The Sun.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

GLADSTONE'S LAST GREAT SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Prince Leopold's Death Due to a Night's Spree—The Excitement in Parliament—A Dissolution Forehanddowed—Theatrical, Fashionable, and Literary Intelligence—The Two Aristocratic Divorce Cases.

LONDON, April 5.—Despite the painfully fulsome and the ridiculously prolix articles in the papers about the Duke of Albany, the truth with regard to the circumstances of his death is creeping out. It is now universally acknowledged that the Prince is dead because he was allowed, for the first time in his life, to go out alone on a spree. Intoxicated with his unusual freedom, and accustomed all his life to revolt against the idea that he was an invalid, he lived as fast as he could, danced furiously, stopped up all night, drank pretty freely, and so brought on a fatal fit of that epilepsy from which he suffered all his life. Labouchere, in *Truth*, is the only journalist who tells even a little of the real facts, and he goes so far as to express regret that the sickly Prince was ever allowed to marry. Society is quietly laughing in its sleeves over the ostentatious woe of the Prince of Wales, as it is notorious that he rather disliked his brother. The members of the Government displayed a certain inclination to ride on the tide of popular emotion by proposing an allowance to the one child of the Duke already in existence and to a second which is coming, but they were warned by some of their Radical supporters that such a proposal would be resisted to the death, and the nation would be aroused to real alarm by the prospect of allowances to the numerous tribe of the Queen's grandchildren. It was also pointed out that the Princess had an allowance of £6,000 a year, which, for an absolutely penniless German girl, was not bad. The newspapers, meantime, continue to supply food for curious reflection on the extraordinary characteristics of English journalism. A lively controversy has gone on as to whether the Queen did or did not fall in a faint when she first heard the news. One reporter, in want of additional details, described at length the tears of the flunkies and the maidservants of the Princess's household. In short, the chief moral of the episode is the completeness with which a silent treaty of universal hypocrisy can be carried out by the English press.

The chief domestic event of the week is the speech of Mr. Gladstone on Thursday night. The House was thunderstruck by an address which for vigor, fierce passion, and magical effect was never beaten, even by the Premier himself. The impression is that it was meant to threaten an immediate dissolution, if forced to it, on the cry that Parliament was being destroyed by Tory obstruction. The Tories were certainly reduced by it to immediate and abject surrender. It was intended to keep up a desultory debate on Egypt for many hours, but immediately after Gladstone's speech Churchill left the House with ostentation, in order to avenge an attack which had been made upon him a few days before by Sir Stafford Northcote. The other Tories slunk quietly away, and the debate collapsed. Gladstone heightened the effect of his speech by straining his physical power. When he sat down he was ghastly pale. He staggered out of the House like a worn out actor, and immediately drove down to his country sanitarium, where he has since remained. For the moment the Liberals are again in a triumphant mood. The Premier's speech is to be circulated broadcast over the country, and the Grand Old Man once more bestrides the whole English world. But the revolution in political feeling marks a respite only. Either Gordon will be beaten again in battle, or assassinated, or will demand troops, and any one of these contingencies will place the Government in an awkward position.

The franchise debate sinks daily to lower depths of dulness, everybody regarding its rejection by the House of Lords as a foregone conclusion. The interesting point of political speculation is whether the Ministry will go to the country immediately after its rejection by the Lords, or will send up the bill a second time. Some uncertainty, too, prevails as to the vote of the Irish members. With their characteristic adroitness they have deferred their decision until the last moment, and up to the present, although their party interests have been the point about which discussion has mainly centred, they have maintained a scornful and unbroken silence. Like the Tories, they, above all things, desire a dissolution in order to raise their strength from about thirty-five to seventy-five; but as their voting against the bill would tend to retard rather than advance that result, and might lead to a treaty between the two English parties to exclude Ireland, they will probably vote for the bill.

Abroad, the week has been singularly uneventful, the one point of interest being the illness of the German Emperor and his refusal to release Bismarck from any of his many positions. Some excitement has been caused by the discovery of forged English notes on the Continent, and the Russian censors have given a laughable proof of their feverish desire to conciliate Germany by objecting to terming a well-known poison "prussic acid," lest it should be regarded as an insult by Prussians.

Mr. Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, and Mr. Alfred Parsons, the leading landscape painter of England, gave a dinner on Thursday evening to Mr. Lawrence Barrett at the Continental Hotel. Covers were laid for forty guests, among whom were some of the most prominent men in art and literature in London. Among those present were William Black, Henry James, Clarence King, Archibald Forbes, George du Maurier, Andrew Lang, the new English editor of *Harper's Magazine*; Colin Hunter, A. R. A.; Robert Macbeth, A. R. A.; Marcus Stone, R. A.; Val Prinsep, R. A.; Comyns Carr, Edmund W. Gosse of the *Century*; L. Alma Tadema, R. A.; George H. Boughton, A. R. A.; Austin Dobson, J. N. Robinson, editor of the *Daily News*; Randolph Caldicott, Tinsley Sambourne, William Schenck Gilbert, Luke Fildes, R. A., and others. The dinner was a very brilliant one, and is a very favorable augury of the feeling which attaches to Mr. Barrett's approaching début in "Yorick's Love."

Mary Anderson has found it necessary to protest against the many matrimonial paragraphs, which were certainly beginning to do her harm, as there was an uneasy impression that they were advertising puffs sent out by injudicious friends. She protests that they are the productions of an enemy. As a proof of the good will she enjoys among her profession, she mentions that she received 800 letters after her professional matinée. She is very tired after her long engagement, and rejoices at the prospect of rest. Her theatre is the only one that remains open to-night, on account of the funeral of the Duke of Albany, and this may get her into a scrape.

Society is portentously dull, and the season is practically destroyed by the Duke's death. Marshall & Snellgrove, the most fashionable men milliners, have countermanded an order for $2,000,000 worth of silk.

The great social success of the day is Salvini. He has hundreds of aristocratic adorers. A society journal draws the moral that the secret of male success in London is to be stout, sonorous, and sentimental.

There is nothing very new in the literary world. Charles Reade is probably dying. Anthony Trollope's posthumous novel is poor stuff. Robert Browning's new work will be very serious, and will contain some of his deepest thoughts on the highest subjects. We are promised a new edition of the great Elizabethan dramatists, and Tennyson is said to answer with much ill humor congratulations on his degradation to the peerage.

The divorce suit of the Earl of Euston developed matrimonial complications of opera bouffe absurdity. When the Earl had produced the husband of his wife who was alive at the time of her marriage with him and had apparently won his case, the wife produced other witnesses to show that this first husband had a wife living when he married her. This rendered valid her marriage with the Earl, and the heir to a dukedom is still saddled with the cast-off mistress of half a dozen men. The details of the Colin-Campbell case are gradually oozing out. They are of an unpleasant and painful, rather than of a disgraceful character. The husband is very indignant, and it is said threatens to bring an action against his wife, who is notoriously indiscreet. A nobleman is mentioned in the case who has already had more than his share of divorce court prominence.

Edmund Yates's sentence to four months' imprisonment has taken most people by surprise. He has a long respite, however, for his appeal will take about eighteen months before it is decided. The most curious fact developed in the case was that there were a number of titled ladies who were ready to supply these scandalous items at two guineas the paragraph, and professional writers call out that they are ruined by aristocratic cheap labor.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 5.—The divergence in policy between Michael Davitt and the Parnellite members of Parliament in regard to the coming election campaign increases. Mr. Davitt has written to Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., editor of *United Ireland*, complaining that efforts are being made to prejudice the Irish Nationalists in England against those persons active in Irish politics who are trying to keep the national cause more before Irishmen than Parliamentary policies. He refers to certain Parliamentary candidates as "carpet-baggers from England" and as "adventurers who have no claim upon the suffrages of Irish Nationalist electors."

Mr. O'Brien replies, asking Mr. Davitt to explain the grounds for his suspicion that there is to be an invasion of English carpet-baggers. He requests Mr. Davitt likewise to state his objections to the Irish Parliamentary party and its policy, and blames him for distilling distrust into the public mind toward the only policy and the only party that can unite the strength of Ireland in the vital moment of her history.

A circular letter has been sent out by the Catholic Bishop of Ardagh to the priests of county Longford, requesting them to inform their congregations that a dissolution of Parliament will shortly occur. The Bishop, furthermore, invites the priests and people to a conference for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates.

A Parliamentary return has been issued which shows the strong partisan character of the Irish magistracy. Out of 5,613 Justices of the Peace only 1,014 are Roman Catholics. In the counties there are 4,228 Protestant to 869 Catholic magistrates. The return was obtained on a motion by Mr. Thomas Sexton, Liberal and Home Ruler member for county Sligo. Mr. Sexton intends to begin an agitation for an immediate reform of the magistracy.

The report of the Dublin Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language speaks in despondent terms of the teaching of Irish in the national schools.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering not only from bronchial difficulty, but also from sciatica. His wife and family strongly urge him to accept a peerage without delay.

Sardou has completed a new drama for Sara Bernhardt. The scene is placed in the period of the renaissance. The cost of costumes and scenery to mount it properly is estimated at £8,000. M. Darenbourg, the manager of the Port St. Martin Theatre, where it was to be given, objected to the cost, and rather than undertake the preparation resigned his position.

The coming Academy Exhibition promises to be the best for many years. Sir Frederick Leighton, J. E. Millirs, and Alma Tadema are sending fine specimens of their work. The popular picture of the exhibition promises to be Mr. Fuhrer's "Castle Garden, New York." Special interest attaches to this picture, as the Herkomer family, including the artist, then a child, landed thirty-two years ago at Castle Garden. They were immigrants from Bavaria on their way to Cleveland, where they settled for a time before coming to England.

The Duke of Marlborough is trying to induce the trustees of the Blenheim estates to consent to the sale of the pictures in Blenheim House. A number of artists have signed a memorial to Mr. Gladstone asking that, in the event of the sale, money may be voted by Parliament to secure the masterpieces of the collection for the National Gallery.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

The Services Held in St. George's Chapel—Only the Royal Family Present.

LONDON, April 5.—The Duchess of Albany this morning visited the Memorial Chapel, where the body of her husband was resting, and remained a short time alone with the dead.

The funeral services took place at 11½ o'clock this forenoon in St. George's Chapel. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Christian, Louise, and Beatrice went from the castle through the deanery to the chapel. The Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the other royal personages assembled in the Memorial Chapel and marched in procession to St. George's Chapel. The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as chief mourner.

The Dean began the services as the coffin entered the door. The choir sang "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and Spohr's anthem, "Blessed are the Departed." The coffin was then lowered into the vault. As the Queen retired the choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light." Chopin's "Funeral March" was played as the other royal personages withdrew.

The Queen sat during the service weeping bitterly. All the young Princes were sobbing. The Prince of Wales was very pale. After the service the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke's regiment) played "He will return to Lochaber no more."

WITH THE BOYS IN HIS POCKET.

Engrossing Clerk Stule Carries Off an Important Piece of Legislation.

TRENTON, April 5.—Gov. Abbett waited several hours after the Legislature adjourned yesterday to receive the Railroad Taxation bill, which that body had passed. It failed to come, and a search was instituted for it throughout the State House. It was discovered that after its passage it had gone to Assembly Engrossing Clerk Stule, who was to engross the Senate amendments. This official had disappeared, and it was not until late in the evening that the Governor found that he had told somebody that he was going home and would take the bill with him to reengross at his leisure, and would bring it back with him on Monday night.

He lives somewhere in Hunterdon county. There is no copy of the bill as it passed. If it should be lost or stolen, the whole work of drawing and passing it would have to be done over again. If it should be altered surreptitiously by interested persons, there would be no way of discovering the fact were it skilfully done. This is the engrossing clerk's first year in office, and it is supposed that he did not understand the impropriety of taking so important a document on a journey.

The work of reengrossment could have been done in two hours after the bill passed. When the bill was sent to the Senate by the House it was signed by the Speaker, but the signature was not dated, and his official stamp, which should have been on every page, was not on at all. It passed the Senate in this condition.

With a Sword Cane.

The body of a well-dressed man was found yesterday in the woods near Richmond Turnpike in New Brighton. He had been dead only a short time. Blood was yet oozing from a stab wound in the breast. A fancy sword cane lay near the body, and apparently it had been used to inflict the wound. The deceased man was about 35 years old, five feet eight inches in height, had black hair and moustache, and an imperial. He was dressed in a black frock coat and top coat, gray waistcoat, brown trousers, Derby hat, dotted tie, red flannel undershirt, red socks, and gaiters.

He wore an open-faced gold watch and chain, a gold ring on the little finger of the right hand, and gold sleeve buttons with the letter "F" on them. Less than one dollar in change was found in the pockets. Some papers were found in the clothing.

Coroner Jeu had the body removed to the Morgue, where it was viewed by his jury. The inquest was adjourned. The Coroner said it was undoubtedly a case of suicide, and that the remains were probably those of a German or a Frenchman.

Special Notice to Our Lady Readers.

The popular establishment of Mr. Thomas Kelly has removed from 263 6th av. to 104 and 106 West 17th st., two doors from 6th av., where will be displayed, on agreeable terms of credit, magnificent lines of rich silks and satins, dress goods, mourning goods, suits, wraps, newmarkets, jersey, men's, youths', and boys' clothing, boots and shoes, &c.; parasols and sun umbrellas. Send for his new circular, and call to get full particulars as to modified terms from the credit clerk.—*Adv.*

Piles—Piles—Piles

Cured without knife, powder, or salve. No charge until cured. Write for reference Dr. Corkins, 11 E. 29th.—*Adv.*

ONE AGAINST FOUR.

Mr. Hopkins Casts a Few Lonely Votes at the Trustees' Meeting.

Five members of the Board of Trustees of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church met in the vestry of the church last night. Mr. F. T. Hopkins, the anti-Newman member, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and is hereby directed not to pay salary to the Rev. Dr. Newman for services after March 31, 1884.

Clerk Trumbull Smith read the resolution, and Trustee Seymour moved that it be laid on the table. This was promptly accomplished by a vote of 4 to 1, Trustee Hopkins voting "No."

Clerk Smith then read another document from Trustee Hopkins, which reviewed the recent proceedings in the church as viewed from the anti-Newman standpoint, and which said in conclusion:

Therefore, as a member of the society and of the Board of Trustees, and as a member of the church, and also on behalf and at the request of others, members of the society or members of the church, or of both, I respectfully protest against the payment from the treasury of the society of any salary to the Rev. Dr. Newman for services after March 31, 1884, and I respectfully request that this protest be filed and entered on the minutes of the Board.

On motion of Trustee Cooley, Mr. Hopkins's protest was tabled by a vote of 4 to 1, Mr. Hopkins voting with the minority.

A resolution providing that no member of the society be allowed to vote at a meeting of the same unless he had paid at least $10 for a seat in the church during the last year was passed against Mr. Hopkins's vote. The four Newman trustees then voted to call a meeting of the church members, the society, and pewholders for Tuesday, April 8, to consider the present difficulties, and the meeting adjourned.

In pursuance of the advice of the Council, five members from each of the contending parties, Messrs. Ranney, Hopkins, Cummings, Arnold, and Barnes, and Messrs. Foster, Wright, Brush, Smith, and Seymour, met recently to settle their difficulties amicably. They agreed upon a Moderator, but disagreed on everything else. The Ranney faction wanted all members on the rolls to be voters. The Newman party thought only those who had been in full attendance for a year should be allowed to vote. The Newmanites desired the present church manual; the Ranney party wanted the manual revised, alleging that it was in no wise a Congregational manual. The Newman party proposed that any action taken at a meeting of church members should be referred for concurrence to another meeting of the society and pewholders. The Ranney party opposed this. The meeting lasted until nearly midnight. Trustee Hopkins said that his party would make another important move this week.

TORTURED OVER A FIRE.

An Old Man Roasted by Thieves to Make him Give Up his Money.

RISING SUN, Ind., April 5.—John Smith, a miserly bachelor, lives alone in a lonely place on the Milton turnpike, about nine miles from this town. He has always been thrifty, and was believed to have money concealed in his house. He lives in a hewn log house, to which is attached a kitchen, with a dirt floor.

At 9 o'clock on Thursday night the old man was sitting alone in his house when some one knocked at the door. Supposing it was a neighbor, he opened the door, when two masked men rushed in and demanded, with threats, that he tell them where his money was. He protested that he had none in his house.

"What are you giving us you old — — —?" one of them said, and then the men beat him till he fell on the floor covered with blood.

The men ransacked the house, but found only $20 in cash and a silver watch. They then built a fire on the dirt floor in the kitchen, and carrying the old man into that room, they resorted to torture to make him tell where his money was concealed. He declared frantically that what they had taken was all the money he had in or about the house.

Then one of the robbers seized his shoulders and the other his legs, and held him over the fire, moving him back and forward till his clothes were burned and his body blistered. When he was no longer able to speak and appeared to be dying, they left him on the floor and fled, first setting fire to his house.

Smith recovered consciousness, saw his house on fire, and managed to extinguish the flames. Then he fell on the floor from exhaustion and lapsed into a state of unconsciousness. In this condition he was found yesterday forenoon by a neighbor.

An alarm was given at once, and the fields and woods are now full of men hunting for the villains. The old man caught a glimpse of the face of one of them, and will be able to identify him in the event of his capture. The men will probably be lynched if caught. The old man may recover, but his condition is precarious.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Republican Senators Still in a Quandary Over Mr. Blair's Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Republican Senators consider Mr. Blair and his Educational bill a nuisance that ought to be abated, and an attempt was made to-day to abate them by a motion to recommit the measure, but it was not successful. At 3 o'clock on Monday a vote will be taken upon the amendments prepared by the caucus committee, and then the situation will be discussed. It is said that Pike of New Hampshire, Riddelberger of Virginia, and Van Wyck of Nebraska will vote with the Democrats against the caucus amendments, and, if that is true, they will be defeated, and they and the Republicans will try again to recommit the bill to prevent its passage in its present form. They are in a very embarrassing dilemma. They cannot afford to vote against appropriating money to educate the negroes, and they do not want to give the Democratic State officials of the South $15,000,000 to distribute as they please.

It seems that the meeting of the caucus committee Wednesday night was under the guise of a dinner party given by Senator Hoar. This appears to have been the trap set for Blair, but as he is a prohibitionist and a dyspeptic, he didn't fall into it, and he fought the propositions to change his bill as savagely as if he had entered the engagement on an empty stomach.

The House to-day passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, after adding $25,000 to the appropriation for the distribution of seed and plants. The bill appropriates $455,510.

A communication from the Attorney General called attention to a deficiency amounting to $375,000 in the appropriations for United States Courts.

A debate was begun on the bill declaring the Oregon Central Railroad land grant forfeited, but no action was taken.

Reaching a Steamer to Save her Crew.

HALIFAX, April 5.—The steamer Newcastle City, Capt. Garner, sailed for Boston yesterday morning. About 2 P. M., during a fog, she struck on the Little Hope shoal, off Liverpool, Queens county, and knocked several holes in her bottom. The water began to pour into her fore and aft compartments, and Capt. Garner determined to return to Halifax.

About 4 o'clock this morning the water was found to be gaining so fast that to save the lives of those on board it was decided to beach the steamer. The pilot ran her aground in the cove at McNab's Island, where she now lies in an upright and steady position.

Decided in Favor of the Bridge.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Attorney-General today rendered a decision denying the application of Oswald Ottendorfer to have an action begun against the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, to prevent them from erecting an elevated structure across Chatham and Centre streets and Tryon row to be used as a station. He believes the proposed exercise of power by the trustees is fully within the scope of the law. If the proposed structure, however, is, as to Mr. Ottendorfer, or any other owner of real estate, a private nuisance, he, or any other property owner, may maintain an action.

Robbed and Murdered.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Charles Schoultz is a German farmer, residing with his wife, son, and daughter near Tawas, Mich. His house was entered last night by three men in flannel masks. Entrance was effected by forcing the door open with a fence rail.

The father was first assaulted with clubs and beaten over the head. His son, aged 27, and his daughter, aged 25, came to his assistance. The son was killed and the daughter was badly beaten. The object of the men was robbery. They secured 2,100 marks in gold.

Going to Europe in a Dory.

BATH, Me., April 5.—Capt. Traynor started at noon in a dory to row to New York, whence he will attempt to row across the Atlantic, starting early in June. His boat is thirteen feet long and five wide. It has a cabin and two air-tight tanks, and will carry four months' provisions from Bath. He expects to arrive in New York in ten days.

Grand Excursion to California.

Thos. Cook & Son have published a special pamphlet setting forth the details of a grand trip to California, including en route the mammoth cave of Kentucky, the cañons and mines of the Rocky Mountains, the Yosemite Valley, and other attractions. Pullman cars are to convey the party, and everything is to be first-class. Their New York office is at 261 Broadway. The pamphlet will be mailed free on application.—*Adv.*

NOT A SIGN OF ANY RIOT.

THE SOCIALISTS THANK THE POLICE FOR BEHAVING WELL.

Elaborate Preparations for Quelling a Riot which the Socialists had no Idea of Provoking, and for Saving Property they Say was not Threatened—Over Twelve Hundred Blue Coats in Readiness to March.

About three thousand men laughed at the police all through a meeting in the Cooper Institute last night, and many of the conspicuous members of the force sat by and heard the continued and persistent ridicule that provoked the laughter. Sometimes the laughter was good humored, sometimes it was contemptuous, quite frequently it was defiant. The meeting was in the great hall of the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Socialistic Labor party, and for the purpose of discussing the recent Cincinnati riots.

The air had been full of the most disquieting rumors all day. Every rumor pointed to possible or probable bloodshed, and either was acknowledged to have emanated from Police Headquarters, or, if anonymous, was coupled with the opinions of the police with regard to it. Since the day of the Tompkins square disorder the police have not been so wrought up or so thoroughly prepared for battle as they were at 7 o'clock last night. Mysterious rumors were said to have reached headquarters on the same wind that brought news of last night's meeting, and they pointed to well-planned assaults on the property of millionaires after the meeting in Cooper Institute. The outlook was not unique. It was to be a mere repetition and second edition of the Cincinnati riots; first, a meeting, and then attacks on capital, instead of on a jail.

Up Chatham street, up and down the Bowery, through thirty side streets, marched platoons of blue coats, bound, some for Cooper Institute and some for the rendezvous in Mulberry street. The dime museums were deserted; the bartenders joined the drinkers on the corner curbs and looked on at the blue coats; the small boys were wild with excitement.

The great hall filled slowly. The first to come were the detectives. Nineteen the reporters had ever seen so many of them. The next to come were the policemen, many in subordinate round hats and some in executive square peaked caps. Finally the Socialists came.

When the hall was almost full the orderly audience, very largely composed of Germans, buzzed until the place sounded like an exaggerated beehive, but sounding above all the noise was the merry prattle of a blue-eyed, flaxen-haired Saxon child, which stood on a chair in the second row back from the platform and waved its chubby little arms in a semi-circle, which, if extended, would have taken in whole rows of detectives, in front and to the right and left, and would have missed as many mere members of the force behind it.

This was the call that was at the bottom of all the excitement:

WORKINGMEN! CITIZENS!
THE CINCINNATI RIOT,
ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTS.
MASS MEETING
AT COOPER UNION
(At Eighth street and third avenue),
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 5, AT 8 P. M.

N. B.—A representative of the Cincinnati workingmen is expected to address the meeting.

Other eminent speakers: Edward King, Alexander Jonas, Frank Scobert, and others.

Workingmen! Raise your voice against the pack of thieves, politicians, and capitalists who rob you of your work, your earnings, and your liberty. By order of the Central Committee of the Socialistic Labor party, New York.

It was after 8 o'clock when about forty gentlemen appeared on the big platform and took seats to the right and left and back by the mirrors along the wall. They were mainly Germans; they wore all intelligent looking; the most conspicuous were singularly mild looking. Banners waved above their heads. These were the mottoes on the banners:

Government, the superintendent of trade and commerce and the supplier of the people.
The laws must be submitted to the people.
Nationalization of land, labor, education, and insurance.
Our motto: No rich, no poor.
The unconsumed products of the past should be an equal inheritance to the living generation.

Inspector Byrnes came in and sat with the reporters a minute. He said to one of them that he did not think there would be any trouble. He went out, and Capt. McCullough's rosy face and portly figure appeared in the doorway at the head of the aisles were policemen in full uniform. In all there were 120 in the huge room.

Mr. McGuire said the meeting was called not to sympathize with the riotous people of Cincinnati so much as to show the causes that produced such affairs there and everywhere else. The meeting did not sympathize with riots or violence. The people have the reforming power in their own hands, and ought to receive the blessings of it as soon as they resort, when they shall have been stripped of their liberty. (Long and hearty applause.) He introduced Mr. Edward King, a young, thoughtful-looking, slightly bald, black-haired man with a light moustache, side whiskers, and glasses. He said he had just read that there was a surreptitious attempt to organize a riot in this city, and also that the Police Superintendent believed it was quite a dangerous thing to hold this meeting at this time. One reason was that there are 30,000 people following illegitimate callings here. The speaker added:

It struck me at first that we might call the attention of the authorities to another 30,000 persons following other illegitimate callings, and we might refer him to the Roosevelt committee (applause), from whom he may get some information; also that the people in Wall street are believed by the auspicious here to-night to be following illegitimate callings, and that these, and all such persons, are sowing the seed for whatever riotous or violent proceedings shall take place in this country. (Applause.)

He added that, no matter how widely those present may differ on other points, all agreed that the one national question taking precedence of all other questions is the labor question. His revolutionary brethren, he said, believe the solution of this lies in violence. (Slight applause.) The Socialistic Labor party, by which this meeting was called, do not believe that is the solution. (Loud applause.)

I believe the working classes here and in Europe think the thing to do is not to initiate a revolution, but to end one begun hundreds of years ago. We mean to do it by beginning the reign of industry and ending the reign of war, the revolution being the beginning of the great peace of the world. We mean to establish those conditions upon which alone permanent peace can be relied upon. (Applause.)

He said the solution of the labor problem must come by education, and education must be brought about through organization. He would call the attention of the police to the things they need to watch: Corporations which can organize their own police and maintain their own armies; millionaires who not only organize police and militia, but navies in which they can go around the world, "and yet," said he, "the police are after a body of workingmen who profess for peace and progress." Then he said that the great riots in this country, from the time of the first San Francisco riot to the one last week in Ohio, were the work of what are called the better classes. The workingman never provoked a riot and never will. He said there were significant things about the Cincinnati riot:

First—A poor boy who was shot threw up his arms and cried, "Better one man die than justice be traduced."

Second—A man in the mob said, "If we don't shoot, the police will shoot us." (Laughter and applause.) That's a significant fact, worthy the attention of the police.

Another, a millionaire, the only one ever shot by the militia (laughter), was shot there. I believe it was an accident. (Laughter.)

Another, a militiaman, who, being carried home, said, "I was shot by the members of Company So-and-so," which establishes the impartiality of the militia.

He said the tone of the press comments on the riot was very remarkable. The papers seemed disposed in a measure to justify the riot, and to find some reason and necessity for it.

Imagine what it would have been had there been no swallow tail meeting preceding it! (Laughter.) It was a riot of the people against the political heelers. If the people of New York and Cincinnati could get all the heelers together, and then could get the church, just for once, to sanction the use of dynamite, that purpose and that occasion would result in the greatest possible good. There are two classes, the lawyers first, and the heelers are the last, but not least.

If there ever is a riot the safest precaution will be for the revolutionists to take part in plug hats and swallow-tail coats. Then it will not be a riot, but a popular uprising. If you ever do want to get up a riot, dress up in your Sunday clothes and you will get better treatment than if you come in your shirt sleeves like common working people. (Applause.)

Mr. King was warmly congratulated by the lady on the platform. Chairman McGuire announced that he would read some early despatches from Police Headquarters ahead of the morning newspapers. He read that Inspector Thorne was looking very grave; that Messrs. Tuorne, Byrnes, and Murray held frequent consultations early in the evening in Mr. Byrnes's office (laughter), and that Byrnes reported that he had sent out his men, and they had brought back information that put a very grave look on the matter. (Laughter.)

"It doesn't look very grave," he said, and then read again:

They have ordered out all the detective force, and they swell this meeting (laughter), about 120 of 'em. They are inquiring around about them, how it stands. (It stands solid for order and peace.) The Inspector said if there was any trouble they'd check it. (If they make any trouble we'll check it.) We believe in peace and order, and not in mob law. We are not called to sympathize with any mob. If we were I wouldn't sit in this chair. I am an American citizen, and I believe in law and order, and that every redress must come through the law.

Alexander Jonas, the editor of the *Volks-Zeitung*, then made a spirited address in German. He is a scholarly looking man, high browed, smooth faced, slightly gray, and wearing glasses. Next Mr. Frederick Haller of the cigarmakers read the resolutions, which set forth that general indignation over shameless corruption in public life, especially in the courts, led to the Cincinnati riots, and that the same corruption exists throughout the United States, and especially in this city; that the causes is to be found in the existing system based on the robbery committed by capital upon the laboring classes; that a great social revolution can be accomplished if the working people organize, resist all efforts of their enemies to provoke unnecessary riots, and prepare the ultimate overthrow of the existing social order, based on corruption and robbery. They were unanimously adopted.

Mr. William McCabe said he had heard that Capt. McCullagh said he had orders to arrest any speaker who indulged in any inflammatory language. (Hisses, laughter, and applause.) If the Captain was in the hall and he (the speaker) said anything inflammatory, he wanted him to remember he stood on his rights as a citizen, and looked to the laws and not to the club of any policeman. "I can apologize for the police to-night," said Mr. McCabe. "They have been hauled over the coals and asked questions which any workingman would be humiliated to be asked."

An antiquated man is superintendent of Police and is likely to be ousted; and all these men want to be made Superintendent. At this meeting to-night, if it should be inflammatory, probably there is not one but would kill his man to get that place. There's no inflammatory language to be met here. We've got the ballot, and when we use it we can get the better of the politicians and the police themselves.

Mr. Franz Seubert, who looks like Henry Watterson, next addressed the meeting in German. Then Mr. McGuire arose, and scores of voices yelled "Most," while other scores yelled "No; no Most," and yet others hissed.

"No Most can speak here," said Mr. McGuire. "If there's a disturbing element here that want to play into the hands of the police, I'll call on the police to put them out. Mr. Most can speak when he pays for the hall. Our movement is purely industrial, and as long as we have free speech, the right to talk in public, and print what we want to, revolution should not be indulged in."

Finally he thanked the 120 policemen for behaving themselves and raising no disturbance. A hundred men lingered at the entrance later than the others after the adjournment, and the police said to them politely, "Move on please, gentlemen."

Herr Most, Victor Drury, and their more noted companions did not attend the meeting. The Chairman said the original programme was carried out, and the presence of the police did not alter the substance of a single speech.

The Police Department was on a war footing. By order of Acting Superintendent Thorne all nights off were stopped and the entire department, not actually on patrol was held in reserve. These reserves were held in the precinct station houses excepting about five hundred. This strong force was divided between the headquarters building and the East Thirty-fifth street and East Twenty-second street stations three hundred and fifty being gathered in the Central Office and one hundred and fifty in the precinct station houses.

The Acting Superintendent, when these formidable preparations had been completed, sat in his office in ponderous anxiety. Inspector Murray sat in his own office across the hall. Inspector Byrnes was in and out. His entire force of detectives, numbering more than one hundred men, reported to him early in the evening. Almost all of them were sent to the Cooper Union meeting. Messengers from them came frequently to Headquarters and were ushered into the Superintendent's office. They all seemed to be fully impressed with the gravity of the situation. All wore very sober expressions, and some were pale and breathless from running. They reported that it was quite a meeting.

President French in going away said: "We believe an ounce of prevention is worth 100,000 pounds of cure. I suppose that our precautions will be ridiculed, but the acting Superintendent received some letters that made them expedient. I see no reason why the letters should not be given to the public."

At Cooper Institute, Sergeant Haggerty sat outside the door of room 24, on the second floor, and warned persons from the meeting. Inside the room were fifty uniformed policemen, ready to help the hundred detectives. Inspector Byrnes said that any man making "an incendiary" speech would be followed by two detectives and arrested after he left the hall. It would go hard, he said, with any speaker who should attempt to incite a riot. Twelve hundred men could be concentrated on the hall at the shortest notice.

Justus Schwab was not at the meeting. After it was over many of the audience went to his beer shop. Schwab was told that it was a very great meeting, and he replied: "That was just what I expected."

Seventy-six men of the steamboat squad, under command of Capt. Gastlen and Sergeants Taylor and Bredeberg, did reserve duty in the Eighteenth precinct. Forty men guarded Stratton's Storm's cigar factory, at Third avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and their cigarette factory at First avenue and Twenty-seventh street.

Mr. Vanderbilt's front door was wide open. "Me and the other watchman are always on duty," said the private watchman who was patrolling the sidewalk. "The bosses don't feel one bit uneasy."

Paying 400 Negroes' Taxes with One Dollar.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—In the Danville investigation to-day Congressman George D. Wise testified that it was a common practice in Virginia, by both white and colored men when they had not been assessed for taxes, to go to the Commissioner and obtain a certificate that they had been overlooked. On this the Treasurer received their capitation tax, and that they might vote. There was a regular collector of delinquent taxes at Richmond, but the Coalitionists selected a second man for that duty, who opened his office in the Custom House there. The law required that the collector should execute a bond, and it was discovered on the day of election that the second collector had given no bond. The reason for this was that one dollar had been made to serve the purpose of paying the tax for 400 colored men. When a colored man entered a dollar was handed to him. When it was paid to the officer it was carried back to the doorkeeper to be handed to the next colored man. The Judge of the court ordered that none of the tax receipts issued by John S. Snellings, the second collector, be recognized, because of the discovery that he was not under bond. Acting under this order, some of the Snellings certificates were refused at certain white precincts, and thereupon the Coalitionists arrested the election officials and kept the polls closed during a portion of the day, when many Democrats wished to vote. The witness took the names of between 200 and 300 Democratic voters at five precincts alone who were thus prevented from voting.

Lots of Fun at Mr. Dieckhoff's.

At Herman Dieckhoff's saloon at Barclay street and College place, on Friday evening last, the proprietor wagered $5 with George Gardner, an employee in a Barclay street store, that he could hold in his hands a lump of ice longer than Gardner. Each placed it in Deputy United States Marshal George Brooks's hands, and the two then sat down opposite each other with lumps of ice weighing four pounds. They kept their blood warm with drinks from the bar, administered by the bartender's hands.

Brooks and two friends, Edward Leidman and Charles Sauter, meanwhile slid over to the saloon and up to the Astor House, where $6.75 was spent in champagne and cigars, consumed on the spot. When the Brooks party returned to the saloon Gardner's ice had entirely melted, and Dieckhoff's piece was as big as a walnut.

"All right, take the money," said the proprietor, wiping his smarting hands. "I give it up."

Brooks laid down a silver quarter, and there was a tableau."

Political Straws.

The Democrats of Kanawha county, W. Va., elected delegates to the State Convention yesterday. They favored the nomination of Mr. Tilden.

The Republican County Convention at Albion, N. Y., yesterday elected anti-Arthur delegates to the State Convention.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Missouri district have instructed their delegates to Chicago to support any candidate who will command the united support of New York.

The Republicans of Saugerties last night elected six delegates favorable to Gen. Harper as a delegate to the National Convention. This insures the First Assembly district delegates to Gen. Sharpe, and probably secures a majority in the district.

The Republican caucus in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, yesterday voted for President, with this result: Blaine, 57; Edmunds, 9; Lincoln, 1.

Two of the Tioga county delegates to the State Convention are for Blaine and one is for Edmunds.

Schoharie county sends a Half Breed delegation solid for Blaine to the Congressional Convention.

In Jefferson county, New York, the delegates to the Assembly Conventions elected yesterday are about evenly divided between Stalwarts and Half Breeds. Ex-Attorney General Russell and Senator Lansing will probably be selected as delegates to Chicago by the District Convention.

Mr. Curtis a Delegate.

The Sixth district of Castleton, Staten Island, elected George William Curtis and Walter Durbrow as delegates last night to the Republican County Convention, which will be held on Saturday evening.

300 Kegs of Powder Blown Sky High.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 5.—A terrific powder explosion occurred this morning at the powder mill of Beury & Co. William Yocum, the superintendent, was knocking the crust that had formed during the night on the chaser or crusher when the explosion occurred. Over 300 kegs of powder exploded.

THE TUSCARORA LAID UP.

A Paralytic Stroke that Does'n't Impair his Cheerfulness in the Slightest.

It was reported at the City Hall yesterday afternoon that the Hon. John B. Haskin had that morning been attacked by apoplexy while he was visiting friends, and had been taken home in a carriage.

A reporter of THE SUN who called at Mr. Haskin's house in Fordham last night found the Tuscarora chieftain lying smiling in bed, propped up with pillows, with his family gathered around him. His left arm and leg hung powerless, and felt, he said, "like cork." On a table by his right hand stood a box of cigars, a large carafe of brandy, and a small pitcher of water. The two former were freely offered to all comers.

"Well, young Sunbeam," exclaimed the invalid, "I am sorry to disappoint you, but I'm afraid you can't get an obituary out of me this time. I hope to live yet to see the Democrats go in, and to send many another communication to THE SUN exposing the pretensions of such men as Mayor Edson and his