The Sun.

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE COMING WORKMEN'S HOLIDAY FILLS STATESMEN WITH ALARM.

Demonstrations to be Repressed in Some Countries—The First Lady of Persia in Vienna—Little King Alphonso Ill Again—Succi Loses Thirty Pounds and One Inch in Height During His Forty Days' Fast—Spurgeon After Dr. Parker's Scalp—Gen. Booth's Plan to Abolish Crime—Mr. Stanley Arrives in London—He Has Been Nearly Bored to Death by Relentless Admirers—Noteworthy Turf Events.

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LONDON, April 26.—The short-sighted statesmen and politicians who a few weeks ago made light of the projected May Day labor demonstrations now see and admit their error. They could not well do otherwise, for the newspapers publish columns about it daily, and it forms the subject of frequent Cabinet councils and diplomatic inquiries. The powers that be hope much from the lack of unanimity among the workers, which, unhappily, exists, but they themselves are equally in discord. Here in London there will be no interference whatsoever with the demonstrators, and only measures of precaution will be taken. The troops will be in their barracks and the police out of sight, but within call in case of emergency.

In Austria, however, the authorities, as indicated in THE SUN last week, are bent upon a policy of exasperation. Only the other day they gave the workmen in Galicia a taste of their quality by treating ordinary street brawls as organized riots and shooting down unarmed and unoffending men and women. The Governors of provinces have been publicly and ostentatiously reminded of their powers of proclaiming martial law, and military officers have been ordered to disregard the merciful formality of firing blank cartridges at mobs before resorting to bullets. Everywhere the authorities are, so to speak, shrieking out, "See how strong and ready we are, and beware how you provoke us to use our quick-firing rifles and our sharp-edged swords."

The use of grapeshot is spoken of not obscurely, and in all the large towns regiments of soldiers, with bands playing, are marched up and down streets in which such a spectacle has never been seen before. The object of these proceedings is clearly intimidatory, but the workmen continue serenely to make their arrangements for the demonstration. In Hungary the authorities have been acting with much more discretion, with the result that class bitterness is less marked than in Austria. Some Government departments have even granted a first of May holiday, and if the workmen comport themselves with reasonable prudence the day may pass without trouble.

In Germany the reactionary policy has finally prevailed, and employers, following the example of the State departments, will dismiss all men who abstain from work on the 1st of May. In most large towns outdoor meetings and processions have been prohibited. Troops are to be held in readiness for action, but indoor meetings will not be interfered with, and there has been no attempt, as in Austria, at preliminary exasperation.

In France the first of May movement is practically in the hands of the extreme Socialists, and if they should attempt to carry out their programme there blood will undoubtedly be shed. In Paris meetings will be held in every available building, at which petitions demanding the eight-hour day will be signed by the workmen, who will afterward send delegations to the Chamber of Deputies. Constans has decided that these delegations will be tantamount to a street procession, which must be suppressed. Whatever the Socialists intend to do, Minister Constans means business. The garrison of Paris, normally large, is to be reënforced by eight regiments from the provinces, and arrangements have been made whereby the troops at Versailles, Courbevoie, and St Germain will be able to coöperate with those in the capital at short notice. Nor does Constans believe in hiding his hand. The troops and gendarmes will be very much en evidence. They will occupy the strategic points, and will prevent access to all open spaces where crowds might gather. The situation is, therefore, really serious. No one doubts that the Government will prevail. Whether law and order shall be vindicated in blood depends upon the Socialists and Anarchists, who are perverting for their own purposes that which should have been a useful industrial demonstration.

In Italy, Spain, and generally in the smaller states of Europe, the situation has not materially changed from last week. In this country, however, the state of affairs is very different from what it was a week ago. Trades unionism has conquered socialism, with the result that demonstrations will be held throughout the country on Sunday, May 4, instead of on Thursday next. The extremists may muster a few thousands on May 1, but the great demonstration will be on Sunday, and it will be held under the auspices of the London Trades Council. The matter was finally settled on Wednesday evening at a special meeting of the council, and efforts to give a Socialist tone to the resolutions to be submitted to the great gathering in Hyde Park utterly failed. The only concessions granted to the Socialists was permission for the Social Democratic federation to have a platform to itself. But at the other seven platforms the speakers will be bona fide.

The workingmen's demonstration cannot fail to be a success, and there will not be less than 250,000 people in the park a week from to-morrow.

Queen Victoria has fled from the cold winds and rains of Aix les Bains, and is now comfortably quartered in the palace of her son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, at Darmstadt, where she remains a week en famille with her favorite grandchildren. The Grand Duke is by no means a favorite, for the Queen can never forget with what indecent haste, when left a widower by the death of his wife, Princess Alice of England, he contracted a morganatic marriage with a most undesirable baroness, and what trouble she was put to before that union could be dissolved.

Nevertheless Queen Victoria has been graciously pleased to accept his serene Highness' hospitality, as the visit gave Kaiser Wilhelm a convenient opportunity and excuse for meeting his grandmother, with whom he has to talk about dowries and other family matters. His Majesty dined with her last evening, and they had a long interview to-day, but there is no reason to doubt the semi-official statement that the meeting has no political significance.

The Kaiser has done plenty of work this week, on sea and land. Frenchmen have been gnashing their teeth over the brutal disregard of their feelings involved in his visit to Alsace, but the people of that conquered province seemed pleased enough to see the German Emperor, and the flouts and gibes of the French press will not serve to hide the fact that Strasburg, supposed to lie writhing beneath the iron heel of the invader, was splendidly decorated and illuminated in his honor, and the enthusiasm of the crowds could not have been surpassed even in Berlin.

Something has evidently happened at the Russian court. The Czar and his family had settled down comfortably at Gatchina with the intention of staying a month, when early this week telegraphic orders were received to repair the St. Petersburg palace for their reception, and next day the entire court returned unexpectedly to the capital. The censor sent out a paragraph which the newspapers, of course, published, saying that the change was due to cold and rainy weather; but from a climatic point of view St. Petersburg just now is not more favored than Gatchina.

Mrs. Nasir Eddin No. 1 of Persia is suffering from a cataract in one of her eyes. She has reached Vienna and submitted to an operation, whereby it is hoped she will be able to view all the more clearly on her return to Teheran the charms and graces of her worthy and exalted husband, the king of kings. The feelings of Vienna dudes who hovered around the railway station on Wednesday in the hope of catching sight of her have received a rude shock. Instead of a young and lovely houri they saw from a distance a decrepit old lady not far short of 60 lifted from a carriage by a number of elderly negroes, who assisted her into a waiting room, where she was received by the ladies of the Persian embassy. Her Majesty, besides being nearly blind, was muffled in a thick black veil, and all that the gilded youths obtained for their trouble was a far-away sight of the eyes of the ladies aforesaid and the scowls of the eunuchs deputed by the Shah to accompany his wife by way of a concession to the Persian equivalent for Mrs. Grundy. Prof. Fuchs has already operated upon the royal eyes, and has little doubt he can effect a perfect cure.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain intends paying a visit to England this summer. She has never yet been in Britain, and she desires to make a closer acquaintance with the English people, whom she believes to be sincere and loyal. Isabella has a good opinion of the present Queen Regent's business abilities, and thinks the young King a fine child. Little Alfonso, who has been suffering from a complication of childish ailments, has been ordered to have a change of air, and will be taken next week to Aranguez.

The Government is much puzzled at Mr. Parnell's alternative land scheme for Ireland, and in particular cannot understand what they consider his sudden interest in the welfare of the landlords. It has rashly assumed, however, that the Irish leader is not sincere, and thinks it can cover him with confusion by agreeing to embody a part of his scheme in its own bill. Mr. Parnell, however, while perfectly willing to stake his reputation upon the economical soundness and political expediency of his policy, declines to have it mutilated by hostile hands, and then tacked on to a measure of which he entirely disapproves. His scheme must stand, he says, upon its own merits, or be thrown away, and in this view the Irish leader is in perfect accord with his trusted lieutenants, William O'Brien, John Dillon, and Thomas Sexton, and with the rank and file of his supporters. Plainly and shortly put, Mr. Parnell says that it is his desire to retain in Ireland the few good landlords while banishing the many bad ones. The battle against the evil system of landlordism has been practically won, he says, and Irish statesmen have now to think of the immediate future when Ireland shall be a self-governing country, with its legislative chamber, in which the best class of landowners, shorn of most of their broad acres and deprived of power for evil, shall take honorable place as representatives of the culture and social graces which no Irishman desires to banish from his country.

Minister Lincoln, Secretary of Legation McCormack, and Major Post have been interested listeners in the Ambassadors' gallery to the debate upon the Irish measures in the House of Commons this week. The English newspapers of Thursday announced that Gladstone had dined at the Grand Hotel the evening before "With some American friends." Inquiries as to who the American friends were disclosed the fact that the Grand Old Man had dined with Salisbury and his Cabinet, and that the story about American friends was a blind to fool the newspapers. No political significance attaches to the event, although the diners stayed late.

Giovanni Succi, the little Italian who has been fasting for forty days at the Aquarium, took his first meal, consisting of a spoonful of bouillon, this afternoon in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. He was not a pleasing spectacle, although his physical condition is wonderful in view of the circumstance that he has subsisted entirely upon water for forty days. He has been very carefully watched, night and day, by two committees of physicians from the Westminster Hospital, who are positive that he has consumed nothing but water during the forty days, with the exception of a little elixir, containing no nutriment, to allay abdominal pains. Succi lost thirty pounds during his fast, but though the skin upon his forehead is like wrinkled parchment, and his cheeks fall in between his high cheek bones and lower jaw, and the lines of his face are drawn down and haggard, he walks firmly, and his muscular grip is as strong as it was six weeks ago. At the conclusion of the fast his temperature was normal, 97.6° F., pulse 58, respiration 18, and lung capacity 1,450 cubic centimeters. His weight was 93 pounds 4 ounces, the loss since the day before being 11 ounces. He has maintained almost evenly from first to last his normal temperature. The temperature of his body at starting, on March 19, was 98.6° F. It was reduced to 98° at the end of that month, after which it remained about 97.4°. His pulse began at 92, fell on the second day to 76, rose on the third to 82, and fell to 53° on March 20. Since then it has oscillated between 53° and 62°, the lowest, 52°, being registered on the 20th inst. His muscular grip began at 49, and ends at 51 kilogrammes, and in the interval has oscillated between 46 and 49. His lung capacity began at 2,000 cubic centimetres, and in a week had dropped to 1,550. His height before the fast was 5 feet 5 inches. It is now 5 feet 4 inches, the loss of one inch being due mainly to the shrinkage of cartilages between the vertebræ of the spine.

People who saw Dr. Tanner at the conclusion of his forty days' fast say that Succi has come out of the test in 100 per cent. better condition than the American faster. The Italian has fasted several times for twenty and thirty days, but never before for so long as forty days, and he has consumed between a pint and a pint and a half of water per day.

Nonconformist London is agitated by the revival of the old quarrel between the Rev. Dr. Parker, who once aspired to be Beecher's successor in Brooklyn, and the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, the great Baptist minister. Dr. Parker, who is of the world worldly, has grave fears for Mr. Spurgeon's soul, and accuses him of driving young men into infidelity, distraction, and despair by his uncompromising preaching of the extreme doctrines of Calvinism. By way of proving the quality of his own Christian charity Parker winds up his letter by warning Mr. Spurgeon that he is surrounded by flatterers, and exhorting him "to scatter his ecclesiastical harem." Mr. Spurgeon is not in the habit of submitting quietly to this sort of thing, and a big congregation will assemble in the Tabernacle to-morrow evening to witness the castigation of Brother Parker.

Mr. William Porter, one of the most illustrious burglars of all time, and an American, like the leaders of many other industries abroad, is doing a two-years' term in a French prison. It is probable, however, that he will not be at liberty to return to his native country for several years more, as the German police have already filed a demand for his extradition upon the completion of his sentence in consideration of a recent burglary he was engaged in at Munich. Porter was identified by a photograph taken in Scotland Yard a couple of years ago, in which he appeared chained to a detective with his business associate, Horace Hogan, known as Little Horace.

The Board of Trade is inclined to give the Inman Company trouble. The members have an idea that the accident to the City of Paris was partly due to the brackets which support the stern tube in which the propeller shafts run not being strong enough, and as the City of New York is built on exactly the same lines, the Inman people have been requested to provide extra supports in the case of both these ships, a measure which would necessitate the City of New York being laid up for two or three months more, involving much inconvenience to the company and the expenditure of many thousands of pounds. The Inman Company argue that the present supports are ample, and in this opinion many of the most eminent experts agree. Those, however, who know the Board of Trade best believe that the Inman Company will have to yield.

Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army has prepared a scheme which he warrants not to fail to abolishing crime and poverty. The plan is very simple, consisting of the establishment of a sort of glorified labor bureau, the operations of which, we are expressly informed, will embrace harlots, drunkards, and other objectionable persons not usually included in coöperative industrial efforts.

A circular has been issued by the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. formally announcing the death of the head of the firm and the accession of his son, J. Pierpont Morgan.

Edward Cleary, the American actor, author, and manager, who has been for several months in South America, is now in London organizing a company to produce light English opera in Buenos Ayres. Cleary has leased the National Theatre in that city, and will present "The Mikado" on Aug. 1, following with others of Gilbert and Sullivan's works. Leonora Braham will be prima donna, and Cleary takes forty other artists with him. As there are estimated to be 85,000 English-speaking people in Buenos Ayres, he anticipates a successful season.

The novel "Looking Backward" is almost as well known here as in America, a circumstance which is explained by the figures just published of its sale in England. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the sales have already reached 246,500 copies, and the book is still in great demand.

Eugene Field of Chicago is at Wiesbaden, and every admirer and friend of the poet journalist in America will be glad to know that his health is much improved.

Among the arrivals by the Majestic this week were Col. Gouraud, Edison's London agent; the Duchess of Marlborough, and Henry Rosenfeld of Chicago, a restless youth of 23 or 24 years, who is making his fourth trip around the world. Rosenfeld left London on the last trip just six months ago, and, taking things leisurely through India, China, and Japan, spent ten days in Chicago and moved eastward again. On his previous trip he remained only four days in Chicago before going on to meet the sun.

The American Duchess has already begun to entertain in the Ducal residence in Carlton House terrace, which has been redecorated during her absence, and is now one of the finest mansions in London.

Mr. Stanley arrived in England to-day after an absence of nearly three years. A special vestibule train, carrying Lord Wolseley, Sir Francis De Winton, Consul-General New, several lords, a dozen Generals, a score of baronets and knights, fifty or sixty reporters, and lots of other people more or less notable, left London at 1:30 P. M. for Dover, there to welcome the explorer as he set foot on British soil. There was a tremendous crowd at Dover, and when the special train arrived the pier was so densely packed that Stanley's friends and the reporters had to fight their way through. It was a case of the survival of the fittest, and a good many failed to reach the goal. Even the Mayor of Dover, resplendent in his robes and chains of office, was buffeted about in an unseemly fashion, and nearly found a watery grave in his own harbor.

Stanley, who arrived shortly before 4, had a fine passage from Ostend, and the glorious weather should have put him in good spirits. But he was grave and taciturn, and neither sunshine nor the cheering thousands served to put him in good spirits. Possibly the thought of the lionizing and banqueting before him made him sad. He had to listen to a long-winded address read by the Mayor, and submit to be photographed, even before he stepped ashore. He did not like either infliction, and took no pains to feign pleasure at this commencement of his agony. Nevertheless, the good-natured people made allowances for the white-haired, prematurely aged man, and cheered lustily until the train was out of sight.

On the way to London Stanley's depression increased, and his friends had to do most of the talking. The only really lively car was that occupied by the reporters, who drank champagne, smashed a window, and wanted to prove that it was not a case of cause and effect.

At the Victoria station, London, the preparations usually confined to occasions when royalty travels were made to do honor to Stanley. The police had pushed and kicked common people out of the station, and the enclosure had been railed off on the platform. The train arrived at 5:50 o'clock, and Stanley was the first to step out of the saloon car as though he would have liked to run away. A pair-horse open carriage was waiting, in which sat Baroness Burdett Coutts, who shocked London some years ago by marrying a man nearly 40 years her junior. The Baroness has been for years Stanley's kindest friend and patron. He might have been excused had he ventured to kiss the old lady, and none would have been surprised if he had shaken her hand. But the bored hero did neither. He had not seen his patron since he set out in quest of Emin, but he simply bowed, stepped wearily into the carriage, sat alongside the Baroness, tried bravely to smile, and relapsed into silence. People cheered like mad, but Stanley simply moved his hand in a languid Oriental manner, and so continued until he reached his lodgings in Kensington. The crowds, except near the railway station, were not very large, but the reception accorded to the explorer was unmistakably hearty.

As for Stanley himself, he deserves pity rather than blame for his lack of enthusiasm, as he said to your correspondent: "I am simply bored to death," and yet the wretched man has almost the whole of the London season before him.

The race for the great Metropolitan Stakes this week provided a more exciting finish than any yet run this season. Armada headed the field in a straight run for the winning post, but was instantly challenged on either hand by Parlington and Galway. A neck and neck race ensued. Parlington, who belongs to the Duke of Beaufort, just winning by a short head from Armada, who, in his turn, was only a neck ahead of Galway.

The Duke of Beaufort was equally successful in the City and Suburban race next day. His mare Revedor started as second favorite, and won by a neck only from Vasistas, against whom 50 to 1 was bet. Pioneer, the property of Abington Baird, started a hot favorite at only 5 to 2 against him, but finished fourth.

Lord Randolph Churchill won the Princess of Wales handicap of 1,000 sovereigns yesterday with L'Abbess Edejonarre. She came in a head in advance of Admiral Benbow, mainly owing to Tom Cannon's superb riding. Sure Foot and Le Nord are favorites respectively for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, the former being slightly the better favorite, with 7 to 4 only offered against him.

Cable advices from Washington that the Republican Caucus Committees had agreed to report to the House of Representatives a new Silver bill has stimulated speculation in silver and silver securities in London and on the continent. Silver has advanced one penny per ounce of thirty-seven fortieths fine daily since Tuesday, and to-night stands at forty-nine pence, being the highest price in years. London financiers, and particularly those connected with Indian banks, have been sceptical as to any legislation on the subject in America, and the rapid advance in silver has been owing to the conviction now forced upon them that the bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus will soon become a law.

The allotments of Council drafts have been exceptionally large, amounting from April 1 to date to 33,788 lacs of 100,000 rupees each realizing nearly £2,500,000, against 14,836 lacs, realizing a little over a million sterling, during the same period last year. The allotments have been made at continually advancing figures, the highest price being recorded to-day when special allotments of telegraphic transfers were made at 1s. 6 1-16d. It is thought that the Indian Council has almost exhausted its immediate credits, and that few telegraphic transfers will now be sold.

On next Wednesday 45 lacs will be offered for tender, and competition to secure allotments will be very keen, and it is believed that the Council will prefer to accept bids for bills instead of telegraphic transfer.

Outside of silver the greatest speculation has been in rupee paper, which is the debt of the Indian Government, payable, principal and interest, in silver. There are several issues of this debt, but the only one dealt in to any extent in London is what is technically called the 4½ per cent. paper, which is payable on Sept. 15, 1893, and which pays interest half yearly on March 15 and Sept. 15 in silver warrants drawn by the Indian Council through the Bank of England on Calcutta.

As the price of the rupee advances the value in gold of both the principal and interest in this debt rises in proportion. The price of rupee paper has advanced since early last week from £72¼ per thousand rupees to £78, at which price it closed to-night.

As the Indian sterling debt sells on a 3 per cent. basis, there is a probability of a still further advance in rupee paper, and enormous amounts of this security have changed hands during the last fortnight. The firm is credited with having made $300,000 for its clients in the last month in this paper alone.

THREE HORSE THIEVES WHIPPED.

A Big Crowd Gathers to See a Specimen of Delaware Justice.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 26.—The whipping of three horse thieves at the county whipping post here to-day attracted a great crowd. The culprits, J. Owens Isaacs, John T. Owens, and Joseph Hamilton, are connected with the leading families of Sussex county. They were ably defended during their trial by the best counsel that could be obtained for them. The culprits themselves and their friends expected to get orders from the Governor for the remission of the whipping part of the sentence, and were sorely disappointed. The crowd that gathered to witness the flogging was the largest seen at Georgetown, on a similar occasion, for many years. It was composed of men, women, and children, women carrying their babies and men driving for miles with their families to see the show.

The whipping was in a public square in full view of the windows of the surrounding houses. Each window was filled with spectators. The whipping was done by the Sheriff of the county, who used small switches, two of which he wore out on the back of each man, giving them twenty lashes each.

The first man was put in the pillory about 10:30 o'clock this morning. Each stood an hour with his head in a wooden yoke and his hands raised above his head, and was afterward whipped. The exhibition ended at about 1:30 P. M., after which the prisoners were committed to jail. This penalty carries with it perpetual disfranchisement, and this fact was the source of greatest grief to the culprits. In their own words: "It makes us d—— niggers all the rest of our lives."

DIVED TO HIS DEATH.

An Ivory Tusk at the Bottom of a River Pierces a Negro's Skull.

PEMBERTON FERRY, South Florida, April 26.—Hunting phosphates in this section certainly seems a very innocent amusement, but in the three weeks past four persons have been drowned in the Withlacoochee River while diving for hidden treasures. A colored man, named Abrams, is the last victim, and his case was very peculiar.

A party was sounding the bottom of the Withlacoochee yesterday for phosphate, and when an extraordinary bone or tooth was discovered Abrams would dive down and bring it up. At last he saw a very large bone and dived for it, but remained at the bottom. Waiting for a few moments and seeing his body at the bottom, grappling hooks were obtained by his comrades and his body was brought to the surface.

As it came up a huge horn or tusk was seen sticking out of his head. Upon examination it was found that in diving he had struck head first a huge elephant's tusk that was standing on the river's bed in an upright position. It had pierced his brain, causing instant death. The tusk was over four feet long, and one end was quite sharp. The rest of the colored gang then refused to work any longer, and Contractor Thompson has had to send off for new men.

TO PERPETUATE THE BUFFALO.

A Firm Going Into the Business of Raising This Scarce Animal.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Messrs. Anderson Bros. & Co., who have the three remaining buffaloes of Warden Bedson's large herd at Winnipeg, intend to ship the animals to a ranch near Lake Winnipeg and to go into buffalo raising extensively. They are endeavoring to buy some animals that are in the Northwest, and are negotiating with a man in Montana for three or four buffalo cows. If they are successful, Manitoba will, in a few years, have another large herd of these valuable animals. Warden Bedson's herd, which was sold last year to Mr. Jones of Kansas, increased in nine years from nine thoroughbred and four half-breed animals to 138 head. Of these he sold eighty-two to Jones for about $15,000 and obtained a correspondingly good price for the others. Before Mr. Jones got his herd out of the country it had increased to 100 head, nineteen calves having been born after he made the purchase. When he closed the bargain he went back to the States, organized a company, and sold a quarter interest for $50,000, and he expects to double that sum from the sale of animals, meat, hides, &c., within the next fifteen years. The herd is now at Salt Lake, and new purchases are being made at every opportunity.

MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT.

An Aged Resident of Derby, Conn., Struck Down in His Own Yard.

DERBY, Conn., April 26.—On Thursday night Gustave Lautz, an aged resident, went out in his yard, and stooped down by his dog kennel to pick up a pail. While in that position he received a stunning blow on the head. He has an indistinct recollection of other blows, and then consciousness left him. At about midnight one of his sons found him lying on the kitchen floor unconscious, and he remained in a comatose condition twelve hours. His scalp was torn into shreds, so much so that a physician could not sew it up. To-day he says he remembers seeing the form of a man jump up from behind the dog kennel, but could not recognize him in the darkness. Near the scene of the assault a peculiar stone, covered with blood and hair, was found the next morning. It is rounded at one end, and the other tapers down to a point, with a very sharp edge. It is of a flinty nature, unlike anything found in this neighborhood, and looks like an Indian weapon. This was the instrument used, and may lead to the identification of the assailant. Mr. Lautz has no enemies, and the assault is a mystery. To-day he is in a precarious condition and his life is despaired of. His sons offer a reward of $100 for the arrest of his assailant.

Labor Notes.

At a meeting of the master plumbers, tinsmiths, and gas fitters of Haverhill, Mass., on Friday night, it was unanimously voted to grant the request of the workmen for nine hours a day without a reduction of pay.

The Granite Association of Maine has resolved that after May 1 employers may give their workmen the option of working nine or ten hours a day without an increase of pay per hour.

Fifty cutters, members of the Knights of Labor, struck yesterday morning at Chick Bros.' shoe factory in Haverhill, Mass., because International Union cutters are hired in the factory for $1 less per week than is paid to the Knights of Labor men.

Martin's Salary Stops Now, Anyhow.

The Governor yesterday affirmed the order of Mayor Grant removing William Martin from the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures for accepting a three-dollar bribe.

A REPUBLICAN SYMPOSIUM.

BIG GUNS OF THE PARTY TALK AT A BANQUET IN PITTSBURGH.

Speaker Reed Speaks on Southern Outrages and Pleads for a National Election Law—Col. Clarkson Says that the Campaign of 1892 is Going to be a Newspaper Campaign, and Bewails the Fact that the Democratic Newspapers Have the Largest Circulation.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—The fourth annual dinner of the American Republican Club in commemoration of the 66th birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant, was given at the Seventh Avenue Hotel in this city to-night. The affair was the most elaborate in the history of the organization. The dining rooms of the hotel were decorated with the national colors, and a profusion of flowers and plants met the eye on every side. The guests from abroad included Speaker Reed, Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, Senator M. S. Quay, Gov. James A. Beaver, Congressmen John Dalzell and Thomas M. Bayne, Gov. Arthur L. Thomas of Utah, and a number of other prominent guests from abroad.

Three hundred and eight covers were laid, and promptly at 7:45 the distinguished guests entered the dining room, and after a few words of welcome by the Hon. John Dalzell, the dinner began. After having feasted on the delicacies of the table, toasts were responded to as follows:

"Our Guests Absent" was responded to by Col. J. M. Schoonmaker of this city in well-chosen expressions of the welcome which the absent ones lacked only because they came not for it.

"Grant" was responded to by Gov. James A. Beaver in fitting terms of eulogy of him in whose commemoration to-night's dinner was given.

"The Republican Party" brought forth a response from Speaker Reed, who was repeatedly interrupted by expressions of approval. He said:

SPEAKER REED'S SPEECH.

Your toast strikes the only possible note of continued victory for the American party. Continued victory we must have, not as partisans, but as patriots. Not on the past must be our reliance, but on the future. If we are not to-day in the forefront of human progress, to have been the followers of Abraham Lincoln in the years gone by is not an honor but a burning disgrace. Progress is of the essence of Republicanism. To have met great emergencies as they arose has been our history. To meet emergencies as they shall arise must be our daily walk and duty, or we cease to be. Hanging on to old traditions is the business of the Democratic party. And it does that business well; we can never rival it.

I have not for years been one of those who have talked about the South. For the last eight years no man has heard me in the House or in the campaign, discourse upon either outrages or wrongs, murders or shootings or hangings. My silence did not arise from any approval of murder, of terrorism, or frauds at elections. It did not arise from any ignorance of facts or any doubts of the great wrongs which are perpetrated against the Government by the people. Until they were aroused any efforts of ours would be utterly in vain. In fact, politicians are only eleventh-hour men. They are worthy of their penny, but they never bear the burden and heat of the day. If they cry aloud before their hour they only turn back the shadow on the dial. It is known to everybody that the South denies that cheating is part and parcel of their elections. It is equally known to everybody that that denial is not true. The South has passed through many stages. The Ku-Klux first deployed its midnight terrors to intimidate voters. Then came the midnight shootings and harryings; then the bulldozing and the driving of the negro politicians into the woods in the darkness of the night. At present the murders have mostly passed away, and the terrorizing and the midnight marauders. Ballot-box stuffing and cheating in the count have taken their places. Throughout all this variety of wickedness I call upon you to note one singular fact, that while it existed every one of these crimes against the Government was most solemnly denied by Southern press and Southern people. No man denies them to-day.

Let us come at some principles which are fundamental in this matter. A negro is a citizen of the United States. He has just as much right to vote and have his vote counted as anybody on earth. That he is poor and ignorant does not under the Constitution put upon his neck the foot of riches or of intelligence. Manhood and not riches, manhood and not learning, is the basis of our Government. We would like all our citizens to be learned, we wish they were all rich; but until they become both we will take the average of all of them as they are. Nothing less than that would be government "by the people."

While the South denies the frauds in elections, the cheatings and the ballot-box stuffings, singularly enough they justify them. Why they defend them if they don't happen, you cannot understand on the principles of logic, but you can on the principles of lying. The defence is that otherwise the white race would be dominated by colored ignorance. That defence may do for the State of Mississippi, but it will not do for the United States. In Mississippi the blacks are the more numerous. In the United States they are but a handful. If in all the Congressional districts where they are in the majority they should combine and send one of their own color, they could only muster thirty out of 330.

When, therefore, any Southern gentleman, however eloquent, seizes on your race feeling, proclaims the danger of ignorant rule, and wakens your sympathy for his misgovernment, do not for an instant forget that all that has nothing to do with Federal elections. If Mississippi be in danger of ignorant domination the United States is not. If cheating at the polls be only a pious fraud in South Carolina, excusable because the white man is superior in intellect, though inferior in numbers, there can be no such excuse in the United States elections where the white man, with his superior intellect, is superior in numbers also. In other words the excuse, whether it be bad or good, for cheating at State elections cannot be spread beyond State elections. When a Federal election is held it has nothing to do with State Government, but becomes part and parcel of the Government of the United States at large, where there is no possibility of negro domination, ignorant or otherwise.

The Republican vote of the South the Republican party is entitled to under the Constitution, whether that vote be ignorant or sensible. If ignorant we need it to offset the Democratic ignorance which votes in New York and other large cities. Why should they poll their ignorance and we not poll ours?

What is the remedy? When last Thursday, in the Senate, the committee in charge reported an enlargement of the powers and uses of the United States supervisors over State elections, the Senator from Alabama took the unusual course of declaring then and there that such supervision of the State elections was unconstitutional, and would lead to bloodshed and murder, and would be resisted by all possible parliamentary tactics.

What, then, is the remedy? I speak only for myself. What I say binds nobody but me, and not even me if the Republican party prefers another policy; but speaking for myself, it seems to me that the only wise course is to take into Federal hands the Federal elections. Let us cut loose from the State elections, do our own registration, our own counting, and our own certification. Then the nation will be satisfied. Against this course no Constitutional objection can be urged. The Yarborough case, a decision of the Supreme Court, covers it all over. No objection can be urged against it on account of sectionalism. It applies North and South, East and West. It will put an end to all bickerings. The Southern States will then by themselves grapple with the problem of whether any State of a republic can permanently enthrone injustice. Freed from all right of interference, except moral and advisory, from the North within their own borders and within the limits of their own State rights, they will have what they have longed for, the power to work out their own peculiar problems themselves; and I venture the prophecy, as I sincerely entertain the hope, that the relief from outside pressure will break down the race issue, and as the Southern people divide, not on the color issue, but on the questions which make up sound politics and good government. Then, as the Constitution of the United States and the principles of our American system always intended, the voter, whether white or black, will contribute his share to the Government of all, and the hopes, which were at the foundation of all our great sacrifices will be finally and completely fulfilled.

A NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN IN 1892.

When the applause had died away, the Hon. James S. Clarkson arose to speak in answer to the toast, "The Republican Press." He said in part:

The Republican newspapers of America form, as I believe, the strongest intellectual force on this continent; and it is a party press that is loyal, while dependent, unselfish, and always the advance guard of the party. The consideration of the party press grows daily more and more important. We are in a state of transmission somewhat as to party methods. Mr. Brice was much derided for his phrase in 1888, that the campaign of that year was an intellectual one; yet his statement was true. Political contests are coming more and more to be fought in the arena of discussion and in the newspaper press. The days of parades and physical demonstrations are pretty plainly passing away. The torchlight and the redlight as political arguments are being superseded by the intellectual discussion of the press. The campaign of 1892 will be largely a newspaper campaign, and it has already begun. Let us be frank, and say that the Democrats saw this before the Republicans; for any close observer must have seen with interest, and almost astonishment, the marvellous manner in which the Democratic party has been strengthening its lines in the newspaper or the magazine. It did not use to care as much as the Republican party for the newspaper and the magazine. In latter days it has been beating us in our own game.

In the large cities of the East they have captured nearly all the magazines and illustrated papers. All the mercenaries of press and literature have been lured into their service. The reënforced Democratic press is a startling thing for the Republican party to face, and it must face it with courage and wisdom. In New York city 1,400,000 copies of daily newspapers are printed daily. Less than 200,000 of them are Republican. This means that two-fifths of the Republicans of New York city and environments are reading Democratic papers, taking the Democratic version of things, and the young people of the households being educated unconsciously against the party of their father. I would not abridge the latitude of discussion or reading, but it is important that young people should at least read their own side as well as the other. In Boston the papers of greatest circulation are also Democratic. New England has largely gone from the faith of the days of the war in its newspapers. The same is true of nearly every large city in the country.

Democracy has also pressed its conquests to the agricultural press, and in the last three or four years many of the farmers' papers in the West have become advocates of free trade. It was largely through this line and that of the Farmers' Alliances that the Democrats first based their claim that the Northwest was for free trade and changing to the Democratic party. Even as good an organization as that of the farmers was utilized, and Farmers' Alliances established systematically with all the Democrats and all the weak-kneed Republicans in the neighborhood gathered into its folds. Then they were supplied with free trade literature secretly and constantly. Such a propaganda has never been known in America as that of the Democrats in their hunt in secret, and through a changing press, in behalf of free trade in the West to-day; and I submit to you as Republicans that it is time for our party to take notice of what the opposition party is doing by increasing and strengthening its press.

Our own press is loyal, and it is virile and mighty in power to do good, but it needs to be increased in circulation. Republicans everywhere should at least take Republican papers first. I have recently had some canvasses made on this subject. I gave the result in one county and it is the same in many. A county in Illinois, near Chicago, where 680 Republican families are taking Democratic papers and only 95 Democratic families taking Republican papers. These are significant facts. The Republican presses stand ready to cover the land with the true gospel. It remains for the Republicans in the neighborhood, in the homes, to supplement the labors of the loyal press, and all the time to extend their circulation and influence.

The American theory is for frequent changes in all public offices, and for every American boy to have an honest chance, whether he seeks it in politics or elsewhere. There is no American sympathy for a life-holding class in office, and no real American sympathy attends the present experiment of creating a profession of officeholders. The people do not believe in the English theory of superior classes and life-holding classes. Their own acts, and not the theory of reformers, constitute their own opinions. All officers under their own control they change every two years or four, whether in townships, city, district, State, or nation. Never anywhere have the American people made the least expression in favor of a life tenure in civil office. I believe that the claim of the Mugwump, that the people favor a life-holding class in office, if submitted to the people themselves, would be rejected by ten millions of votes.

I also believe as a Republican and would advocate as an editor the purest possible elections. The question of an honest ballot is higher than anything in politics or partisanship, for it involves not only the honor, but the life of a nation, which is dearer to us and more precious to our children than anything of party honor or splendor. If the Australian system be the right thing, let us have it. In the South I think we need the Australian system for voting, but an American system for counting. The Southern question is the great and luminous one of all, no matter how much it is ridiculed. The tariff is an anchorage, the cardinal doctrine of faith, and the Republican party in being true to that is true to the republic; but the Republican conscience wants something that cannot in any sense be called a sordid issue. A sacred ballot is the epigram of an enduring republic. Let us teach always and everywhere, then, that first above everything, first above the tariff and all other issues, the great Republican doctrine and duty of this time is to attend resolutely and always for absolutely pure elections. It means, if adopted, that the Southern question becomes paramount in politics, for there is no pretence, even by the candid opposition, that the elections of the South are fair.

"The young men of the party" brought the Hon. W. Taylor to his feet. He spoke of the effective energy of the young men and said that they furnish to the party the hope and the promise of a successful future.

The Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, member of the House of Representatives from this county, answered to the Ways and Means. He spoke in glowing terms of that policy which, he said, inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, culture and comfort to every home.

At midnight the festivities were over and the large number of guests had left the banquet hall.

Letters of regret were read from the Hon. John Sherman, ex-Gov. Foraker, Col. F. D. Grant, Judge W. H. H. Miller, Vice-President Levi P. Morton, Secretary Tracy, and Senator Ingalls.

The Weather.

The storm that remained nearly stationary over southwest Texas last week started to move northeastward yesterday morning, and was central in southern Illinois. The rain belt was very extensive, rain falling in every State east of the Rocky Mountains. The fall was unusually heavy in Arkansas; at Little Rock, 2.12 inches fell in twenty-four hours, and 1.28 at Fort Smith. The storm was increasing in energy, high winds prevailing to the eastward of the centre.

Florida and the Northwest had fair weather the latter part of the day. Rain will continue to-day in all the States east of Ohio and north of Virginia, with probably high winds and fog on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts.

The temperature was about stationary in all parts of the country, except that in the Gulf States it was warmer. The coldest place was St. Vincent, Minn., 24°.

The rainfall in the Mississippi valley had been almost continuous for four days, thoroughly soaking the ground, so that the heavy rains of Friday and Saturday flowed off into the streams and tributaries of the Mississippi. The Arkansas has risen 8.7 feet at Fort Smith in 48 hours, and 3.6 at Little Rock in 24 hours, and the Red River went up 5.8 at Shreveport in 24 hours, while the Ohio, Cumberland, and Missouri, with their tributaries, show a rise according to the rainfall.

The highest Government temperature in this city yesterday was 48°; lowest, 42°; average humidity, 95 per cent.; wind averaged 18 to 20 miles an hour from the northwest; rain began at 11:30 A. M., and continued all day.

Rain, with nearly stationary temperature, is promised for to-day. Monday should be fair and cooler.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in THE SUN building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
3 A. M.	56°	45°	3:30 P. M.	54°	46°
6 A. M.	58°	44°	6 P. M.	50°	44°
9 A. M.	57°	47°	9 P. M.	55°	43°
12 M.	56°	50°	12 M.	53°	42°

Average........................45½°

Average on April 26, 1889..............56°

SIGNAL OFFICE FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. SUNDAY.

For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, rain, partly as snow in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, slightly warmer; northeasterly winds, high on the coast.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, rain; warmer northeasterly winds, high on the coast.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, clearing, warmer; winds becoming southeasterly.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, rain; stationary temperature; northeasterly winds, high on the lakes.

THE DELUGE IN LOUISIANA.

A BIG RIVER POURING THROUGH THE MORGANZA CREVASSE.

Trying to Save what is Left of the Levee—A Big Storm in North Texas Undermines Railroads and Does Enormous Damage.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—A special from Bayou Sara, referring to the great Morganza crevasse, says the water of the river is only about a foot below the crown of the levee, which, at the break, was twenty-six feet high, with a base of over 200 feet. The break is now some 1,500 feet wide, and it is caving off at the lower end at the rate of 300 feet a day.

Capt. Kingman estimated the discharge through this crevasse at over 150,000 cubic feet per second, and, as his calculation was based on a breach a little over 1,200 feet wide, it can be seen how rapidly the discharge is increasing. The average cost of this levee was $10 per running foot, so that at the present rate of caving the lower end is wasting away at the rate of $3,000 per day. Every effort will be used to protect what remains of Morganza with as little delay as possible.

The United States steamer Ruby, with a gang of thirty men, is engaged in securing a supply of willows for mattresses. The towboat Prince and the tug Tilda arrived off the crevasse with a large load of rock from New Orleans, with which to load the mattresses. Capt. Kingman expects to have the mattress intended to protect the levee at the lower end of the break ready to sink to-night. The greatest difficulty and danger will attend this work, as it will be necessary to run the barge down close to the break, right in the strongest of its tremendous suction, and then warp it out over the lower side. The mattress will be 150 feet long, and placed against the levee so that as it crumbles away the unsupported portion of the willow branches will lap the foundation of the broken end and protect it, while the opposite end of the mattress will be securely anchored to the sound portion of the dike.

The prompt action of Congress in voting money for the relief of the overflowed section will prevent any actual suffering. The distribution of rations is going to be a difficult matter, as a great many planters are opposed to it, and say that experience has shown that it frequently does more harm than good. Both in 1874 and 1882 levees were cut by lazy plantation hands who wanted to get food without working for it. The State and Federal officials were in conference to-day, to determine how the aid could be distributed without causing demoralization, and fully agreed on a plan. The chief need of aid is in Pointe Coupée, St. James, and Ascension. There are 2,000 persons in St. James, driven out by the Nita crevasse, and 1,000 from New River, Ascension, most of them white. There are some 4,500 refugees from Pointe Coupée, nearly all negroes, but a majority of them have already got work elsewhere.

North of Red River the planters are almost unanimously opposed to Government aid, and say that they will feed and care for their own employers. Below the city there is no destitution, and plenty of work for all in the sugar field or on the levees.

The refugees from Pointe Coupée who have been landed at St. Francisville, Baton Rouge, and other towns on the east bank of the river will not be left in a destitute condition. Nearly all of them have secured work. A number of planters went to Baton Rouge to take advantage of the opportunity offered them to secure additional labor. Some of the refugees refused work, saying that they preferred to wait for Government rations.

Gov. Nicholls was asked to-day if he did not think giving rations to people in the overflowed districts would induce the cutting of levees. He replied:

"I believe in having the money in our hands and expending it judiciously. We can't let our people starve to death, even if we do run a risk of having the levees cut. The appropriation will not be used until it is necessary."

It was decided at the conference between the State and Federal authorities to-day to issue rations for only ten days. The police jury of each parish will report the number of destitute people and the number of days for which rations are needed, and will appoint a committee to distribute them. Great caution is urged in this distribution so as to discourage idleness. All aid is to close the moment work begins.

A number of refugees from Assumption, Iberia, and St. Martins have reached the Teche country. They report the water already rising in the interior from the Pointe Coupée breaks, and thought it wise to get out of the country with their stock before it is too late.

From New Texas down to Waterloo the whole country is under water. At New Texas yesterday the river fell five inches, showing that the Racacine Crevasse could not play an important part.

In speaking of the Morganza break, Capt. Kingman said that it was caused by water washing over the top and carrying off sacks and earth and lumber with which the old levee had been raised. The levee as originally constructed was well proportioned, but within three years the levee was raised by the State eighteen inches by putting earth on top of it.

"This made the crown narrow and the upper part of the levee thin. It was too low for the present water, and we had to raise it twice, and were working to raise it a third time up to Monday night. At the time the levee broke only a guard was present. The break was sixty feet wide at the first crash; the rush of waters drove the guard away, and the break soon widened into a crevasse 300 feet wide. In the morning, when I saw it, the break was 500 feet wide and the escape of water was terrific. Great trees and willows were swept away in front of the crevasse."

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Additional advices from Texas show that the great rain storm which has prevailed there during all of this week has covered nearly all the northern and western sections of the State, reaching out as far as Big Springs on the Texas and Pacific Railroad and almost into the Pan Handle in the northwest. Nearly a foot of water has fallen since last Monday, and all the rivers and smaller streams are at flood height and the country is inundated. Five freight and one passenger train are laid up at Colorado on the Texas and Pacific on account of washouts; the bridge across Morgan Creek is impassable, and the track in Loton valley is three feet under water. A part of Abilene is flooded, the creeks running through town having risen over twenty feet, and people living in the low bottoms were rescued with difficulty.

Trinity River rose 27 feet, and is flooding large sections of country along its banks. The Brazos River is also overflowed and doing great damage. The Peas River bridge near Vernon, on the Fort Worth and Denver road, is wrecked and 500 feet of its iron spans, and twelve bents of its trestle-work approaches have been swept down. At Overbrook, on the Topeka and Santa Fé, in the Indian Territory, a large bridge was washed away, and another at Marietta, on the same road, has been carried down. Several hundred feet of the approach to the Santa Fé bridge across Red River has been washed out, and other damage has been done to the road both north and south of Red River.

A half-mile washout occurred on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas at Linsey station, and a ninety-foot bridge over Montegue Creek was swept away. In fact, all the roads in the northern and western parts of the State have suffered from the washing out of track, culverts, bridges, embankments, &c., and it will take several days to repair damages. The Red River, which is receiving the largest part of the water that has fallen, is becoming high, but so far there are no reports of serious damage by the overflow of that stream. The rain has been the heaviest ever known in northern and western Texas.

INDIGNANT "LABORERS."

Don't Like the New Order Requiring Them to Clean the Barge Office Floors.

The order which Superintendent Weber of the Barge Office issued on Friday requiring all men classed as laborers to take turns, after to-morrow, at cleaning up the Immigration depot, has caused a big kick. The "laborers" get $60 a month, and stand on guard at the gates and on the floors and direct the immigrants toward freedom. Many of them are political leaders in their districts.

The Barge Office is very dirty. Since a week ago yesterday 15,299 immigrants have left the dust of their shoes upon its floors, and the rain that soaked through the roof on Friday and yesterday turned the dust into mud. The work of cleaning up Castle Garden was done by a gang of floor cleaners, whose services are dispensed with under the new régime.

It is said that some of the "laborers" will resign rather than comply with Mr. Weber's order.

Leonard W. Jerome Returns.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome arrived from Southampton on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave on Friday. He said last night that a violent attack of gout combined with rheumatism had made him very uncomfortable, and delayed his embarking for home several weeks. [illegible] him and the [illegible] to [illegible] in a week. He said he did not propose to miss the spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club. He is at the Union, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-sixth street.