

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CLEVELAND, 1.—At the Knights of Labor Convention this morning, the first business was the adoption of the amended report of the committee on strikes and boycotts. The Executive Board must approve all future strikes, and, except in certain grievous cases where immediate action is necessary, a strike or boycott will not be allowed without their approval.

The address of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was adopted, after which the committee on legislation presented a report recommending that a petition be sent to Congress to fix the measure of value, and regulate the value of money. Adopted.

The petition says, your petitioners are mostly citizens of the United States and belong to the laboring class of society. That while human labor produces all wealth, those who have performed honest labor have the least to enjoy. That we feel this state of things to be largely due to both the vicious legislation and the want of proper legislation by Congress. That the money of the United States is of uncertain value differing widely in different parts of the country at all times, and at every part at various times, whereas being a measure of commercial value it should be fixed and invariable in value. For example at this time, in one part of the country money is worth only two per cent. per annum, in another twelve, and in another twenty and ranges from two to twenty per cent. throughout. That uncertainty of value in money, causes distrust and uncertainty in all transactions, inasmuch that capital is timid and labor unemployed and periodical panics occur in all business. In consequence of which the industrial classes are financially ruined and laborers thrown out of employment and indescribable want and suffering is brought upon the masses of the people, and unjust gains are acquired by the people who manipulate money. That the supply of a large portion of the money of the country is in the control of private corporations, called National Banking Associations, the creatures of Congressional legislation, with whom private gain is the only motive for supplying money to the people. That it is through the manipulations of said corporations and other money lenders that the people suffer many of the misfortunes and grievances herein before mentioned. That the right to issue or coin money is a high sovereign prerogative which ought not to be exercised but by the highest power in the Nation, and we view with alarm the exercise of such prerogative by private persons or corporations, and as a remedy for the evils of which we complain and for the redress of grievances we suffer as herein set forth, we pray that your honorable body will fulfill the duties imposed upon you by the Constitution in Section 8 of Article I, which provides that Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and fix the standard of weights and measures; that you fix the measure of value by establishing a just, uniform and invariable rate of interest for money loaned; that in order to maintain such a rate of interest as the normal rate, you repeal all laws authorizing private persons or corporations to issue money and in their stead establish public loan offices throughout the country wherever needed, at least one in every county, with the proper officers to perform the duties of said offices; that the National Government lend money to the people at said offices on good and sufficient security and at a fixed rate of interest on demand, and that the profits arising from the business of lending said money be covered into the public Treasury for public uses, and that said loan office be only made a depository of the United States for the savings of the people.

Representative Low of Pennsylvania then introduced a bill for recommendation to Congress entitled: "An act fixing the measure of value and further regulating the value of money." The bill provided for the loaning of money by the Government at 3 per cent per annum. The bill contained 16 long sections.

After the adoption of the above report, the committee on State of the order read its report and the general assembly took a recess.

The entire afternoon was taken up in discussing the report of the committee on the State of the order to whom were referred the troubles with the Trades Unions. The report and discussion were not given to the press, but it was learned that action had been taken in the matter.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The President and party returned here at 8 o'clock this morning.

The President to-day appointed John B. Riley, of Plattsburg, New York, to be Indian school superintendent, vice Oberly, appointed to be civil service commissioner.

It is estimated that the decrease in the public debt during May will be \$8,800,000.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: David L. Hawkins, of Missouri, to be assistant secretary of the Interior, vice Jenks resigned.

Joseph E. Johnson, of Virginia, to be commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, vice Zeber, resigned.

The republican senators held another

"order of business" caucus this morning. Among the measures which it was decided to consider in the near future were the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture law and the alien land bill.

THE UTAH BILL.

The House judiciary committee to-day considered the Edmunds Utah bill, and now hope to finish it at their next meeting. The Southern members of the committee, with the exception of Chairman Tucker, are firmly opposed to the measure mainly on constitutional grounds, and the concessions made by the majority in striking out the sections of the bill as it came from the Senate, creating United States Trustees to take charge of the property of the Mormon Church, have not been effectual in securing for the bill the support of these members. Many amendments have been added to the original bill and others are under consideration, intended to make it more effective and to reduce the minimum possibility of escape of the polygamists from punishment through legal quibbles.

The Cabinet session to-day was devoted to the consideration of the Canadian fishing question, the action of Congress in regard to the Geneva award, and railroad matters.

Following is the recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

Interest bearing debt, principal and interest.....	\$1,233,237,144
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest.....	7,326,295
Debt bearing no interest.....	535,951,727

Total debt, principal and int.....1,776,505,166

Total debt, less available cash items.....\$1,474,340,892

Net cash in treasury.....70,142,611

Debt, less cash in treasury June 1, 1886.....\$1,399,198,251

Decrease of debt during month.....\$9,628,506

Total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account.....\$400,400,390

The President proceeded at once to business this morning. He approved a number of bills including the act authorizing the Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory. Many Senators and Representatives and other officials called during the forenoon and congratulated the President on his approaching marriage.

New York, 1.—Accompanied by her mother and Cousin, and the wives of cabinet officers still in the city, Miss Folsom will leave for Washington at 9 o'clock this evening.

Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, President Cleveland's former law partner, called upon Miss Folsom at the Gilsey House at noon to-day and spent half an hour in conversation with her. He said he should accompany Miss Folsom and her mother to Washington this evening. He said President Cleveland and his bride would soon take a trip to Europe. She date of their departure, however, he could not say. It was his intention, he said, to accompany them abroad. The trip will probably be made, he added, just after Congress adjourns. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Benjamin Folsom left the hotel about 12:30 o'clock. At 1 o'clock Miss Folsom was alone with her mother and busy with her correspondence. Since her arrival in this city she has received a heavy mail and not a few letters from "cranks."

This morning's mail brought her a letter from a Cleveland, Ohio, man, signing himself J. J. Martin, a friend of the laboring class. He wanted to know if she would teach her husband to study the amelioration of the sufferings of the laboring classes. "Will you," he wrote, "advise your husband how to deal with this question, and will you when you are a mother teach your children to have the interests of the laboring class at heart?" "We know," the letter concluded, "that you are large of heart and will respond to these entreaties."

Miss Folsom and her mother devoted the spare time of the afternoon to the packing of trunks and other preparations for the trip to Washington. Mr. Folsom in the afternoon ordered carriages for 8:15 p.m.

Miss Folsom took dinner with her mother and cousin. They sat down at 5:30 p.m. and did not arise until about 7. The trip to Washington and the incidental circumstances were the principal topics talked about during the meal. Shortly before 7 o'clock, the hotel porters came to the private parlor of the Folsom suite to take charge of the baggage. Most of Miss Folsom's trunks were in the baggage room below but five large saratoga remained to be removed downstairs. In all eleven large trunks were piled on the express wagon that was waiting at the hotel steps to go to Washington and five others were addressed to 344 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. By 7:30 Miss Folsom finished the preparations for her journey. She was then dressed in a close fitting black silk dress and wore a peaked chip hat with a high white feather resting upon it, that in no way concealed her face. The design of her white cuffs and collar included narrow strips of black. As she emerged from her parlor she carried a black shawl over her arm and in her left hand she carried a bouquet.

The other hand held an umbrella of a bright red shade that was purchased in London before her grandfather's death. As Miss Folsom came down stairs it was evident that she sought to conceal the umbrella, as it was not in keeping with her mourning costume. Miss Folsom, Mrs. Folsom, and Mr.

Benjamin Folsom came down the main stairway of the hotel. They crossed the lobby and reached a close carriage in waiting on the street at the ladies entrance. Mr. John Breslin, proprietor of the Gilsey House, assisted the ladies into the carriage, and Mr. Folsom followed carrying two hand satchels. The balcony above the entrance was filled with ladies who enthusiastically waved their handkerchiefs at the bride-elect as she was driven away. This was at 7:50 p.m. The bay and gray team were started at a lively pace to the ferry. The route was toward Fifth Avenue, thence down past Washington Square, and thence traversing over the same route that the President hurried only a few nights before to meet his chosen bride. The same ferryboat as that Mr. Cleveland crossed on was in waiting. The carriage was driven aboard and immediately the boat steamed for Jersey City. Having arrived there the station entrance was sought and the party alighted and ascended the stairway leading to the reception room. From there they entered the waiting room and finally found the way to the platform. Here it was found that the private car that had been intended to convey the party to Washington was not on the track. This surprise was overcome by a quickly made decision to enter the regular parlor car. Car No. 383 was chosen, and the ladies were conducted to it with promptness. Miss and Mrs. Folsom seated themselves in the drawing room and Mr. Folsom went to attend to the baggage. An attaché of the hotel handed the bride-elect a bouquet that had been entrusted to him by a guest of the hotel. Miss Folsom expressed her thanks, saying at the same time that she felt much gratitude for the kindness shown to her during her brief stay in New York. At 8:45 p.m. the private car that had been apportioned to the party was backed upon the track, and the ladies were conducted to it. All the curtains in the car were drawn. The car was then hitched on to the train, and at 9:20 was hauled out of the station.

The Chinese Minister, Chung Yen Han, and suite went on the same train. Secretaries Endicott, Whitney and Vilas, with their wives, returned to Washington by the 3:30 train. Colonel W. F. Wassel left at midnight.

Washington, 1.—Many Senators, Representatives and other officials called at the White House to-day and congratulated the President on his approaching marriage. He was in a very happy frame of mind and endured the chattering and pleasantries of his visitors on the subject of his wedding with the utmost good nature.

Secretary and Mrs. Manning will attend the President's wedding. This will be the first social entertainment Secretary Manning has attended since he was sick.

PORTLAND, Maine, 1.—The Home Rule meeting in the City Hall to-night attracted an immense throng. Many ladies occupied seats in the galleries. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Chapin, who introduced Governor Robie as chairman of the meeting. The Governor spoke briefly, concluding by introducing Rev. P. A. McKenna of Marlboro, Massachusetts. At the close of the latter's remarks, James G. Blaine appeared upon the platform, accompanied by President Looney. Blaine was greeted with tremendous applause.

He spoke substantially as follows: "Your Excellency:—Directly after the publication of the call for this meeting, I received a letter from a venerable citizen in an adjacent county, asking me to explain, if I could, just what the Irish question is. I appreciate the question, or, rather, I appreciate his request for an explanation of the question that calls forth so much sympathy and excitement on the part of the world at large, and evokes so much opposition among those who are directly interested. There may be danger of not giving attention enough to the elementary facts of the case.

Now, what is home rule? Why, it is what every State and Territory enjoys. [Applause.] And it is what Ireland does not enjoy. In a Parliament of 633 members, Great Britain has 533 and Ireland has 100, and except with the consent of that Parliament, Ireland cannot organize a gas company (laughter), or a horse railroad company, or a ferry over a stream (laughter), or do the slightest thing that implies legislative powers. Now, suppose we bring that home and suppose the State of Maine to be linked with the State of New York, relatively as large with the State of Maine, as England in numbers with Ireland, and your beautiful city could not take a step for its own improvement nor the State of Maine organize an association of any kind, or charter a company of any kind, unless the overwhelming galaxy of the New York Legislature gave her consent. How long do you think the people of Maine would stand it? [Applause.] That is the simple question between England and Ireland, except that there is the great fact in addition—which would not apply to New York and Maine—that there are centuries of wrong which have built up monuments of hatred on the part of those who are the subject of oppression and which have aggravated the question between Ireland and Great Britain far beyond the limits that would be found between New York and Maine. I suppose if the question were left to the United States to decide we should say, adopt the federal system. Have your legislature for Ireland, your legislature for England, your legislature for Wales, your legislature for Scotland, and your Imperial Parliament for

the British empire. The questions that are Irish would be settled by Irishmen, the questions that are English would be settled by Englishmen, the questions that are Welsh would be settled by Welshmen, and the questions that are Scotch would be settled by Scotchmen. [Applause.] The questions that affect the whole empire of Great Britain to be settled by a Parliament in which the Parliament of the four great constitutional elements shall be impartially represented. [Applause.] I say that would be the short hand method of settling the question, for we have lived that way for nearly 100 years in the United States of America. [Applause.] I do not forget, however, that it would be political empiricism to attempt by any prescription to give the exact measure, the exact details of any measure that should settle this long dispute between Great Britain and Ireland. I am admonished by what I have noticed in the British Parliament in the discussions concerning America, not to be too forward in knowledge or details or in prescribing exact measures, because I suppose they would retort that we know quite as little about their precise troubles as they know about ours. Therefore, I do not stand here simply to say that Mr. Gladstone's is a perfect measure. I do not stand here to say that I even could give you the exact details of the measure; I do not say that I ever took time to examine them, but I say that I am in favor of any bill that will take the first step that will go towards righting the wrongs and of handing over the government to Ireland.

Lord Salisbury says if the Irish do not wish to be governed by the British they should leave. But the Irish have been in Ireland quite as long as Lord Salisbury's ancestors have been in England. [Laughter.] And very likely, for aught I know, for I have not examined his Lordship's lineage in Burke's Peerage, very likely his ancestry were British pirates or peasants in Normandy, who came over with William the Conqueror, centuries after the Irish people were known in Ireland.

Further on Blaine said: If the Home Rule bill shall pass and the Dublin Parliament be granted there never was an association of men since human government was instituted which assumed power with greater responsibility to public opinion than the men who will compose that Parliament, because if they are allowed to form it, it will be by reason of the pressure of the public opinion of the world (applause) and I know that the Catholics of Ireland and the Presbyterians of Ireland can live and do just as the Catholics of the United States and the Presbyterians of the United States live, (applause), citizens of one country, each giving to the other the perfect right of conscience, each declining to interfere in any manner with the perfect liberty of the other. (Applause.)

In the year 1880 Ireland produced 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. But wheat is not the crop of Ireland. She produced 8,000,000 bushels of barley. But barley is not one of the great crops of Ireland. Now we begin to strike into the next item, to which she is especially adapted—she produced 70,000,000 bushels of oats. The next item I think every one will recognize, as it is peculiarly adapted to Ireland—of potatoes she produced 110,000,000 of bushels. (Applause.) Within 60,000,000 bushels of the whole product of the United States. She produced turnips and marigolds, put together, 185,000,000 bushels. She produced of flax 60,000,000 pounds. She produced of cabbage 850,000,000 pounds. She produced of hay 3,800,000 tons. She had on her thousands of hills and in her valleys over 4,000,000 head of cattle.

In the same pasturage she had 3,500,000 head of sheep. She had 560,000 horses and 210,000 asses and mules. During the year 1880 she exported to England over 700,000 head of cattle, over 800,000 sheep and nearly 50,000 swine, and now in that territory, not quite so large as the State of Maine, and out of this magnificent abundance, the like of which has scarcely been known since the richness of Goshen, there are men in want of food who appeal to the charity of the stranger.

Why should this be in a land that can produce so very abundantly? Why should any one want? The great lawgiver of Israel ordered that "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." and St. Paul added in quoting that in his epistle to Timothy, "The laborer is worthy of his reward." [Applause.] And yet many of the men producing those great results that almost turn the imagination in their extent, are absolutely in want of sufficient food. I do not think it is difficult to find a reason. Seven hundred and twenty-nine men own one-half the land in Ireland, and the other half is owned by about three thousand more, and of the rural farm land there are but 19,288 owners in all, whereas there are 1,250,000 adult males in Ireland. Produce that condition of affairs in Maine, in New England, to-morrow, and the distress here would be as great as the distress has been in Ireland. Now Mr. Gladstone says this condition of affairs must cease and the men who till the soil in Ireland must be allowed to purchase and hold it. [Applause.] But I did not tell the whole story. On this land, as the British authority I quote, gives it, 3,630 persons own over four-fifths, and they take from the tenantry that cultivate the land \$36,000,000 of rental per annum. Now, mark you, I am talking of a little island not so large as Maine, and they pay a rental of \$36,000,000 per annum, and then they pay an imperial tax of \$85,000,000, and a local tax of

\$15,000,000 more. There are \$116,000,000 to be wrought out of bone and flesh and spirit of the Irish peasant and no wonder he lies crushed and down-trodden. [Applause.] I believe the day hath dawned for his deliverance. [Great applause.] From the experience of Ireland's past, it is not wise to be too sanguine of a speedy result. Therefore, for one, shall not be disappointed to see Mr. Gladstone's bill defeated in this Parliament.

The English members can do it. But there is one thing which English members cannot do. They cannot defeat the public opinion of the civilized world [applause] and Lord Hartington made a remarkable admission when in a complaining tone he accused Gladstone of having conceded so much that the Irish would never take less. [Applause.] Well, I do not know the day, whether this year or next year of the year after that a final settlement shall be made, but I have entire and absolute confidence that it will never be made on as easy terms as Mr. Gladstone now offers, if his bills are defeated. [Applause.]

St. Louis, 1.—Judge Van Wagoner of the Criminal Court read his instructions to the jury trying the Maxwell case this morning.

The Judge said if the jury should find the defendant did kill and murder Preller in the manner and form charged in either of the counts of the indictment, they should return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. If, however, the evidence showed the defendant undertook to treat or operate on Preller for a disease and administered chloroform so negligently, carelessly, and recklessly as to cause his patient's death, but without intent to kill or do bodily harm, they should bring in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The judge further instructed the jury that if it had been shown that Preller desired the defendant to treat him for the disease indicated in the testimony, and submitted himself voluntarily to such treatment, and the defendant administered the chloroform in a cautious, careful and prudent manner, then a verdict of not guilty should be returned, and they should acquit the defendant. The judge also informed the jury that a verdict of guilty could be returned upon circumstantial evidence alone.

At the conclusion of the judge's speech, the counsel for the State began the speech-making.

It is expected the case will not be given to the jury before Thursday afternoon.

New York, 1.—John Kelly died at 3:20 this afternoon. His wife was with him. She is seriously ill.

Mr. Kelly has been ill for several months. During the last few weeks he seemed to feel comparatively well, but on Sunday last he was taken with an attack of fainting and became weaker afterward. Monday he was worse, but this morning an improvement was apparent. At noon, however, he began to sink and the approach of the end was realized. Mr. Kelly's death was painless, although he was conscious to the last. Only Mrs. Kelly and her two children were present when the patient passed away. Mrs. Kelly was prostrated by the blow and is too ill to see anybody. No funeral arrangements have yet been made.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The President has approved an act amending an act granting the right of way through the lands of the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

The White House was entirely closed to visitors to-day and the usual afternoon reception by the President was omitted. Several express wagons unloaded numerous packages of various sizes at the main entrance and were at once removed from sight. Some were addressed to the President, some to Miss Folsom, some to Col. Lamont and one to Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Most of them were undoubtedly wedding presents.

BARCELONA, 1.—Henry Havemeyer, sugar refiner, died suddenly at his home near this place this morning. He participated in Decoration Day exercises, acting with the Old Guard escort to President Cleveland.

New York, 2.—Johann Most, Anarchist, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and fined \$500. His associate Braunschweig gets nine months in the penitentiary and is fined \$250. Schenck is sent to the penitentiary for nine months, but not fined.

Recorder Smyth, in sentencing Most, expressed deep regret that the law did not permit him to impose a heavier sentence. His crimes, he said, deserved the punishment awarded to capital offenses. He also told him he was the greatest scoundrel he had ever seen at that bar. Braunschweig, the recorder said, was almost equally guilty. Schenck, he thought, was the dupe of his companions, but he deserved punishment to warn him and others against following the teachings of such men as Most. None of the prisoners attempted to speak a word in court. They were taken back to the Tombs and this afternoon will be transferred to Blackwell's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—Dr. J. Milton Bowers, convicted of poisoning his wife in order to obtain \$17,000 insurance on her life, was sentenced this morning to be hanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 1.—The presence of the British man-of-war *Bellerophon* at Halifax at the present juncture is explained at the admiralty office to be neither significant nor important. She