexcelled beach at all tides. Ladies and children can bathe with perfect safety.—*Adv.*

IS GUITEAU TO BE REPRIEVED?

The Cabinet Reach a Decision, Which, However, is Not Made Public.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this evening, at which Attorney-General Brewster submitted his opinion upon the petition for a reprieve for Guiteau.

After a conference lasting an hour and a quarter, a decision was reached, and the Attorney-General was instructed to reduce the same to writing preparatory to its public announcement.

It was decided at the Cabinet meeting not to make public the purport of the decision in advance of the formal announcement through the Attorney-General, which will be made to-morrow.

Every member of the Cabinet was visited this evening, but all declined to intimate what the decision is.

All sorts of rumors were current during the evening, some to the effect that the Cabinet had unanimously advised against any exercise of Executive clemency.

Another rumor attributed to Judge Gray of the Supreme Court, an opinion that Guiteau was insane; which opinion had influenced the Cabinet to advise a reprieve.

Another story which was accepted by many was to the effect that the Attorney-General had submitted an opinion adverse to Guiteau, but that the Cabinet had decided against it, and advised a reprieve for two weeks.

Mr. Reed, Guiteau's counsel, made every effort to learn the decision without avail. At midnight he said the only grain of comfort he had received was from a member of the Cabinet, who said:

"I cannot tell you whether the decision is for you or against you. I can only say while there is life there is hope."

JOHN BRIGHT CHARGING TREASON.

Troubles of the Government Over Irish-American Activity.

LONDON, June 23.—The House of Commons to-day spent the whole afternoon discussing various amendments to clause 12, moved by Irish members, providing that an alien be furnished with a copy of the sworn information, in consequence of which he is to be expelled, giving him a month's notice to quit the kingdom, and providing for redress by action against the Secretary of State for unjust expulsion. The amendments were opposed by the Government, and were withdrawn without a division being taken.

Mr. John Bright said it was obvious that the condition of Ireland was made greatly worse by the subscriptions raised in America and by those persons who come from America to participate in conspiracies. He did not hesitate to say that those subjects of the Queen who had taken part in the Chicago convention were traitors to the Queen. The subject of the clause under discussion was, he said, to prevent conspirators of the very worst dye from exciting the people to disorder.

Mr. Sexton warned the Government that the feelings generated among Irishmen in America by seeing their countrymen driven as aliens from their careers of industry, would cause trouble to Great Britain at no distant day.

The clause was carried by a vote of 132 to 30.

A company, comprising Irish noblemen and large landowners, has been formed as a purely commercial speculation, for the purpose of defeating the influence of the Land League and supplementing the work of the Property Defence Association and the Emergency Committee. Capitalists are invited to take shares of the company, which will take possession of evicted lands and work them to the greatest profit to advantage.

The police have discovered fifty men drilling in Kilmore, County Roscommon, eight of whom they succeeded in capturing. Three of the prisoners were recognized as released suspects.

BETRAYED NIHILISTS.

A Female Traitor Admits the Russian Police into their Hiding Place.

From the Telegram.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Thirty-two arrests have been effected in Eleventh street, Vasiliostroff. The most important is that of Gratchewski, whom the police have been hunting for the last seven years as a chief of the terrorist movement. An officer of the fleet and a Major of hussars have also been arrested. They had been watched for a long time by Ignatieff, who let them alone in order to ascertain as many of their accomplices as possible.

On the change of the Ministry the police perceived a greater activity than usual among these people. It was determined then to arrest them without delay. The woman who kept their place of rendezvous was bought over by the police, who induced her to admit them in disguise.

When the attempt to seize the Nihilists was made they rushed toward a place where numerous cases of dynamite were stored, in order to blow themselves up with the police, but the woman threw herself before them and prevented them.

Gen. Orzorowski of Warsaw has been appointed chief of the gendarmerie of the empire, to be under the orders of the Minister of the Interior.

A communist delusion is spreading among the peasantry, who are persuaded that the Emperor at his coronation will make them a present of the estates of the nobles. This is a reason why the coronation was postponed, for disappointment would lead to insurrections.

ARABI PASHA'S THREATS.

Austria Agreeing to Take Part in the Conference—Anxiety About the Suez Canal.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria says: "Arabi Pasha informs me that he will resist to death every pretence on the part of the enemies of Egypt to interfere with her affairs. He says he cannot regard any settlement as satisfactory until the fleets have withdrawn. The report that he aimed at ruling Egypt without the Khedive he declared to be a base calumny."

It is understood that Arabi Pasha, in reply to the Sultan's invitation to go to Constantinople, states that though he is willing to go there, the army will prevent him.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Stafford Northcote, said that all the representatives of the powers at Constantinople, except the Austrian representative, have received instructions for their guidance at the conference. The whole subject of the control of the Government and the neutralization of the Suez Canal was outside the scope of the Conference.

In the House of Lords, Lord Granville announced that Austria has now consented to join the conference.

A tank vessel capable of distilling 100 tons of water daily has hastily sailed east. It is supposed that she is sent as a precaution against the possibility of supplies for the Suez Canal station being interrupted.

An Infernal Machine Found.

LONDON, June 23.—A package of powder, to which was attached a smouldering fuse, has been discovered inside the railings of the Vestry Hall at Kennington. The object of the person who placed the powder where it was found seems to have been to create a scare.

Closed to Chinamen.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—At the Cabinet meeting to day Secretary Folger reported that 60,000 Chinese laborers now under contract in Cuba and desirous of returning to China, have applied for permission to go through the United States in transit. The question was generally discussed, and the conclusion reached that, under the provisions of the recent Chinese bill, the permission could not be granted, it being represented that the Chinese were under great hardships, and, unless allowed transit through the United States, would be obliged to go home by way of England.

Death of an Arctic Traveller.

Henry G. Radcliffe, passenger agent of the State line of steamships, died at Rhinecliffe yesterday from blood poisoning. Mr. Radcliffe went with Dr. Hayes on his second Arctic expedition, and brought back several hundred photographs of polar scenery, besides a large number of pen sketches. He contracted a disease on that journey from which he never recovered.

Congressional Nominations.

In the Fourth District of Maine, T. H. Murphy, Greenbacker.

In the Seventeenth District of Ohio, Updegraff, Republican, is meeting with strong opposition to his renomination. After taking 370 ineffectual ballots, the Convention adjourned sine die.

BROOKLYN.

Col. Rodney C. Ward recommends the members of the Twenty-third Regiment to wear in the approaching encampment wide-sole shoes, short hair, thin woollen neglige shirts, and celluloid collars and cuffs.

Thomas Saunders, who in September last killed Susan Colyer in Williamsburgh, at 302 North Second street, because she would not marry him, died yesterday morning in the City Hospital. He had not been tried for the crime.

The absolute divorce suit of Ernst G. Goetz against Frieda Goetz was yesterday referred by Justice Dykman to A. E. Lamb. The couple were married on Nov. 21, 1870, at Melrose. They have two children. Adolph G. Hunt is involved in the husband's charges.

Mayor Low and Comptroller Semler say that Henry C. Murphy, President of the Bridge Trustees, is responsible for having the conference with Col. Sellers secret. A second conference is to be held this morning, when M