

The charter has already been secured. The capital stock is to be \$100,000,000. A line of new steamers is to be built for the railway company which will run between Baltimore and Liverpool. At Liverpool the steamers will connect with the London & Northwestern, in whose service Black now is. The scheme, as outlined by Black, is this: For a system extending from Chicago to London, practically under one management. Capitalists in England, Black says, started the project, and others in the East and in this city have pledged financial assistance.

PORTLAND, Me., 22.—The excitement in regard to the fishery trouble is unabated. The Board of Trade and the city government meetings have not been called, but if they are much longer delayed there will be a mass meeting at the City Hall to effect a settlement of the questions in dispute.

This question is a matter of bread and butter, but not a man has expressed a desire to see a commission appointed or to have the treaty renewed. There is better talk in regard to the Canadian schooner *Ajag* now loading with bait. It is believed that other schooners of the same character and on the same errand will not be very warmly received here.

Referring to the report that the American fishing schooner *Augusta Herick* had sailed from Boston for the fishing grounds armed with cannon and determined to resist should any Canadian vessel attempt to seize her, the *Globe* says: "This may prove a very serious matter. The United States government neglected its duty when it allowed this vessel to arm in one of its ports and to proceed, when armed to waters in which no vessel honestly pursuing a legitimate business required such an armament. If permission was obtained from the government its responsibility is all the greater. Should this vessel attempt forcible resistance when a British or Canadian cruiser, duly commissioned, attempts to seize it in Canadian waters on a charge of having acted illegally, it may be treated as a pirate. To allow its vessels to go armed to trespass upon a neighbor's territory is unworthy of a great country and especially of her people. Canada will not be deterred by any danger of possible collision and its possible consequences, from asserting its rights and enforcing that right."

NEW YORK, 22.—A large crowd assembled at Fleetwood Park to see the 2-mile contest for \$1,000 and the world's championship, between C. M. Anderson of California and John Murphy of New York. Each man was allowed eight horses—changes to be made at the end of each mile. It was a very close and exciting contest throughout. On the second mile Murphy's horse burst a blood-vessel and lost much ground, and on the 20th mile Anderson broke his stirrup. Murphy made better time, but Anderson more than made up the time by his lightning changes. On the last mile Anderson forged ahead by the three-quarter post and won by several lengths. Time, 53 minutes, 8 seconds. Murphy's four seconds slower.

CLEVELAND, O., 22.—T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, accompanied by Secretary Turner, from Philadelphia, arrived here this evening to attend the convention to be held next week, beginning Tuesday. In reply to a question, Mr. Powderly said that he could not forecast the action of the convention which he had called to order on the special questions that came up, and which were fully explained in the call for the meeting. The convention will open at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and a session will be held daily, afternoon and evening until the business is finished.

CHICAGO, 23.—A morning paper published to-day what purports to be the testimony of Capt. Schack yesterday before the grand jury in relation to the investigation of the recent Haymarket slaughter. This testimony as printed is sensational in the extreme, but not incredible, and it is anticipated that the developments of the next few days will prove the truth of much of it. Capt. Schack is said to tell the jury the following facts, resulting from investigation of the police department: He had witnesses to prove that prisoner Ling had manufactured a number of dynamite bomb from material obtained at the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. Three persons were associated with Ling, one of whom is under arrest. The second section captain's testimony was listened to with breathless silence. "I think," said Schack, "that I have got to the bottom of this business. In the course of a few days I will have it all, but I want a little more time, then I can prove beyond doubt that this anarchist conspiracy has existed here for years. There are two divisions of it. One is an agitator section. Money is set apart for its purposes. This is called the Socialist section. Besides this there is an armed party, an Anarchist section. These drift and are trained in the use of explosives. I think I can prove that there was a

WELL Laid Plan, to Sack and Burn Districts in Chicago, May 4th.

It would have been carried out but that the anarchists lacked nerve and were unprepared for the vigorous action of the police. Men were told to set fire to certain houses in the north-western portion of the city, and others were told to throw bombs into the police stations, while others were to use bombs at the meeting if the police attempted to disperse it. I think I can convict every man of the socialists now in jail with this.

THE HOUSES TO BE BURNED IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE CITY

were to be selected indiscriminately. The purpose of burning was to attract the attention of the police to that section and to draw them away from the main points of attack.

The early dispersal of the crowd in the Square, the premature throwing of the bombs—for it was premature—and the determined resistance of the police frightened the would-be incendiaries and those who were to attack the police barracks in detail. A juror asked: "Where are the witnesses to prove these conspiracies?" "In the lockup at the police stations," Schack replied. "I can produce as many of them before the Grand Jury as may be deemed wise and necessary. They have confessed their complicity to me. I have explained to the State's Attorney and I am acting under his instructions."

Ever since the night of the riots and the day following, when the search of houses was commenced, the police of North Avenue Station and residents of the district have been

FINDING BITS OF DYNAMITE, GAS PIPE AND RIFLE CARTRIDGES

In the houses, on the prairies and under the sidewalks in their immediate vicinity. A little over a week ago a number of dynamite cartridges, wrapped up in a piece of red oilcloth, were found under the sidewalk. Next day a boy on Quaid Avenue found some rifle cartridges, and a few days after this another boy took to his mother for inspection some 50 rounds that he had picked up on the prairie. To-day some small boys were playing ball on Robey Street, near the old Chicago Pacific, or Bloomingdale track, when a ball went into the gutter and under the sidewalk. A boy had to crawl under, and, while looking for his ball, found a piece of gas pipe and reported that there was more where that came from. He told his father, and the police were notified. They searched and found under the sidewalk on the west west side of Robey Street and less than two feet south of the railroad track that a small hole had been scraped. In this hole were thirty-one pieces of gas-pipe, one-and-a-quarter inches in diameter and eight to ten inches in length, wrapped up in a piece of red oil cloth. Of these

THIRTY WERE LOADED WITH DYNAMITE,

being stopped at the end with round blocks of wood. A fuse about eight inches in length was attached to each, and all were ready for immediate use. The last piece was not loaded, but seemed to have been recently cut as oil was oozing out. In the hall also, were found two boxes of dynamite caps, and four quart tin dinner pails containing a large quantity of fuse some water proof and some common explosives. The outfit was taken to the Chicago Avenue station. The gas pipe cartridges found were exactly similar to those captured by Capt. Schack in Louis Linns house. It is believed that the stuff was placed under the sidewalk by some of the anarchists who live in the neighborhood and who feared that their houses might be searched. It is evident that the one peering it there desired to use it again, from the care with which it was wrapped up.

More Anarchists Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—Anarchists F. H. Berghmann, Martin Frank, Otto Erick, and Gottfried Jaborsky, for whom warrants were issued yesterday, were arrested to-day, and jailed, to await trial on the charge of having introduced and urged the adoption of an unlawful assemblage of resolutions endorsing the actions of the anarchists during the Haymarket riot in Chicago. It had been stated previously to their arrest by a detective, who was working on the case, that these men knew more about the whereabouts of the noted Chicago Ransom than they choose to reveal. This detective states that he knows positively that Parsons passed through a small town in northern Kansas soon after the riot with the intention of escaping to Canada, but was obliged to change his course on account of serious delay to travel by washouts on the railroads, and started for the south, passing through this city on the way and conferring with brothers while here. If this should prove to be the truth of the matter, the arrests made here to-day are important, and tend to substantiate the statement telegraphed from Florida that Parsons had been seen there, presumably on his way to Cuba.

CAIRO, 23.—J. K. Walton, one of the wealthiest men in Union County, was found dead in his barn at Anna, Ill., this morning, shot through the head.

TUCSON, Arizona, 23.—The pursuing party which left here on the trail of the Indians who raided Teller's ranch yesterday, surprised the Indians about 25 miles east of Tucson and rescued a Mexican boy, who was stolen at Teller's ranch. They also recaptured eight horses. The Indians fled in confusion. The attacking party fired high for fear of wounding the boy. One Indian was, however, seen to fall, but was borne off by the band. Pursuit is still being hotly pressed.

DETROIT, 23.—Free Press East Saginaw, Mich., special says: A forest fire of immense proportions was raging yesterday through the woods back of and adjoining the Chippewa station in Clare County. The people in the camps have everything packed and ready to try and save what they can, but have

scarcely any means of exit. The camps are located on the southwest shore of Bass Lake, and if it should be necessary, they can go to the lake for shelter.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee on judiciary, reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy. Placed on the House calendar.

ROCHESTER, 24.—Prof. Brooks, of Phelps, N. Y., reports to the Warner Observatory here, the discovery of a new comet. It is large but faint. Its position is as follows: Right ascension 11 degrees, 51 minutes, 15 seconds; right declination north 8 degrees, 55 minutes, 15 seconds.

AUGUSTA, Maine, 24.—In answer to inquiries, Blaine, now at Bar Harbor, says he had no interview with any one in regard to the fishery question and is in no manner accountable for any opinions that may have been attributed to him. He has had no occasion to change his views uniformly expressed by him in Congress.

WASHINGTON, 24.—The following telegram was received from General Miles, dated Calabasas, Arizona, May 22nd:

"Two small bands have broken from Geronimo's camp and gone north, and committed depredations. Three men were killed and one boy captured. Troops are in pursuit and others are in advance to intercept if possible. Their effort, I think, will be to leave their wounded and get agency Indians to join them. Have directed Lieutenant Colonel Wade, commanding Fort Apache, and Captain Pierce, of San Carlos, to prevent it. Captain Lawton has followed the main camp with great persistency over the worst country in this whole mountain region and is camped on their trail to-night."

LOUISVILLE, 24.—Messe Dawson, a drunken colored tough, refused to pay his fare on the Owensboro and Nashville road last night and was ejected near Russellville, Ky. As the train moved off Dawson began firing his revolver through the crowded coach. Several shots were fired and A. G. Clifton, farmer, received three of them, being fatally wounded. Dawson was captured and taken to jail. Lynching is feared.

OTTAWA, Ont., 24.—A detective from the United States who has only very recently visited this city, has captured here the ex-chief clerk of a Toledo house. The prisoner, it is said, embezzled \$5,000 and fled to Canada, accompanied by a woman. The fugitive consented to go back without awaiting extradition papers.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 20.—The House of Commons this evening, after a heated debate, rejected by a vote of 210 to 164 the Dundalk gas bill, as elaborated by the committee, which consisted of four English members. The bill increased the powers of a private gas company, whereas the municipal authorities wish to take the task of lighting the town into their own hands in order to be as economical as possible.

In the course of the debate Mr. Sexton said that Irish private business ought to be suspended until the Home Rule question has been settled, and that at any rate the bill under consideration ought to be dealt with by a committee of Irishmen instead of Englishmen.

Lord John Manners, Conservative, said that the debate showed the temper with which business would be conducted in the Irish Parliament.

Mr. Dillon retorted that the Irish Parliament would at least be composed of members who knew where Dundalk is situated. The announcement of the result was received with loud cheers by the Irish members.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the arms act. He explained that the act was intended to restrict the possessing, carrying and importing of arms. Nobody in the proclaimed district could carry arms without a license. After some debate the arms act passed its second reading by a vote of 304 to 89.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—An Imperial decree has been issued to the commanders, other officers and sailors of the Russian fleet on the Black Sea. The decree says: "It is thirty years since the fleet by its heroic deeds sacrificed itself for Russia's welfare, the brave men transferring themselves in spirit to the memorable heights of Sebastopol. The fleet is now being reconstructed, to the joy of the Fatherland, which has long mourned its loss. My will and thoughts are directed toward a peaceful development of the nation's welfare, but circumstances may render the fulfillment of my wishes difficult and force me to an armed defence in order to preserve the dignity of the Empire. If such occasion should arise I know that you will aid me with the devotion and constancy which your ancestors displayed in response to my grandfather's appeal—a devotion and constancy which astonished their contemporaries on the sea who witnessed their gallant exploits. To you I confide the defence, honor and safety of Russia."

ATHENS, 21.—The firing which occurred on the frontier yesterday did not result in any bloodshed. The Turks opened fire from a distance on the Greek forces and kept it up a short time without effect.

Tricoupis has formed a new ministry. He assumes provisionally the office of Minister of War and Minister of Finance.

ATHENS, 21.—Tricoupis received an

ovation last evening from the populace of Athens. In an interview he declared that the policy of the new government would be one of peace. They would demobilize the army and endeavor to avert the financial crisis threatening Greece.

ATHENS, 21.—Dispatches received from the frontier whence they were sent at noon to-day, report continued firing between the Turks and Greeks. The Turks were attempting to occupy Analipsis. They have been repulsed at Philothendra after severe fighting. The Greeks remain firm in their position; their infantry are now pursuing the repulsed and retreating Turks near Saint Atanasius. The Greek artillery has destroyed the Turkish earthworks opposite Analipsis. The Turks entrenched at Salosibia are now retreating towards Hassanmelina. The Greeks have re-occupied Bairaakiovi.

London, 21.—News of the firing on the Greek frontier to-day has unfavorably affected European bourses and the tone at the close was flat.

LONDON, 21.—Gladstone has decided to convene a meeting of the Liberal party before the debate in the Commons on home rule is concluded. This will be done in order to consider differences that have arisen concerning the measure.

LONDON, 22.—The Greeks claim that during the frontier engagements yesterday, they captured two positions from the Turks, 20,000 cartridges and three prisoners. The commander of the Turkish troops explains that the firing by his men was due to a mistake. He has given assurances that Turkey's intentions are pacific. There is now an entire cessation of firing everywhere along the frontier.

ROME, 21.—The eruption of Mount Etna hourly increases. Molten lava was only two hours distant from Nicoloz, eight miles from Catania, Sicily, on the slope of the volcano, when the inhabitants fled. Many dwellings were destroyed, but no lives were lost. Earthquake shocks are constantly occurring.

LONDON, 22.—The General in command of the Turkish forces on the frontier of Greece engaged in the skirmish yesterday inquired of the Greek commander why his troops were fighting. The latter replied that it was because the Turks had first attacked them. Assurances were exchanged by the commanders that fighting would not be resumed. They will also exchange protocols showing that the firing was the result of a mutual misunderstanding.

The departure of the Greek troops to the front has been suspended. It is expected that the decree ordering the demobilization of the Greek army will be issued by the Government to-night.

Advices have been received here stating that another fight has taken place between the Turkish and Greek troops. A large number of Turkish soldiers attacked a force of Greeks at a point between Tumavo and the sea. It is not known which side was victorious, as no details of the engagement have as yet been reported.

Athens, 22.—Dispatches just received report serious fighting on the frontier. Prime Minister Tricoupis is at the telegraph office exchanging communications with the Greek Generals at the front.

LONDON, 22.—A Unionist meeting was held at Holborn last evening at which Warren Holmes and other members of the Commons were present. The platform was stormed by a mob and the meeting broke up in great disorder.

Caïne, member of Parliament, writes that if both Irish bills be withdrawn and be remodelled by Gladstone in the autumn, there will be a chance of Liberal unity and of carrying the measure.

Davitt, speaking at Swansca, last evening said that Randolph had uttered in Parliament language as reasonable as that for which he (Davitt) had been imprisoned. There was no reason to fear persecution by the Catholics. All insurrectionary movements that had ever occurred in Ireland had been started by Protestants.

At the Liberal Union meeting to-day Lord Hartington was the principal speaker. He declared that the present Irish policy of the government must be vigorously opposed by both Parliament and the country, which was now threatened with a general election. The Liberal Union, he said, should perfect its organization to the highest possible degree in view of the approaching struggle, in order to do all in its power to aid in the work of maintaining the legislative union between England and Ireland.

Mr. Goschen followed Lord Hartington by proposing a resolution adopting a constitution for the Liberal Union as a regularly organized political association. This was seconded by Mr. Rylands.

The Duke of Argyll moved the election of an executive committee limited to twenty-five members, and in speaking in support of his motion, made a most vigorous attack on Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

Both motions were adopted, and the meeting then tendered a vote of thanks to Lord Hartington for his attendance and an address to the members of the government.

It is stated that election writs are being prepared in anticipation of a dissolution of Parliament after the necessary vote shall have been taken on the Home Rule bill.

LONDON, 23.—Advices received here say that severe engagements are taking place on the Greek frontier between Turkish and Greek troops. The fighting is intermittent and extends along the frontier for a distance of 15 miles.

A dispatch from Athens, Greece, says a truce was effected at noon and there has been no fighting since that time. The casualties are heavy on both sides. An interview between the Turkish and Greek commanders has been arranged for four o'clock on Monday morning when an endeavor will be made to arrange an armistice.

LONDON, 23.—The Gladstone committee is making a final effort to conciliate radical dissenters. The committee has made overtures to Chamberlain, promising that if he abstains from voting against the Home Rule bill, the measure will be dropped after the second reading, and that the Government will then support the resolution affirming the supremacy of the imperial parliament and promising adequate protection to the Irish minority. Chamberlain's acceptance of the offer depends upon Gladstone's giving guarantees that this course will be followed. The radical workingmen's clubs of London are organizing a demonstration in Hyde Park in favor of Home Rule.

A demonstration of the radical workingmen was held in East London to-day. Speeches were delivered from four platforms. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Home Rule bill, expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone and favoring a dissolution of Parliament if the Home Rule bill be rejected.

BERLIN, 23.—Emperor William has given orders that the army officers now studying in France shall henceforth study in Switzerland.

The *Tagblatt* says the reported increase of garrisons in Alsace was exaggerated, but that another cavalry division will be sent to reinforce the garrison at Magdeburg.

The *North German Gazette* affirms that in addition to the cavalry division mentioned an increase of all important garrisons will be effected at once, and it also says that officials of the war office have gone to Alsace to make the necessary preparations in connection with the proposed strengthening of the forces there.

BERLIN, 24.—The jubilee exhibition of the Berlin Academy of Arts opened to-day. The buildings which have been erected for the purpose of the exhibition are located in Exhibition Park and cover 1,300 square metres. Sixteen hundred German and foreign works are exhibited. The Emperor and Crown Prince Frederick William are taking an active interest in the exhibition. Among the German artists' works, those furnished by painters of Munich are considered to be the strongest. Under a fine rendering of the last supper, Keller's striking study of the raising of Jairus' daughter, and Walf's showy picture of the woman taken in adultery, Diefenbach, Brandt, Von Werner, and Pilot exhibit old works. The English section is small but it is composed of choice pictures. The Crown Princess, Princess Louise and Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the British Royal Academy, influenced the selection of the works which represent English art.

Whistler sends a fine portrait of Carlyle. Paynter, Tadema, Millais, Leighton, Woodville, Gow, Britton, Holman, Hunt and Crane all contribute specimens of their art. France is scarcely represented in the exhibition. LONDON, 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill's letter to Gladstone says: "I regret that I was absent from the House of Commons on the occasion of your speech of the 21st. From reports I observe that you completely misapprehended the meaning of certain remarks of mine on a recent occasion in regard to the Ulster loyalists, and consequently pronounced an oppressive condemnation of my opinions referred to. You will not consider me wanting in respect when I assert that you completely misstated my doctrine. My opinion that an inevitable result of establishing a parliament in Dublin, such as your government proposes, will be civil war, harmonizes with the opinions expressed by an overwhelming majority of the public men of England competent to give judgment, and almost every person in Ireland of experience, position and respectability. Moreover it is the unanimous and immovable connection of the whole protestant community of Ulster. My close examination of the position led me to the conclusion that Ulster loyalists are justified in contending that such a Parliament at Dublin will be composed nearly all of National Leagueurs, who, in the guise of a Parliament, would be more tyrannical than in the past. I do not hesitate to say that should their fears be realized, the loyalists would be justified in resisting by force of arms such a monstrous yoke. If the protection of the Imperial Parliament should be withheld the loyalists would be in duty bound to protect themselves. I also contend that Parliament has no moral right to divest itself of its responsibilities towards the Ulster loyalists, by transferring the allegiance of loyalists to what must to them be only a foreign and hostile body without the full and free consent of the loyalists themselves."

"I declared that in that struggle they, in my opinion, would be in the right and would clearly be entitled to the sympathies and support of the British people. This is what I would have tried to say in the House of Commons. I feel confident that you will admit that your description was entirely inaccurate and erroneous. In never urged resistance other than a rigidly constitutional one, and if I had any influence, I would exert it at any sacrifice to prevent the line being overstepped."

"I declared that in that struggle they, in my opinion, would be in the right and would clearly be entitled to the sympathies and support of the British people. This is what I would have tried to say in the House of Commons. I feel confident that you will admit that your description was entirely inaccurate and erroneous. In never urged resistance other than a rigidly constitutional one, and if I had any influence, I would exert it at any sacrifice to prevent the line being overstepped."

"I declared that in that struggle they, in my opinion, would be in the right and would clearly be entitled to the sympathies and support of the British people. This is what I would have tried to say in the House of Commons. I feel confident that you will admit that your description was entirely inaccurate and erroneous. In never urged resistance other than a rigidly constitutional one, and if I had any influence, I would exert it at any sacrifice to prevent the line being overstepped."