

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—Fitz Anschlag, who was to have been hanged tomorrow for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, an old couple, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine in his cell this morning. He said before dying he had had the poison in his cell several months concealed in a plug of tobacco.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—The Mormon delegates from the northwest are dissatisfied with the result of their visit to Ottawa. The government will not grant their request to be allowed to bring in machinery and implements free of duty, or to be permitted to bring in more women to whom they have been previously married according to Mormon custom.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Baltimore & Ohio express train bound west ran into a freight train at Valley Falls, seven miles west of Grafton, W. Va., last night. Both engines were damaged. Engineers Dewire and Clinton were killed, Fireman Shay was seriously injured, and Fireman Baker slightly wounded. No passengers were hurt.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times' correspondent at Zanzibar says: The southern mail brings news that the abandoned ports are filled with insurgents, and the feeling against the Germans has not abated. The report of the burning of Muegh and Kungu is confirmed. The governor of Mozambique is prevented from returning by a hostile chief at Tete on the Zambesi. The whole country is disturbed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A formal order issued by the Secretary of War today relieved General Schofield at his own request of the command of the army of the Atlantic owing to inability to perform the necessary work in addition to the general command of the army. General Howard is transferred from the division of the Pacific to the division of the Atlantic and General Miles from the department of Arizona to the division of the Pacific and Col. Grimes of the Tenth Cavalry to the department of Arizona.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 15.—An attempt was made this morning to run a car on the Lee Avenue line, under police guard. At Myrtle Avenue stones and bricks by the dozens were hurled at the car by the strikers. The police charged the mob, and after a lively fight dispersed the rioters and made six arrests. The attempt to run the car over the entire route was abandoned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The street car drivers' strike in Brooklyn, as a result of the conference tonight, was declared off.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.—The list of failures by the Durban Bank is as follows: Bank of Durban, a state bank, owned by W. T. Blackwell, liabilities estimated at \$400,000, estimated assets upwards of \$800,000; E. J. Parison, warehouseman and manufacturer of smoking tobacco, liabilities \$190,000, estimated assets \$300,000; J. W. Blackwell, coal dealer, contractor, etc., liabilities \$11,000, and others to the amount of \$41,000. It is stated that Blackwell will be able to pay all his creditors in full.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—This morning's session of the Knights of Labor convention was devoted to further reports and routine business.

There was time for but two reports before adjournment—those from Powderly and ex-Secretary Litchman. Powderly's report took two hours, and Litchman followed for one hour and twenty minutes. They were not given to the press. Powderly's address is a detailed review of the past two years of his administration, and is said to be an interesting document.

Only two reports were heard at the morning session, both being very long. On account of certain little unnecessary formalities being overlooked, Powderly's report was withheld until late in the afternoon. Litchman's report was in manuscript, but was held back for some reason.

The General Master Workman's report begins as follows:

For nineteen years the Order of Knights of Labor has maintained its existence in the face of circumstances most discouraging and disheartening. Struggling forward in its infancy beneath the veil of secrecy, it met with opposition from those in whose behalf it contended. Later on it faced the world as the advocate of justice for the poor, and found all who were enemies of the oppressed against it. In all of these years it has had to brave the taunts and insults of many whose interests it served. Since the adoption of the declaration of principles ten years ago this order has had the opposition of all who despised their principles, but the year whose ending we witnessed at this session has been most trying and discouraging to those whose wish was to see a harmonious blending of all classes of workers beneath the shield of knight-hood. Many causes combined to reduce the number of those who swore allegiance to the principles of the Knights of Labor. The circulation of

## FALSE STATEMENTS

concerning the strength of the order drove away thousands who regarded quantity as being superior to quality in the make up of the membership of labor organizations. When the rumor went forth from the enemy's quarters that the numbers were dropping down those members who looked to others for what they should do themselves dropped out also. When a difference of opinion between the general officers became heralded broadcast by those who always magnified the numbers who looked for unity among the of-

ficers instead of doing their duty by waiting until they could replace these officers with others, withdrew from the order temporarily. The story so often circulated and so wonderfully magnified of the extravagance of the general officers frightened others and they too stood still until this session would assemble. In the ranks were men whose love of self predominated, whose selfish desires could not be suppressed for the common weal, and on no occasion would they consent to sink self for the good of all. The oft told story of their grievances sickened and drove many from the order. With an executive board whose members were not in harmony with each other, who traveled from place to place denouncing their fellow officers and condemning the actions they they were not responsible for, it could not be wondered that we have lost members. The unwise strikes, which were entered upon against the laws and principles of the Knights of Labor, swept thousands of our members into poverty, and forced them from the order. Add to all these causes the campaign which has just closed in the United States, in which members and assemblies were pitted against each other on a question which never was made part of the declaration of principles, and on which they could very well afford to differ without difference to any laws or rules of the order, and we wonder not that there has been a falling off, but that we have passed through the crucial test with our ranks unbroken as we find them today.

He states

## THESE TRIALS

resulted in good for the order and denied anything like official dishonesty, inviting a thorough examination of all the books and accounts. Many changes are desired in the constitution so as to avoid the frequent changes which are recommended at each session. He recommends the total abolition of the sections which provide for the appointment and government of examining organizers. The law as at present framed is a dead letter. An examination of sections 22 and 23 will show that in addition to his other duties the General Master Workman is required to examine the statement of expenses as reported by the general secretary. The treasury department should be held responsible for all moneys passing through its channels, and the general treasurer should be vested with the veto power, so far as declaring the payment of a bill as to which he is in doubt is concerned; at present, he thinks the financial affairs are entrusted into too many hands. A responsible person should be entrusted with the management of the finances.

After speaking of the high estimation in which the order is held by many outside of it, and showing the multiplicity of detail he must look after, he continues:

"We have been treated for many discourses during the past year on the subject of one-man power. The chief trouble with our order, is because of the lack of one-man power. Our power has been divided in the past and it has worked injury to us. The will of this order, crystallized into law and printed upon the pages of our constitution by the representatives here assembled, should be carried out to the letter. To do this the duty is assigned to one man to execute these laws. Where many execute the laws themselves, they always fail. Where each man interprets the law for himself there is sure to be a Babel of sound and confusion. Vest in one man the power to execute the laws which many favor, and let him pass upon it. Allow no interference with that man in the performance of his duty, and you may expect results. Allow every self-seeker, every knave, every disturber and fault finder to interpret the laws, and we have anarchy pure and simple. By pandering to the ignorance of some it has given rise to the impression that the man who rallied against the one-man power was a friend to the masses. No greater mistake was ever made. The man who tells the people they can still act independent of each other on every issue that arises in a demagogue. No matter how intelligent the people may be, they must meet and determine what no one man wants but what is best for all. When they meet many cherished theories must give way to

## PRACTICAL IDEAS,

and when these are enacted into law and entrusted to the hands of one man for enforcement, every hand should be stretched forth to aid that one man to carry out the will of all men, rather than to have, as I have had, so many hands stretched forth to stay the work that your predecessors have assigned to me. Men have been placed in office with me with whom I would not for a moment associate in a private business enterprise with any hope of success. Yet for the sake of the good that might follow silence, forbearance under such circumstances has been observed by me. Fancy the condition which the United Colonies would have found themselves in had the first ten years of the government of the United States been delegated to such men as I describe and the three millions of that day were not greater than those which were placed in the keeping of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor."

After remarking on the influences of the order on public opinion he takes up the pending questions, saying: The most important questions that can come up before this body for consideration are those of finance, land and transportation. These great ques-

tions are up before the people for discussion and solution. They must be settled by the people for it is not the interest of politicians to do so. Those who control our public highways are reaching out with a hand of steel to grasp and control the government itself. It is indeed a battle for supremacy. If the masses remain idle and indifferent, the classes will rule through the power which comes to them through banking, railway and land monopolies. It is therefore a duty which we should not neglect to select the subjects which I have pointed out and place them prominently before our members for discussion.

He recommends that a special committee of three be appointed to take up the matter. He advocates a concentration of energies on these questions, and further recommends the formation of junior assemblies for educating the younger working people. Matters of interest chiefly to the order comes in for a good share of attention, and he favors a change of time of holding the general assembly, believing it comes too close to election. He says: "It might happen that in the heat of a particularly exciting campaign, that members would differ as to political methods and ill-feeling be engendered. Should our annual session be held in the midst of such a contest or soon after one, it could not be as productive of good as one held at a time when every trace of excitement and feeling of the campaign had died away."

He advocated

## EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

for women. The provisional committee is referred to as follows: "Scarcely had the gavel fallen on the last act of the Minneapolis session than traitor bands were raised to destroy what it had taken years of time and patient work to construct. The majority of the last convention were right and they legislated as they saw the necessity for it. They refused to pass resolutions with which they were not in sympathy. At the close of the general assembly a meeting was held in Chicago with the avowed purpose of disrupting the whole of the order. At that meeting it was resolved to organize what was known as a Sealed Provisional Committee for the purpose of paralyzing the order. Decision No. 270, which is herewith presented for the action of the general assembly, deals with the question of the right of a member of the provisional committee to visit or otherwise meddle with the assembly of this order. A law should be passed at this meeting which should promptly and forever expel from the order a member who would engage in such dastardly work as was inaugurated at the meeting in Chicago. Provisional reforms spring from the noblest impulse, but the impulse which furthered the assembling of provisional committee was born in hate, nursed in envy and grew to its present size in the hope that this great order would one day be brought beneath the rule of men who do not possess the courage or manhood to properly rule themselves. No hesitancy and no wishy sentiment should sway at this session. Let us at once and forever put it beyond the power of any man to fight this order or its principles and remain a member. If they will tear down let them tear from the outside and let every true, honest man in the order take sides and either go with these misguided creatures or stand firm and defend the order from the vile attacks.

## THESE ATTACKS

upon the Knights of Labor come from the persistent opposition which has been shown to the idea of allowing other organizations to control the Knights of Labor. Do not misunderstand me, for I do not refer to the trade-unions. I once referred to this matter at a meeting of this body and my remarks were twisted and tortured to serve the purpose of designing knaves who attempted to play upon the feelings of trade-unionists. I do not mean trade-unionists. Their cause and ours are one in the main. The organization which your general master workman speaks of is the International Workingmen's Association, which passed resolutions three years ago to secure the election of its trusted agents as general officers of the Knights of Labor. The proofs are in my possession. The plans of these men met with but little success, and from that time to the present the members of that organization have secretly and untiringly worked for the ruin of this order. We had the misfortune to elect a man who was either a member or sympathizer to the general executive board, and he has at all times shown a preference for the principles of that organization. An honest man would go with the society which claimed his allegiance, but men who will deny their connection with other societies, will not scruple to destroy the Knights of Labor if the opportunity never presented itself and they sought to make it and failed.

You may accuse your General Master Workman of entertaining a bitter feeling for this element. If so, you are wrong. There is no bitterness, but there is a determination on his part to drive from the order every element of discord, if it lies in his power to do so.

He advises a more equal division of wealth produced by labor, and denounces gambling in money, in land, in railways, and in the very food which is withheld from the mouths of

millions at the sound of the stock broker's ticker.

In his report,

## EX-SECRETARY LITCHMAN

gives a detailed statement of his connection with the order from his admission to the present time, quoting from the official records of the past general assemblies to prove the falsity of the charges of dishonesty which had been circulated against him. He showed from the records that everything had been satisfactorily explained to the general assembly, and his course was approved of by a resolution at the Detroit meeting in 1881. His connection with the general insurance secretariats was in no wise the cause of the failure of the system, for it failed because it was rotten.

Next he took up his election as general secretary two years ago, explaining that by good service and business methods he hoped for ever to silence his slanderers. He gives the details as to how and at what points he saved money to the order. In the various controversies he believed he was the target of undeserved censure. He had the printing done by his son, who was a Knight of Labor in good standing, and he believed he did proper in so doing. But it was less than one-seventh the amount that was done there. He denied that he falsified accounts, explaining that he had nothing to do with the paying of bills, that being the work of the treasurer. He denied further the claim that he had employed non-union help at the office. He recommends that the general secretary be given absolute control of the clerks, advocates the reduction of the general executive board to five members, consisting of the General Master Workman, General Worthy Foreman, General Secretary and two members, the money to be placed in safe depositories. He acknowledges the importance of the present session for the weal or woe of the order and counsels great care in the selection of officers for the ensuing year. His resignation was appended as part of the record. He closed with an expression of thanks to the general officers for courtesies and the hope for the continued success of the order.

The afternoon session was cut short owing to the regular meeting of the Women's Relief Corps. As there had been no talk of a call on General Harrison and it was not yet settled whether to call on him as an organization, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it would be a very impolitic and ill-advised action for any body of men from this convention to meet or wait upon the President-elect as Knights of Labor.

Last year an exactly similar action was taken at Minneapolis in regard to President Cleveland, who was there at that time.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The acting governor of Queensland telegraphs the home government, earnestly protesting in the name of the colony against the appointment of Henry Arthur as governor. He declares the colony should be consulted in such appointments.

John Bright passed a good night and is a shade better this morning. Rains have fallen in Western and Eastern India and crop prospects are improved.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., Nov. 16.—In February, 1885, President Arthur issued a proclamation declaring the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations open for settlement. Large numbers flocked to the lands. Soon after President Cleveland's inauguration he withdrew the lands from the market and ordered all the settlers off. Many left, but a large number are still living on the lands, and are circulating a petition asking that the lands be again thrown open to settlement, and that they be allowed to perfect titles.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The proceedings before the Parnell commission today were made interesting by the appearance on the witness stand of Lady Mountmorres, whose husband was murdered at Cloubar, County Galway. Lady Mountmorres testified that a friendly feeling existed between her husband and his tenants on Eberhall estate at Cloubar until the land league began to hold meetings there. In July, 1880, her husband obtained a writ of ejectment against a tenant. In the following September, while witness was in Scotland, her husband was shot. She went to Ireland to attend the funeral. She heard that men had refused to assist in putting the coffin in the hearse. Witness left Eberhall in October. While on the way to the steamer the people laughed at and hooted her. A stone was thrown at her eight-year-old son. Her husband received threatening notices only after the league meetings had been held. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, was proceeding to cross-examine Lady Mountmorres upon the exact dates of the league meetings alluded to, when the witness faintd and would have fallen to the floor had not the court officer caught her. Sir Charles thereupon intimated that he would not proceed in the cross-examination.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—At today's session of the woman's congress Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was re-elected president. Twenty-five vice-presidents were selected from the various states represented.

Mrs. Mary E. Bagge presided at the forenoon session. Mrs. Anna J. Miller, ex-president of the dress reform association, read a paper on "Correct Dress." A short discussion was held on this paper, several delegates taking part. Miss Calliope Keithjaca, the educationalist who has established

schools at Athens and Constantinople, spoke briefly on educational matters.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 16.—The assembly today discussed the abstract right of the colonies to take part in the nomination of their respective governors. The Premier, without discussing the Queensland question, pointed out that the Constitution gave to the Queen alone the power of appointment. Her Majesty, acting upon the advice of the minister, was responsible to the Imperial Parliament. He called particular attention to the probability of a deadlock if the selection of the governor rested with both the colonial and Imperial Parliaments. He refused to endorse such a scheme and said he was confident that the colonies insisted upon sharing the power to appoint or nominate the better it would be for the colonies. The Premier's remarks were received with cheers. Other members spoke of a similar strain.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Sister Mary Frances Claire, the Nun of Kenmore, and recently Mother Superior of the Sisters of Peace, is now living in retirement in this city, engaged in literary work. Today she made public her letter of resignation to Pope Leo XIII. The following is an extract from it:

Holy Father:—It is with grief and regret that I address this letter to His Holiness. I am obliged to resign into your hands an office to which you were pleased to appoint me, and to leave to others the work of the Order of Peace, which your Holiness authorized me to establish. I have not taken this step without long and careful consideration for I see every day more and more the necessity of such work as this for working girls. They have indeed been the support of the Roman Catholic Church, and they deserve all that can be done for their comfort and encouragement, but I have found such opposition to this work which I so dearly love, from certain bishops whose influence is so powerful that other bishops do not like to support what they disapprove even though it has the sanction of your Holiness, that I am obliged to retire from it. My health, always delicate, has given way under the pressure and pain of this discouragement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Mrs. Jay Gould spent a quiet night; her condition this morning is much improved.

Dr. Meyers said this morning that Rear-Admiral Baldwin, under all the circumstances, spent a very comfortable night. He says, however, the end is not far off.

STONY FORD, N. Y., Nov. 16.—November, 1870, Governor Leland Stanford visited Stony Ford purchased of Charles Backman thirteen head of gilt-edged trotting stock for \$41,200. This purchase, the largest ever made up to that time including Electioneer by Hambletonian, out of Green Mountain Maid, and Elaine by Messenger, Duroc out of Green Mountain Maid. The price of the stallion was \$12,500 and of the fillies \$7000. Since then \$10,000 has been returned for Electioneer, and Elaine has trotted in 2:20 and produced Norton with a one-year-old record of 2:31. Today William Russell Allen, who is founding a breeding farm at Pittsfield, Mass., visited Stony Ford with Hamilton Bissbee and beat the Stanford record; he paid Backman \$44,100 for the team. This is the largest sale ever made to one man. Allen has secured a son and daughter and two grand-daughters of the famous Green Mountain Maid, daughter of Guy, record 2:12, and son of a sister of Dexter, 2:17, and Dictator, sire of Jas Eye-See (2:10). The names of the animals bought and prices paid are as follows: Laureate, bay yearling, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, \$12,500; Eliza, bay mare, 3 years, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, \$10,000; Edith, bay filly, two years, by Kentucky Prince, dam Eliza, by Messenger Duroc and dam Green Mountain Maid, \$5000; Mirella, chestnut mare, three years, by Kentucky Prince, dam Miranda by Messenger Duroc, second dam Green Mountain Maid, \$6000; Guyda, black mare, five years, by Messenger Duroc, dam Leslie, sister of Guy (2:12), \$4000; America, black colt, two years, by Kentucky Prince, dam Alma, sister of Dexter, \$3000; Mariana, bay filly, 1 year, by Sorrente, dam Mary Witman, by Kentucky Prince, \$1500; Hydia, bay filly, by Kentucky Prince, dam Camide, by Hambletonian, \$1500; Alfaretta, bay filly, 2 years, by Kentucky Prince, dam Bette, by Messenger Duroc, \$1400; Fedora, bay filly, 2 years, by Kentucky Prince, dam Cassandra, by Messenger Duroc, \$1200.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17.—Henry W. King, Jr., of the firm of Brownings, King & Co., was shot dead by his former wife this morning. The house with which he is connected here is a branch of the Chicago house of Henry W. King & Co.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Inquiry by an Associated Press representative at the store of Henry W. King & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing, elicited the information that a dispatch had just been received from Omaha which confirmed the advices of the Associated Press in regard to the killing of Henry W. King, Jr., son of the senior member of the firm, but beyond that nothing was known. King senior is acting as foreman of the grand jury and a messenger has just been sent to inform him of the tragedy. The family is old and prominent in this city, both socially and financially. Henry W. King, Jr., about 30 years