The Sun.

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GEORGE TO THE ARCHBISHOP

A REJOINDER TO PART OF DR. CORRIGAN'S PASTORAL LETTER.

Setting Forth his Theory of Land Tenure and Land Taxation and Justifying It Out of the Bible and Out of Secular History.

Henry George has written to Archbishop Corrigan a letter by way of rejoinder to those clauses of the Archbishop's pastoral letter which dealt with the George doctrines of property in land. He says at starting:

Since I am not a Catholic it might seem hardly befitting in me to deny your right as an Archbishop to clothe your political and economic opinions in the garb of official religious teaching, but I may, perhaps, be permitted to call your attention to the fact that such a right has been expressly denied by high Catholic authority, and to the further fact that the very opinions which you officially stigmatize as opposed to Catholic teaching are openly avowed not only by Catholic laymen and priests, but by prelates of official dignity not inferior to your own.

Perhaps, also, I may be permitted to observe that the quotation you make from the Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. in nowise bears out the interpretation you put upon it. Instead of condemning as a "dangerous theory" the doctrine that human rights to the use of land are equal, it, on the contrary, condemns only those who assail "the right of property which is sanctioned by the natural law," and this restriction, which excludes land, is still further enforced by the Pope's characterization of the property of which he speaks—a characterization that clearly applies only to that species of property which is the result of human exertion.

I leave this, however, to your co-religionists. I address myself not to what you have to say of faith, but to what you advance as reason.

Other extracts from the letter are as follows:

The fallacies which confuse you lie in using the term "property" as co-extensive with the term "property in land," and in the further assumption that "possession" necessarily implies "ownership." Reduced to the form of a syllogism your main argument is this:

The results of human exertion are property, and may rightfully be the object of individual ownership.

Land is property.

Therefore, land is rightfully the object of individual ownership.

Reduced to this form you will at once see what logicians would call the "non-distribution of the middle." To make the syllogism valid in form your middle must be "Land is the result of human exertion." Can you make such a statement?

See in this city the results of individual property in land. Not half the area of New York city is yet built upon, yet hardly one family in ten can enjoy the comfort of a separate home, while the poor are huddled together under conditions which make health impossible and health of soul a miracle. Why? Because the treatment of land as individual property enables monopolists to hold land, for which they have no use, and which they do not attempt to utilize, to tribute from those who do need to use it. Only a few blocks to the east of your stately residence little children are dying every day for want of room and breathing space—literally crowded out of the spacious world which both reason and religion teach us God made for their use. They are forced back from the threshold of life into the false and unreasonable environment, fraught to its fullest extent, would enable one man or one family to entirely frustrate what you and I believe to be the purpose of the Creator in fitting this earth for the abode of man.

When you say that the best human reason acting through ages has sanctioned the right of property you are assuming a truism which is certainly indisputable. But if you mean what you assume, rather than say, that human reason and experience have always sanctioned the right of individual property in land, then I commend to you a much closer examination of the subject than you can yet have made. The notion that land has always been treated as private property will not bear examination. In the Mosaic code the right of ownership which attaches to things produced by men did not attach to land.

"The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine, saith the Lord," is the declaration that in one form or another is reiterated throughout the sacred books. Their constant teaching is that the land is a gift of the Creator to all His children.

And if you turn to secular history you will see that the moral perceptions of men have always led them to acknowledge common rights in land, and that the private property in land is so repugnant to instincts of justice that it has nowhere grown up but as the result of force and fraud.

The notion that the right of individual ownership could attach to land as to things of human production only reached full development among the Romans, whose civilization is deeply stained with blood. It is with us a comparatively modern thing, which in England began to develop out of the feudal (or tribal) system in the time of the Tudors, and only reached full legal extension after the Revolution of 1688, which has been forced upon Ireland and Celtic Scotland by the sword.

And in spite of all that force and fraud could do, there is yet a clear legal distinction made, both in this country and in those from which we derive our laws and customs, between property in land and property in things produced by human exertion. Theoretically at least the State or the Crown is still the only true landowner.

Practically, however, we do in these modern times treat land as something which individuals can own almost as fully as they may own things produced by labor—and this is the reason that with all our unquestionable advances we are cursed with pauperism and crime unknown in that ruder state of society which existed in what are sometimes called "the dark ages"—those "dark ages" in which without our labor-saving machinery our fathers built cathedrals beside which youre is but a pretty miniature—those "dark ages" in which no one feared the inability to make a living, and in which, save when caused by war or famine, absolute want was unknown.

But let me remind you, Archbishop, that the laws of Cæsar are not necessarily the laws of God, and that the mere calling of a thing "property" is not in itself the legal category of things that may be held as property, cannot give to it that moral sanction which the individual ownership of things produced by human exertion indisputably has. Property in human beings has been longer and more widely recognized than private property in land. At the time of the Union of Scotland with England the right of "pit and gallows," that is to say, the right to hang men and bury women alive, was held to be a right of property, and to this day in Russian the core of serfdom is property which may be legally bought and sold. Would you think to justify such right of property by declaring that a man has a right to a statue he has carved or to the block of ice that he has produced by artificial process?

Permit me to state to you the distinction, essential and irreconcilable, between land and those things which are from land by labor to which individual rights of ownership properly attach.

Land was created by God. It can neither be produced by man nor consumed by man. It is the appointed abode—the dwelling place and storehouse of the human beings who, drawing their bodies from its substance and depending upon it for the necessaries of their earthly life, follow each other, generation after generation, in seemingly endless succession, as one guest may follow another guest in the house or at the table of a bountiful host.

On the other hand, the things to which the sanctions of property rightfully attach, while consisting in their substance of materials furnished from land, are in their essence the products of human labor. They are produced and are consumed; they vanish as the individual man vanishes, while "the earth remaineth forever."

The true right of ownership, the right as you correctly define it, "of claiming an object as one's own and disposing both of the object and of its utility according to one's will without let or hindrance, and rightfully to exclude all others," justly attaches to things that man makes, but how can it attach to that which was here before man was—to that which God created for the use of all the generations of men? The exclusive right of ownership to anything produced by human labor is absolute and indefeasible, for it goes back to the man who made it, and rests on the natural right of each human being to the fruits of his own exertions. But this right cannot attach to land. Land was not made by man.

He who erects a house or improves a farm has a clear title to the building or improvement, but this gives him no title to ownership of the original and indestructible natural element on which he has built or improved. Society, in right of owners in the building, may secure the right of ownership in what labor produces on or from the earth. What alone is necessary to secure to the proprietor such rights of possession as shall enable him to fully obtain the benefit of his improvement. And the right of possession—the right to enjoy the fruits of improvements can be secured as well—by the experience shows that it can be secured far better—when land is treated as belonging in usufruct to the whole community than when land is treated as the absolute property of individuals.

Cannot the community reserve ownership while yielding possession quite as well as the Church does or a Girard estate? Cannot the community receive rent as well as can an Astor or a Trinity Church corporation?

Is it not evident, Archbishop, that if God made the earth for the use of all, there must be some way of reconciling the common right to land with the individual right to things produced from land, even when such things are necessarily attached to the land? That there is such a way reflection will show. All we have to do to secure the equal right to land and the exclusive right to improvements is to make the community the virtual landlord. And the easy and simple road to this is by abolishing all the taxes which we now levy upon industry and the fruits of industry, and collecting our public revenues by taxation levied on the land values. Can you see anything very dangerous in this? It is dangerous to monstrous fortunes; it is dangerous to the great incomes drawn by idlers from the profits of other people's industry; but it is dangerous to nothing that is good and wholesome.

As your spiritual brother, Dr. Autty, Bishop of Meath, has said, "There is a pleasant hopefulness in the clearness with which the great social fact that the people are and always must be the rightful owners of the land of their country, reveals the wisdom and the benevolence of the design of Providence in the admirable provision which was made for their wants and needs in that state of social existence of which He is the author."

It is because we disregard this admirable provision of the Creator and permit individuals to take what was manifestly intended for all, and thus put a premium upon the monopolization of natural opportunities, that invention and discovery bring curses instead of blessings, and all our prodigious advances in the arts serve but to widen the gulf between the very rich and the very poor. The very provision which in the natural economy of society should make the advance in civilization an advance toward equality, is converted by our injustice into the cause of monstrous inequality.

You are wrong, Archbishop, if you think in this movement to secure for all the equal and God-given rights in the land any danger to morals or menace to society. On the contrary, if your time and inclination will permit you to carefully examine the matter, you must see in this act of justice the only way to cure great moral evils and the only way to avert social disaster. A civilization cannot stand that is not based on justice.

HENRY GEORGE.

Starving to Death.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Edward Jansen, the man who fatally stabbed his wife a week ago, has not since partaken of a mouthful of food or water. He is now apparently unable to eat, drink, or talk, but sits or lies on his bed in one corner of his cell in a helpless condition. Unless restoratives are in some manner administered he cannot live more than two days. He will be removed to the insane department of the jail to-day.

The Fisheries Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President will transmit to Congress to-morrow a report from the Secretary of State in regard to the fisheries in the waters adjacent to British North America, and copies of the correspondence which has taken place in the present year on that subject.

Nine Out of Ten Women

May be cured by Dr. Tutt's Pearls in one month. Ask druggists for them.

CLUVERIUS'S DOOM.

Gov. Lee Refuses to Pardon him or Commute his Sentence.

RICHMOND, Dec. 7.—Gov. Lee to-day sent a letter to the counsel of Cluverius, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison, in which he says:

The prisoner came from the Judicial to the Executive Department of the Government marked "guilty" by Judges and jury; starting at that point, therefore, I have been diligently studying the record while industriously seeking information and evidence from all other sources which might conclusively prove to my mind that the verdict of the courts was an error, and that therefore the sentence pronounced by the Court of Hustings and affirmed by Virginia's highest court must be set aside or commuted. With an earnest desire to faithfully execute without fear or favor the laws of the State impartially to all, with a most profound sympathy for those upon whose hearts this blow must fall, with a clear conscience that I am discharging my duty in the people of my State as God has given me strength to see it, I now write to inform you that I have not been able to reach a different conclusion from that held by the courts, and, therefore, the case of Thomas J. Cluverius is not one, in my opinion, to call for Executive interference either by the exercise of the pardoning power or by commutation of the sentence.

The Governor's decision was conveyed to the jail by Judge Crump, senior counsel, and his son, Beverly T. Crump, who acquainted the prisoner with it. Cluverius stood the ordeal with the same fortitude which has characterized his conduct since his arrest and during his trial. After the counsel left him, however, it was plainly apparent that the awful news he had heard had a marked effect, and that it was as much as he could do to maintain his wonted composure. Shortly after the counsel left the cell several reporters visited the jail and made an effort to see the prisoner, but when informed of their object by the death watch Cluverius said:

I do not want to see anybody.

He was seated in an armchair, with his elbows on his knees and his chin buried in his hands. Seeing the reporters at the door of the cell, he changed his position and endeavored to appear calm and collected, but it was evident that the blow had struck home. The counsel presented a petition for respite to the Governor this evening. No time was named, as that is left to the Governor's discretion. It is the general impression that a respite of thirty days will be granted.

It is believed by the prison officials that Cluverius will break down, and they look for a full confession from him. While heretofore he has said nothing positive to them, yet certain expressions that have fallen from his lips have led them to believe that they intend a confession in the event of the Governor's adverse decision. He hoped up to the last, however.

At midnight he is tossing uneasily on his couch. As the death watch looked on him his face was covered with beads of perspiration, and he ever and anon clutched the bedclothes nervously and once in a while muttered in his sleep. During his confinement he has not been visited by any clergyman nor has he expressed any desire to see them. He was a member of the Baptist Church, while his lived in King William county, and assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school. It is now expected that he will send for the Rev. Dr. Hatcher, a prominent Baptist divine of this city, with whom he was once on friendly terms.

RHINELANDER'S OPINION OF JERSEY

Still Confined in the Freehold Jail—No Messages to his Family.

ASBURY PARK, Dec. 7.—William C. Rhinelander, who was arrested last night on a train at Matawan while on his way from Asbury Park to New York, is still in the Monmouth county jail in Freehold. He is confined in a cell at night, but he has the liberty of the open space that surrounds the tiers of cells during the day. This morning he sent out for Lawyer Arrowsmith and held a long conversation with him. Mr. Rhinelander sent no messages to his family or friends in New York. Justice of the Peace Holmes received a letter from Mr. Rhinelander early last June in reference to his carrying away the goods that the Sheriff had attached. After referring in an uncomplimentary way to Dr. Johnson, who caused the attachment to be made, and offering to settle his bill if reduced to $85, the writer adds:

Under your disgusting laws an honest man who goes away for a short time with his wife's property seized and sold, while a dishonest man who runs away, taking his property with him, is safe. I shall never again make New Jersey my permanent residence. Your State is the laugh and by-word of New York, and people are called unfortunate who live there. I advocate the shooting of every one of your dirty Sheriffs, and you can tell Sheriff Blackguard Jackson I should like nothing so much as to put a bullet in him. I offer to send this money simply because I owe Johnson that amount, and am going in a few days to Pennsylvania, a much more respectable State, and if Johnson wants it he can send me his receipt, or look for his money in the clouds. Yours respectfully, W. C. RHINELANDER.

It was this letter that made Jackson and the Jersey constables seize Rhinelander's hands when they awoke him from his slumber in the cars and search him for weapons, even before they clapped handcuffs on him.

ARREST OF DEMOCRATS.

Some of Them Accused of Dishonesty in the Indianapolis Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7.—Warrants for the arrest of four prominent Democrats were issued to-day. They were Simeon Coy, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee; W. F. Bernhamer, Chairman of the Board of Canvassers; John H. Counselman, an election inspector, and Henry N. Spaan, a lawyer. Failing to secure indictments by the recently discharged Federal Grand Jury, the Republican Committee adopted this course. The allegations against the defendants are that they fraudulently changed the tallies and returns of the votes in five precincts of this city at the recent elections. The writs were made returnable on next Thursday. It was agreed not to serve the writs until Thursday, as no fears are entertained that the defendants will leave the city.

The Republicans seem to be frantic for the arrest of Democrats to offset the haul of seven Republicans last week in Orange county charged with bribery on election day. The evidence, they say, is strong and will convict the four Democratic defendants. It is the same that was rejected by the Federal Grand Jury.

Trains Delayed by Snow.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7.—The Manitoba road reports 200 cars of wheat snow bound at Wilmar. Trains for Minneapolis and Duluth, loaded with wheat, are compelled to keep dropping off cars at way stations, and when they reach their destinations they have little more than the caboose left. The St. Louis road is greatly troubled for water besides the difficulty from drifting snow. The Hastings and Dakota lacks water, especially in the James River country, in some cases having to send engines fifty miles away and fill water cans and haul them to the points where needed. The same line has been forced to run night trains to get through.

NYACK, Dec. 7.—Travel is greatly impeded in Rockland county to-day by the snow, which has drifted badly in many places. In the Ramapo region some of the mountain roads are impassable. The snow is from one to four feet deep. Trains through the county are delayed.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—This part of Virginia was visited last night by the heaviest snow storm since 1857. This morning the ground was covered to the depth of eighteen inches on a level. West of this city the snow is from two to three feet deep. Passenger trains are being run with two locomotives. The street cars here could not run to-day. Up to 8 o'clock to-night no trains have arrived here from the North.

Green Goods for Greenhorns.

BANGOR, Dec. 7.—New York confidence men are engaged in working the old counterfeit money act in Bangor and vicinity, and have already captured several greenhorns. They send out circular letters saying that the recipient has been recommended to the sender as a reliable person, and then they unfold a gorgeous plan by which a fortune may be made in short order. The victim is earnestly enjoined not to give anything away, and then informed that the writer deals in "green paper," ones, twos, fives, and tens, of which every note is perfect as regards printing, engraving, numbers, signatures, and paper. When a greenhorn who thinks to get rich suddenly by dishonest means falls into the snares and sends on some money and in a few days receives a box of sawdust.

French Spoliation Awards.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Court of Claims has reported to Congress the names of the following persons found to be entitled to awards under the French Spoliation Claims act: C. F. Adams, administrator of P. C. Brooks, $7,000; C. F. Hunt, administrator of J. Runds, $1,000; G. Holbrook, administrator of J. Holbrook, $6,972; E. Gay, executor of E. Gay, assignee, $300; Blagg & Samuels, administrators of Crowell Hatch, $3,000; F. V. Corey, administrator of S. Hollingsworth, $5,000; Wm. Gray, administrator of T. Stewart, assignee, $6,350; T. Cushing, administrator of M. Watrous, $6,355; Wm. Nottler, administrator of Nat Fellowes, $1,000.

Panic in the Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Fire was discovered about 10 o'clock this morning in the folding room of the Government Printing Office, and caused for a time great excitement among the employes in that room, who are mostly women. The fire was extinguished before it had done much damage, but the alarm came near resulting in a disastrous panic.

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THE PRESIDENT CALLED ON.

PRESIDENT HUGHITT WANTS TO BUILD THROUGH A RESERVATION.

Mr. Cleveland Refuses to Sign the Order and Congress is Appealed To—No End of Railroad Legislation Now Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Marvin S. Hughitt, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and President of the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha road, called upon the President to-day and asked for an order allowing his road the right of way through the Fort Meade military reservation in the Black Hills district of the Territory. Theoretically the power to grant this permission is vested in the President, but he firmly refused Mr. Hughitt's request. The latter retired from the White House asserting that he would go to Congress for the permission. This he promptly did, for within two hours after he left the White House Mr. William L. Scott of Pennsylvania introduced in the House a bill to grant the desired right of way through the Fort Meade reservation to the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley road, under which name this branch of Mr. Hughitt's road is organized. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern roads have divided southern Dakota between them, covering the country with parallel lines of equal length and equidistant. They have solemnly pledged each other not to build any additional road without due notice, and as a result there are constantly being incorporated and built, in Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa numbers of short roads, under independent organization, starting at some feasible point on a line of one or the other of these systems, and developing some new country. These are finally absorbed by the great lines, whose little subterfuge deceives nobody but stockholders, and nominally carries out the pledge.

James J. Hill, President of the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Road, is in the city looking after his interests in the Northwest, and to urge a bill, which Delegate Toole of Montana to-day introduced, granting the above road the right of way through the Fort Benthold Indian reservation in Dakota, and the Blackfoot reservation in Montana. The new line is to start from Mœnal, the present terminus of the road, and cross the reservation on the line between townships 153 and 154, to follow the Missouri River by the most convenient and practicable route to the point where the Milk River, through the valley of the latter to Fort Assiniboine and thence southwesterly to the great falls of the Missouri. This will parallel the Northern Pacific road to a considerable extent, as far as the accessible and valuable parts of Dakota and Montana are concerned.

Delegate Gifford offers a bill providing for the building of a bridge across the Missouri at or within five miles of Yankton, for the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railroad Company, another extension of the Chicago and Northwestern road. Congressman Kleiner of Indiana also introduced a bill to allow the Dutch, Pierre and Black Hill Railroad to build a bridge across the Missouri at Pierre, Dakota. This is an extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system, and the bridge will be constructed jointly by the Chicago and Northwestern and the above-mentioned roads authorized by Congress.

The resources of the great Territory are beginning to attract the attention of Eastern business men, and quite a number are acquiring interests of various kinds. A former Treasury official, representing a company in which John Jay Cogan is the officer, has returned from a year's sojourn in the Territory to place certain loans for individuals, counties, and corporations, and has found no difficulty in obtaining all the money he needed, and offers of plenty more were made. A number of Congressmen who have no further connection with the national establishment after the 4th of March next have decided to move to Dakota permanently, among them W. D. Hill of Ohio and Representative Kleiner of Indiana.

Delegate Toole of Montana will appear before the Committee on Territories to-morrow to argue the cause of admission for his constituency, and will present a set of very strong arguments, among which the fact that the Territory is thoroughly and undeniably Democratic appears to be the strongest. Mr. Toole proposes to put the case of the Mormons. After this break, which occurred at midday, the market was very excited, and the transactions were enormous. The price recovered somewhat to 74½.

Our 400th Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Board of Promotion of the Constitutional Centennial Celebration in 1889, the World's Exposition in 1892 in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and the Permanent Exhibition of the three Americas, an outgrowth of the World's Exposition, met in Washington to-day and elected permanent officers, as follows: President, William C. Ladin of Massachusetts; Secretary, A. Scott Robeson of Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents, A. A. Ames of Minnesota, E. John Ellis of Louisiana, Amor Smith of Ohio, Charles D. Fisher of Maryland, Amos R. Little of Pennsylvania, Henry B. Thayer of New York, A. P. Williams of California.

Still Dearing Wilson's Story.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 7.—On Friday last the *Gazette* published, by request of Mrs. George M. Rice, the oldest sister of Levi Wilson, a denial of Wilson's claim to be the son of P. L. Moen. Wilson then went to Mr. and Mrs. Rice and demanded their signatures to affidavits supporting his story. They refused, and he threatened vengeance unless they helped him. To-day they made affidavits declaring that there is no truth in Wilson's story. Both say they believe him to be insane. Rice says Wilson has told him the secret of his hold on Moen, and that it had in it no such claim as he now lets up.

Jennie Saxton Held for Trial.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 7.—Judge Hare to-day decided that Jennie Saxton, accused of forgery, was probably guilty, and bound her over in the sum of $800 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Castoria gives perfect health to infants and children. For colic, sour stomach, loose bowels, constipation, or indigestion, there is nothing like Castoria. It is prompt. It is safe. It is sure.—Adv.

TRADES UNIONS IN CONVENTION.

Steps Toward the Consolidation of Two Numerous Bodies of Workingmen.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada began its sixth annual session here to-day. The National Trades Unions Convention is to convene here to-morrow. President Gompers of the Federation says he regrets the Amalgamated Association's failure to be represented.

Grafton Pearce, representing the State Trades Assembly, delivered an address of welcome, congratulating the Federation on the stand taken not to mix labor with politics. He contrasted the spectacles of Powderly and Henry George as political candidates to represent the workingmen, one a free trader and the other a protectionist.

President Gompers reviewed the past work of trades unions, which, he said, tended to the enlightenment of all, and were conservators of the public peace. As organizations, he said, they are against riot, tumult, and anarchy, and society in all its bearings is safe with trades unions. Referring to the national convention, which meets to-morrow, they should, he said, so conduct legislation as to meet with the convention's approbation.

The election of officers resulted as follows: J. W. Smith, National Tailors' Union, President; J. L. Wright of International Typographical Union, Vice-President; J. S. Kirchner, International Cigarmakers' Union, Secretary; H. Emerich, International Furniture Manufacturers, Assistant Secretary; W. E. Thompson, Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, Doorkeeper; E. P. Pfleger, Columbus, Messenger.

The Committee on Legislation made its report. In it the Pinkerton police are characterized as armed bodies of mercenaries, seeking to intimidate men asking for their rights. Under the head of "the federation and the Knights, strikes, and political action," the report says:

The fifth annual Congress in executive session considered the relations between the Trades Unions and the Knights of Labor and instructed the Secretary to correspond with the executive officers of the latter body in reference to the matter. Secretary Foster, obeying his instructions, wrote to Mr. Powderly and Secretary Turner and elicited replies from both. That of Mr. Powderly deserves special notice on account of the tone and spirit of fairness pervading its contents, but the continued hostility of the Knights of Labor to the Trades Unions leads us to suppose that they were promises to the ear, broken to the hopes, or that Mr. Powderly's influence for good was not sufficient to prevail by the delegates to the last session of the federation.

We do not, as a federation or as individuals, wish to be understood to be the advocates of strikes; on the contrary, it is known that the best regulated trades unions have the least strikes; yet while we deprecate this measure of warfare in the labor movement, we cannot, and will not join the general hue and cry for their condemnation.

The Legislative Committee was authorized to meet with a committee of the Trades Union Conference to agree upon a plan for the amalgamation of all trades unions.

The following was received to-night, dated at Philadelphia, June 4, Mr. Powderly:

P. J. McGuire, Secretary Trades Union Conference:

I have selected a committee of five, consisting of Brothers Hawes, Hall, McNeely, Errington, and Zandt, to discuss past grievances between trades unions and K. of L., and pave the way for the avoidance of future ones.

FAILED WITH $800,000 DEBTS.

C. M. Foster & Co., the Upholsterers, Make an Assignment—A Loss Through a Relative.

C. M. Foster & Co., who are importers of upholstery goods at Grand and Crosby streets, and are, it is said, the largest house in their line in the city, failed yesterday. The members of the firm, Chester M. Foster and his son Charles E. Foster, made a general assignment to Frank P. Burnap. Preferences were given aggregating $192,283, as follows:

Mrs. Harriet M. Foster, $34,349; Mrs. Louisa P. Foster, $1,504; Mrs. Ellen F. Hargrave, $2,350; Bourne & Pease, $9,987; Giles White, $2,011; National Shoe and Leather Bank, two notes $10,000; Wm. Brigham, one note, $3,000; Jane D. Lee, $2,800; Harriet F. Massey, $702; Georgiana L. Massey, $702; Emil Schneider, $6,187; A. J. Campbell & Brother, $987; Henry Talmadge, $5,000, fourteen notes, $80,000; John Monroe & Co., three notes, $30,000.

Two years ago *Bradstreet's* took away the firm's means rating and cut down the credit rating from high to fair, believing that the firm's financial condition was not as sound as the rating generally supposed.

The old-fashioned business methods of the house, it is said, left it behind its rivals in the competition of trade. The firm have always carried a large stock, principally of silk and similar goods, such as simple goods, and not disposed to go into novelties.

Charles E. Foster, the junior partner, said yesterday that he thought the assets of the firm would amount to about $800,000, and that the liabilities were nearly as large. A greater part of the liabilities were in the form of notes of the creditors there being secured. Of the same creditors nearly all were secured or had good collateral. No assets of the firm were very good. Their troubles dated back to the failure of Note Broker Alonzo Follett, whereby they lost over $70,000, the proceeds of notes of theirs which he sold. At that time they had about $350,000 of paper through Follett, all of which, Mr. Foster said, had been paid off, although they might have evaded the payment. Besides this heavy loss they had also met with another loss of $25,000 by a relative. Mr. Foster thought that the creditors would not lose much by the failure.

The Pallidines After the Little Judge.

The Committee of Twenty-four of Tammany Hall held a secret meeting in the wigwam last night to make the routine arrangements for the primaries. The Committee on Organization meets on Friday evening, when the dates of the primaries will be announced. There is some talk of an effort to overthrow Judge Duffy, who is leader of the First district, the little Judge lost his Aldermanship by the combination of the Hall and Anderson party with the disaffected faction of Tammany. It is likely, though, that the little Judge will stick. He has come out on top of all his troubles so far, and he may do so again.

A proposition was made to divide the Twenty-fourth district into two districts, somewhat on the line of the Twenty third and Twenty-fourth wards. The Twenty third and Twenty-fourth ward organization of the Twenty-fourth is not in good condition, and it is thought that a division of the district, which is very large in territory, would allow of more effectual organization. The proposition was not finally acted on, but the feeling was in its favor. It will come up for action on Friday.

The Mystery of Emma Pearson's Death.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 7.—Jacob Andersen, the Swede, who was accused of murdering Emma Pearson in the Warwick woods, was discharged this afternoon after an examination. He lives near where the body of the murdered girl was found, and was suspected by the town officials who were at work upon the case, but not a vestige of evidence could be found against him. The facts so far learned go to substantiate the theory that more than one person had a hand in the murdering of Miss Pearson, and that the body was placed near Andersen's house for the purpose of throwing suspicion upon him, and finally that a carriage was used in transporting the body from where the girl was killed to the house.

To Protect Home Industry.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 7.—The *Commercial-Gazette* says that a National Tariff Association is being formed among the workingmen of the country. By the next Presidential election, it says, thousands of clubs will be in existence in the North and five Southern States. The organization was started in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. An unbroken tariff front will be presented from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The organization will run with two leagues, the National Protectionists of Philadelphia or the Protective League of New York. While it is to be entirely independent of either, it will yet be a useful adjunct.

Artist Wales's Body Recovered.

The body of J. A. Wales, the artist, who died suddenly on Monday afternoon in Sandy Spencer's, was taken yesterday from Undertaker Shreck, who persisted in holding it in opposition to the wishes of the dead man's friends, and carried to Benedict's, in Carmine street. The widow will arrive this morning, and with her John A. Greene and a committee from the Press Club will make arrangements for the funeral.

Abbett's Election Sure.

The New Jersey State Democratic Committee met last night at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City. The meeting was held with closed doors. The committee was unanimous in the belief that the Democrats would have a majority of four or more on joint ballot, and that Gov. Abbett would certainly be elected United States Senator. It was said that Labor Assemblyman Carroll and Donohue would vote with the Democrats.

Uncle Sam a Slow Paymaster.

A Supervisor of the late election wrote to THE SUN yesterday to find out when he was to be paid. The Chief Supervisor of Elections in the Post Office building said that he may role were not made out yet, but that the Supervisors could get their money about the holidays.

"The Huguenots" in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The National Opera Company gave an elaborate representation of "The Huguenots" to-night, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm by a very large audience. The opera was produced with a magnificence of stage setting and costuming. A notable feature of the evening was the first appearance here in grand opera in English of Mme. Fursch-Madi. She sang the part of *Valentine*.

A Denial from Mr. Morrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Morrison said to-day, with reference to the newspaper statement that his friends desired to make him Clerk of the next House, that the statement did not originate with, nor was it circulated by, his friends.

THREE WOMEN ATTACKED.

ONE OF THEM STRUCK WITH A HORSEWHIP AND ONE WITH A CLUB.

The Same Negro Follows Each of Them—Miss Disbrow Makes him Pick up her Music for her—Charles Russell Arrested.

Three young women of West Brighton, Staten Island, shortly after dark on Monday night last were attacked at different times and places by a negro. Each escaped after being more or less roughly used. Charles Russell was arrested and identified by the women as their assailant. He is a neatly dressed young man, who formerly lived in West Brighton, but he has not been seen there in several years. He denied, before Justice Power, that he had attacked the women, but he was held without bail.

The young woman who was attacked first is Norah Fogarty, a cook in the family of Mrs. MacMurray in Trinity place and Woodruff place, a quarter of a mile from the West Brighton Railroad station. She was returning home. The negro followed her. She ran, and the negro from behind lashed her with a horsewhip around the head, at the same time telling her to stop. The girl ran to a neighbor's yard on Front street and escaped. She fainted at the threshold of Mrs. MacMurray's house.

Not long afterward Miss Anna C. Disbrow encountered the same negro. Miss Disbrow is a pretty young woman who lives in Newark, N. J., and is visiting her uncle, Benjamin E. Cole of 3 Trinity place, West Brighton. Miss Disbrow had visited the Post Office, and, with one hand filled with letters and the other grasping a roll of music, she took a short cut to 3 Trinity place through Woodruff place, which has no street lamps. Miss Disbrow said last evening that a negro holding a whip was following her, and that when she increased her pace he did the same. He spoke to her and said she was giving him "quite a walk." Miss Disbrow hurried on, but the negro got in front of her and caught her shoulders with both hands. She screamed and he put one hand over her mouth. Then he struck her in the eye with his hand, which seemed to have a glove on it. Miss Disbrow tried to strike her assailant, and in the struggle she dropped her roll of music. She asked the negro to pick it up and give it to her. To her astonishment he complied with her request. Seeing a woman approach, Miss Disbrow appealed to her for help and the negro walked away. Miss Disbrow says she struck two or three times, but was not hurt much, and she avers that she retained her self-possession. She does not know what made her ask the negro to pick up the music. She simply asked him. She was afraid to pick it up herself.

The same negro next time he was seen he was looking through the window of a grocery on the Terrace in West Brighton a half hour after Miss Disbrow's experience with him. Maggie Virgro, a domestic at the residence of Mrs. Whithorn in Dongan street near Cedar avenue, saw the negro looking through the window at her while she was making purchases. While she was returning home he overtook her, seized her in his arms and attempted to throw her down. The girl caught hold of the fence and screamed. The negro threatened to kill her if she screamed again, but she screamed again, and then he struck her three times on the head with a club and partially stunned her. Lawrence Steers, a brother of Undertaker Steers, heard the girl's outcry, and as Steers hurried up the negro ran off. The girl was taken to a store, and Dr. Bryan was called. Her injuries were cared for.

An officer and Policemen A. G. Simonson and Daniel Sullivan arrested Russell in the outskirts of West Brighton. He had been drinking, but he was not intoxicated. There were flecks of blood and some long brown hair on his coat sleeves. Maggie Virgro identified his face as the one she saw looking through the grocery window. He had a handkerchief on which were fresh stains of blood. Russell formerly worked for Pero Brothers, lumber dealers, and for J. W. Winnill, a builder in West Brighton. He said yesterday that he had worked in New Haven. For a few days he was in a provision store, at Joseph Porter's store, and for some time past has been officers' waiter on board the Sound steamboat Elm City. He came from New Haven to West Brighton on Monday to visit a friend, John Dugres, and they had a slight quarrel yesterday. The broken horsewhip was picked up on the spot where the negro had the struggle with Maggie Virgro.

Russell is held for examination.

Struck Down in her Store.

Policeman Joseph Long reported at the Fifty-ninth street station late on Monday night that he was called into Widow Jennie McPherson's little grocery store, 1,319 Second avenue, at 10 P. M. He found Mrs. McPherson bleeding from a scalp wound and too stupefied to explain her condition. An old coal scuttle in the store had blood on it, and the contents of a pitcher of molasses was spilled over the floor. He supposed that Mrs McPherson had fallen on the coal scuttle and cut her head, and had dropped her pitcher of syrup. An ambulance from the Presbyterian hospital came for Mrs. McPherson, but she refused to be removed. A doctor, however, sewed up the wound, and he had a conclusion that she was taken to Bellevue hospital.

Pat Mahoney, who lives over Mrs. McPherson's store, said he was in his room when he heard a noise at 8 o'clock on Monday night and found Mrs. McPherson standing behind the counter bleeding from her head. She told him that about half an hour before a man had come into the store and asked her to draw him some syrup. While she was leaning over the faucet he had struck her on the head and stunned her. No money was taken, because she had disposed of the money in the till.

Richard Gregory, Mrs. McPherson's cousin, was in charge of the store last night. He said that Mrs. McPherson lived there alone. Another story gave the same account of the assault as Mahoney, but added that a trunk in the room back of the store had been broken open, but no money was in the trunk.

Mrs. McPherson told the same story to Coroner Messemer, who was called to the hospital last night to take her ante-mortem statement.

Mrs. French Orders All Hands Out.

Another injunction was obtained by Mrs. Helen French yesterday compelling all persons to vacate French's Hotel. It was granted upon her affidavit that two weeks' rent, amounting to $1,500, which was due, had not been paid, and that a month's rent for the annex, amounting to $250, had also not been paid. All the parties were served last night. The Coleman Company was still in possession yesterday. An examination was begun at the Tombs on the charge of breaking and entering against Mrs. French and Major Coleman. The charge didn't amount to much.

After leaving the Tombs Police Court, Major Coleman, Mr. French, and a half dozen others went down into Duck's Restaurant, in Barclay street, from the Fifth street side of the hotel. Stairs run from the barber shop into the hotel, and they found the door at the head of the stairs locked.

"Come on, here's a way into the hotel," said the Major.

The remark was heard up stairs by Mr. Brown and his followers. They rushed to the door and barricaded it.

Money, Not Shouting, Wanted.

There was a meeting of the Irish National League in Judge Kelly's court house last night, at which John J. Delaney presided. John B. Murphy of the Twentieth Ward branch assailed the action of the present Board of the National League in Ireland as a worse slavery of the people than English slavery, and he for one favored the force argument in any and all forms possible. P. J. Tarpey and D. P. Roderick backed up Mr. Murphy in his views. James P. Farrell said it was bad taste to vilify the proceedings of a body with which the Irish people were satisfied. Mr. Thomas Dimitry said he was tired of the cravings of some men so far away from England. He was not brave in the sense that these men who shouted were. He thought too much of his living skin. He had whenever a dollar was wanted, he was always ready and willing to give one, and if the people continued to do as they had been doing they would do still more good than by shouting.

Long Island Village Officers Elected.

At the election for officers of the village of College Point, L. I., held on Monday evening, the Knights of Labor had candidates in the field for every office to be filled, but all of them were defeated. The following were elected: For Police Justice, Edward Bendulinden; Trustees, John Lewis, John Rally, and George Stonebanks. The Knights of Labor made a special fight