The Sun.

VOL. LIV.—NO. 36. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1886. PRICE TWO CENTS.

RALLY OF THE GEORGE MEN.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS PLAINLY ENOUGH AND SO DOES HE.

He Gives Them a Spirited Talk and the $4,000 Promised Votes are Brandished in Cooper Union—Bishop Huntington's Son, the Episcopal Celibate, Addresses the Multitude Outside from a Truck.

It was a family audience at Cooper Union last night. In the orchestra seats were shop girls and their young men, young workingmen and their wives, their fathers and white-haired mothers. The girls had on their Sunday dresses and jackets. There were birds in their hats, and their ribbons were bright as their eyes. Some of them had come early, in parties of their own, without escort. They were bright, interested, and independent. In the front ten rows were the families of workingmen, sometimes without the husband. Back of them, packed so closely that only their foreheads and eyes could be seen, were tiers on tiers of men. They began to come as soon as their suppers were hurried through. Back of them were the rows of those who stood wedged so tightly between the wall and the seats that there was room for not another soul in the room.

In front of the platform where the labor leaders sat stood a Sergeant of police. He had three men in each aisle and more outside. The crowd waited silently with its necks craned toward the stage, for the appearance of Henry George, whose nomination for Mayor by the Labor party the assembly was to ratify. The thousands of men and women in the hall included every race except the Mongolian. The negro sat in his shirt sleeves beside the well-dressed business man, and the unshaven 'long-shoreman in his checked jumper had in the next seat the neatly dressed bookkeeper or dapper clerk. The black rows along the walls were jammed there past moving, when John McMackin, a house painter, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Labor party, came to the edge of the platform, and said:

We meet to-night to ratify the action of the people's representatives, who to-night for the first time present a candidate for public office.

A ROARING GREETING FOR GEORGE.

There was an interval of cheering, and then Secretary George Block of the Bakers' Union read the platform and minutes of the meeting at Clarendon Hall that nominated George. When he came to the clause in the platform denouncing the police, the crowd hesitated, looked at the Sergeant and the patrolmen, and then cheered.

The Rev. John W. Kramer, Heber Newton's assistant, who presided over the George meeting at Chickering Hall last Friday night, reported to the meeting of workingmen what the other meeting had done. "We'll stand together shoulder to shoulder," he said, "and we'll smash every political machine in the city." "Yes, we will, and the politicians with it!" some one cried out.

"What we demand," continued the Rev. Mr. Kramer, "is freedom. Hands off land, food, and fuel. No real value will be destroyed. Railroad trains will still continue to come to New York. Steamers will still land at the docks. Factories will still give employment. Fictitious values may tremble, but real values will become more permanent."

Mr. Kramer was finishing when Mr. George came to the platform, and sat down beside Chairman McMackin. With them on the platform were Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mme. Delegueuse, Edward Johnston, John L. Butler, Col. Hilton, and leaders in the various unions. When Mr. George appeared there was first an expectant silence, then a ripple of applause, and then a cheer which grew to a howl and a roar as the body of the audience stood up and waved their hats. It showed that ten of every hundred men wore their shirt sleeves. Chairman McMackin stood up, and, turning to Mr. George, said:

MR. HENRY GEORGE: On behalf of organized labor in this city, and on behalf of those gentlemen who at Chickering Hall delegated me to present to you the honor to tender you a nomination that has been unsought and a nomination such as never has been presented to any candidate in the world before. The labor organizations of this city have hitherto done the voting for the political parties. The only difference this year is that they have selected a candidate and they intend to vote. We have selected one who is the peer of any in the land. We have selected a man whose genius has brought more fame to the American name than has any other statesman since the time of Thomas Jefferson. No matter what their preferences or predilections all laboring men can unite on this candidate of ours.

It has been insinuated that the promises of organized labor do not amount to much. I am willing to risk my life that organized labor will sustain her pledge. This is the only time where and when our honor has been pledged to elect a man to office. Before accepting Mr. George stated that he had received the promise of 30,000 citizens. We have here the pledges, and last night we counted them. Here they are—thirty-four thousand four hundred.

BRANDISHING $4,000 PROMISES OF VOTES.

He pointed to several thousand rolls of pledges tied with blue ribbon, in a bundle that would fill a clothes basket. With a spontaneous movement three or four men picked up the rolls of pledges and waved them aloft, while the audience stood up and cheered. Chairman McMackin went on:

This man will be the next Mayor of New York, and the noise of his election, like the shot at Concord, will be heard round the world. While it means a just reform at home, it will lift hearts in other lands throughout the world, and they will turn with joy to this city.

MR. GEORGE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

He turned again to Mr. George, and Mr. George stood up. They grasped hands and Chairman McMackin said:

I have the honor to tender you the nomination of organized labor and the endorsement of business and professional men of New York.

Amid the cries of applause Mr. George advanced to the front of the platform. He wore a frock coat, black trousers, low collar, and a well-worn black tie, and his eyeglasses dangled by a black string down on his coat. He said:

The step I am about to take has not been entered upon lightly. When my name was first suggested I regarded it as something that was not to be thought of. I did not desire to be Mayor of New York. I have had in my time political ambition, but years ago I gave it up when I saw what political politics meant. I feared that I would not endegrade my manhood [cheers] and another career opened.

I believe, and have long believed, that workingmen ought to go into politics. I believe that through politics is the way, and the only way, by which anything real is to be attained. [Cheers.] But in politics I did not expect to tread myself. I thought the duty would devolve on others, and when the suggestion of this nomination first came to me it inside my mind I received

But when the nomination came as it did I made up my mind that it was my duty to accept. I made conditions. I asked for a token of your good faith—something tangible to show that my fellow citizens really wanted me to go on. This evidence you have just given me. John McMackin, Chairman of the Committee of Organized Labor, I accept your nomination. [Shouts and cheers.]

Mr. George went over to Mr. McMackin, shook hands with him again, and said:

And in clasping your hand I clasp in spirit the hand of every man in this movement, for now that we are joined let us stand together.

PLEDGES TO NO MAN.

Workingmen of New York—Organized Labor of New York: I have accepted your nomination for weal or woe for failure or for success. I am here your candidate. [A Voice—And the next Mayor, too.] And I am proud of it. From the very bottom of my heart I thank you for the compliment you pay me.

Workingmen of New York, I am your candidate. Now it devolves on you to elect me. [Cries of "We'll do that."] In your name I solicit the suffrages of all citizens, rich or poor, white or black [cheers], native or foreign born. If any of our citizens see fit to support us, endorse your nomination, well and good; but as you have asked me for no pledges, so I, and you may rely on me, will make a pledge to no man, and as you have nominated me unsolicited, I will take an endorsement of no one, and whoever accepts me must accept me as the candidate of organized labor. [Veils.]

This, in my opinion, will be one of the fiercest contests that ever took place in this or any other American city, and money will be poured out that I may be broken. [A voice—Money can't beat you.] Don't imagine that those who have had their hands in the pockets of the people for years, through their control of the municipal departments, are now going to release their grip. But these politicians will see a lot of workingmen smashing their machines.

I believe we shall win in this contest. I see the gathering of the men who are stronger than money. [A Voice—No man can buy me.] These corrupt men will be blown aside as the cliaff before the gale.

WHAT A MAYOR CAN DO.

Standing now as your candidate, it is meet and fitting that I should say something about the office to which you are preparing to elect me. It is an important office, but any man who gets it there will be fettered by the bad system. There should be the executive responsible to the people, and the heads of departments, appointed by him and removable by him at his pleasure, responsible to him. Then there would be somebody to call to account. In these Commissions there are three, four, or five men to draw salaries and create offices for their friends. The Mayor has the power to appoint, but not to remove. He has another important power which is often overlooked, of visitation and inquisition. He can find out what is going on and he can appeal to public opinion to help him.

NO RUFFIANISM, IN OR OUT OF UNIFORM.

If elected Mayor of New York, as I believe I will be [cheers], I will do my utmost to perform my duties faithfully and well, and to give you an honest and clean Government. I will do my utmost to bring about such legislation as will remedy the defects that have been proved, and I will enforce the laws. When I take the oath of office as Mayor of New York, I will be Mayor of the whole city. I will preserve order at all risks. I will enforce the law against friends as fully as against enemies.

But there are things that should stop if I were Mayor. There would be no more policemen acting as censors. [Cheers.] I will support to the utmost of my power the police officers of the city, but if it is in my power to stop it I will not allow any hoodlums of the force to act as Judge, jury, and executioner, and club anybody who they think ought to be clubbed. Without fear and without favor I will try to do right and to do my duty.

I will listen as readily to the complaints of the rich as of the poor. [A voice—The rich have nothing to complain of!] Some of them are under the impression that if I am elected they may have. No, you're right about it. The rich in this city have very little to complain of. While they profess to believe in the equal rights of all men the rich have always ruled. The rich criminals walk unwhipped, while the Thesis boycotters are still in prison.

WORKINGMEN, BEGGARMEN, AND THIEVES.

The politicians are disturbing themselves and calling this a class movement. Would they have us go on in the old way voting the Republican or County Democracy or Tammany Hall ticket without class distinctions? What class are we? The working class.

Did you ever ask how it was that workingmen came to constitute a class? In the beginning all men had to work and there was no working class. Without work nothing can be produced. Work is nature's mandate. How then does there come to be a distinct working class? It is simply because some men have devised schemes by which they live without work by the efforts of their fellow citizens. An English writer says there are three classes of men—workingmen, beggarmen, and thieves. We are the workingmen of New York, and we need not fear the beggarmen who live by gifts, and the thieves who live from their stealings. [Yells.] I am glad they are arrayed against us.

ROTTEN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

The political condition of this metropolitan city is a reproach to us among the nations of Europe. Talk to Englishmen of their taxes, and they cast up to us this city. [A Voice—To hell with England.] I know no "to hell" with any country. The man who is in this labor movement truly and heartily, who feels its spirit and knows its impulse, is a worker for the emancipation of the race. All over the world the laboring masses are brothers, and the quicker that gets recognition the quicker the day of independence dawns.

This city of New York is politically rotten. It costs an Alderman double his salary to be elected. It costs a Congressman from $10,000 to $80,000, and a Mayor from $75,000 to $200,000. These men invest the money as in business enterprise, and they expect remunerative returns. When rogues are turned out others no better are put in. Was Squire a sinner above all the sinners in the city? Is it any better for Gen. Newton that he is applying the axe to Squire's friends? It is merely a change of deal.

Did you ever think whom the Democratic factions, degenerated from the party of Jefferson and Jackson, are trying to combine against? It is against us—the working masses. The only thing that prevents them from uniting at once is that the deal is not completed. You have a candidate who is free from pledges. Can Johnny O'Brien's Republican machine say that when their candidate is put up. He will start handcuffed and crippled; not a free man, and not able to fulfil his duties to the people. [Voices—"No, no."]

SOCIAL REFORM AS WELL AS POLITICAL REFORM.

Our aims are more than political reform. Our aims are social reform. Stand for the equal rights of men, and then for your authority the decision of the independence. Now is the time, and now is the place. Look at this city. A few men are richer than it is good for men to be, and on the other hand, there are thousands who work hard to lead a stunted existence. There is a large class of so-called free and independent American citizens with whom no red Indian would exchange. The squalor and the vice born of want are worse than savagery. Is this the will of the Creator? [Voices: "No!"] Then it is the fault of men. Then, as patriot and as citizens, it devolves on us to remedy this wrong.

LAND ENOUGH IN NEW YORK.

The vast majority of the people who live in New York, who were born here, whose children came into existence here, have no equal right to stay anywhere in this city. Ninety-nine per cent. of us pay rent to the one per cent., and we pay on an average a quarter of our incomes as rent to the one per cent. In one tenement block in New York covering one fourth of an acre there live to-day 1,350 people, or over three millions to the square mile. The Sixth, Tenth, and Thirteenth wards are crowded as tightly as London. There is land here. There is land on Manhatten Island, and there is enough land within our reach for each man to have a house. But this 90 per cent. with a dog-in-the-manger policy, refuse to sell this land or to rent it except at a rate that grinds us down. Our Creator intended the land for the people who live on it, and the people should have it. [Cheers.] Make buildings cheaper by taking the tax off them. Make the man with the vacant lot pay as much tax as the man with the house on it! Make land speculation in land would cease, and land would have to be lived on.

SOME VIEWS OF A SOCIALIST.

I am called a Socialist. [Cheers.] I am also an individualist. I believe that every man ought to have an individual wife and an individual home. I think it is monstrous that the poor children of this city have no place to play. Railroad property could legally be taken by the city, and the cars could be run free. The city would gain from the enhanced value of property. Make the elevator boy in an office building keep a bell punch and collect fares? No, the owners of the building take their pay out of the rents. No under this social reform would the people of the city take their reward.

It is our sacred duty to remedy that condition of society under which little girls are forced to prowl the streets for bread, and boys go to the grog shop and the penitentiary.

I am your candidate for Mayor of New York. Let us do all that men can do for men. Then to us will belong the honor of the victory. We will lead the van of this movement, and success will crown our efforts. [Cheers and applause.]

Contribution boxes were passed around, and about $110 were raised. The women contributed with the men. The amounts given ranged from five-dollar bills to pennies. Telegrams were read from Chicago and Bridgeport, from different organizations. Henry Emmons, a furniture maker, spoke in German, and James Redpath in English, and the meeting adjourned. Mr. George will begin from now on to speak regularly several times a week, and, if his strength and voice allow, every night.

SPEAKING FROM TRUCKS OUTSIDE.

The square in front of the building had been occupied for three hours by men who seemed never tired of listening to speeches and cheering for George. They came marching up in processions of 200 or 300 men each, with banners and torches. Those who came after 8 o'clock could not get into the hall. There were three trucks in front of the hall, and they were lighted up by calcium lights. Each truck had its Chairman, who introduced the speakers. The Chairmen were J. H. Casserly of the Carpenters' Union, John T. Burke of Typographical Union No. 6, and Samuel Gompers of the Cigarmakers' Union. There was no lack of orators. Frequently two men spoke at once from the same truck on different sides. Speeches were made in German, Spanish, and English. The German speeches seemed to attract the most attention. Among the speakers were Col. Richard J. Hunton, Samuel Leavitt, James Degnan, Hugh Greening, the Rev. Charles P. McCarthy, Jeremiah Murphy, Raymond Armas, Benno Freund, Joseph Sanchez, Patrick Dooo, Aldon Spencer, and the Rev. James M. Huntington.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON'S SON JOINS THE CRUSADE.

Mr. Huntington was dressed as a priest with a black cross hanging from his neck. He belongs to the Episcopal Missionary Order of the Holy Cross. The spectators thought he was a Catholic priest. He is one of the small brotherhood whose vow of poverty, chastity, and obedience was received by Bishop Potter a few years ago. He is a son of Bishop Huntington of central New York, and he labors among the poor. He has a clear, penetrating voice, and his eyes fairly blazed with earnestness. He said that the workingmen had too long neglected their best interests in order to obey the orders of politicians. A man was now put forward who was devoted to their welfare, and it was their duty to elect him.

"I believe he will be a politician," said Mr. Huntington, "that the workingmen's votes can be bought readily at two dollars apiece. I cannot believe it. Workingmen are not so debased. [Voices—No, no.] The workingmen should support Mr. George in the name of honesty. He has worked hard to relieve the poor from the social oppression under which they are suffering. I am familiar with tenement house life, and know its miseries. Mr. George seeks to lessen them, and in the name of justice the workingmen should support him. I ask you, I beg of you to support Mr. George, in the name of honesty and of justice."

There was no end of cheering, and the enthusiasm seemed to be genuine. The audience of each speaker was limited only by the range of his voice.

THE CANDIDATE ON A TRUCK.

When Mr. George came out of the hall at 10 o'clock he was greeted with much cheering. He ascended a truck and said:

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: I have accepted the nomination. You have the power to elect me, and I rely on you to do it. I am too tired to speak further, and can only thank you for your kind greeting.

Some of the crowd gathered along the Third avenue tracks and shouted "scab" at the drivers until the police drove them away. Boys in the crowd sang choruses of a song to the tune of "Hold the Fort." This is a sample:

See the workmen now advancing,
George is leading on!
Politicians now are failing,
They will soon be gone.

CHORUS—Hold New York, for George is coming,
Hold the fort, for we are comrades one!
We will cast our votes together
For our labor king!

Nurse Edgerton Acquitted.

Charles M. Edgerton, the nurse at the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, who was held responsible for the scalding to death of the paralytic patient, Patrick McCarthy, was tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, for manslaughter in the second degree, and acquitted. The ground for acquittal was that in Edgerton's absence an insane patient named Lawson had turned on the hot water, and that the bath into which he put McCarthy was much hotter than when he prepared it. The Charities Commissioners, who have been indicted for wilful neglect of duty in the management of the asylum, will be tried to-morrow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: The recent rumors regarding the cable war having called forth many inquiries from our friends and patrons, we take opportunity to say that in so far as the statements made relate or allude—remotely or otherwise—to the Commercial Cable Company or any of its officers, they are absolutely false from first to last.

We desire to state in the most emphatic manner that the Commercial Cable Company is not for sale, and that its officers or any one acting by their authority, either directly or indirectly, has not engaged in any negotiations nor made or received any proposals whatever for any arrangement with the pool or other Company or individual.

Following our policy we shall continue our unremitting efforts to protect the public from exorbitant rates by maintaining a first-class, speedy, and independent cable service, relying upon the support which has and is being so generously accorded us by our friends and patrons. H. DE CASTRO,

Vice-President The Commercial Cable Company.

The Commercial Cable Company, Mackay-Bennett Cables, 24 Wall st. Executive offices, 65 Wall st. N. Y. —Adv.

If you prefer a pure soap, use Charles S. Higgins's "German Laundry."—Adv.

THE HOME CLUB AT WORK.

ITS INFLUENCE MANIFESTED IN THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

John Morrison of D. A. 126 Among Those Rejected by the Committee on Credentials—The New Yorkers Still Fighting for the Colored Brethren—Mr. Powderly's Address.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—The Home Club continued on its victorious way in the Knights of Labor Convention to-day, and, though it did not get very far along, it at least made secure the advantage it had gained yesterday. Although the Committee on Credentials began its work yesterday afternoon and did not stop except for supper until 3 o'clock this morning, it was not ready to report when at 9 o'clock the Knights gathered in Armory Hall, expecting to begin the work of the Convention.

Mr. Powderly being too busy to open this morning's session in person, General Worthy Foreman Griffiths called the delegates to order, and Chairman Faris of the Credentials Committee reported that the committee wanted a little more time. Then General Lecturer Trevillick and James A. Wright of Philadelphia talked against time until Mr. Powderly came. Two gavels were presented to him by Mr. O'Donnell of New Orleans. Then the General Master Workman told the delegates that they represented something more than their individual selves, and should keep away from the saloons and show every one that they knew how to conduct themselves.

The meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock, when the Credentials Committee appeared with two reports. In the first, the committee gave the names of those delegates of whose eligibility there was no question. This report occupied two hours in the reading. The second report gave the names of four men and of two delegations, and suggested that they should not be allowed to sit in the Convention. The first report was adopted, and the roll of the accepted delegates was called. This occupied another hour. The second report will be considered by the Convention.

The four delegates recommended for rejection are John Morrison of District Assembly 126, whom the Home Club is opposing for giving away its plans in Cleveland, and Brown, Robb, and Miller of the seceding Brooklyn men, who have formed a district they called the Montauk, because they cannot get a numbered charter from the General Committee. The delegations recommended for rejection are one from New Jersey and one from the Southwest.

The complexion of the Committee on Credentials was such that no one was surprised at its report. The only question about this committee is whether there was or was not one man on it who opposed the plans of the Home Club. The general opinion seems to be that it was composed entirely of adherents of the club. The delegates were cautioned by Mr. Powderly against talking with reporters, but some of the forty-nine men were rather loud in upholding the committee's report as being the only thing possible under the constitution.

During the meeting this afternoon Mr. Powderly received two telegrams. The first was from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in session at Terre Haute. It read:

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen sends congratulations and best wishes, and wish you and your order success. [Signed] P. H. MORAN, Secretary.

The second telegram was dated Richmond, Ind., and read as follows:

Accept my humble thanks and congratulations for the dignified stand you have taken in behalf of my race, especially Post 49. J. R. TOWNSEND (colored).

A committee was appointed to answer these telegrams, and it was decided to hold evening sessions from 9 o'clock to 12 and from 2 to 6 P. M.

District 49, in full force, went this evening to the Academy of Music to force Frank Farrell, the colored delegate, into the theatre. No objection was made to his entrance, however. It is said to be the first time that a mixed race occupied an orchestra seat in a Virginia theatre.

MR. POWDERLY'S ADDRESS.

General Master Workman Powderly's address to the Convention will be delivered probably to-morrow. It has been made public already. Mr. Powderly refers in the beginning to the past year as the most eventful and trying in the history of the order. Speaking of the rapid growth of the order he says that during the year ending on July 1 there were organized 4,068 assemblies. Of the great Southwest strike Mr. Powderly says:

It has been asserted that I condemned the men while they were on strike. I do not remember ever escaped my lips. The only statement of mine that could be made to appear in the light of a condemnation was that second one issued after the strike of the 15th of March. I did not approve of that strike. I could not do so, since confidence enough was not reposed in the General Executive Board to give me a chance to examine into the grievances which the members of D. A. 101 complained of. It was only when the threat was made to stop every wheel in the United States and enforce the whole order in the difficulty that I raised my voice in denial. I did that in defence of the order and the country. I am quite willing to assume all the responsibilities attached to the act, and would do the same thing again under similar circumstances.

That the men of the Southwest suffered wrongs is true; they were many and grievous; and it is my firm belief that the railway companies, with a full knowledge of what these grievances were, precipitated the fight themselves at a time when it would appear to the world that the strike was for an insignificant cause. If the position which I took during that strike was wrong, then the entire order assumed one in it, for when I issued the appeal for aid to support those whom the companies refused to treat with I was most generously sustained.

Mr. Powderly defended himself against the charge that he opposed the eight-hour movement. No statement, he said, was ever further from the truth. He opposed the eight-hour strike of May last because no definite, business-like plan for the inauguration of the eight-hour movement had been mapped out. A reduction in the hours of labor, however, he holds is a necessity, and, sooner or later, must be had. Mr. Powderly says:

The move was in the right direction, but the time and circumstances were not suitable. Before the eight-hour plan is adopted the Knights of Labor and the trade unions must sink or swim together, sink differences, and differences, come together, name a day on which to put their plan into execution, and adopt the plan of action, which plan must be a plan such that no one will indict injury upon either employer or workman. No workingman need strike, nor need business be unsettled. I say to the Knights of Labor, prepare a plan for the perfection of this idea or else place it in the hands of the incoming General Executive Board, with instructions to perform the duty. We are not do this either, let us place the seventy-first declaration into our preamble, and no longer proclaim to the world that we are in favor of eight hours for a day's labor.

Mr. Powderly discusses the relations which the workman bears to the labor-saving machine, and which he says must undergo a radical change. This is his suggestion of a remedy:

The machine must become the slave of the man, instead of keeping the man in attendance on and subordinate to the machine. A plant of cooperation through which the workman may own the machine in operation must one day supersede the present system. To properly map out such a plan requires more time than I have had since this matter came into my disposal. I can only cooperate with others in the work.

Mr. Powderly asks that a Special Committee on Education be appointed to prepare and recommend to the General Assembly a plan for the better education of youth. He says:

The question of child labor and education is the most important that can come before us now or at any other time. With an education, all things are easy of accomplishment; without it hope itself almost dies, and liberty is a farce.

In our organizations of labor, and it has been so from the beginning, we take up the work of reform when the subject is advanced to a new manhood and we must be above 16 years before we admit him. We attempt to drive from his mind the false ideas gathered in from the workshop, or, perhaps, the street corner. His habits are formed, and the work that should have been begun at 7 years we take up at 20 or later on in life. The question is, shall we continue a question as the one we are grappling with, or to successfully solve the question, is a task so difficult that I do not wonder that men drop out of the ranks of labor organizations in disgust and despair. To make the necessary progress we must begin with the child, and see to it that he has an education. If the principles of the Knights of Labor are right, if we can instruct them, we should teach them to the young. It should be a part of the duty of every Assembly to ascertain the number of children who do not attend school in its vicinity, learn what the causes are, and take steps to have them attend school.

The sword may strike the shackles from the limbs of the slave, but it is the education and organization that make of him a free man. He is still a slave whose limbs alone have been freed.

Of the disputes which have at times arisen between Knights of Labor of the order and other societies Mr. Powderly says:

More trouble has been caused us by men who profess to be Knights of Labor than by members of trades unions. I respect the man who, being a member of a trades union, does everything in his power to assist it to defend and perpetuate his organization; but for the Knight of Labor who would even attempt to subordinate our order to any other I have nothing but contempt.

Mr. Powderly makes this personal statement regarding his administration and possible candidacy for re-election:

I have never, during the seven years that I have served as General Master Workman, made a member of this order a subject of personal or public criticism or abuse. Such treatment has not been accorded to me. Whether the intention was to have me reply through the public press I do not know, but I have made it a rule never to speak in criticism, harsh or otherwise, of a man, except when standing face to face with him. And I have as studiously refrained from replying to or having attacks or accusations against me, except in the presence of those who made them. When called upon to defend the order or its principles I have attempted to do so.

I have been accused of displaying a "lack of nerve," of "want of backbone," and of being too "weak a man to lead a great movement." I have never replied to these charges, nor will I do so now. I simply point back to a record of seven years of service and ask this question: If, while holding a position such as no man living or dead ever held before, with the full blaze of public scrutiny shining upon my every action, with public opinion as ready to condemn as to applaud, I have displayed a lack of nerve or backbone, why is it that a million men and women of nerve, backbone, and common sense have gathered around the standard which was placed in my hands seven years ago by the founder of the order himself? If I have been proven a weak man, why do so many strong men support me? I dislike to speak of these matters, but I believe that, in justice to yourselves and me, you should know of them. By men who are not Knights of Labor I have been called weak, because I discountenanced violence and hasty, ill-advised action. I have no excuse to offer, for if this is an offence let the General Assembly itself offer the Apology. My views upon such questions were known to each General Assembly before my election as General Master Workman, and in electing me they endorsed and made themselves responsible for these sentiments.

I will now speak as I have never spoken to a session of the General Assembly before. Representatives have been instructed to vote for me for General Master Workman. I feel complimented, but release every member from his obligation to vote for me. You are free to vote for any other man you choose, and if you act in accordance with my wishes you will select another to fill my place. This I leave in your hands. I stand ready to serve this order in any capacity, either as General Master Workman or private in the ranks. In voting for General Master Workman do not be guided by sentiment or sympathy, but vote for the best interests of God's suffering poor and the cause of united labor. It is because I believe it to be my duty that I talk this plainly, and therefore face to face with labor's representative men and women, is the place to say it.

It has been charged that between members of the General Executive Board and myself serious disturbances have taken place; that ruptures have occurred of a serious character. Others have charged that the Board constituted itself a ring to manage affairs. These statements, inventions of the enemy, have a damaging effect when told to the unwary. The first assertion is utterly false, for between the Board and myself there has been no rupture or even a difference. If at first we did not agree upon a question, we discussed it until the fullest possible light shone upon it, and when we went to the world with it we went as one man. Every attempt to divide us has been a failure. That we have constituted ourselves a ring to manage affairs is true, and so I was elected so far. We are a ring, solid and unbroken, and I hope the next Board will be the same. For standing together in unity we have no apologies to offer. For myself I say we may it never be otherwise.

The Committee of Arrangements of local Knights, appointed to determine the details of the entertainment to be given visiting Knights next Monday, have decided to let the question of commingling white and colored people at the ball that evening to settle itself. It has been arranged to have two dancing pavilions at the State Fair grounds.

The fund for the entertainment of guests was raised by the local assemblies of Richmond, colored and white. The Knights here have separate assemblies, and the colored Knights of Labor contributed something more than the whites to the entertainment fund.

A CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLE.

At the special session of the General Assembly held at Cleveland, Beaumont, McCartney, and Campbell were appointed a Committee on Legislation to go to Washington to watch legislation in the interests of labor. Beaumont and McCartney, shortly after adjournment, prepared a report, which was printed. Ralph Beaumont, Chairman of the committee, has prepared a supplementary report, which will be presented at the Convention to-morrow.

The report presents the views and suggestions of the committee regarding legislation in the interest of labor, and reflects upon the honesty and fairness of the measures before Congress which relate to land, transportation, and finance. The report says:

Your committee are of the opinion that in order to combat the corporate interest, aided as it is by a subsidized press, something more than a committee is not only needed, but imperatively demanded, if we would arouse the people to the wrongs that are constantly being enacted by our lawmakers.

This is the plan suggested in order to awaken a popular sentiment in the interest of honest legislation:

That this body establish a Congress of its own at Washington during the balance of the present session of the United States Congress, a period of 100 days, commencing Dec. 1, 1886; this Congress to consist of one delegate from each of the thirty-eight States, they to be selected from the best speakers and debaters in the order, they to be allowed a compensation of $5 per day, and be allowed actual traveling expenses to and from their homes. They shall organize the body by electing a Speaker from their own number, and shall appoint the same number of assistants as are appointed by the United States House of Representatives, and they shall be designated by the same titles. This body shall be in session daily from 10 hours per day, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., with one hour for dinner.

This body shall, as soon as it is organized, procure a copy of every bill that is introduced into either branch of the national Legislature, and it shall at once be referred to the appropriate committee, and such committee shall at once report the bill to the body with such recommendations as it in its judgment may deem best, when it shall debate the same as if amended by the body; a committee shall at once be appointed to take the bill from the committee room and present the same to the committee of either branch of the national Legislature that has it under consideration, and request that the amendments be incorporated in the bill. This body shall have a clerk, assistant clerk, and a stenographer, a sergeant-at-arms, and an assistant sergeant-at-arms, one door-keeper and assistant door-keeper, all of whom shall be members of the order. The General Executive Board shall levy an assessment pro rata on each member of the order to defray the expenses of this body. There shall also be published by this body a daily record of its proceedings, including the debates, and a copy of the same furnished to each labor assembly, and shall be added to the journals of the local and others at cost.

The committee is of the opinion that the cost of maintaining such a body for 100 days would not exceed 25 cents per member, and that its effect as an educator of the people would far exceed that of the national legislature, as far, it would be unfettered by any partisan bias. It would, in fact, be a Congress of the common people. The criticisms of the members of this body upon the utterances of the members of the other two Houses, the committee thinks, would be looked for by the wage workers from one end of this land to the other. The report concludes:

As it is now we are unrepresented in the halls of legislature, as we are unable to compete with the wily politician, and through the most unscrupulous designs of these men the will of the honest and well-meaning portion of the people is thwarted.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Europe Ransacked in Vain for Traces of a Wealthy Englishman.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—One of the chief topics in English and American society on the Continent for two months past has been the mysterious disappearance of Arthur Molyneax Royds during a visit to the Alps. So many wild versions of the story are afloat that it was with some difficulty that Mr. Gaye, one of the fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, who was Mr. Royds's companion on the trip, was finally traced. In an interview with Mr. Gaye at his home in Ealing, Middlesex, THE SUN correspondent learned that Mr. Royds is of an ancient Lancashire family, is quite wealthy, about 30 years of age, and muscular.

Mr. Gaye and Mr. Royds travelled together for a month in the Alpine country. Starting homeward, they reached Basle at 5 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, intending to start for Calais by the 9:20 P. M. train. Having considerable time on their hands, they strolled about town, took dinner, and then went down to the crowded station platform.

At 7:30 Mr. Royds suddenly vanished, and has not been seen since. He could not have departed by the train, as Mr. Gaye had his ticket, the brasses for his luggage, and the bulk of the money. The station precincts were thoroughly searched and the police secured the town for a trace of the missing man without avail. Mr. Gaye and other friends of Royds spent money like water in endeavors to find some clue to his whereabouts.

Detectives searched the Continent over, advertisements were inserted in all the principal newspapers, station bulletin boards, hotels and public houses were billed with portraits of the missing man, and large rewards were offered for any information regarding his fate.

Mr. Royds's position would have secured him prompt assistance at any foreign office or at any of the British Consular stations. The banks of the Rhine have been examined for miles without success, and every story of his having been seen here and there have been thoroughly sifted and proven to be groundless.

The Swiss police cling to the theory they first formed, that a woman decoyed him from the station platform into town, where confederates robbed and murdered him, throwing the body into the Rhine, the swift current carrying it many miles toward the sea before the search was commenced.

The Demands of Russia.

SOFIA, Oct. 5.—The note presented to the Bulgarian Government by Gen. Kaulbars before his departure from Sofia was in effect as follows:

The imperial Government desires the release of all persons arrested in connection with the deposition of Prince Alexander. It also desires that the elections be postponed until November. The consequences of a refusal to comply with Russia's wishes will fall upon those actually governing Bulgaria.

It is said that Gen. Kaulbars has received 500,000 francs to devote to furthering agitation in Bulgaria.

Gen. Kaulbars, on arriving at Orchanie, was met by a deputation of the residents, who expressed their approval of the attitude of the Government. Gen. Kaulbars resumed his journey immediately, going toward Plevna.

Gen. Kaulbars will visit Plevna, Sistova, Rustchuk, Varna, Schumla, and Tirnova, returning through Eastern Roumelia. It is said that Russia would now be satisfied if the Bulgarian elections were postponed for a week instead of for a month, but that the Government has declared that it is unable to consent to such an arrangement owing to the excitement which Gen. Kaulbars has caused.

Henry Villard to Return Home.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The statement is authorized that Mr. Henry Villard will soon go to America as the representative of a combination of Continental banks which propose to engage largely in financial business with the Oregon firms. The Deutsche Bank, which is now the leading joint stock bank of Europe, heads the combination. Mr. Villard's health is fully restored.

Parnell and his Family.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Mr. Parnell and his mother and sister intend to spend the winter in the south of France. They will probably visit Rome, and will not return to England before the reopening of Parliament.

A PLENTY OF CANDIDATES.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS AND ORLANDO B. POTTER PUT UP FOR MAYOR.

Negotiations for Democratic Union Going On Privately—The County Democracy County Convention to Convene To-night.

Negotiations for a Democratic union are begun, and unless they fail through there will be a united ticket. The County Democracy preference is Edward Cooper for Mayor, and the Tammany choice is Comptroller Loew. If the details are arranged on time the first announcement will be made at the meeting of the County Democracy County Convention at Cooper Union to-night, but the time since Mr. Cooper's return has been so short, and the new aspect put on the situation by pressure from Washington for a union has come so recently, that it is not likely any kind of an arrangement can be perfected by this evening, and no one thinks that a nomination for Mayor will be made unless Mayor Gance, the one mysterious quantity, decides after all that he will run. It doesn't look that way now.

The Washington pressure for a union has sprung up since the nomination of Justice Rufus W. Peckham for the Court of Appeals. Justice Daniels is a strong candidate, and the Administration having nominated a man perfectly acceptable to them now want to make his election sure.

A majority of the leaders of the County Democracy met at the New Amsterdam Club house last night to discuss the prospects. Several of them called on Mr. Cooper during the day and conferred with him. From their reports he will accept the leadership, although there are doubts about the wisdom of such a course, as it would be more galling to Tammany to begin a coalition by accepting the recognized leader of the County Democracy as candidate for Mayor than it would be to take Mr. Cooper himself. Hilton's name is talked of.

An off-hand combination discovered last night was Cooper or Loew for Mayor, Nooney for President of the Board of Aldermen, Recorder Smyth for Justice of the Supreme Court, E. Ellery Anderson for the Superior Court, and Bischoff or Grady for Register.

Gov. David B. Hill is at the Hoffman House. Justice Charles Daniels, Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, was at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday. To callers he said that he would accept the nomination, but that he did not think it proper to discuss politics.

The representatives of the down-town exchanges who formed the Business Men's Municipal Club a week ago met in the Stevens House at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to recommend a colored candidate for Mayor. J. Edward Simmons, ex-President of the Stock Exchange and President of the Board of Education was the unanimous choice of the representatives. It was decided to support Mr. Simmons on the ticket he may accept, and send committees to the county Conventions urging his candidacy. Mr. Simmons at one time was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Mr. Simmons said last evening that he had received no formal notification of this action, but he had been aware that H. K. Thurber had interested himself in such a movement.

The Executive Committee of the "Committee of One Hundred," charged with the duty of selecting Edward O'Brien and Francis M. Bixby's candidates for Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen, met at 1,212 Broadway last night behind closed doors. Faces familiar at ward primaries and on election day at the voting precincts were in the ante-room awaiting their turn to be probed. The question expected that a committee representing the J. Edward Simmons business men would appear and ask them to support Mr. Simmons, but the business men didn't dream of such a thing. It got to be after 9 o'clock, and, no Simmons men appearing, it was decided to recommend the nomination of Orlando B. Potter for Mayor and Theodore Roosevelt for President of the Board of Aldermen. The whole 100 will consider these nominations.

It was stated as if by authority that Mr. Potter will accept the nomination. Mr. Roosevelt is tired of politics, and is on his ranch in Dakota, but his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt, says that Theodore will take the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Executive Committee's report says that the candidate for Mayor should be "a conspicuous sufferer among the taxpayers and laborers, on whom the burdens of bad government fall," and that "a man of that kind is not rich" that the pecuniary temptations of office have no meaning to him." Both the candidates named are rich.

The Irving Hall Committee of Twenty-four met last night to prepare for the County Convention on Friday evening. The members of the committee said they were in favor of union with President Nooney as the union candidate for Mayor.

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