

yond control of the inadequate fire department, and efforts were then directed toward staying its progress by blowing up the buildings. It was not until eight entire squares comprising sixty acres of the most thickly populated portion of the Chinese quarters had been consumed that the fire's advance was stayed. About 8,000 people, mostly Chinamen, have been left homeless. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000; insurance \$230,000. Only two lives fortunately were lost—a native woman and an unknown person whose charred remains were found. The King visited the scene of the conflagration and greatly encouraged the men after assisting with his own hands.

CHICAGO, 8.—Several employees of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* were in attendance in Judge Rogers' court at 10 a. m. to-day, when Socialists Adolph Fischer, Gerhard Lizius and Mary L. Holmes were brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The United States Attorney General informed the court he had sufficient evidence against Fischer, and that it would never do to develop this evidence in a preliminary hearing as it was of a very important character. He even refused to divulge the nature of it to the newspapers, as to show his hand would jeopardize the case, not only of the prisoners, but also the cases of those other Socialists still at large.

"I have evidence," he said, pointing at Fischer, who sat with his eyes cast down, "that the man sitting there at least assisted in throwing the bomb. [Sensation.] If he is not the principal he is at least the accessory."

Grinnell said Mrs. Holmes was doubtless one of the writers of the inflammatory editorials in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, but he disliked to go into the case to-day and wanted at least a week to investigate. Meantime he was willing she should be released under \$500 or \$1,000 bail.

Kate Kane said she appeared for Mrs. Holmes and desired an immediate trial.

Judge Rogers said: "The amount of \$500 is small, but under the circumstances, under the suggestion of Grinnell, I will make it that amount. The person who speaks through an editorial, is as responsible for the good or bad as the one who acts, but whether she is guilty of writing incendiary editorials I do not know as I do not read the language and could not determine if they were inflammatory."

Anthony Solomon said with regard to Fischer he wanted an immediate trial. He was entirely innocent of any crime and had a family to support.

Judge Rogers said that in criminal cases, and especially in one of so great magnitude as the present, the court must rely very largely upon the representations of the State and it was the duty of the court to give to the State every opportunity to investigate "his crime. While he understood that the prisoner at the bar and his associates did not believe in any law, still justice should be administered to aid the law. He would accept the suggestions of the State's Attorney and would postpone the hearing until a week from next Wednesday. As regarded the support of the man's family the same hands which had gone down so deep in their pockets to relieve the suffering of the families of policemen, would see to it that Fischer's family did not starve.

The fact was developed to-night that when the drug store of Samuel Rosenfield, on the corner of Centre Avenue and Eighteenth Street, was raided by the mob of Anarchists on Wednesday, the robbers seized upon every bottle that had the appearance of being the receptacle of spirits. A large bottle of carbolic acid was among the other things which were carried away, and owing to its color and general resemblance to whisky, it was passed from hand to hand after the raid and drank by half a dozen or more of the mob. The acid began to take effect as soon as it entered the stomachs of the rioters, and in spite of the best efforts of the doctors and emetics, two of the drinkers are dead and three more are at death's door. The residence of three of the victims is located on West Seventeenth Street, near the scene of the fray, and the others are on Twenty-first Street.

DETROIT, 8.—The enthusiasm of the crowd of strikers who have been assembled about the different car shops seems to be waning decidedly. E. W. Vaught, the brewer, who had partially conceded the demands of his men, to-day yielded completely. He paid his men \$2 a day for the seven days' boycott, the expense of advertising the boycott and minor items, making a total of \$750. He also discharges 11 men who returned to his employ on the second day of the strike.

Toronto, 8.—The street car employees met shortly after midnight last night and at 3 o'clock this morning adjourned, after deciding not to return to work. The principal grievance is that the men are compelled to sign what they call an ironclad document that they will not become members of any labor organization. They demand its withdrawal, shorter hours and increased pay. The Superintendent of the company says they will not yield one iota to the demands of the men.

St. John, N. B., 8.—The Dominion steamer *Lansdowne* arrived in harbor to-day, having in tow the Gloucester schooner *David J. Adams*, which was captured at Digby yesterday afternoon for violating the treaty of 1818 in going into a Canadian harbor to buy bait. The prize was placed in the hands of the customs authorities pending the action of the Admiralty Court.

The crew—13 in number—reported at the American consul's office and were provided with lodgings until it can be seen what action will be taken by the Canadian government. This seizure will serve as a test case.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 8.—The centennial celebration of the Chatham Artillery concluded to-day. Mr. and Miss Davis left for home this morning. Mr. Davis' trip from this city to Albany was the signal for the collection of crowds at all stations where the train stopped, and several speeches were made. When the train stopped at Homersville some one in the crowd cried: "We are proud of the man who always did his duty." Mr. Davis answered: "I always tried to do my duty, and if the people of the South think I did my duty, I am satisfied, and I don't care what the Yankees say. I have nothing to ask from them, not even a pardon; for he who seeks a pardon must profess repentance. I have not repented. The only thing I am sorry for is, that we did not succeed."

FORT WAYNE, 9.—When train No. 3, known as the "Day Express," which left Chicago at 3:15 via the Fort Wayne road this afternoon, was passing the little station of Inwood, six miles east of Plymouth, at just 6 o'clock this evening a horrible accident occurred and four lives will be lost thereby. John Wymer, a young farmer living a mile and a half east of Inwood, started from his home in the morning, accompanied by his wife and two pretty little daughters, aged three and four years. After spending most of the day they started back and reached Inwood Station at 6 o'clock, just at the time the day express is due. As his wagon was passing over the tracks, it was struck by the engine. Both horses were killed instantly as was also John Wymer and the elder of the two girls. His wife and the other child escaped instant death only to suffer the agonies of a lingering death. They were mangled so as to make them almost unrecognizable, and presented a sickening appearance. The older child's head was completely severed from the body and lay ten or fifteen feet from the trunk, while Wymer was simply a shapeless mass of human flesh. Mrs. Wymer and the younger child were not mangled so badly as the other two, but they were injured beyond hope of recovery. An eye-witness said to an Associated Press reporter: "It is an awful accident but no one is to blame except Wymer himself."

CHICAGO, 9.—The Anarchists made attempts to hold meetings to-day in several of their customary assembling places, but were in each case dispersed by the police. At one place 300 men were found by a detail of police. They said they were the "Lead Carrier's Union" and wanted to argue the point with the police lieutenant. The police were in no mood for argument, and after searching every man present they ordered them to return to their homes.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange Signal Station on Cape Henlopen took fire last night and everything destroyed.

St. Louis, 9.—A Baltimore, Md., special says: General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, acting under authority vested in him by the general executive board, has issued a call to the various assemblies of the order for a special session of the General Assembly to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, May 25th. The causes leading to the calling of the session are given as follows: First, the rapidly increasing membership of the Order requires changes in the laws which the general executive board have no authority to make. Second, the laws in relation to the government of boycotting are wholly inadequate to compel obedience on the part of the assemblies that believe in boycotting for every offense, whether great or small. Third, the laws in relation to strikes do not give the general executive board power to interfere in such matters until the strike has been inaugurated. The Order has become involved in difficulties with trade societies and an effort is being made to create a rupture between these societies and the Knights of Labor.

Chicago, 8.—The *Daily News* will tomorrow morning publish the full text of the secret circular from Grand Master Workman Powderly to the different assemblies of Knights of Labor, to be read during the present week. The circular contains a call for a general meeting of the assemblies to take place at Cleveland, Ohio, May 25th, at which matters relating to the interests of the order will be canvassed and action taken upon them. Also in the circular, Powderly takes occasion to rebuke the tendency to drunkenness in some quarters and adjures the members to forswear the intemperate use of intoxicants. He reads quite a temperance lecture pointing to the fact that drunkenness is a great incentive to riotous methods, in attempting to gain a given point. He deprecates all talk of the use of violence, and illustrates the many abuses to which the boycott is put. "I hate the word boycott," he says, "and forbid its use except as a last resort, and then only upon consent of the General Assembly." Powderly then announces that hereafter he will receive no committees and answer no letters addressed to him, pending the holding of the meeting at Cleveland. His mail, he says, contains 400 letters daily, and he has 2,000 on hand that are not and never will be read. He must have time, he says, to perfect his plans for the good of the Order.

CHICAGO, 9.—Nearly all the freight handlers employed on or strike here,

were present at the meeting of the Freight Workers' Union to-night. The meeting had no sooner been called to order than a communication received from the Switchmen's Union was read, wherein that organization absolutely refused to uphold freight workers in the present strike, or even to countenance it. The reading of this communication was followed by a warm debate, which brought into view the general sentiment that the popular prejudice which existed against strikers, intensified by the tragedy of Tuesday night, made the prospect of success exceedingly doubtful. Many of those present openly declared it their wish to abandon the principle for which they went out and to return to work. This meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee which is instructed to call at the offices of all the roads to-morrow morning and negotiate for the most favorable settlement possible. It is stated that falling in any better concession on the part of the roads, the committee will authorize the discontinuance of the strike on the one consideration, that all the men be allowed to return. A freight worker present at the meeting said he believed the strike would be at an end to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Supreme Court of the United States has dismissed the three Snow polygamy cases for want of jurisdiction. It has also repealed the mandate in the Cannon polygamy case, set aside the former judgment and dismissed it for want of jurisdiction.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.—At a Loyalist meeting at Preston a letter was read from the Earl of Derby. In it he says the present Parliament does not possess any moral right to decide the Irish question. The right to settle that belongs only to the electors, whose opinion on the subject has not been asked. If they decide in favor of granting Home Rule to Ireland, nothing more can be said. He adds, he has not abandoned the hope that the rulers will drop the device of forcing their proposals upon the unprepared public.

The Duke of Norfolk presided at a conservative meeting last evening in St. James's Hall to protest against the Home Rule policy of Gladstone. The attendance was large.

In his address the Duke declared the result of the adoption of the policy will be revolution. He admitted that Ireland had in the past been misgoverned by England, but contended that the position of the Irish peasant is the best enjoyed by his class anywhere in the world.

Viscount Cranbrook branded the Premier's statement that his measures did not mean the repeal of the union as an act of imposture, and Gladstone, who once described Parnell as marching through rapine to dismemberment, was now himself engaged in doing his utmost to urge the country to dismember the Empire.

Baron Bramwell, once a prominent member of the Liberal party, was introduced as a man whose conscience would not permit him to support the Liberal Premier in his present undertaking. The Baron was received with much applause, and said he had been a Liberal all his life. Since 1828 he had supported Liberal measures and men only. Gladstone taunted him and men like him with being seceders from the loyal party, but the speaker was an older Liberal than the Premier was, and would tell them the taunt was not well based, and that Gladstone himself was the real seceder from liberalism, because he adopted the Home Rule idea not for the reason that it conformed with his party principles, but because he found its adoption necessary, as an expedient to secure the Irish vote in Parliament to support his government.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Viscount Cranbrook were appointed a committee to present to Parliament a petition against granting Home Rule to Ireland. The appointment was received with loud applause. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing in strong terms the policy of Irish Home Rule as fatal to the integrity of the Empire, calling upon all loyal subjects of the Queen to co-operate for the defeat of the measure.

The meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of Great Britain was crowded by delegates from different local caucuses and party members of the House of Commons. It was perceived by the majority of those present that the party is swelling into line on Gladstone's policy and the enthusiasm became uproarious. The principal resolutions offered declared the permanent settlement of the Irish question should be attempted on a basis giving the Irish people the control of their domestic affairs, and recognized the government bill before the Parliament, as a foundation for such a settlement; it also expressed confidence in Gladstone, but requested him to accept such amendments to his bill as would enable the Liberals to agree to the measure. This resolution was evidently a feeler on the part of Chamberlain's friends to find out what strength he had in the meeting. As introduced the resolution received only 25 votes. The announcement of the result was received with cheers, being instantly accepted as a decisive victory for the followers of Gladstone. An amendment was next offered declaring it time to arrange for a permanent settlement of the Irish question, thanking Gladstone for the introduction of his bill as a basis of settlement, and expressing unabated

confidence in the government. This carried as a substitute for the original resolution without opposition, amid wild enthusiasm.

The amendments to the Home Rule bill suggested in the original resolution embraced provisions retaining the Irish members at Westminster, ensuring the authority of the Imperial Parliament, and declaring that the principle of taxation and representation go together. Six hundred delegates were present.

Walter Hume Long, Conservative member of Parliament for Devizes division, Wiltshire, in an address to-day to the Trowbridge yeomanry, of which he is captain, said he hoped the Loyalists of Ireland would never need to ask Englishmen to go to their assistance, but if they ever did they would find the Englishmen ready.

There are plans of a complete reunion of the Liberal party being arranged by the leaders of the different factions, and it was said that the basis of agreement would be the dropping of the land purchase bill and an amendment to the Home Rule bill so as to include the retention of the Irish representatives at Westminster. It is even stated that Gladstone and Chamberlain are negotiating on the basis of such an agreement. The attempt, however, failed, Gladstone learning that Chamberlain would accept no guarantees for the agreement except the draft of an amendment to the Irish bills. The overtures were made to Gladstone indirectly, and Chamberlain now denies that he authorized them.

The *Daily News* states that Chamberlain has caused to be circulated in cabinet circles that he is willing to support Home Rule provided a pledge be given that the Irish members shall be retained in the Imperial Parliament.

The fund of the Liberal Anti-Disunion Committee now amounts to £50,000, and promises of ten times that sum. Herbert Spencer, Prof. Huxley and Prof. Tyndall have joined the committee. The committee have issued a circular warning the Liberals throughout the country against trusting the Central Liberal Association, because it is under government control.

Trevelyan addressed the electors to-day, and denounced chiefly the land purchase bill, by which, he said, twenty Irish landlords would receive £500,000 each and 300 landlords £4,000,000 between them. He said he would gladly support the Home Rule bill if altered to prevent the danger of complete separation, and keep such a hold on Ireland as would justify the abandonment of the purchase bills.

Knights of Labor delegates continue active in the Midland districts. At a meeting yesterday resolutions were adopted declaring that the time has come for the Trades Unions to federate. Delegate Baird supported the resolutions.

Tennyson has joined the Loyal Irish Patriotic Union, the object of which is to resist granting Home Rule to Ireland.

A blue book has been issued containing important acts of Parliament of the last century in relation to Ireland. They are four in number, and are the Act of 1719, the object of which was to better secure the dependency of the Kingdom of Ireland on the Crown of Great Britain, the Act of 1782, which repealed the former measure, the Act of 1783, which was intended to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Irish Parliament, and the last, the Act of Union.

A warrant was to-day issued by the magistrate at the Bow Street police court for the arrest of John Rogers, manager of Minnie Palmer, for threatening to fight a duel with Mr. Arnold. The latter gentleman is a member of the company playing "My Sweetheart" at the Strand Theatre, with Miss Palmer as star, and it is alleged that the reason why Rogers wishes to shoot Arnold is, Miss Palmer favored the latter.

Lord Hartington has consented to introduce in the Commons a motion to reject Gladstone's Home Rule bill on its second reading.

LONDON, 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* commenting on the Anarchist riots at Chicago and Milwaukee, says that Europe having adopted the system of exporting paupers to the United States is primarily answerable for the troubles and secondly, that America has shown a fatal kindness in receiving these paupers and is now reaping the results of her folly in trying to make American citizens out of the scum of Europe. The *Gazette* quotes, apropos of the remarks, James Russell Lowell's "The Sower."

The *St. James Gazette* lauds the promptness of the Americans in discussing practical Socialism at the point of the bayonet and with volleys of musketry, thus ignoring the aphorism that "force is no remedy." The paper adds the expression of trust that the American Republic will now restrict free trade in murderous explosives.

Dublin 6.—United Ireland says the manifesto of Mr. Gladstone portends destruction either to the Liberal party or to the seceders from that body. The document shows that the Premier is possessed of unrivaled courage and confidence. The result of Mr. Gladstone's action will be to bring the Irish and English Democrats face to face against bigotry and selfishness. A Parliament on College Green will not be the worst thing the golden butterflies will have to stir before the foundation they have stirred up have subsided.

Four hundred Catholic priests attended a meeting at Dungannon county, Tyrone, to-day, called to give ex-

pression to the views of Gladstone's Home Rule policy, in compliance with the Premier's invitation to all bodies in Ireland to take action in the matter. Most Rev. Daniel McGettigan, D. D., Archbishop of the Diocese of Armagh, presided over the convention. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Gladstone and his Home Rule policy.

BERLIN, 6.—The Lower House of the Prussian Landtag yesterday refused to refer the Ecclesiastical bill to the committee, the National Liberals, and some of the new German Liberal members voting with the minority. This action will put the bill before the full House without previous consideration by committee.

Twelve new cases of cholera and five deaths from the disease were reported in Vicenza yesterday.

ATHENS, 6.—The Greek Cabinet met this afternoon and framed a reply to the collective note of the Powers. The representatives of the Powers consider it inadequate. The Foreign Ministers will leave Athens to-morrow morning. The British corvette *Carysfort* is in readiness to take on board Sir Horace Rumbold, English Minister, and proceed to Malta. The Turkish gunboat has arrived at Piræus to convey from Athens, Tewfik Bey, representative of the Porte. Great excitement prevails here. The soldiers of the garrison have been summoned to the barracks and it is reported they will proceed to the front to-morrow. Several members of the Chamber of Deputies who are officers in the army have been ordered to the front. The General commanding the Greek troops on the frontier telegraphs that the Turks are massing and that he has ordered a similar movement of his troops.

ATHENS, 7.—The government has sent a gunboat to Constantinople to take away from the Turkish capital the Greek minister. Greek troops are being hurried to the front with all possible speed.

ATHENS, 7.—All the foreign ministers have embarked on the vessels of their respective nations to depart from Greece. The Powers have given orders to their fleets to blockade the Greek ports.

PARIS, 7.—Henri Rochefort and M. Portalis fought a duel with pistols to-day. Four shots were fired by each of the contestants, none of which did any harm.

LONDON, 7.—The British steamer *Martello*, from New York for Hull, collided with and sunk the cutter *Ida*, off the Lizard Point lighthouse. One person was drowned.

ATHENS, 10.—The king has written a letter to Premier De Lyannis, holding him responsible for the present condition of affairs in Greece.

The foreign fleet, with the exception of one vessel of each power, has left Suda Bay and completed the blockade of the Greek coast.

Government has warned all vessels that if they leave the port it will be at their own risk. The issue of shipping papers has been stopped. The commercial world is excited.

There was a slight firing on the frontier to-day by Greek troops in disobedience to orders. Quiet was soon restored.

ATHENS, 10.—Before presenting his resignation yesterday, De Lyannis sent a circular note to the foreign embassies to the effect that Greece never contemplated hostility to the powers; that the government thought the statement that Greece did not intend to disturb the peace a sufficient answer to the demands of the Powers, and that the blockade had placed Greece at a hopeless disadvantage. The Greek government, he said, considered the action of the Powers in the blockading of the Greek ports entirely unjustifiable.

The Greek Ministers persisted in resigning despite King George's refusal on Sunday to accept their resignation. The official journal approves the ministerial step and says it believes it is for the best interests of Greece. The King met the Cabinet at noon to-day and accepted their resignations. The King immediately sent for Rickakis and commissioned him to form a new ministry.

LONDON, 10.—The combined fleet of the Powers ordered to blockade the Greek ports has been compelled to return to Suda Bay, owing to the severity of the weather.

ATHENS, 8.—Germany, Austria, England, Russia and Italy have notified Greece that the blockade of her ports has been ordered. The government's official journal to-day states that the movements of the Greek army must not be taken to indicate war intentions on the part of the government. The government has decided, adds the journal, to refrain from disturbing the peace, but believes it necessary, however, to be prepared to resist any hostilities which may be inaugurated by others. Opposition papers denounce the injustice of the Powers in their policy of coercion towards Greece, although they recognize the faults of Premier De Lyannis and his government.

A blockade has been established by the foreign fleets, extending from Cape Malla to Colona, and from the Gulf of Corinth to the most northerly point of the Greek frontier.

MADRID, 9.—Gen. Concha has been appointed President of the Senate.

Advices from Brindisi report fifteen new cases of cholera and five deaths from the disease, and from Venice nine new cases and three deaths.

LONDON, 9.—Turkey and Greece are hurrying troops to the front. Several European papers are of the opinion that Russia will secretly support Greece.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9.—The Minister of War has gone to Livadia to confer with the Czar.