KNIGHTS IN RICHMOND.

GOV. FITZ HUGH LEE WELCOMES THEM IN WELL-CHOSEN SPEECH.

Mr. Powderly has the Colored Delegate Introduce him to Impress on the People of Richmond the Fact that the Knights Recognize No Distinction of Color—The Home Club Wins its First Important Victory.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—The notorious Home Club won its first victory this morning in the secret session held immediately after the open session of the Knights of Labor Convention in Armory Hall. It did not win it from the Convention after a fight, but by grace of General Master Workman Powderly, once at odds with the club, but now apparently on the best of terms with its leaders. The only business done in that secret session was the appointment by the General Master Workman of a Committee on Credentials, to whom should be submitted the credentials of all delegates to the Convention, and whose decision, admitting or rejecting any would-be delegates, would be final. After the exposure in Cleveland last spring of the Home Club and its purposes, made chiefly by John Morrison of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn members of District Assembly 49 seceded and formed a new district on Long Island. Their application for a charter was refused by the General Executive Committee through the efforts of the Home Club, but the seceders have sent delegates here, and it was in obtaining the right to pass on their credentials that the Home Club scored its first point. Mr. Powderly named the following delegates as committeemen: W. R. Faris, District Assembly No. 1 of Philadelphia; J. P. Paul, No. 2 of New Jersey; John Howes, No. 3 of Massachusetts; J. J. McCartney, No. 41 of Baltimore; M. S. Hobbs, No. 66 of Washington; James Campbell, Local Assembly 300, Pittsburgh; J. S. Delay, District Assembly 101, St. Louis; John Devlin, No. 50, and James E. Quinn, No. 49, New York. Of these Faris is a believer in the Home Club and Delay and Quinn members of it. Quinn, indeed, is second in command of the club. The general belief is that the committee is controlled by the Home Club, and that Morrison and his delegates will be excluded. The anti-Home Club delegates hope at best for a minority report in favor of the Brooklyn delegation. John Howes of 30, a Massachusetts man and strongly opposed to the Home Club, can be counted upon to work in favor of Morrison and his friends, and, if unsuccessful, to make such a report.

The opposition to the re-election of Frederick Turner to the office of Secretary-Treasurer is strong, but as yet it has not crystallized upon any one. Frank H. Foster of Massachusetts has been mentioned as a good candidate. He undoubtedly makes a good officer, but his candidacy for the Secretary-Treasurership of Massachusetts would prevent his running for any office in the order. H. J. Skillington, a Western delegate, has the lead of those proposed against Turner, and may perhaps be put up against him. The victory of the Home Club this morning, while it seems to assure to it more voice in the Convention, may perhaps excite its opponents to concerted action. If it does, the fight, which will begin over the proposed amendments to the constitution, will be continued over the election of officers.

The only event of public interest to-day was the meeting this morning, at which Gov. Lee welcomed the delegates. For nearly an hour before the time for the general convention of the Knights of Labor to open, large numbers of groups of delegates were drifting from the various hotels and boarding houses toward the big white building where the meetings are to be held. The groups got larger and more numerous as the hour approached for holding the meeting, and at 10 o'clock there was hardly a delegate distant more than a square from the hall. The Convention is a goodsend to the smaller storekeepers in Richmond, and the sidewalks near the hall. That and the entryways to the meeting room were lined with men and boys passing out handbills or calling their wares in loud tones. The hall at 10 o'clock was well filled with delegates and spectators. Mr. Powderly and his lieutenants were too busy to open the meeting promptly at the hour named, but at 10:15 the General Master Workman rapped for order and directed every one to sit down. All who could obeyed. There was a moment's hush, and then the opening ceremony began. He walked up the aisle escorted by Mr. Mullen, Labor candidate for Congress from Richmond, and Telegrapher Tom O'Reilly of New York. The applause increased with each step the Governor took, and it rose into cheers as he mounted to the platform and shook the General Master Workman by the hand. Mr. Powderly introduced the Governor in a few words. Gov. Lee spoke in part as follows:

It is at past a time when the interests of the Knights of Labor going to play in bringing prosperity and peace to this republic? What object have they in view, and what plans do they propose to unfold to the future? "Is an million of men who are in the right of a minority," says Mr. Powderly (whom I am glad to see and meet here to-day) "are studying the science of government." Surely we are all interested in this, for it is one of the greatest statesmen has said: "It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of government." What are those principles? "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever persuasion, religious or political." Why, gentlemen, these are the principles of our fathers, and the ground on which you march will always be strong and firm. We are told, gentlemen, the organization I represent is formed to elevate and protect the rights of the working classes.

The rights of all men are going to be protected in this country. Employers as has been well said, have no right to look on us as the abject slaves of their will, to bow unwilling ones to terms, nor have they, in my opinion, the right to engage with other employers to fix a price for their wares by combination or trust, but they have a right to exercise their just judgment as to what fair dealing and justice demand, and what they would be willing to give for the work they want, forward, if sustaining a loss, to say they would not be able to give so much. Nor can it be admitted on your side that you have a right by combination or otherwise to prevent others working upon the terms and conditions you have rejected, if they desire to do so. The people of this country can never be a nation until liberty of action is conceded to all. The law will protect both capital and labor, and behind the statute law is a great body of law which has existed all through civilized life and which is known as common law. Each State in the crown of the Union inherits this system of law and its courts enforce it.

Your organization, whose aims claim to be the maintenance of order and the enforcement of good laws, should have no sympathy with those who aim to break down and destroy those laws. The employer will never be allowed to prescribe the conditions of employment and exact service from the laborer, but he will give a certain sum and you shall take it;" nor will the laborer be permitted to dictate his own terms or service to say: "I will work for a certain sum and you shall employ me." If a man cannot legally do an act, a combination of men cannot do the same act. It is the wisest, therefore, gentlemen, that capital and conservative capital and the laboring classes. An issue between them that cannot be adjusted peacefully becomes an electric sword, and paralyzes and transfixes both.

It behooves us, then, to be charitable toward each other, to be willing to compromise differences, and in the line of the motto which I have recommended to look from your flagstaff: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever persuasion, religious or political."

And now, gentlemen, permit me to express the hope that your stay in our city may be pleasant, and that you will carry back agreeable recollections of your visit, pray that your deliberations may be successful, that these old men around me, who "like Hecla wear crowns of snow, and yet like Hecla have souls of flame," may be temperate in their counsels and fearless and fearless in speech; and may the young men here remember that upon their shoulders future peace or war will fall, and act their parts wisely and well, so that it may be said of each and every member, as the years roll on and the days darken into nights, and the nights in their turn brighten into days, that this meeting has made a contribution to the prosperity of their country and to the promotion of the happiness of her people.

As soon as the applause which followed the Governor's speech had died away, a tall, good-looking negro stepped to the front of the platform. It was Delegate Frank Farrell of District 49, New York. He seemed rather taken back by the dead silence that greeted him, but began in an instant to read a speech introducing Mr. Powderly to the Assembly. He had not spoken a dozen sentences when a brass band in the street which had passed by a little more on Sunday with a Knights of Labor excursion interrupted him, but when the noise had ceased he began again at the beginning. He spoke as follows:

His Excellency the Governor of Virginia and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is with much pleasure and gratification that I introduce to you Mr. T. V. Powderly of the State of Pennsylvania, who will reply to the address of welcome of this morning. Pennsylvania is one of the oldest states in the arena of political influence of our country. It is one of those men who recognize the importance of this gathering of the representatives of this growing republic. It is with extreme pleasure that we delegates from every section of our country recognize the words of congratulation in our modest efforts to improve the condition of humanity. It is, therefore, that the welcome of Virginia is so gratifying to us all. As Virginia has led in the preparation of our country in the past, I look with much confidence that she will lead in the future to the realization of the objects of this noble order, which include the abolition of those distinctions which are maintained by caste, by creed, by color, and by nationality. I believe I present to you a man whose mind is above the superstitious which are involved in these distinctions. Here we stand as brethren and as equals. My experience in the noble order of the Knights of Labor and my training in the district to which I belong has taught me that we have advanced very far toward the abolitation of these unfortunate and regrettable distinctions. As we recognize and repose confidence in all worthy men for their worth to society, so can we repose confidence in the head of the noble sons of labor, T. V. Powderly, whom I introduce to you.

There were two great shouts of delight when Mr. Powderly stepped up to speak. Hats were waved, many men sprang to their feet, and one enthusiastic negro, not a Knight, waved vigorously the feather duster with which he had been cleaning the sawdust from the seats. Mr. Powderly read his speech from a printed copy:

MR. POWDERLY'S REPLY TO GOV. LEE.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: We are grateful for the kind words of welcome with which you meet us. We appreciate and will always remember the reception given to us to-day. The people of the Southern States are, proverbial, but until now many of us never knew what it really meant. We come to your city, not as an invading army, but only on a peaceful destruction; we come as representatives of a class, but do we come representing a section or part of the country we inhabit. We come as an army, it is true, but our march for day is a peaceful one, and our encampment at night does not frighten shadow like a gain of arms or the bursting of a bomb the morrow. It is true that some of those whom you welcome to-day once entered your beautiful city as your enemies, and standing side by side in the ranks of the army whose advance guard I have the honor to lead into your city are men who, years ago, upon the sacred soil of old Virginia, stood face to face as mortal enemies. It is neither my desire nor my duty to speak of the conflict in which these men opposed each other. The curtain has dropped, and, I hope, forever, upon the last scene in which the common people of the United States will stand arrayed as enemies. If the day ever dawns when our people shall have to resort to the tribunal of the sword to settle a question, may the sun shine upon a united people fighting a common enemy. The men who owe allegiance to the Knights of Labor are engaged in a conflict, but it is in a war of truth against error. It is not, as many honestly believe, and many more dishonestly assert, a war of labor against capital. It is a war in which the manhood of the American laborer is fighting for recognition. In this war it must be determined which shall rule, nonsense or the American people, gold or manhood. Our battles are not fought for the purpose of determining whether an individual shall rule a State or an empire, but to decide whether a people who are entitled to life, liberty, and happiness shall live in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties as becomes citizens of a republic.

No member must feel as he turns away from the city of Richmond after our work here is done that he can say or conscientiously thrust aside the grave responsibilities and duties of our American citizenship. Popular disregard of political duty and tolerated, continued political corruption will weaken our Government and destroy our liberties, for the worm can eat its way through the oak which storm or tempest could not bend, and political dishonesty will strike where the lightning could never reach. If this land was worthy that brave men should die for it, it is at least worthy that unselfish, thoughtful men should live and work in a grand devotion to the ideas of a real, a true democracy. We come here not alone to settle the question of a dispute in regard to wages or hours of labor, we come here partly to study and learn some lessons of the head and heart in practical citizenship. We are engaged in a work which to the thoughtful observer means more than child's play, more than the regulation of trade matters, and the work will not end today, nor will the youngest among us live to see it complete. This is a life task. There is constant duty to be performed, there are great battles to be fought out upon the field of human rights which neither policy nor indifference can evade. Every member is burdened with a solemn responsibility. If he is true to himself, to his fellow men, to his country, and to his God, he will not shrink from bearing it, and though the struggle will not end until his day on earth shall pass beyond the evening shadows into eternal night, the true Knight must not despair nor grow weary while life lasts. To rescue the toiler from the grasp of the selfish is a work worthy of the noblest and best of our race. It is to the accomplishment of that grand object that every Knight of Labor should lend his every energy. Lack of success or encouragement must not dishearten; defection in friends, or fancied friends, must not turn him aside from his purpose; love of ease must not prevent him from working. The slanders of the jealous, the hatred of the envious, the opposition of the enemy, must not be allowed to deter for a moment the progress of the work which he has pledged his knightly word to continue until success shall crown his efforts, or death end his labors on earth. Every great cause will triumph in the end, and the cause of labor is as grand as any that man can advocate.

The question is asked, "Why have you such an organization as the Knights of Labor?" And the answer comes from the lips of every man who does not receive just compensation for labor done; it comes from the lips of the thousands of underpaid, underfed, and overworked laborers and mechanics; it comes from the mouths of the thousands of farmers whose lands are as productive as though a blight had fallen on them; it comes from every hilltop and valley, and every home where the pangs of unrequited toil are felt. That answer is, Because men in whose hands power and wealth have been placed have forgotten that this nation is a republic; because they have forgotten that the founders of the republic intended that it should be maintained, upheld, and governed by and for the people of the republic. We are Knights of Labor because we believe that the Declaration of Independence means something more than mere words and beautiful sentences. We are Knights of Labor because we believe that if it was wrong for an alien king to oppress a people and rob them, it is also wrong for any other man to oppress or rob his fellow creatures. We are Knights of Labor because we believe "to whom belongs the soil it is his province to till and live upon." We are Knights of Labor because we believe that the rights of the poorest, humblest man or woman of toil should stand forth more clearly and be treated with more of respect than the privileges conferred upon or stolen by the wealthiest in the nation. We are Knights of Labor because politicians and political parties have deceived, degraded, and betrayed the people; because they have too often gained power through deception and fraud, and in return for the confidence reposed in them they have basely betrayed the common people and kissed the shrine of gold. We are Knights of Labor because we believe that law and order should prevail and that both should be established by justice.

We are Knights of Labor because we believe that the thief who steals a dollar is no worse than the thief who steals a million; that the burglar who breaks open a house or a vault is no worse than the criminal who destroys or orders the destruction of the property of a railroad or telegraph company; and we believe that the same law should reach out with a firm, unshaken hand and punish both criminals according to the magnitude of their guilt. We believe that it is wrong to steal a loaf of bread, but it is also wrong to steal the land whereon the grain was raised from which the bread was made, and if the land was stolen according to a law made by a Congress or by corrupt politicians, we believe that the law should be repealed and the land restored to the people. We are Knights of Labor because we believe that articles manufactured by the hands of American labor in labor is worthy of protection from foreign competition that the hand whose skill lends value to the article should be protected, and we have determined to protect our labor, independent of politicians or political parties.

To remedy the evils we complain of is a difficult and dangerous undertaking. The revolt of strong hearts and active brains was never as great as at the present time. The slavery that died twenty-two years ago was terrible, but bad as it was, it never developed a millionaire, while the new slavery which now reaches out with a far stronger hand than the old, has developed hundreds of them. The lash in the hands of the old-time slave owner could strike but one back at a time, and but one of God's poor, suffering children felt the stroke. The lash of many hands of the new slave owner falls not upon one slave alone, but upon the backs of millions, and among the writhing, tortured victims, side by side with the poor, and the ignorant are to be found the well-to-do and the educated. The power of the new slave owner does not end when the ordinary day laborer bends beneath his rule; it reaches out still further and controls the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant, and the manufacturer. It dictates not alone what the price of labor shall be, but it controls the price of money as well. This new slavery counts among its victims servants of the State who have been chosen by the people to execute a people's will. Not alone does it control the legislator at the State Capitol, but in the halls of our national Congress will you find its most willing, cringing slave. It reaches out even further and holds its iron grasp on the judge upon the bench; not that alone, but it has the power and does confer the judicial ermine upon its subservient creatures.

Do I overestimate its power? Have I made a single misstatement? If my word is not sufficient turn to the papers of this country to-day—the public papers—and you will find the testimony to prove that what I have said is true. Evidence in abundance can be adduced to corroborate every statement made by the press. The last was stricken from the record of the slave owner of twenty-five years ago, and it must be taken from the hand of the new slave owner as well. The monopolist of to-day is more a despot than the slave owner of the past. Monopoly takes the land from the people in million-acre plots, it sends its agents aboard and brings hordes of uneducated degenerate men to this country; it keeps ignorance and scatters it broadcast throughout the land.

It is the duty of every Knight of Labor to assist in creating a healthy sentiment upon the subject of labor and the justice of its receiving a full and just share of the values of capital it has helped to create. In this work we are opposed by a corrupt portion of all political parties. We work not selfishly for ourselves alone, but extend the hand of aid and fellowship to all mankind. We love our country in the wide or powerful expression the greater the need for our extended hand. The sentiment which prompts men to proclaim to the world that "we are americans with none" finds no response in our ranks. The man who properly understands his obligation as a member of our order. Every true Knight of Labor bells yes with the divine teacher that "all men are our neighbors, and every description is his neighbor."

In our efforts to win our way to public favor we have made mistakes; being mortal we could not do otherwise. Our errors were of the head and not of the heart, for it was after the mistakes were made that we saw them as such. Enemies, not alone of the Knights of Labor, but of every movement in aid of the oppressed, have, through the medium of the press, magnified our mistakes until they in some instances appeared as crimes. Individual members of the Knights of Labor have gone astray, and at once the order is held responsible for their offenses. These things are wrong. It is not just to charge the entire order of the Knights of Labor with wrongdoing because one member or one assembly violates the laws of the order or of the land. Nor is it right for Knights of Labor and workingmen generally to hold all employers of labor responsible for an act of oppression perpetrated by individual employers. We setting aside to the truth by such conduct, and until the truth is known no question can be properly settled. "Hear both sides, then judge." It is a maxim worthy of remembrance and practice by the workingman and his employer.

Questions of wages or hours of labor, shop discipline, or some other matter, may cause a rupture here and there between the workman and his employer, but they can be readily settled if mutual toleration and common sense prevail. Let the controversy, and, once settled, they should be allowed to rest. Continued reminders of past troubles often create new ones. To those who have fallen into such habits I would recommend the advice you so appropriately gave to a critic not long since: "Stop fighting when the war is over."

I thank you, and through you the people of the historic city of Richmond, for the warm reception given to us. When we separate to go to our homes, we will carry with us a remembrance of this day and hour, be with it remembered that it may be said that the ball of revolution which crushed to dust the power of a king started forth on its mission. Trust that in the providence of God we may be enabled to enact such legislation while here as will help to strike to the earth the last vestige of monopoly, and compel an men, whether rich or poor, to stand equal before a just and humane law.

When he had reached the end of his printed speech Mr. Powderly said he had chosen to be introduced by the negro delegate to impress on the minds of the Richmond people and the world that the order which professed to recognize no distinction of creed, nationality, or color, practised what it preached. He said the delegates from District 49 were right in going with their colored brother to the negro boarding houses when they found that no hotel in Richmond would receive him.

After a vote of thanks had been given to Gov. Lee, Mr. Powderly asked all not delegates to withdraw, and about half of those present left the hall, the Governor being escorted to his house by the same Knights who had brought him to the hall. The delegates remained in session about an hour longer, with the result given above, and adjourned soon after 2 o'clock until 9 A. M. to-morrow. Then the General Master Workman will make an address to the delegates, and the Convention will begin its work. The proceedings will be secret, but the Executive Board will in the evening give to the reporters what it has decided to make public. There was no meeting of the Board and reporters to-night, Mr. Turner explaining that there was no news to give out.

The English Cricketers Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The English cricketers completed their conquest of America to-day, when their second match against the local team terminated in their favor by six wickets. It took but a short time this morning to finish the game, as the Philadelphians, who were 37 runs to the good, with one wicket to fall, were able to add but one run to their score by two runs. The visitors then set out to increase their score by two runs, which made them 146 in their second innings, which made their grand total 274, while the visitors first inning netted them 235. The latter when they went in for the second time, therefore, required only 40 runs to win, which they made with the loss of two wickets. In order to fill out the day an impromptu match was started, the sides being composed of English and American cricketers, by R. S. Newhall and Roller. Newhall's men went in first and made 205 runs, while their opponents lost seven wickets for forty runs.

Eight-round Glove Fight.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4.—Articles of agreement have been signed for an eight-round glove fight between Tommy Dougherty and Dan Needham. Needham undertakes to stip Danforth or forfeit $250. He is a nineteen-year-old boy, about fifteen pounds heavier than Danforth. He is connected with the St. Paul Fire Department. The fight occurs Oct. 16.

When you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, &c., remember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose.—Adv.

THE LIBERTY OF BULGARIA.

A GOVERNMENT MASS MEETING DEFIES THE RUSSIAN AGENT.

Bulgarians Shouting for the Constitution and Uttering Groans for Russia—A Russian Roughly Handled by the Mob.

SOFIA, Oct. 4.—Five thousand persons attended the meeting held yesterday to hear Dr. Voulitcheff's report of the conference last Thursday between Gen. Kaulbars and the 114 Bulgarian notables, headed by the Doctor, who called upon the Russian agent to request modifications in Russia's demands. The audience cheered Dr. Voulitcheff and uttered groans for Russia. Dr. Voulitcheff proposed, and the meeting adopted, a resolution declaring confidence in the Government and assurance to it of moral and national support so long as it continued to maintain the independence of Bulgaria and her Constitution and laws.

In the course of the proceedings a Russian arose and shouted "Long live the Czar!" and "Down with the Government!" He was at once set upon and roughly handled.

While the proceedings were in progress Gen. Kaulbars unexpectedly appeared and mounted the tribune. His appearance made a sensation. The audience became quiet and respectful. He said he was there to express the Czar's desire. He was at once loudly interrupted by shouts of "We want no desire!" "We will listen to advice if it is good!" Gen. Kaulbars, when order had been restored, continued: "I have heard that a Russian has been beaten here because he cheered for the Czar." Here there were fresh interruptions and shouts of "The man was not beaten for cheering for the Czar, but because he cried 'Down with Bulgaria!' The same fate will befall all saying the same thing."

Gen. Kaulbars then attempted to explain the three points in the Russian demands. The crowd cried out that they would receive no orders. Among the shouts were, "The state of siege has already been raised!" "The political prisoners will not be released!" "The people will stone them if they are free!" "The elections will not be adjourned!" "The law must be respected, otherwise progress is impossible!"

When the crowd had ceased shouting, Gen. Kaulbars declared that the Czar would refuse, unless the elections were postponed, to recognize the great Sobranje elected to choose a successor to Prince Alexander, and before he left Sofia he notified the Government that Russia would not consider elections to the Sobranje legal.

The audience again became tumultuous. They shouted at Gen. Kaulbars: "We don't care; we will stone whoever violates the Constitution!"

Gen. Kaulbars's patience became exhausted, and, in a menacing tone, he threw the responsibility for refusing to listen to Russia's advice on the country. "The Bulgarians are a nation," he said, "and do not desire a Constitution: only a few men in the country want one."

The shouting here became most violent, and Gen. Kaulbars was compelled to withdraw from the tribune. A popular orator then addressed the crowd and asked the people if it were true that they desired to abolish the Constitution. The crowd loudly protested that it was not true, and made threats against any one who should attempt to tamper with the Constitution. A demonstration followed against the shrine of Radoslavoff's residence and present him with a copy of the resolution adopted, and the meeting then adjourned. The Premier received the committee, and listened to the reading of the resolution. He declared he would always follow the policy he had hitherto adopted, and maintain the laws and Constitution of Bulgaria in order to assure its independence and liberty.

This declaration was received with applause by the committee, and when communicated to the people which had followed the committee the people became extremely enthusiastic. They crowded in upon M. Radoslavoff and carried him about in their arms cheering wildly and singing the national anthem.

M. Nelidoff, the new Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia, accompanied Gen. Kaulbars to the Voulitcheff meeting.

All but seven of the officers who were under arrest for complicity in the deposition of Prince Alexander have been released.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 4.—It is reported here that a revolution has broken out in Sofia and Tirnova.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Russia and Germany have unfavorably received Austria's suggestion for a conference to settle the Bulgarian question.

ITALY'S ARMY ARMAMENT.

Minister of War Ricotti Resigns Because of a Cabinet Disagreement.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—There is a great deal of friction in the Italian Cabinet in consequence of M. Ricotti, the Minister of War, failing to induce his colleagues to support his plan for reducing from ten to three years the limit of time fixed in 1885 for completing the army armament. M. Ricotti has been chiefly anxious to hurry the manufacture of rifles for some new regiments of infantry and to increase the artillery equipment. M. Magliani, Minister of Finance, threatened to resign if M. Ricotti's plan was accepted, stating he preferred taking such a step to having his budget ruined.

The question being brought to issue, Premier Depretis finally sided with M. Magliani, taking the ground that it is next to impossible for Italy to become entangled in a war for some years to come.

M. Ricotti, Minister of Marine, resigned. In his letter of resignation he ridiculed the idea that Italy could avoid being drawn into the vortex which an outbreak of war between Austria and Russia would create, and which might occur at any moment. Already, he declared, Italy was compelled to anxiously estimate the forces of her enemies, and weigh the advantages of rival offers of alliance. The Premier, however, was firm, and M. Ricotti grudgingly yielded, but he makes no effort to hide his opinions, which, he boasts, are shared by King Humbert.

Brighton Beach Races.

The surprise of the day at Brighton Beach yesterday was the performance of Bonnie Prince, who paid his backers $140.90 for $5.

First Race—Purse $250, for maiden two-year olds; six furlongs. *Pool Box* won by half a length, Georgie C. second, a length before Lady May. Time, 1:19. Certificates paid: Pool Box, straight, $19.25; place, $9.80; Georgie C., place, $9.80.

Second Race—Purse $250; seven-eighths of a mile. *Winona* won by half a length; Lizzie Mack second the same distance ahead of La Clair. Time, 1:32¾. Certificates paid: $32.45 straight; $12.25 place; Lizzie Mack, $7.

Third Race—Purse $250; seven-eighths of a mile. *Sandon* won by one and a half lengths, Bill Owens second, half a length before Jim Douglas. Time, 1:33¼. Certificates paid: $49.60 straight; $20.50 place; Bill Owens, $18.95.

Fourth Race—Purse $300; one and one-eighth miles. *Fiery Kate* won by a neck, Harefoot second, one and one-half lengths in front of Mamie Hunt. Time, 1:57¼. Certificates paid: $13.15 straight and $7.20 place; Harefoot, $6.35.

Fifth Race—Purse $400; one and one-quarter miles. *Bonnie Prince* won by a neck, Broughton second, a head before Sam Brown. Time, 2:12¼. Certificates paid: Bonnie Prince, straight, $140.90; place, $64.35; Broughton, place, $15.05.

Sixth Race—Purse $300, for all ages; one mile. *Top Sawyer* won by half a length, Young Duke second, a head before Elizabeth. Time, 1:46¾. Certificates paid: Top Sawyer, straight, $22.25; place, $11.15; Young Duke, place, $10.55.

Latonia Jockey Club.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The third day of the Latonia Jockey Club races was an extra day with purse races. There were twenty-four starters for the first race and it was divided, an extra purse being offered.

First race, first section, maidens, two years, five furlongs, the first twelve starting. Cora L. won by half a length, Nina B. second, Passion third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race—Rose won by a half length with Linda Payne second, and Violette so close alongside that many doubted which should have second place. Time, 1:48.

Second Race—Selling. Seven furlongs. Wahoo won easily by two lengths, Dawn of Day second, and skobeloff a bad third. Time, 1:29.

Third Race—One mile. Little Fellow won easily by two lengths, with Kirklin second, three lengths in advance of Emma Johnson. Time, 1:46¾.

Fourth Race—Five furlongs. Jacobin won by a half length, Donnybrook second, a half length ahead of Florimore. Time, 1:17¼.

Fifth Race—Mile and a half furlong. Berlin came in a length and a half ahead Panama second, and Hettie S. third. Time, 1:54.

Racing in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—At the Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day the first race, five-eighths of a mile, was won by Pearl Diver, Warren Lewis second, Chinchilla third. Time 1:09¾.

Second race, one mile and one-eighth, won by King Bolt, Hibernia second, Alamo third. Time, 2:01.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile, George Angus won, Tunis second, Commander third. Time, 1:31¾.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, Malaria first, Pope Leo second, Belview third. Time, 1:18.

Officers of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Coney Island Jockey Club, held yesterday, these officers were elected without contest: President, Leonard W. Jerome; First Vice-President, Wm. K. Vanderbilt; Second Vice-President, P. Lorillard; Secretary, J. M. Lawrence; Treasurer, J. H. Bradford; Directors, Leonard W. Jerome, James R. Keene, Lawrence Kip, G. K. Lawrence, R. C. Livingston, A. Lowery, A. Newbold Morris, H. J. Nicholas, A. Wright Sanford, F. Aug. Schermerhorn, W. L. Scott, William R. Travers, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Harry Alexander, James Gordon Bennett, J. H. Bradford, Geo. B. Butterfield, A. J. Cassatt, Robert Center, J. O. Donner, C. Fellowes, H. Hajnaha Gordon, F. G. Griswold, John G. Heckscher, H. B. Holline, Inspectors, F. G. Griswold, S. C. Livingston, and F. A. Lovecraft.

Lawn Tennis.

The Brooklyn Hill lawn tennis tournament was finished yesterday. The result is as follows: Gentlemen's singles, final round—C. J. Post, Jr., beat R. S. Rutherhall, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0. Doubles, final round—C. A. Smith and J. W. Raymond beat W. A. Webster and W. A. Tomes, 6—3, 6—3, 6—5.

Where your grandfather bought his clock, there you can get substantial furniture and carpets. Established 70 years. Cowperthwait, 158 to 165 Chatham st., 193 to 205 Park row, between City Hall and Chatham square. Price lists mailed. Goods sent everywhere every day.—Adv.

A TEASPOONFUL OF

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Langtry in "A Wife's Peril."

The conditions under which Mrs. Langtry made her reappearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening were quite normal. The audience, which fashionably filled the house, could so eagerly restrain its eagerness to gaze on her that no more than three-fourths of it was seated at the rise of the curtain, and the remainder kept up a disturbance during the first ten minutes of the play in noisily getting placed. When she came upon the stage there was little of the instant and general adjusting of glasses to scrutinize her which will be remembered of her past seasons' disclosures of herself. She was not considered exclusively as a beauty this time, but was received as an actress principally, and with no great warmth or commotion at that.

Mrs. Langtry had become an excellent actress, however, and when this was made evident, as the scenes of "A Wife's Peril" went on, she got applause in plenty from the seated assemblage, while the noise at her reception had been mostly made in the suspicious standing room. The improvement in her art was radical and pleasantly surprising. The play will be recalled as a comedy in which a wife falls in love with her husband's friend, and is led by her own weakness and her lover's folly almost to disgrace, but is saved from disaster by her aroused conscience and the clever diplomacy of the family physician. There are passages of undramatic quality, in which the heroine does things common to any polite mistress of a wealthy household; and it was in these that Mrs. Langtry displayed a complete emancipation from her former bonds of awkwardness. She had acquired easy grace of pose and motion, and a piquantly natural delivery that were charming proof of skill as a comedian at length acquitted. There are in the role, also, climaxes of intensely excited feeling, requiring vividness of portrayal; and at these places she was not yet so far advanced toward mastery, but she was nevertheless strong, natural, and so successful as to move her audience powerfully. Mrs. Langtry is not a great actress, but she is an excellent one, and has become so by intelligent persistence.

The accredited tutor, responsible in a degree for the direction of her energy, is Mr. Charles Coghlan. He played the leader in the piece, as he has done for several years, and it was a quiet, forcible, highly acceptable characterization. The others in the company were, in most instances, those who had come here with her in previous years.

Four Excellent Actresses.

At the close of the third act of "Mary Stuart" last night, a handsome audience at the Fourteenth Street Theatre thrice called before the curtain Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the actress of the evening. Flowers went over the footlights to her: bravas acclaimed her from the more impetuous among her auditors. It was a sound tribute to a long-tried and ever-popular player. She had not been seen as a star here in several seasons, and perhaps the warmth of her welcome had gained force from that fact. Her *Mary Stuart* is the suffering monarch of Edmund Falconer's conception—truly a queen in the most doleful situations that ever befel royalty. It is a familiar impersonation, but a commanding one, for it is well at the shrine of womanly force. In Mrs. Bowers's support such capable players appear as Joseph Wheelock, John A. Lane, Rudolph H. Strong and Fanny Gillette. They are much underlinked to the star, and she does perilous work in the policy he had hitherto adopted, and maintain the laws and Constitution of Bulgaria in order to assure its independence and liberty.

This declaration was received with applause by the committee, and when communicated to the people which had followed the committee the people became extremely enthusiastic. They crowded in upon M. Radoslavoff and carried him about in their arms cheering wildly and singing the national anthem.

M. Nelidoff, the new Russian diplomatic agent at Sofia, accompanied Gen. Kaulbars to the Voulitcheff meeting.

All but seven of the officers who were under arrest for complicity in the deposition of Prince Alexander have been released.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 4.—It is reported here that a revolution has broken out in Sofia and Tirnova.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Russia and Germany have unfavorably received Austria's suggestion for a conference to settle the Bulgarian question.

ITALY'S ARMY ARMAMENT.

Minister of War Ricotti Resigns Because of a Cabinet Disagreement.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—There is a great deal of friction in the Italian Cabinet in consequence of M. Ricotti, the Minister of War, failing to induce his colleagues to support his plan for reducing from ten to three years the limit of time fixed in 1885 for completing the army armament. M. Ricotti has been chiefly anxious to hurry the manufacture of rifles for some new regiments of infantry and to increase the artillery equipment. M. Magliani, Minister of Finance, threatened to resign if M. Ricotti's plan was accepted, stating he preferred taking such a step to having his budget ruined.

The question being brought to issue, Premier Depretis finally sided with M. Magliani, taking the ground that it is next to impossible for Italy to become entangled in a war for some years to come.

M. Ricotti, Minister of Marine, resigned. In his letter of resignation he ridiculed the idea that Italy could avoid being drawn into the vortex which an outbreak of war between Austria and Russia would create, and which might occur at any moment. Already, he declared, Italy was compelled to anxiously estimate the forces of her enemies, and weigh the advantages of rival offers of alliance. The Premier, however, was firm, and M. Ricotti grudgingly yielded, but he makes no effort to hide his opinions, which, he boasts, are shared by King Humbert.

Brighton Beach Races.

The surprise of the day at Brighton Beach yesterday was the performance of Bonnie Prince, who paid his backers $140.90 for $5.

First Race—Purse $250, for maiden two-year olds; six furlongs. *Pool Box* won by half a length, Georgie C. second, a length before Lady May. Time, 1:19. Certificates paid: Pool Box, straight, $19.25; place, $9.80; Georgie C., place, $9.80.

Second Race—Purse $250; seven-eighths of a mile. *Winona* won by half a length; Lizzie Mack second the same distance ahead of La Clair. Time, 1:32¾. Certificates paid: $32.45 straight; $12.25 place; Lizzie Mack, $7.

Third Race—Purse $250; seven-eighths of a mile. *Sandon* won by one and a half lengths, Bill Owens second, half a length before Jim Douglas. Time, 1:33¼. Certificates paid: $49.60 straight; $20.50 place; Bill Owens, $18.95.

Fourth Race—Purse $300; one and one-eighth miles. *Fiery Kate* won by a neck, Harefoot second, one and one-half lengths in front of Mamie Hunt. Time, 1:57¼. Certificates paid: $13.15 straight and $7.20 place; Harefoot, $6.35.

Fifth Race—Purse $400; one and one-quarter miles. *Bonnie Prince* won by a neck, Broughton second, a head before Sam Brown. Time, 2:12¼. Certificates paid: Bonnie Prince, straight, $140.90; place, $64.35; Broughton, place, $15.05.

Sixth Race—Purse $300, for all ages; one mile. *Top Sawyer* won by half a length, Young Duke second, a head before Elizabeth. Time, 1:46¾. Certificates paid: Top Sawyer, straight, $22.25; place, $11.15; Young Duke, place, $10.55.

Latonia Jockey Club.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The third day of the Latonia Jockey Club races was an extra day with purse races. There were twenty-four starters for the first race and it was divided, an extra purse being offered.

First race, first section, maidens, two years, five furlongs, the first twelve starting. Cora L. won by half a length, Nina B. second, Passion third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race—Rose won by a half length, with Linda Payne second, and Violette so close alongside that many doubted which should have second place. Time, 1:48.

Second Race—Selling. Seven furlongs. Wahoo won easily by two lengths, Dawn of Day second, and skobeloff a bad third. Time, 1:29.

Third Race—One mile. Little Fellow won easily by two lengths, with Kirklin second, three lengths in advance of Emma Johnson. Time, 1:46¾.

Fourth Race—Five furlongs. Jacobin won by a half length, Donnybrook second, a half length ahead of Florimore. Time, 1:17¼.

Fifth Race—Mile and a half furlong. Berlin came in a length and a half ahead Panama second, and Hettie S. third. Time, 1:54.

Racing in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—At the Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day the first race, five-eighths of a mile, was won by Pearl Diver, Warren Lewis second, Chinchilla third. Time 1:09¾.

Second race, one mile and one-eighth, won by King Bolt, Hibernia second, Alamo third. Time, 2:01.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile, George Angus won, Tunis second, Commander third. Time, 1:31¾.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, Malaria first, Pope Leo second, Belview third. Time, 1:18.

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