

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Special Convention of the General Assembly of the Order at Cleveland.

Opening of the Session—Grand Master Workman Powderly Delivers His Address—Work of the Convention Mapped Out—Appointment of Standing Committee.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 24.—The special convention of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, called by Grand Master Workman Powderly, met in this city yesterday. About nine o'clock Grand Master Powderly and the executive board of the Knights of Labor held a meeting in their headquarters, and an hour later the trades union committee appointed at the late convention in Philadelphia met in the same room. The committee consisted of A. Strasser, President of the International Union of Cigar-makers; William Waibel, of the Amalgamated Association of the Printing Trades; F. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union; and David Boyer, of the Typographical Union. The following preamble and resolution passed at the Philadelphia conference by a large majority of the delegates to the present convention:

Resolved, That the conviction of the chief officers of the national and international unions here represented, do hereby propose to the Grand Master Workman Powderly and the executive board of the Knights of Labor to destroy the trades unions, and to make it impossible for any trades union to be controlled by or to join the Knights of Labor in a body. The object of this resolution is to prevent the continuation of this destructive policy and to establish harmonious and fraternal relations between the various branches of organized labor; therefore, be it

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BATTLES ENDED.

The Distinguished Soldier and Eloquent Political Leader, Durbin Ward, After a Desperate Struggle, Succumbs to the Grim Destroyer.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—General Durbin died at his home in Lebanon at 2:45 Saturday afternoon. For years he has been a sufferer from rheumatism, and has been confined to his room for the past five or six weeks. He was unconscious and not able to recognize even his wife.

General Durbin was born in Augusta, Bracken county, Ky., February 11, 1819, of English farming parents. He entered Miami University at the age of eighteen and began the practice of law at Lebanon with Judge Smith a few years later. He was afterwards partner of Governor Tom Corwin, and in 1846 was elected prosecuting attorney of Warren county. He then went to the Legislature and distinguished himself by opposing capital punishment and the leasing of the State lands to Kossuth, the Hungarian exile. Un-til Zach Taylor's election to the Presidency General Durbin affiliated with the Whig party. In 1856, the Whig party having disbanded, he was nominated by the Democrats for Congress and defeated. In 1858 he was beaten for Attorney General of Ohio on the Democratic ticket. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions, in which he was a strong supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. General Ward was a Union soldier and was wounded at Vicksburg. He was afterwards a law office in Washington. In 1864, while still in Washington, he was again nominated for Congress in the Third Ohio district, but was defeated by General Robert C. Schenck. From 1866 to 1868 he served as United States District Attorney for the Southern district of Ohio. Since then he has practiced law in Cincinnati. The General was married November 27, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Probasco, but no children survive him.

A committee of five was also selected to take action upon the matter of the organization of the American Manufacturers' Union, as proposed by Ira Norton in his address on Tuesday. At one o'clock the convention took a recess until eight o'clock this morning so as to give ample time to the committee to do the work laid before them. The General was present, and was engaged all the afternoon in hearing complaints from the Pittsburgh cigar-makers' union. Efforts have been made to have this union merged into the Knights of Labor, but the objection is made by the Pittsburgh delegates. No decision was reached. A scheme is also on foot to take the Typographical Union into the fold of the Knights as a district within the movement. This meeting with the enthusiastic approval of the local union and their delegate has been instructed to vote in favor of it.

The committee on Credentials is having quite a busy time. This morning the delegate from the new 193rd District Assembly of carpet weavers, New York. The delegate says he has business of vital importance to be passed upon. His case is being argued by the delegates of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, James Redpath and Henry George of New York, are in the city. Their presence is being urged by the delegates of the Knights of Labor, who are anxious to see evidence of the popular interest taken in the convention. Messrs. Jarrett and George delivered addresses on the labor question to the American Congress of Churches at the Hotel Hamilton. The delegates were also invited to address the Congress but declined.

Threats to Lynch a Murderer. DANVILLE, Ill., May 27.—Sunday night it was reported from Pithian that a mob was organizing to come here and take from the jail C. C. Ward, who murdered Jacob France last Saturday, and lynch him. When France was injured, he was taken to the jail and the mob threatened to lynch him. A quarrel between France and Ward about a corn-plaster last Friday in which one of the men was injured, was the cause of the trouble. The mob threatened to lynch him. A quarrel between France and Ward about a corn-plaster last Friday in which one of the men was injured, was the cause of the trouble.

Destroying Fire at Jersey City, N. J. NEW YORK, May 27.—An explosion followed by flame and smoke occurred on the lighter Origin, of the Jarvis Lighterage Company yesterday. The lighter was loaded with saltpetre, which was being transferred to the steamer City of Berlin. The lighter was lying alongside the Inman line pier in Jersey City and for a few minutes it seemed as if the pier would be consumed. The steamer Sierus, loaded with saltpetre, was damaged. The lighter was destroyed. The pier was damaged. The steamer Sierus, loaded with saltpetre, was damaged. The lighter was destroyed. The pier was damaged.

Arrested for Murdering Their Father. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 27.—Late Tuesday night Sheriff Newton and Deputy Hensley brought in the two Anderson brothers and Ewing Sanders, charged with the murder of old man Anderson, and lodged them in jail for safe keeping. The Anderson boys are aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years. They were arrested on the charge of murdering their father. The United Press reporter interviewed the officer. He said the boys were first arrested on account of suspicion growing out of a family trouble that had been known to exist a long time previous to the murder of their father. Their mother is also under suspicion, as there had been quarrels between her and her husband in which the boys took part. The three prisoners have confessed separately, implicating each other in the murder, but the two Andersons both swore that Sanders did the shooting.

Presbyterian General Assembly. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 27.—The Board of Foreign Missions reported to the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday a debt of \$37,593.72. The receipts of the year were \$745,344.46. Rev. Dr. McIntosh, of the First Presbyterian church, in the city of the case, Dr. Pierson, also of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, naming \$500,000 as the sum to be raised for the work for the current year in addition to the debt. The Board of Publication reported that 1,145,545 copies of books and tracts and 10,317,773 copies of periodicals were printed during the past year. The board has a balance of \$13,983.26 in the treasury.

Stomach Strikers at Toronto. TORONTO, Ont., May 27.—There was a riotous line in the streets Tuesday night over the arrival from Kingston of omnibuses for the use of the street railway strikers. The vehicles were conveyed through the streets by a crowd of strikers and their sympathizers, which finally resulted in a riotous line. The vehicles were conveyed through the streets by a crowd of strikers and their sympathizers, which finally resulted in a riotous line.

Opposed to Organic Reunion. AUGUSTA, Ga., May 27.—At the quarterly assembly of the Presbyterian church (South) Tuesday, Rev. B. E. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, referring to the passage of the anti-slavery resolution by the General Assembly twenty-five years ago, denied that the time had now come for organic reunion with the Northern church because the latter still gloried in and would not increase the number of slaves, but would not increase the number of slaves, but would not increase the number of slaves.

FARM AND FRESIDE.

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The Most Profitable Industry in Which Farmers Can Engage. The figures given in a late report upon live stock in regard to the values of horses, mules and cattle are well worth the study of all those farmers who are concerned in the profitable management of their farms. From this report we learn that whereas cattle at three years old average a value of \$21 and cows of the same age \$27, three-year-old horses are worth \$71 and mules of the same age about \$80. All farmers know that this relative difference in value exists, but it is doubtful if they give much consideration to the fact that we have formerly called attention to the profit there is in rearing colts and have had a lively regard for this kind of stock since the time when we discovered, by pleasing experience, that a good yearling colt sold for \$150, when a yearling heifer brought only \$40, and that the one cost no more than the other. It is not surprising, therefore, that the horse is being reared in larger numbers than ever before. For ordinary farm stock these figures may be halved and will then amount to the usual prices at which these animals are readily salable. But we do not wish to be understood as encouraging the sale of such young animals. The contrary is what we wish to say, that there is greater profit in keeping colts until they are mature and training them carefully and well, and then get three times the above amount for them, which is not difficult to do. From close figuring we have found that a fairly good ordinary colt can be reared for the first year for \$25, the second year for the same and the third year for \$30—in all \$85. At that age the animal may be completely trained to work, and if it is sold for no more than \$100, the profit is one hundred per cent. on each year's cost. A three-year-old cow or steer will not be reared for less than \$25, and would sell for about \$40 to \$60 at ordinary prices. If the cost of rearing were but half this there would be far less profit in the animal. It is needless to comment upon this statement, for we doubt not it will be accepted as the plain, unvarnished truth by our readers. But we may be pardoned for saying a few words to the future prospect for a regular business of breeding horses upon farms. It is a special business, and it may be feared that the supply may overrun the demand if a large number of farmers should go into it. This, however, is altogether improbable and, so far as the experience of the past few years, wholly impossible. It takes three years to rear a horse for work. Under our present high-pressure system a large number of horses are worn out in three years. There are about 40,000 horses in the city of New York car stables alone, which require to be replaced every three years. We doubt very much if this number is not too small, and this is only to replace the present supply and has no reference to the enormous growth of business and other horses which are not worked so hard and have a longer life. This is a drop in the bucket as compared with the needs of the horse country. Every railroad built, and every additional train of freight cars put on existing roads call for more horses at each end. The demand is indeed insatiable. Thousands of farmers never do, and never will, rear their own horses, and all these are eager purchasers of fresh stock. A neighbor who recently bought a good horse for \$275 told me it was the third in eight years; this is an outlay of more than \$100 yearly for horseflesh, and it is merely a sample of what is doing constantly every day in the year all over the country. More, over, a change in the habits of the American people is impending. Riding is being found a cheaper way of preserving health than paying doctors and buying drugs. The saddle is becoming popular and American ladies are adopting the more athletic and healthful habits of their English sisters, and a large number of horse men will be the home where it was never thought of before. This pleasing recreation will become popular and will stay so. Already there is a call for trained saddle horses far ahead of the supply, and it is only the beginning of it. There never was yet known in history a surplus of horses, and there never will be. Horses are the most profitable of farm stock to the breeder, and with the demand in sight and the plain scarcity of these animals, and the profit of them, there is no more certainly remunerative, easy and pleasant business for the farmer, who has the will and the tact for it, than this.—Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

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The Most Profitable Industry in Which Farmers Can Engage. The figures given in a late report upon live stock in regard to the values of horses, mules and cattle are well worth the study of all those farmers who are concerned in the profitable management of their farms. From this report we learn that whereas cattle at three years old average a value of \$21 and cows of the same age \$27, three-year-old horses are worth \$71 and mules of the same age about \$80. All farmers know that this relative difference in value exists, but it is doubtful if they give much consideration to the fact that we have formerly called attention to the profit there is in rearing colts and have had a lively regard for this kind of stock since the time when we discovered, by pleasing experience, that a good yearling colt sold for \$150, when a yearling heifer brought only \$40, and that the one cost no more than the other. It is not surprising, therefore, that the horse is being reared in larger numbers than ever before. For ordinary farm stock these figures may be halved and will then amount to the usual prices at which these animals are readily salable. But we do not wish to be understood as encouraging the sale of such young animals. The contrary is what we wish to say, that there is greater profit in keeping colts until they are mature and training them carefully and well, and then get three times the above amount for them, which is not difficult to do. From close figuring we have found that a fairly good ordinary colt can be reared for the first year for \$25, the second year for the same and the third year for \$30—in all \$85. At that age the animal may be completely trained to work, and if it is sold for no more than \$100, the profit is one hundred per cent. on each year's cost. A three-year-old cow or steer will not be reared for less than \$25, and would sell for about \$40 to \$60 at ordinary prices. If the cost of rearing were but half this there would be far less profit in the animal. It is needless to comment upon this statement, for we doubt not it will be accepted as the plain, unvarnished truth by our readers. But we may be pardoned for saying a few words to the future prospect for a regular business of breeding horses upon farms. It is a special business, and it may be feared that the supply may overrun the demand if a large number of farmers should go into it. This, however, is altogether improbable and, so far as the experience of the past few years, wholly impossible. It takes three years to rear a horse for work. Under our present high-pressure system a large number of horses are worn out in three years. There are about 40,000 horses in the city of New York car stables alone, which require to be replaced every three years. We doubt very much if this number is not too small, and this is only to replace the present supply and has no reference to the enormous growth of business and other horses which are not worked so hard and have a longer life. This is a drop in the bucket as compared with the needs of the horse country. Every railroad built, and every additional train of freight cars put on existing roads call for more horses at each end. The demand is indeed insatiable. Thousands of farmers never do, and never will, rear their own horses, and all these are eager purchasers of fresh stock. A neighbor who recently bought a good horse for \$275 told me it was the third in eight years; this is an outlay of more than \$100 yearly for horseflesh, and it is merely a sample of what is doing constantly every day in the year all over the country. More, over, a change in the habits of the American people is impending. Riding is being found a cheaper way of preserving health than paying doctors and buying drugs. The saddle is becoming popular and American ladies are adopting the more athletic and healthful habits of their English sisters, and a large number of horse men will be the home where it was never thought of before. This pleasing recreation will become popular and will stay so. Already there is a call for trained saddle horses far ahead of the supply, and it is only the beginning of it. There never was yet known in history a surplus of horses, and there never will be. Horses are the most profitable of farm stock to the breeder, and with the demand in sight and the plain scarcity of these animals, and the profit of them, there is no more certainly remunerative, easy and pleasant business for the farmer, who has the will and the tact for it, than this.—Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

AN OIL POND.

A Refuge for Storm-Tossed Vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

A singular spot exists in the Gulf of Mexico, some ten miles to the southward and westward of Sabine Pass, and almost directly in the track of vessels engaged in the lumber trade between Galveston and Calcasieu, La. It is nothing more than a large space, a mile or so in diameter, upon the surface of the gulf during calm weather, but when the winds freshen to a gale and the waters about it become agitated, takes on a reddish color, and becomes thick and muddy. The place has been called the "oil pond," from the reason that, while there may be a tremendous sea running all around the place, within the circle of surf, the water is comparatively quiet, and vessels which are blown ashore or swamped, can there ride out the heaviest storms, and have done so in hundreds of instances. The water is about twelve feet deep, and a pole can be pushed twenty-five or thirty feet through the soft and peculiar mud forming the bottom. This mud is different from anything on the coast—of a soapy character and of remarkable cleansing properties, being often used to clean the decks of coasting vessels. The oil which renders the surface of the "pond" so smooth is supposed to come from the mud at the bottom, and many think there are deposits of petroleum not far from the surface. It is said that the "oil pond," when reached during a gale, is just as safe as a vessel being under the lee of a wharf in any harbor.—Western Plowman.

A Forerunner of Pasteur.

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